



GENERAL ELECTIONS

2002

REPORT

VOLUME-I

ELECTION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN



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P R E F A C E

Election is a process that enables people to manage national institutions through their representatives. This puts huge responsibility and immense pressure on election managers. Transparent rules and regulations and their implementation through sound professionalism are imperatives to achieve the desired goal of a truly elected representative government. Election Commission of Pakistan has once again fulfilled its constitutional responsibility by organizing, in a fair and transparent manner, elections to the National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies and the Senate in the years, 2002-2003.

2. Election Commission has a firm belief in the fact that the electoral process is the soul of democracy. If the electoral process is distorted, the democratic polity is endangered. The electoral process and the democratic process are interlinked and interdependent. Therefore, all conceivable steps were taken and measures adopted by the Election Commission to ensure that the electoral activities were completed with neutrality, impartiality, objectivity and independence at every stage of the process.

3. The Election Commission observed optimum electoral transparency which, inter alia, included (1) transparency in the implementation of rules and regulations guarding democratic and legal rights of all the stakeholders; (2) electoral monitoring by facilitating international and national observer groups; and (3) free access of media to all election-related material and information.

4. The Commission issued several directives prior to Elections 2002 whereby bulk transfers of civil servants before elections were banned. Executive authorities in the Federation and in the Provinces were directed to ensure that State resources anywhere in Pakistan were not used for unfair advantage of any political party or candidate. The Returning Officers were directed not to accept nominations of incumbent Ministers and Elected District Administrators (Zila Nazims, etc.) until they had relinquished their offices. The Commission also recommended '*capturing of polling station and polling booth, etc.*' to be declared an 'offence' and made punishable. To further facilitate and streamline the electoral process, an official website of the Commission, namely, www.ecp.gov.pk was launched on the Internet for the first time, thus making the basic electoral information easily accessible to the stakeholders. The Commission established a grievance cell in its office at Islamabad for dealing with public grievances and complaints relating to the Commission. To further streamline the electoral process control rooms were established for supervising election arrangements.

5. Election is a huge time-bound activity that requires concerted efforts at the federal and provincial level as well within various institutions and organizations. While talking about commitment, dedication and objectivity, I would specially mention the contribution of the Members of the Election Commission—Mr. Justice Muhammad Ashraf Leghari, Judge, High Court of Sindh, Mr. Justice Nasim Sikandar, Judge, Lahore High Court, Mr. Justice Ahmed Khan Lashari, Judge, High Court of Balochistan and Mr. Justice Qazi Ehsanullah Qureshi, Judge, Peshawar High Court. Their timely advice, legal sagacity and professional insight helped us take critical decisions with incredible ease.

6. The Election Commission could never achieve a great landmark in electoral history without effective support from various authorities, departments, sister organizations, etc. In this behalf, I

pay my sincere compliments to the Judiciary, which provided services of District Returning Officers, Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers. Besides, Provincial Governments, Law Enforcing Agencies, Printing Corporation of Pakistan, Pakistan Television Corporation, Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, Controller Stationery and Forms, Press Information Department, WAPDA and other departments of the Federal and Provincial Governments also worked day and night to accomplish this task. I acknowledge their contribution.

7. The Armed Forces of Pakistan have always been extending their fullest support in conducting elections. This time too they maintained law and order at the polling stations with maximum vigilance. Alongwith this logistic support in transporting electoral material in a timely and secured manner was laudable. I offer sincerest thanks for their support for this national cause.

8. Let me acknowledge the contribution of the officers and staff of the Election Commission Secretariat and Election Commission's set-ups in the Provinces and Districts. They worked tirelessly round the clock throughout the elections. The Secretary Election Commission Mr. Hasan Muhammad and his dedicated team of professionals showed tremendous courage, professional maturity and resilience by working under pressure and delivering what was expected from them—minutely calculated arrangements for the conduct of free and fair elections within the legal parameters. This team includes Joint Secretaries, Provincial Election Commissioners, Deputy Secretaries, Joint Provincial Election Commissioners, Section Officers, Deputy Election Commissioners, Assistant Election Commissioners, etc. Media Directorate of the Commission effectively worked as a bridge between the people and the Commission through effective and timely information dissemination. The contribution of the support staff—Superintendents, Assistants, Stenographers, Stenotypists, UDCs, LDCs, Naib Qasids etc must not go unmentioned, who worked long hours and supported all team efforts in their own capacity. I am

also indebted to my personal staff particularly Syed Sher Afgan, Secretary to the Chief Election Commissioner and Mr. Muhammad Ishaq Bajwa, Private Secretary to the Chief Election Commissioner, who assisted and facilitated me, almost round the clock in accomplishing this huge task.

9. Election managers worked impartially without any political or personal affiliation focusing on only one objective—implementation of rules and regulations in a transparent manner leading to election of people's representatives. I am committed to this very basic principle and will keep guarding people's electoral rights as enshrined in the Constitution and Law.

Sd/-

CHIEF JUSTICE (RETD.) IRSHAD HASAN KHAN
Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan

June, 24, 2004
Islamabad.

POLITICAL SCENARIO AFTER 1997 GENERAL ELECTIONS

The political scenario, which prevailed after 1997 General Elections, is well known to the political scholars and the general public. It has been a conscious policy of the Election Commission of Pakistan throughout that it avoids discussion of political events unless it is absolutely essential to do so in the context of holding of general elections in the country. Thus, it does not seem appropriate to go into the detail of events, which happened in 1997-99 except that the circumstances took a serious turn and a change took place on October 12, 1999.

2. The Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf dismissed the Government and assumed powers as Chief Executive of the country.

3. On October 14, 1999, the Chief of Army Staff issued proclamation of emergency, which reads as under:

"1) In pursuance of deliberations and decisions of Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and Corps Commanders of Pakistan Army, I General Pervez Musharraf, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and Chief of Army Staff, proclaim emergency throughout Pakistan and assume the office of the Chief Executive of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

2) I hereby order and proclaim as follows:

- (a) The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan shall remain in abeyance;
- (b) The President of Pakistan shall continue in office;
- (c) The National Assembly, the Provincial Assemblies and Senate shall stand suspended;

- (d) The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Senate, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies shall stand suspended;
- (e) The Prime Minister, the Federal Ministers, Ministers of State, Advisors to the Prime Minister, Parliamentary Secretaries, the Provincial Governors, the Provincial Chief Ministers, the Provincial Ministers and the Advisors to the Chief Ministers shall cease to hold office;
- (f) The whole of Pakistan will come under the control of the Armed Forces of Pakistan.
- 3) This Proclamation shall come into force at once and be deemed to have taken effect on 12th day of October, 1999.

Sd/-
General
Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee,
Chief of Army Staff and
Chief Executive of Pakistan
(Pervez Musharraf)
14 Oct 99".

4. The Provisional Constitutional Order No.1 of 1999 (PCO) was also promulgated on October 14, 1999. The Senate, National Assembly of Pakistan and all the four Provincial Assemblies were suspended.

5. Syed Zafar Ali Shah, who was a member of the suspended National Assembly, filed a Constitutional Petition in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. A Full Bench of the Supreme Court, after hearing the parties, delivered a judgment in the case of Zafar Ali Shah Vs. Pervez Musharraf, Chief Executive of Pakistan (PLD 2000 S.C.869). The Supreme Court allowed three years period to the Chief Executive to hold general elections and to restore democracy

w.e.f. the date of the Army's take-over , i.e., 12th October, 1999. The court also directed the Chief Executive to appoint a date, not later than 90 days before the expiry of the aforesaid period of three years, for holding of general elections to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies and the Senate of Pakistan. In the year 2000, the Chief Executive of Pakistan decided to hold elections to the local government institutions and to devolve the power to the grass roots level throughout the country.

6. The Chief Executive of Pakistan visited Election Commission's Secretariat on 10th May, 2000. He was given a briefing about general pattern of working of the Election Commission, its composition and its organizational set up. A few electoral reforms were also suggested, the main item whereof was financial and administrative autonomy to the Election Commission of Pakistan for its working without influence of the Governmental machinery. The Chief Executive agreed, in principle, with the idea of financial and administrative autonomy. Consequently, the following powers were delegated to the Chief Election Commissioner:

- i. Full powers to re-appropriate funds from one head of account to another head of account within the allocated budget of the Election Commission of Pakistan.
- ii. Full powers to sanction expenditure on any item from within the allocated budget of Election Commission of Pakistan.
- iii. Full powers to change nomenclature and upgrade/downgrade any post provided expenditure is met from within the overall allocated budget of Election Commission of Pakistan.

7. On 14th August, 2001, the President, while addressing the District Nazims, Naib Nazims and District Coordination Officers unveiled a four phase roadmap for restoration of democracy in the country and transfer of power to the elected representatives of people under the four phase programme by November, 2002. He said that –

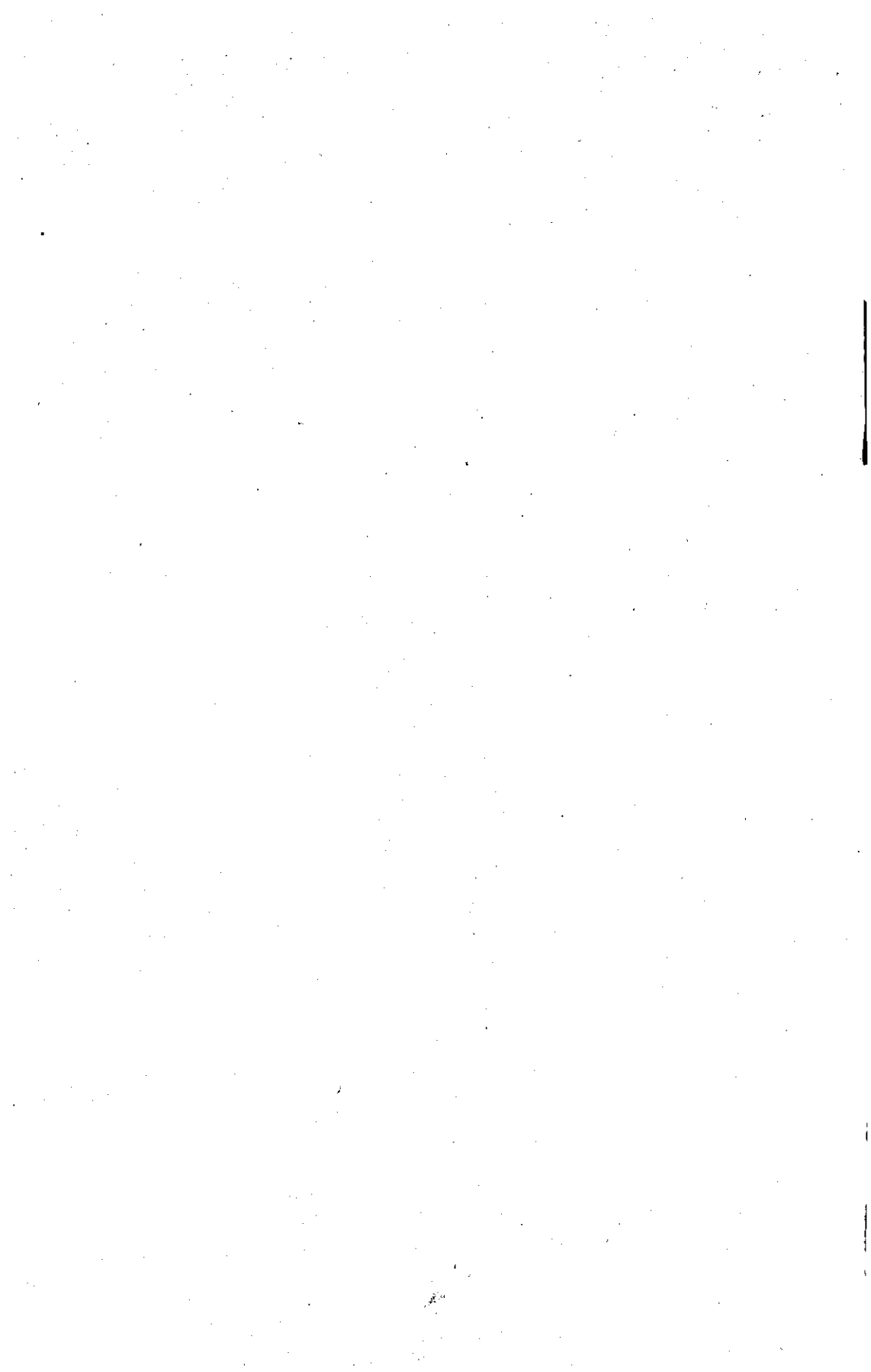
- It was a historic day when the first phase of devolution of power was completed with the installation of local governments on the 14th August, 2001 and it was for the first time in the history of the country that women, peasants and workers had been involved in the political decision-making;
- In the second phase, a mechanism of checks and balances in the Constitution would be proposed in the form of Constitutional amendments;
- In the third phase, after completion of electoral rolls and delimitation of constituencies, the dates for elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies and Senate would be announced in the first half of July, 2002 and the elections would be held between first October, 2002 to October 11, 2002; and
- The transfer of power would take place in the 4th phase during the months of October and November while the Members of Provincial Assemblies, Members of National Assembly and Senators followed by the elections of Speakers/Deputy Speakers, Senate Chairman/Deputy Chairman of the Senate take their oath.

8. In pursuance of Proclamation of Emergency of the 14th October, 1999 read with the Provisional Constitution Order No. 1 of 1999, the Chief Executive issued the Election Commission Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.1 of 2002) and appointed the Chief Election Commissioner and four Members of the Election Commission for organizing and conducting General Elections to the National Assembly, the Provincial Assemblies and the Senate. The Chief Executive also issued the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.7 of 2002).

CONCLUSION:

9. General Elections, 2002 have given birth to a Parliament and Provincial Assemblies of different nature, whose members are graduates. It is for the first time that Government has prescribed

educational qualification for a member of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) and a Provincial Assembly under Article 8A of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002. A large number of Ulema under the banner of Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA) were elected to the Assemblies, besides many new faces of some political families. This drastic change of peoples' representative structure is due to the introduction of the mandatory requirement of an educational qualification for membership of the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies. The number of seats in the National Assembly, Senate and the Provincial Assemblies has been increased. In pursuance of the Government's Policy of women empowerment, seats for Women have been reserved in both Houses of Parliament and four Provincial Assemblies. Similarly, seats have been reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly and four Provincial Assemblies and for the Technocrats in the Senate of Pakistan. Voter's age has been reduced to 18 years and elections to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies have been held simultaneously on the basis of joint electorate.



LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR ELECTIONS

The legal framework provided by the State for any Election is of great relevance to the actual event. In order to have an insight about important features of an election, the study of legal framework, which is provided for a particular general election is of basic importance. The legal framework for elections to the Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies held in 2002-2003 was different in many aspects when it is compared with the previous general elections held in the country. For comparison, the most recent model is the legal framework, which was in place for 1997 General Elections. The reason for the noticeable changes is obvious when the entire picture is viewed in the perspective of the political set up in the country at the time of holding of general elections in 2002-2003.

THE ELECTION COMMISSION ORDER, 2002 (CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ORDER NO.1 OF 2002):

2. As the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 was held in abeyance in 1999, the provisions for the appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and formation of Election Commission were provided in the Election Commission Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.1 of 2002). This law was promulgated on 16th January, 2002. The appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and Members of the Election Commission were made under this law.

THE CONDUCT OF GENERAL ELECTIONS ORDER, 2002 (CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S ORDER NO. 7 OF 2002):

3. The basic law for holding of General Elections, 2002-2003 was the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002, which was promulgated on 27th February, 2002. It was contemplated under Article 8G of the Order that the elections held under this Order were deemed to have been held under the Constitution.

4. Article 5, Article 6 and Article 8B of this Order need special mention. The number of seats in the National Assembly, four

Provincial Assemblies and the Senate were increased under these Articles. The seats for Women and non-Muslims were also reserved in the National Assembly and the four Provincial Assemblies. For the first time, four seats for Women were reserved in the Senate for each Province. The seats in the Senate were also increased from eighty-seven to one hundred under Article 8B of the Order. In addition to election for two general seats, one woman and one technocrat or Aalim was to be elected in the Senate from the Federal Capital.

5. Under Article 7 of this Order, elections for members of the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were to be held on the basis of joint electorate as against system of separate electorate previously in vogue. Similarly, the minimum age of voter was reduced from twenty-one years to eighteen years.

6. The qualifications and disqualifications of members of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) and Provincial Assemblies were provided under Article 8D of the Order. Under Article 8A, inserted vide Chief Executive's Order No. 17 of 2002, dated 24th June, 2002, a person was not qualified to be elected or chosen as member of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) or a Provincial Assembly unless he/she had a bachelor degree (B.A.) in any discipline or any degree recognized as equivalent by the University Grants Commission under the University Grants Commission Act, 1974 (XXIII of 1974) or any other law for the time being in force.

7. The Political Parties Act, 1962 and the Political Parties Rules, 1986 were repealed by the Political Parties Order, 2002 and the Political Parties Rules, 2002, respectively. The various provisions of the Order and the Rules, 2002 have been discussed in the relevant chapters relating to Political parties and Allocation of Symbols.

8. In all, the following were the various laws for the General Elections, 2002-2003:

1. The Electoral Rolls Act, 1974 (Act. No.XXI of 1974)
2. The Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974 (Act No.XXXIV of 1974)

3. The Election Commission Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.1 of 2002)
4. The Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.7 of 2002)
5. The Political Parties Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.18 of 2002)
6. The Political Parties Rules, 2002
7. The Representation of the People Act, 1976 (LXXXV of 1976)
8. The Representation of the People (Conduct of Election) Rules, 1977
9. The Allocation of Symbols Order, 2002
10. The National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies Allocation of Reserved Seats for Women and Non-Muslims (Procedure) Rules, 2002
11. The Senate (Election) Act, 1975 (No. LI of 1975)
12. The Senate (Election of Members from the Federal Capital) Order, 1988 (P.O. No.3 of 1988)
13. The Senate (Election of Members from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.40 of 2002)
14. The Senate (Election) Act, 1975 (No.LI of 1975) as made applicable to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas vide Notification No.S.R.O. 746 (1)/75, dated 7-7-1975
15. The Senate (Election) Rules, 1975
16. The Senate (Election) Rules, 1975, as made applicable to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas vide Notification S.R.O.747(1)/75, dated 7-7-1975

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1976
(LXXXV OF 1976):

9. Some changes were also made in the existing election laws. For instance, amendments were made in the Representation of the People Act, 1976 vide Ordinance No. XXXVI of 2002, dated 31st July, 2002 in order to bring it in conformity with the provisions of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002.

10. For the benefit of political scholars, researchers and future generation of election managers, a few amendments, which have been made in the Act are discussed hereunder:

- (i) Section 12 of the Act, dealing with 'Nomination for election' was amended and a few additional declarations and statements were provided regarding obtaining of loans by the candidates, their spouse, dependants, etc. from any bank, financial institutions, cooperative society or corporate body and with regard to default on account of non-payment of such loans, for an amount of two million rupees or more for a period of more than one year, government dues or utility charges, including telephone, electricity, gas and water charges of an amount in excess of ten thousand rupees, for over six months. In fact this concept was introduced for the first time in 1993 and remained in force during conduct of general elections held in 1997 through an Ordinance, which later on expired by efflux of time.

After sub-section (7) of section 12 of the Act, new sub-section (8) was added and the nomination forms, accompanying declarations and statements were made open to inspection by the public and copies thereof were made available by the Commission on payment of prescribed fee in the prescribed manner.

- (ii) Section 14 of the Act was also amended. In sub-section (3) of section 14, in the proviso, after clause (i), a new clause (1a) was added and the Returning Officer was authorized to ask any agency or authority to

produce any document for the purpose of scrutiny of nomination papers.

After sub-section (3) of section 14, a new sub-section (3A) was inserted in which it was provided that where a candidate deposits any amount of loan, tax or utility charges payable by him before rejection of his nomination papers on the ground of default in payment of such loan, tax or utility charges, such nomination paper shall not be rejected for default thereof.

After sub-section (5), of section 14, a new sub-section (5A) was inserted providing that if, on the basis of any information or material brought to its knowledge by any source, a Tribunal constituted under sub-section (5) is of the opinion that a candidate whose nomination papers have been accepted is a defaulter of loan, taxes government dues or utility charges or has had any loan written off or suffers from any other disqualification from being elected as a member of an Assembly, it may, on its own motion, call upon such candidate to show cause why his nomination papers may not be rejected, and if the Tribunal is satisfied that the candidate is actually a defaulter as aforesaid or has had a loan written off or suffers from any disqualification, it may reject the nomination papers.

(iii) After sub-section (3) of section 42, a new sub-section (3A) was inserted to the effect that every returned candidate shall, within ten days from the poll of an election, submit a return of election expenses in accordance with the provisions of section 50. Provided that the result of a returned candidate shall not be published who fails to submit the return of expenses specified in sub-section (3A).

(iv) A new section 42A was inserted after section 42, which reads as under:

“42A. Yearly submission of statements of assets and liabilities.— (1) Every member shall, on a form prescribed under clause (f) of sub-section

- (2) of section 12, submit a statement of assets and liabilities of his own, his spouse and dependents annually to the Commission by the thirtieth day of September each year.
- (2) The statements of assets and liabilities submitted under sub-section (1) shall be published in the official Gazette and copies thereof may be obtained on payment of prescribed fee.
- (3) The Commissioner shall, by the fifteenth day of October each year, notify the names of the members who fail to file statements of assets and liabilities within a period specified in sub-section (1) and by an order, direct that such member shall cease to function till such statement is submitted.
- (4) Where a member submits the statement of assets and liabilities under sub-section (1) which is found to be false in material particulars, he may be proceeded against under section 82 for committing the offence of corrupt practice."
- (v) Due to change of system for election to the seats reserved for non-Muslim as previously in vogue as well as to lay down the provisions relating to election to the seats reserved for women, Chapter V-A was substituted, which is re-produced hereunder.

"Chapter V-A
ELECTION TO RESERVED SEATS

47A. Party lists for reserved seats, etc.—

- (1) For the purpose of election to seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies, the political parties contesting election for such seats shall, within the period fixed by the Election Commission for submission of nomination papers, file separate lists of their candidates in order of priority for seats

reserved for women and non-Muslims with the Chief Election Commissioner or, as he may direct, with the Provincial Election Commissioner, who shall forthwith cause such lists to be published for information of the public at large.

- (2) The parties' lists referred to in clause (1) may contain as many names of additional candidates as a political party may deem necessary for contesting seats reserved for women and non-Muslims to provide for any disqualification of candidates during scrutiny of nomination papers or for filling of any vacant seat during the terms of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies, as the case may be.
- (3) Where a seat reserved for women or non-Muslims in the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly falls vacant for death, resignation or disqualification of a member, it shall be filled in by the next person in order of precedent from the party's list of the candidates submitted to the Election Commission under clause (1).
- (4) Every candidate contesting election on a seat reserved for women or non-Muslims shall, along with the nomination papers and other relevant documents, submit to the Returning Officer appointed by the Election Commission in this behalf--
 - (a) a copy of the party list of the candidate's political party for such seats;
 - (b) declarations and statements as required by law or rules in support of the nomination; and
 - (c) the fee required under any law for the time being in force for filing nomination papers."

- (vi) The provisions relating to election expenses contained in section 48 to 51 were omitted by an Act of Parliament i.e. Act No. IX of 1991, dated 18th June, 1991. These provisions were once again added in the statute. The ceiling of election expenses to be incurred by a contesting candidate was increased to one million and five hundred thousand rupees in case of National Assembly and one million rupees in case of Provincial Assembly. Every contesting candidate, other than returned candidates, was required to submit his return of election expenses with the Returning Officer concerned within thirty days of the publication of the names of returned candidates in the official Gazette. The return of election expenses by the returned candidates was to be submitted within ten days from the poll of an election.
- (vii) In order to procure speedy trial and disposal of election petitions, after sub-section (1) of section 67, a new sub-section (1A) was added providing that the Election Tribunal shall proceed with the trial of election petition on day to day basis and the decision thereof shall be taken within four months of its receipt. It was further provided that where the delay in the proceedings of election petition is occasioned by any act or omission of a returned candidate or any other person acting on his behalf, the Tribunal shall refer to the Commissioner that such candidate may be declared by the Commission to have ceased to perform the functions of his office either till the conclusion of the proceedings or for such period as the Commission may direct.
- (viii) Additional powers were provided to the Election Tribunals by adding a new section 76A to the effect that on the basis of any material coming to the knowledge of Election Tribunal from any source or information laid before it, the Election Tribunal is of the opinion that a returned candidate was a defaulter of loan, taxes government dues or utility charges, or has submitted a false or incorrect declaration regarding payment of loans, taxes, government dues or utility charges, or has

submitted a false or incorrect statement of assets and liabilities of his own, his spouse or his dependents under section 12, it may, on its own motion or otherwise, call upon such candidate to show cause why his election should not be declared void and, if it is satisfied that such candidate is a defaulter or has submitted false or incorrect declaration or statement, as aforesaid, it may, without prejudice to any order that may be, or has been made on an election petition, or any other punishment, penalty or liability, which such candidate may have incurred under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force make an order—

- (a) declaring the election of the returned candidate to be void; and
- (b) declaring any other contesting candidate to have been duly elected.

If on examining the material or information, an Election Tribunal finds that there appear reasonable grounds for believing that a returned candidate is a defaulter or has submitted a false or incorrect declaration, it may, pending decision of the motion aforesaid direct that the result of the returned candidate shall not be published in the official Gazette. No order was to be made by the Election Tribunal without providing an opportunity of hearing to the returned candidate.

- (ix) The contravention of the provisions of section 49 regarding restriction on election expenses was made corrupt practice by adding sub-section (1) in section 78.
- (x) Submission of false or incorrect declaration in any particular material was also made a corrupt practice by amending sub-section (3) of section 78.
- (xi) Submission of false or incorrect declarations regarding educational qualifications, assets and liabilities, or any

liability with regard to payment of loans or adherence to party affiliation was also made corrupt practice by amending clause (d) of sub-section (3) of section 78.

- (xii) The contravention of the provisions of section 50 regarding submission of return of election expenses was made an illegal practice by adding clause (a) in sub-section (1) of section 83.
- (xiii) Affixing of hoardings, banners, posters, wall-chalking, etc. was made prohibited by inserting a new section 83A, which reads as under:

“83A. Prohibition of affixing hoardings, etc.- (1) No person or a political party shall affix posters, hoardings or banners larger than the sizes prescribed by the Election Commission:

Provided that such posters, hoardings or banners shall not be affixed nor parties flags shall be hoisted on any public property or at any public place, except with the permission in writing from, and on payment of such fee or charges as may be chargeable by, the concerned local government or authorities.

- (2) Wall-chalking as part of an election campaign is prohibited in all forms.
- (3) Loudspeakers shall not be used for election campaign except at the election meetings.
- (4) The Zila Nazim and the Returning Officer shall be responsible for the effective implementation of the provisions of this section.
- (5) The contravention of the provisions of sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or with fine, or with both.”

- (xiv) The offences of corrupt practice were made triable by the Sessions Judge and an appeal before his order was to be preferred before a Division Bench of the High Court by amending section 94.
- (xv) Section 99, containing the qualifications and disqualifications of a person to be elected or chosen as member to an Assembly, was amended to bring it in line with the provisions of Article 8D of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002.
- (xvi) Clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 12 regarding a declaration about party affiliation to be filed by the candidate at the time of submission of nomination paper was omitted vide Ordinance No. XLV of 2002, dated 22nd August, 2002. The candidates were required to file certificate of party affiliation before seeking allotment of symbol, by adding section 20A.
- (xvii) A new section 82A was inserted vide said Ordinance XLV of 2002 and capturing of polling station and polling booth, etc., was made an offence punishable with imprisonment, which shall not be less than three years and may extend to five years and with fine, which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees and may extend to one hundred thousand rupees or with both.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(CONDUCT OF ELECTION) RULES, 1977:**

- 11. The Representation of the People (Conduct of Election) Rules, 1977 were also amended to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 as amended vide Ordinance No. XXXVI of 2002, dated 31st July, 2002.
- 12. These amendments are mentioned hereunder:
 - (i) Rule 3 was amended to provide for the nomination forms for election to the reserved seats for non-Muslims and women.

- (ii) After rule 28, a new rule 28A was inserted in order to prescribe a form for submission of statements of assets and liabilities by the members of Assembly annually.
- (iii) By amending sub-rule (1) of rule 9, fifty new symbols were added. Similarly, sub-rule (3) of rule 9 was substituted empowering the Election Commission to allot a multiple symbol to the candidates.
- (iv) After rule 29, a new rule 29A was inserted providing the manner for inspection and supplying the copies of documents i.e. nomination forms, accompanying declarations and statements, in terms of sub-section (8) of section 12 of the Act.
- (v) Chapter IV (rules 84 to 94) relating to conduct of election to the seats reserved for non-Muslims were omitted in view of new system of election to the said seats as well as to the seats reserved for women provided under the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002.
- (vi) The Nomination Form-I and Form-IA were substituted to bring them in line with the amended provisions of section 12 of the Act. A new Form 1B was provided for the seats reserved for women. Another new Form-XXI was also added for submission of annual statements of assets and liabilities by the member of Assemblies.

THE SENATE (ELECTION) ACT, 1975 AND
THE SENATE (ELECTION) RULES, 1975:

13. The Senate (Election) Act, 1975 and the Senate (Election) Rules, 1975 deal with the conduct of elections to the Senate. The provisions with regard to composition of Senate and the system to fill seats in the Senate were provided in the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No. 7 of 2002). However, the detailed procedure and the manner for conducting election to the Senate have been laid down in the Senate (Election) Act, 1975 and the Rules framed thereunder.

14. In order to bring the provisions of Senate (Election) Act, 1975 in conformity with the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1976, as amended vide Ordinance No. XXXVI of 2002 and to keep the provisions of both the Houses parallel, some amendments were made in the Senate (Election) Act, 1975 vide Ordinance No. L of 2002, dated 9th September, 2002. These amendments are as under:

- (i) The definition of the words "Commission" and "Commissioner" were provided by adding new clauses (cc) and (ccc) in section 2 of the Act.
- (ii) Sub-section (2) of section 11 relating to nomination for election, section 13 relating to scrutiny of nominations, section 24, section 25 regarding declaration of result of election, section 25A relating to yearly submission of statements of assets and liabilities, sections 28 & 29 relating to restriction on election expenses, section 48(1A) with regard to speedy trial and disposal of election petitions, section 56A providing additional powers to Election Tribunals, section 63, section 74, section 75A and section 78 were amended/substituted or added.
- (iii) Similarly, sub-rules (2) and (5) of rule 5 of the Senate (Election) Rules, 1975 were substituted, which read as under:
 - "(2) The appeal shall be addressed to and filed with the Commissioner or a Member of the Commission authorized by the Commissioner, as the case may be."
 - "(5) An appeal shall be disposed of either summarily or after such inquiry as the Commissioner or, as the case may be, the Member of the Commission authorized by the Commissioner may consider necessary."
- (iv) Two new rules i.e. 43 and 44 were added providing a Form for submission of statements of assets and

liabilities by the members of Senate and for inspection of documents and supply of copies thereof.

- (v) Nomination Form for election to the Senate was also substituted to bring it in line with the amended provisions of section 11 of the Act. A new Form XI was also added for yearly submission of statements of assets and liabilities by the members of the Senate.

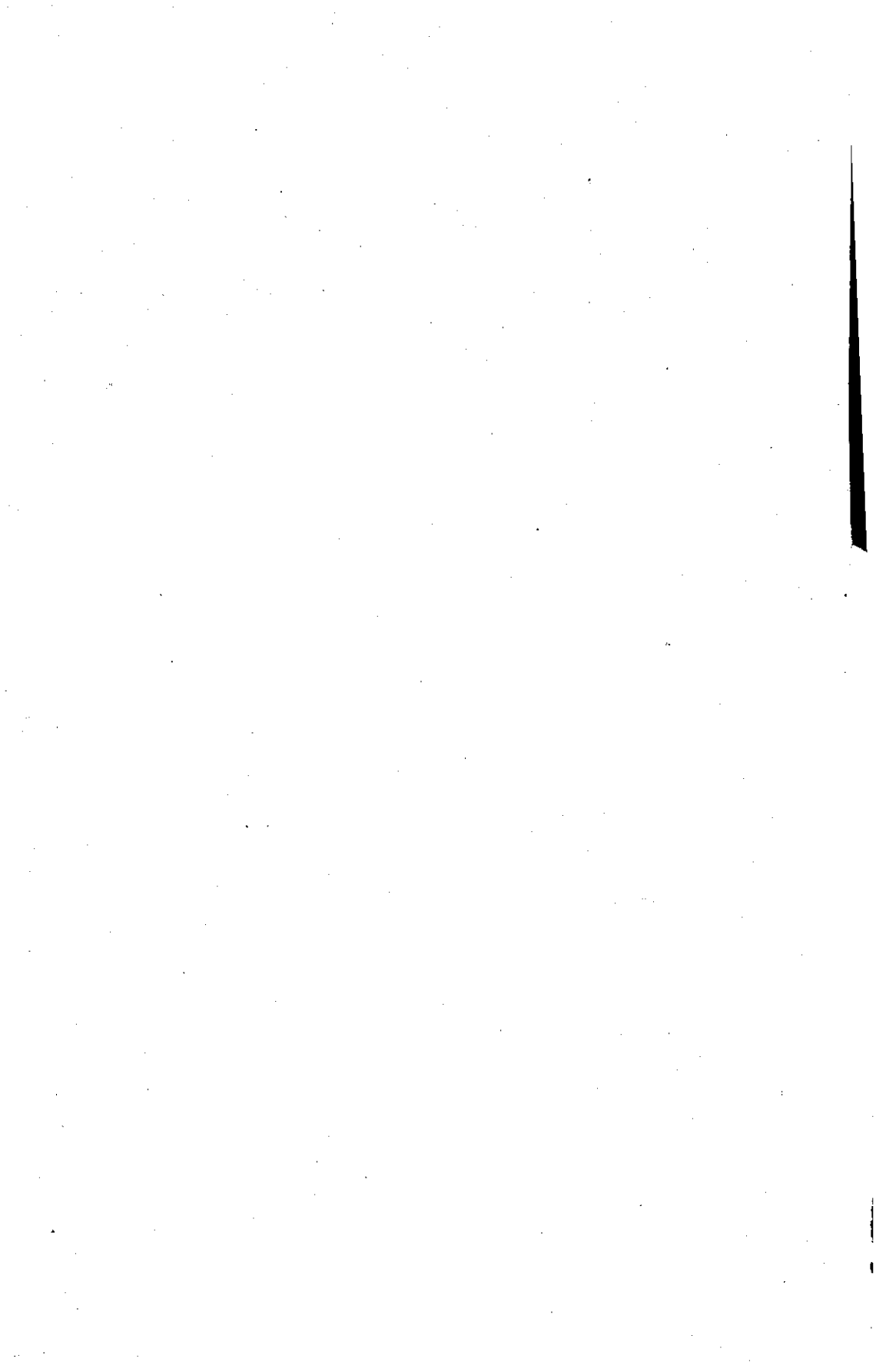
CONCLUSION:

15. The discussion of the election laws will remain incomplete if some special provisions, which were made for the first time are not mentioned. For instance, Article 6 of the Election Commission Order, 2002 greatly facilitated the Election Commission in organizing these elections in a free, fair and transparent manner.

16. Article 6 of the Election Commission Order, 2002 empowered the Commission to issue such directions and orders as may be necessary for the performance of its functions and duties, including an order doing complete justice in any matter pending before it and an order for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person or the discovery or production of any documents. The orders and directions of the Commission were enforceable throughout Pakistan and were to be executed as if these had been issued by the High Court.

17. The Election Commission Order, 2002 was amended on 27th February, 2002 vide Chief Executive's Order No. 8 of 2002. Article 7A was added which provided that all electoral laws, Orders, Acts, Ordinances and Regulations, Rules, Notifications and Instructions issued thereunder for the time being in force and amended from time to time shall form part of the Election Commission Order, 2002. Similarly, Article 7B regarding officers and servants of the Commission and Articles 9A to 9F were also added, providing delegation of powers by the Commission, directions of Commission in certain matters, bar of jurisdiction of the Courts against the Election Commission, protection of actions taken in good faith, etc.

18. Article 8E of the Order provides that any person or authority may object to the candidature of a person, who has submitted nomination papers or whose name has been included in the party list submitted by a political party for election to a seat in the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) or a Provincial Assembly, before the Returning Officer within the period specified by the Election Commission for scrutiny of nomination papers of candidates contesting elections.



COMPOSITION OF ELECTION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN, PARLIAMENT AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

Article 2 of the Election Commission Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.1 of 2002) provides that there shall be a Chief Election Commissioner, who shall be appointed by the President, in his discretion, for a term of three years. Article 5 *ibid* provides that for the purpose of general election to the National Assembly and to a Provincial Assembly, and for the purpose of election to the Senate, an Election Commission shall be constituted consisting of the Chief Election Commissioner, who shall be Chairman of the Election Commission and four Members, each of whom shall be a Judge of the High Court of each Province, appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned and with the Chief Election Commissioner.

2. The President of Pakistan appointed Chief Justice (Retd.) Irshad Hasan Khan as Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan, who took oath of his office on 16th January, 2002. It is for the first time in the electoral history of Pakistan that a retired Chief Justice of Pakistan has been appointed as Chief Election Commissioner. This shows the importance attached by the President to the institution of the Election Commission of Pakistan, which is required to organize and conduct elections to the office of the President, Senate, National Assembly of Pakistan, all four Provincial Assemblies and all the tiers of the Local Government institutions.

3. The President appointed on February 9, 2002, the following four sitting Judges of High Courts as Members of Election Commission:

- 1) Mr. Justice Mohammad Ashraf Leghari, Judge, Sindh High Court

- 2) Mr. Justice Nasim Sikander, Judge, Lahore High Court
- 3) Mr. Justice Tariq Mehmood, Judge, Balochistan High Court
- 4) Mr. Justice Qazi Ehsanullah Qureshi, Judge, Peshawar High Court

4. The Election Commission formally started functioning from March 4, 2002 when its first meeting was held. Later on, Mr. Justice Tariq Mehmood, Judge, Balochistan High Court was replaced by Mr. Justice Ahmed Khan Lashari, Judge of Balochistan High Court, who was appointed as Member, Election Commission of Pakistan on April 11, 2002.

5. Needless to mention that under the original 1973 Constitution, the Election Commission consisted of a Chairman and two Members, who were Judges of High Courts. In 1977 the number of Members of Election Commission was raised to four, one Member from each Province. However, after revival of Constitution in 1985, the original scheme of things was restored and subsequent elections held in 1988, 1990, 1993 and 1997 were conducted by the Election Commission consisting of a Chairman and two Members.

6. It may be mentioned here for record purposes that the original provisions of Article 218 of the Constitution have been substituted by the Legal Framework Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.24 of 2002). The present provisions of Article 218 are as under:

"218. (1) For the purpose of election to both Houses of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), Provincial Assemblies and for election of such other public offices as may be specified by law or until such law is made by the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) by Order of the President, a permanent Election Commission shall be constituted in accordance with this Article.

- (2) The Election Commission shall consist of –
- (a) the Commissioner who shall be Chairman of the Commission; and
 - (b) Four members, each of whom shall be a Judge of a High Court from each Province, appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned and with the Commissioner.
- (3) It shall be the duty of the Election Commission constituted in relation to an election to organize and conduct the election and to make such arrangements as are necessary to ensure that the election is conducted honestly, justly, fairly and in accordance with law, and that corrupt practices are guarded against.”

FUNCTIONS OF ELECTION COMMISSION:

7. The Election Commission is charged with the duties of organizing and conducting the general elections and to make such arrangements as are necessary to ensure the conduct of elections honestly, justly, fairly and in accordance with the provisions of law and to guard against corrupt practices. All the executive authorities in the Federation and in the Provinces are required under Article 220 of the Constitution to assist the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commission in discharge of his or their functions.

ORGANIZATION OF ECP:

8. The Election Commission of Pakistan Secretariat is located at Islamabad, which is headed by the Secretary, Election Commission. It has four wings dealing with General Elections, Local Government Elections, Administration and Budget matters. The Joint Secretaries are Incharge of these wings, who are assisted by Deputy Secretaries and Section Officers. The publicity matters are dealt with by the Director Public Relations. The Election Commission of Pakistan also has its provincial offices at the

Provincial Headquarters headed by Provincial Election Commissioners, who are assisted by Joint Provincial Election Commissioners. The Commission has its set-up down to the district level run by Assistant Election Commissioners, who play a vital role in the conduct of elections as they are charged with the duties of Registration Officers for enrolment of voters and other matters relating to conduct of elections. The Deputy Election Commissioners (at the erstwhile Divisional level) supervise working of Assistant Election Commissioners.

PARLIAMENT:

9. Under the Conduct of General Elections Order 2002, (Chief Executive's Order No.7 of 2002) the number of seats in the Senate, National Assembly of Pakistan and the Provincial Assemblies of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan was increased. In order to provide the reader with comparative information, the existing and previous strength of the Senate, National Assembly and the four Provincial Assemblies is given hereunder in tabulated forms:

SENATE

NUMBER OF SEATS							
EXISTING					PREVIOUS		
Province/Area	General Seats	Seats reserved for		Total	General Seats	Ulema, Technocrats and other professionals	Total
		Women	Technocrats and Ulema				
Federal Capital	2	1	1	4	3	--	3
Punjab	14	4	4	22	14	5	19
Sindh	14	4	4	22	14	5	19
NWFP	14	4	4	22	14	5	19
FATAs	8	-	-	8	8	--	8
Balochistan	14	4	4	22	14	5	19
Total:	66	17	17	100	67	20	87

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

NUMBER OF SEATS						
EXISTING					PREVIOUS	
Province/Area	General Seats	Seats reserved for		Total	General Seats	Seats reserved for Non-Muslims
		Non-Muslims	Women			
Federal Capital	2	} 10		2	1	} 10
Punjab	148		35	183	115	
Sindh	61		14	75	46	
NWFP	35		8	43	26	
FATAs	12		-	12	8	
Balochistan	14		3	17	11	
Total:	272	10	60	332+10=342	207	207+10=217

10. In the present setup no seats are reserved for women in the National Assembly from the Federal Capital and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The seats for non-Muslims have been reserved for all categories of non-Muslims (jointly) during General Elections, 2002. However, during the General Elections held in 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993 and 1997, there were 10 seats reserved for four categories of non-Muslims, i.e., 4 seats for Christians, 4 seats for Hindus, one seat for Sikh/Budhist/Parsis and other non-Muslims and one seat for Quadianis who call themselves Ahmadis.

11. The existing and previous strength of Provincial Assemblies is given hereunder:

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

NUMBER OF SEATS						
Existing					Previous	
Province	General Seats	Seats reserved for		Total	General Seats	Seats reserved for Non-Muslims
		Non-Muslims	Women			
Punjab	297	8	66	371	240	8
Sindh	130	9	29	168	100	9
NWFP	99	3	22	124	80	3
Balochistan	51	3	11	65	40	3
Total:	577	23	128	728	460	460+23=483

12. During General Elections, 2002 the seats for non-Muslims have been reserved for all categories of non-Muslims (jointly), whereas, prior to General Elections, 2002 seats for non-Muslims were reserved community-wise in all the four Provincial Assemblies as per detail given below:

1985, 1988, 1990, 1993 & 1997 General Elections

Provincial Assembly	Seats reserved for the minority communities				Total
	Christians	Hindus & Scheduled Castes	Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis & Others	Qadianis	
Punjab	5	1	1	1	8
Sindh	2	5	1	1	9
NWFP	1	-	1	1	3
Balochistan	1	1	1	-	3
Total:	9	7	4	3	23

SALIENT FEATURES:

13. It may be a point of interest for some readers that in the original scheme of things under 1973 Constitution 20 seats were reserved for Women for a period of 10 years from the commencing day of the Constitution or the holding of three general elections to the National Assembly, whichever is later. Thus, 20 seats remained available for Women for General Elections held in 1977, 1985 and 1988. The reserved seats were no more there during General Elections, 1990, 1993 and 1997. It will be seen that after 8th Amendment of the Constitution, the final position was that the reserved seats were for a period of 10 years from the commencing day or the holding of 3rd General Election to the National Assembly, whichever is later. After a gap of 14 years, the seats have once again been reserved for Women in the National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies and the Senate under Articles 5, 6 and 8 of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.7 of 2002) as under:

	<u>Senate</u>	<u>National Assembly</u>	<u>Provincial Assemblies</u>
Federal Capital	01 seat	-	-
Punjab	04 seats	35 seats	66 seats
Sindh	04 seats	14 seats	29 seats
NWFP	04 seats	08 seats	22 seats
Balochistan	04 seats	03 seats	11 seats
Total:	17 seats	60 seats	128 seats

Note: The Federal Capital and the FATAs were not allocated any women seat in the National Assembly.

14. Thus, it may be seen that for the first time during General Elections, 2002, women have been given significant representation in the Senate, National Assembly and all the four Provincial Assemblies. Previously, there were 20 seats reserved for women in the National Assembly. The women had representation in the four Provincial Assemblies by way of reserved seats equal to 5 per centum of the Muslim seats. This position continued upto 1988 General Elections when the number of seats reserved for women in the National Assembly and four Provincial Assemblies was as under:

PROVINCE	NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY
Punjab	12 seats	12 seats
Sindh	04 seats	05 seats
N-W.F.P	02 seats	04 seats
Balochistan	02 seats	02 seats
TOTAL:	20 seats	23 seats

MODE OF ELECTION

SENATE:

15. The members of the Senate from the provinces are elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote by the members of the concerned Provincial Assembly. Similarly, the members of the National Assembly form electoral college for election to the seats allocated

for the Federal Capital. However, the members of National Assembly from FATAs elect senators to represent the Federally Administered Tribal Areas under simple majority system in accordance with the relevant rules.

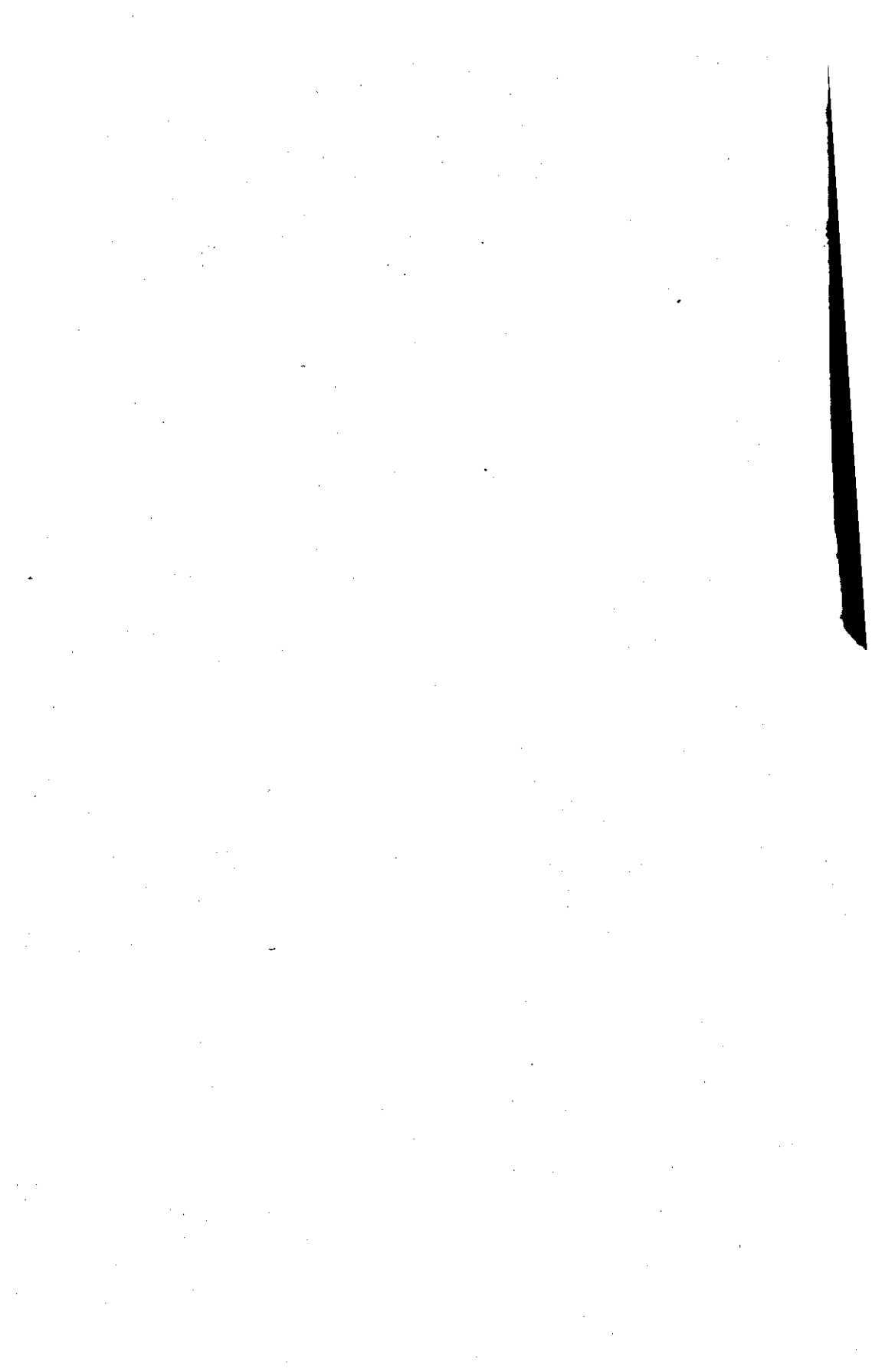
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES:

16. Article 7 of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.7 of 2002) provided that elections for the members of the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies shall be held on the basis of joint electorate. It will be worthwhile to mention here that under 1973 Constitution, which came into force on the 14th August, 1973, election to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies were required to be held by direct and free vote on the basis of adult franchise and on the system of joint electorate for the Muslims and non-Muslims. However, under Article 9 of the Houses of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies (Elections) Order, 1977 [P(PP) Order No.5 of 1977], mode of election to the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies was changed from joint electorate to the separate electorate. General Elections, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993 and 1997 were held on the basis of separate electorate for the Muslims and non-Muslims. The voters enrolled on the electoral rolls of Muslims were entitled to vote for the Muslim candidates while the non-Muslim voters voted for the candidates belonging to the non-Muslim communities.

17. Article 5 and Article 6 of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.7 of 2002) provided that constituencies for the elections to the general seats for National and Provincial Assemblies shall be single member territorial constituencies and the members shall be elected by direct and free vote. It was further laid down that the members to fill seats reserved for women and non-Muslims allocated to a Province shall be elected through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats won by each political party from the Province concerned in the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly, as the case may be. It is for the first time that the party lists system of proportional representation system was adopted for election of women and non-Muslims in Pakistan.

18. However, the seats reserved for women in the National Assembly during General Elections, 1985 and 1988 were filled in on the basis of proportional representation system by means of single transferable vote by the electoral college consisting of persons elected to the National Assembly from that Province. Similarly, the election to the seats allocated to women in the Provincial Assemblies was also held under the same system. However, the electorates were the members-elect of the respective Assemblies. In case of election to the National Assembly, each Province formed one constituency, with as many seats as were allocated to that Province and in case of election to the Provincial Assemblies, each Province formed one constituency with as many seats as were allocated to that Province.

19. Election to the seats reserved for women in the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies were not held after 1988 General Elections in view of the provisions of Article 51(4) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which provided that until expiration of a period of ten years or the holding of third General Elections under the said Constitution, whichever occurs later, the seats reserved for women shall stand abolished. Election to the seats reserved for non-Muslims were held during 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993 and 1997 on the basis of separate electorate by direct and free vote of the voters who were enrolled on the electoral rolls for non-Muslims. Whole of Pakistan, including the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, formed one constituency with as many seats as were allocated to various categories of non-Muslims in the National Assembly. Similarly, each Province constituted one constituency with as many seats as were allocated to a particular community of the non-Muslims in the Provincial Assembly of that Province.



DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan provides that seats in the National Assembly shall be allocated to each Province, Federally Administered Tribal Areas and the Federal Capital on the basis of population in accordance with the last preceding census, officially published. The last census was held in 1998, which was published in 2001. It had, therefore, become imperative to re-demarcate the boundaries of constituencies of Assemblies, keeping in view the latest census figures officially published, for the purpose of holding General Elections, 2002.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK:

2. Article 4 of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.7 of 2002) envisaged that the Chief Election Commissioner or the Election Commission, as the case may be, shall take such steps and measures and adopt such procedure, pass such orders and issue such directions as may be deemed necessary for effectively carrying out the elections for the members of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies in October, 2002. This included delimitation of constituencies for National Assembly and all the four Provincial Assemblies. The principles and procedures for demarcation of constituencies of Assemblies is provided in the Delimitation of the Constituencies Act, 1974 (Act No.XXXIV of 1974). The number of seats in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies was increased under Articles 5(2) and 5(6) of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002.

DELIMITATION PROCEEDINGS:

3. Immediately after taking over charge as Chief Election Commissioner, Chief Justice (R) Irshad Hasan Khan geared up the machinery for accelerating work on demarcation of constituencies

of National and Provincial Assemblies on the basis of last census officially published. The constitution of Election Commission under the Election Commission Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's order No.1 of 2002) was completed in February, 2002. The inaugural meeting of the Election Commission to consider delimitation of constituencies was held on 4th March, 2002 and it was resolved in the meeting that—

- (i) The Election Commission shall act with neutrality, objectivity, impartiality and independence at every stage of the electoral process.
- (ii) The territorial constituencies for elections to the National Assembly and to each Provincial Assembly from general seats be delimited in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, subject to the Election Commission Order, 2002, Election Commission (Amendment) Order, 2002 and Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002. The question of re-allocation of seats to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies had arisen in view of increase in number of seats in the said Assemblies and also due to increase in population as per last preceding census held in 1998 and officially published accordingly.
- (iii) While formulating the delimitation proposals the principles laid down in section 9 of the Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974 shall be followed in letter and spirit. The principles are to the effect that all constituencies shall, as far as practicable, be delimited with 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, shall be equal among themselves in population.

- (iv) The share of seats in the National Assembly and in the Provincial Assemblies in respect of each district shall be worked out on the basis of 1998 population census. For this purpose, the total population of the country (minus Federally Administered Tribal Areas) shall be divided by the total number of general seats and the average population or quota per National Assembly seat will be obtained. Similarly, the population of a Province will be divided by the total number of general seats allocated to the Provincial Assembly of that Province for obtaining quota per seat in the Provincial Assembly.
- (v) The share of a district shall be 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 the whole number of seats, a fraction of 0.5 and above shall generally be taken as one seat and fraction below 0.5 shall be ignored.
- (vi) The Federally Administered Tribal Areas, which have been allocated 12 seats under Article 5(3) of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 shall also be divided into 12 territorial constituencies on the basis of population as per last preceding census.
- (vii) The Federal Capital, Islamabad, which has been allocated two seats under the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 shall also be divided into territorial constituencies on the basis of population of last preceding census and geographical compactness of the areas.

**NUMBER OF SEATS IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES:**

4. Article 5 of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 provided that the National Assembly will consist of 342 members. The detail is as under:

Province/Area	Number of General Seats	Seats reserved for women	Seats reserved for Non-Muslims	Total Seats
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
N-W.F.P.	35	8		43
FATAs	12	-		12
Federal Capital	2	-	10	2
Punjab	148	35		183
Sindh	61	14		75
Balochistan	14	3		17
Total:	272	60	10	332+10=342

5. Article 6 of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 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:

Provincial Assembly	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
NWFP	99	22	3	124
Balochistan	51	11	3	65
Total:	577	128	23	728

6. The constituencies for the general seats were single member territorial constituencies. No constituencies were to be delimited for seats reserved for women and non-Muslims, in as much as under the law, members to these seats were to be elected through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates. For this purpose in National Assembly each Province was treated as a single constituency for all seats reserved for women and the whole of country was the constituency for all seats reserved for non-Muslims. Similarly, each Province was a single constituency for seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in that Province.

DETERMINATION OF QUOTA:

7. As a first step, quota per seat in respect of each Province/Area/Agency in the National Assembly was determined as under:

Province/Area/Agency	Population	No. of seats	Quota per seat
N-W.F.P.	1,77,35,912	35	$17735912 \div 35 = 506740$
FATAs	31,76,331	12	$3176331 \div 12 = 264694$
Federal Capital	8,05,235	2	$805235 \div 2 = 402618$
Punjab	7,36,21,290	148	$73621290 \div 148 = 496441$
Sindh	3,04,39,893	61	$30439893 \div 61 = 499015$
Balochistan	65,65,885	14	$6565885 \div 14 = 468992$
Total:	13,23,44,546	272	

8. Quota per seat in respect of each Provincial Assembly was also determined as under:

Name of the Assembly	Population	No. of seats	Quota per seat
Provincial Assembly, NWFP	1,77,35,912	99	$17735912 \div 99 = 179151$
Provincial Assembly, Punjab	7,36,21,290	297	$73621290 \div 297 = 247883$
Provincial Assembly, Sindh	3,04,39,893	130	$30439893 \div 130 = 234153$
Provincial Assembly, Balochistan	65,65,885	51	$6565885 \div 51 = 128743$

PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS FOR DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES:

9. The Election Commission took up fresh demarcation of constituencies for National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies of the Punjab, Sindh, N-W.F.P. and Balochistan in right earnest on the basis of last official census and the principles laid down in the law. The share of a district was determined by dividing the population of that district with the quota per seat of the National Assembly/Provincial Assembly as obtained on the basis of

population of each Province, with the number of seats. While calculating the share of seats of a district the fraction of 0.5 and above was taken as one seat and the fraction less than 0.5 was ignored. However, the exceptions to this formula of ignoring fraction of less than 0.5 or fraction of 0.5 getting one seat, were inevitable in some cases. For instance, in Okara district where the share was 4.49 five seats were allocated because the fraction of 0.49 was the highest one amongst all the fractions. Therefore, to keep the number of seats to 148, Okara district was given 5 seats. On the other hand, Nawabshah district despite a share of 0.57 could not get a seat and 4 seats were allocated to this district for having the lowest share as compared to the share of other districts having fraction of above 5 to keep the number of seats in Provincial Assembly as 130. Similarly, the share of Malakand district, which was worked out as 2.52 was not given an additional seat for having a share above 0.5 because in that case the number of seats in the Provincial Assembly of NWFP would have arisen to 100, whereas that Assembly has 99 seats. 12 seats allocated to FATAs under section 5(3) of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 were also divided on the basis of population as per last preceding census. However, no Agency/Tribal Area was divided to become a part of any other constituency or to be joined with some other Tribal Area. Two seats allocated to Islamabad were also divided on the basis of population in compact areas.

10. Districts were generally allocated whole number of seats on the basis of their population. However, in a few cases the excess population of two adjoining districts had to be combined to form an inter-district constituency to avoid the glaring disparity in the population of constituencies. Due to low density of population in Balochistan, districts in most cases were combined to form a National Assembly constituency. Inter-district constituencies in respect of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan also could not be avoided. Thus, following districts and Frontier Regions (FRs) were tagged together in NWFP, FATAs and Balochistan to form National Assembly Constituencies:

(1) D.I. Khan District + Tank District ($1.68 + 0.47 = 2.15 = 2$ seats)

(2) FR D.I. Khan + FR Bannu + FR Kohat + FR Peshawar + FR Lakki + FR Tank ($0.038 + 0.019 + 0.088 + 0.053 + 0.006 + 0.027 = 0.88 = 1$ seat)

- (3) Loralai District + Ziarat District ($1.04+0.17=1.21=$ seat)
- (4) Zhob District + Killa Saifullah District ($0.59+0.41=1.00=$ seats).
- (5) Sibi District + Kohlu Agency+Dera Bugti District
($0.45+0.21+0.39=1.05=1$ seat)
- (6) Kalat District + Mastung District ($0.51+0.30=0.81= 1$ seat)
- (7) Awaran District + Lasbela District ($0.25+0.67=0.92= 1$ seat)
- (8) Panjgur District + Kharan District ($0.50+0.44=1.94= 1$ seat)
- (9) Kech District + Gwadar District ($0.88+0.40= 1.28= 1$ seat)
- (10) Quetta City district+Panj Pai Tehsil of Mastung district+Chagai District ($1.59+0.08+0.43=2.10= 2$ seats)

11. The Commission successfully completed the work of preparing preliminary proposals by working round the clock and this huge and voluminous task was completed in a very short span of time of weeks, which usually otherwise would have taken a time of 12 to 18 months. The Election Commission published the preliminary report with lists of constituencies in the official Gazette on 26th March, 2002.

REPRESENTATIONS AGAINST PRELIMINARY DELIMITATION:

12. To make the process of delimitation fair, just and transparent the Election Commission invited representations from the registered voters in respect of National/Provincial Assemblies as contemplated by section 10 of the Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974. Wide publicity was given to the preliminary proposals and every opportunity was afforded to the interested persons and parties to file their representations against preliminary proposals of delimitation of constituencies within 15 days of its publication in the official Gazette. In all, the Election Commission received 945 representations against preliminary delimitation of 272 National Assembly constituencies and 577 Provincial Assemblies

constituencies of all the four provinces. The Province/Area-wise break-up of representations is as under:

Sl.No.	Province/Area	National Assembly	Provincial Assembly	Total
1.	NWFP	22	143	165
2.	FATAs	10	--	10
3.	Islamabad	2	--	2
4.	Punjab	164	269	433
5.	Sindh	90	148	238
6.	Balochistan	19	78	97
Total:		307	638	945

13. It is worth mentioning that there were 849 general seats in the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies, which were demarcated into territorial constituencies and for these 849 constituencies only 945 representations were received. This reflects that the preliminary proposals of the Election Commission were the out come of hard work and judicious handling of population data, district maps and other cognate factors of each area, in order to make the constituencies compact, cohesive and fair.

PUBLIC HEARING OF REPRESENTATIONS:

14. The details of constituencies and procedure for filing representations against these proposals were widely publicized through electronic and print media. In order to hear and consider the representations received under section 10 of the Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974 and to make such amendments, alterations or modifications as were necessary in the preliminary lists of constituencies of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies as published in the official Gazette of 26th March, 2002, the Election Commission delegated its powers and functions in pursuance of the provisions of Article 9A(2) of the Election Commission Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.1 of 2002) as amended *vide* Chief Executive's Order No.8 of 2002 read with section 5 of the Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974, to the following Members of Election Commission in respect of the areas mentioned against their names:

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Jurisdiction
1.	Mr. Justice Mohammad Ashraf Leghari, Judge, Sindh High Court	Sindh Province.
2.	Mr. Justice Nasim Sikandar, Judge, Lahore High Court.	Punjab Province including Federal Capital, Islamabad.
3.	Mr. Justice Ahmed Khan Lashari, Judge, Balochistan High Court.	Baluchistan Province.
4.	Mr. Justice Qazi Ehsan Ullah Qureshi, Judge, Peshawar High Court	N.W.F Province including Agencies and Frontier Regions (FRs).

15. Keeping in view the convenience of the applicants and with a view to expedite the hearing of applications, the Election Commission decided to hear the representations pertaining to the respective constituencies district-wise at the Provincial Capitals after giving public notices to all concerned. The programme of hearing was given wide publicity through announcement in print and electronic media for facility of concerned persons. The hearings commenced from 20th May 2002 and continued till 20th June, 2002 in respect of Districts/Provinces. It was for the first time in the history of Election Commission of Pakistan that the programme for hearing of the representations relating to each Province was given wide publicity in the newspapers through elaborate advertisements published in all the national dailies and regional newspapers.

RE-ALLOCATION OF SEATS TO NAWABSHAH AND KHAIRPUR DISTRICTS:

16. During the course of hearing it transpired that the population of 31051 of 8 dehs of Sanghar District transferred to Nawabshah District *vide* Government of Sindh Notification No.4/327/92/Rev(IV)/378, dated 19th June, 2001 could not be added inadvertently to the population of Nawabshah district. Consequently, the allocation of seats of Provincial Assembly for Nawabshah and Khairpur districts was revised by the Election Commission *vide* Notification No.F.10(2)/2002-SMW, dated the 16th June, 2002 published in the Gazette of Pakistan on 17th June, 2002. After including the population of 31051 of Sanghar district into Nawabshah district, the number of seats of Nawabshah district in Provincial Assembly of Sindh came to 5 for its share of 4.71 and

Khairpur district got 6 seats in the said Assembly for its share 6.60 being the lowest fraction of share of districts in Sindh Province to keep the number of Provincial Assembly Constituencies of Sindh as 130. However, there was no change in the number of seats in Sanghar district as a result of transfer of its population to Nawabshah district. The representations with reference to the change were heard and disposed of on 24th June, 2002.

17. The Commission through public hearings afforded full opportunities to the persons making representations according to the timeframe given earlier and to maintain the principles of fairness and impartiality even heard, in open courts, those persons who had not filed any representation. The Election Commission successfully accomplished this task well in time and published the final list of constituencies in the Gazette of Pakistan on 28th June 2002 for information of the general public.

CONCLUSION:

18. The Election Commission was able to complete this task in a record time and followed strictly the relevant provisions of the law i.e. the Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974. However, the job of the Election Commission is made difficult when the Administrative Authorities change the boundaries of Tehsils and in some cases create new districts frequently even when the process of delimitation of constituencies is in hand. This practice is unprecedented in other democratic countries. In fact, such changes hamper the smooth working of not only the Election Commission but also of other departments. The Administrators should consider this point seriously and avoid making frequent changes in the Tehsil and district boundaries to uphold the principles of good governance.

ELECTORAL ROLLS

The whole edifice of democratic institutions is built on the basis of holding free, fair and impartial elections. There can be no two opinions about the fact that accurate and authentic electoral rolls or lists of voters are sine qua non for free, fair and transparent elections.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2. Article 219 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan empowers the Chief Election Commissioner to prepare the electoral rolls for election to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies, and to revise such rolls annually. The relevant law under which the electoral rolls were prepared and are maintained, is embodied in the Electoral Rolls Act, 1974 and the Electoral Rolls Rules, 1974. While preparing the electoral rolls for General Elections, 2002 the provisions contained in Articles 7A and 7C of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.7 of 2002) were also followed.

BRIEF BACKGROUND

3. The Electoral Rolls used in General Elections, 2002 are refined, amended and updated replica of the rolls prepared for Local Government Elections, 2000-2001. The electoral rolls prepared in 1986-87 had become obsolete due to many demographical changes in the country with the passage of time. An attempt was made by Election Commission to prepare fresh electoral rolls in 1995 but it could not materialize due to stay granted by the Supreme Court of Pakistan at the request of a political party. Therefore, preparation of fresh electoral rolls for holding Local Government Elections had become essential. The President unveiled his "Devolution of Powers" Programme in 2000 and entrusted responsibility of holding Local Government Elections to the Chief Election Commissioner. These elections were to be held in five phases and it was decided that the electoral rolls will be prepared separately for each phase, after house-to-house

verification of particulars of voters by the District Administration with the assistance of Army. Earlier in the year, 1999, in a meeting with the National Database Organization (NDO) (the predecessor of National Database and Registration Authority-NADRA), Election Commission had expressed its reservations regarding legal responsibility of that Organization for preparation of electoral rolls and reliability of Database available with them. A series of meetings followed. Ultimately, in larger national interest, the services of NADRA were requisitioned by Election Commission for preparation and computerization of electoral rolls. The computerization of electoral rolls was the first experiment of its kind. Therefore, rolls prepared by NADRA for the first phase of Local Government Elections were not free from errors and omissions. Resultantly, the Chief Election Commissioner ordered that manually prepared electoral rolls, after making necessary amendments, may be used at the polling stations during first phase. NADRA, however, made improvements in the electoral rolls prepared by it for subsequent phases of Local Government Elections.

PREPARATION OF FRESH ELECTORAL ROLLS, 2002

4. The electoral rolls, prepared for the Local Government Elections, were of no use for the General Elections, *inter-alia* for the reasons that the qualifying age for a voter for National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies elections initially was 21 years, whereas the rolls for Local Government Elections had names of voters having age of 18 years and above. The Chief Election Commissioner, therefore, decided to prepare the electoral rolls afresh for the conduct of General Elections, 2002. In view of time constraints, the traditional method of preparation of draft electoral rolls being a lengthy and time consuming exercise, it was decided that the Electoral Rolls prepared under Local Government Elections Ordinance, 2000 may be utilized as draft for fresh preparation of Electoral Rolls, 2002. The age of voter in electoral rolls prepared for Local Government Elections was 18 years, whereas under the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan the age of a voter for elections to National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies was 21 years. In order to prepare draft electoral rolls, the said electoral rolls already available with Registration Officers were handed over to NADRA for updation and deletion of names of the voters of less than 21 years. Corrections of entries wherever required were

carried out in the rolls. These draft electoral rolls duly updated were used for conducting house-to-house verification and preparation of fresh electoral rolls, 2002.

5. It may be mentioned here that during the course of preparation of electoral rolls two major changes occurred viz: switching over from separate electorate system to joint electorate system and lowering of age of voter from 21 years to 18 years. The detail of these events is available in succeeding paragraphs.

6. The schedule for preparation of fresh electoral rolls is given hereunder:

SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	Activity	Date
1.	Supply of Hard copies (Master copies) of Electoral Rolls by ECP to NADRA by	30-10-2001
2.	Supply of 3 updated copies of Electoral Rolls by NADRA to ECP on or before	26-12-2001
3.	House-to-house enumeration and preparation of manuscripts by the enumeration staff	01-01-2002 to 30-01-2002
4.	Supply of copies of manuscripts by ECP to NADRA by	11-02-2002
5.	Supply of 5 printed copies of Electoral Rolls by NADRA to ECP by	02-04-2002
6.	Draft publication and finalization of claims/objections etc.	09-04-2002 to 29-05-2002
7.	Supply of final Electoral Rolls by ECP to NADRA for updating	05-06-2002
8.	Printing and delivery of 5 copies of final electoral rolls by NADRA to ECP	01-08-2002
9.	Final publication of Electoral Rolls	04-08-2002
10.	Printing and delivery of remaining 5 copies of final Electoral Rolls by NADRA to ECP on	30-08-2002

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRATION OFFICERS/ASSISTANT REGISTRATION OFFICERS/ENUMERATION STAFF

7. The first step for preparation of fresh electoral rolls was appointment of Registration Officers and their supporting staff, i.e., Assistant Registration Officers, Supervisors and Enumerators. The

work of registration of voters, prior to the year 1995, used to be carried out by the executive officers of the Federal/Provincial Governments, who were appointed as Registration Officers. In 1995, the Chief Election Commissioner under the Electoral Rolls Act, 1974, appointed the Assistant Election Commissioners in the field as Registration Officers for their respective districts/Areas. For the preparation of Electoral Rolls, 2002, the Assistant Election Commissioners were appointed as Registration Officers for the areas falling under their jurisdiction. The Deputy Election Commissioners were appointed as Registration Officers for the urban areas of their headquarters. The selection of Assistant Registration Officers/Supervisors and Enumerators was made from amongst the staff of education department and other Provincial Government departments. Detailed instructions were issued by the Election Commission for selection and appointment of Registration Staff. For effective and timely achievement of this gigantic task, 94802 officers and officials were engaged as per following detail:

Province/Area	Registration Officers	Assistant Registration Officers	Supervisors	Enumerators
Federal Capital	1	18	104	329
Punjab	44	990	11958	35478
N-W.F.P.	31	229	3418	9285
FATAs	7	45	627	1834
Sindh	20	503	5997	19065
Balochistan	23	121	988	3687
Total:	126	1906	23092	69678

MANUALS OF INSTRUCTIONS:

8. A manual of instructions for the guidance of Registration Officers/Assistant Registration Officers containing detailed procedure and guidance for registration was published in English. Another manual containing guidelines for the Enumerators/Supervisors was published in Urdu and supplied to all concerned. The Provincial and District Offices of the Election Commission were there to guide the Registration Staff in case any clarification was required by them in performance of their duties.

DEFINITION OF ELECTORAL AREA:

"The "Electoral Area" was originally defined in the Electoral Rolls Act, 1974 as –

- (a) in rural area, a village; and
- (b) in urban area—
 - (i) where there is a Municipal Ward, such ward,
 - (ii) where there is no Municipal Ward, well defined Mohallah or Street; and
 - (iii) where Ward, Mohallah or Street is too big , well defined part thereof; or
- (c) such other area as may be determined by the Chief Election Commissioner."

10. NADRA used the data collected by them from National Database Forms (NDF) during National Census held in 1998. The census was carried out on the basis of census blocks, census circles and census charges as adopted by Census Organization. In order to bring the legal provisions in conformity with the new situation, section 2 (2) of the Electoral Rolls Act, 1974, was amended in 2002 through an Ordinance. Now the definition of electoral area reads as follows:

"(2) "electoral area" means—

- (a) in rural areas, a village or a census block;
- (b) in urban areas,—
 - (i) where there is a municipal ward or census block, such ward or census block;
 - (ii) where there is no municipal ward or a census block, a well-defined Mohallah or a street; and

- (iii) where the ward or census block Mohallah or street is too big, a well defined part thereof; or
- (c) such other areas as may be determined by the Commissioner."

11. The demarcation of census blocks by the Census Organization was seemingly carried out without giving much thought to ground realities such as existing municipal wards, well-defined Mohallahs and ethnic and social environments of the area. The electoral rolls prepared in 2000-2001 were based on these census blocks, which caused a lot of inconvenience and problems particularly during Local Government Elections owing to lack of consideration of important factors mentioned above. In future, close co-ordination between Election Commission and Census Organization on this issue would be helpful in removing anomalies in determination of electoral areas.

PRELIMINARY PROCESS:

12. With effect from 1st January, 2002 to 30th January, 2002, the enumerators visited each household in the areas assigned to them showing the entries of registered voters of relevant household to the head of the family for verification. In case any addition/deletion/correction was required, a form was supplied to the head of the family for obtaining necessary information and the draft roll was corrected accordingly.

PUBLICATION OF REGISTRATION FORMS IN THE NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLICITY THEREOF:

13. In order to facilitate the general public and the left out voters, who could not receive or file relevant forms with field staff due to any reason, the Chief Election Commissioner ordered the

publication of the prescribed forms for addition, deletion and correction of entries in almost all the news papers. The use of photocopies of the forms was also allowed for the purpose. Aggressive publicity campaign for education of voters was launched through print and electronic media. The names and jurisdiction of Registration Officers throughout the country were also publicized in the newspapers to facilitate the intending voters for submission of registration forms besides extending the date of filing of forms with the Registration Officers by twelve days w.e.f. 31st January to 11th February, 2002. It was for the first time that an effective publicity campaign was made on such a large scale and forms were printed in the newspapers for the facility of voters.

JOINT ELECTORATE:

14. In the meantime, the Federal Government promulgated the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.7 of 2002) on January 27, 2002. The said Order *inter-alia* provided that the elections for the members of the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies shall be held on the basis of joint electorate. Therefore, it became necessary to combine the electoral rolls, which were hitherto being prepared on the basis of separate electorate i.e., separate electoral rolls for Muslims and non-Muslims voters. At the end of extended period of verification process, the draft electoral rolls were amended/updated by the Enumerators and Supervisors. These rolls were sent to NADRA for printing as updated rolls.

REVISED PROGRAMME OF DRAFT PUBLICATION:

15. As per original schedule, the draft electoral rolls were to be published for inviting claims, objections and application for corrections w.e.f. 9-4-2002 to 29-5-2002, but due to paucity of time and for expeditious completion of remaining stages of preparation of electoral rolls, the Chief Election Commissioner of

Pakistan notified a revised programme with a change in the dates as follows:

S. No.	Activity	Dates	
(1)	Draft publication of Electoral Rolls	4-4-2002	
(2)	Filing of claims/objections/applications for corrections	5-4-2002 to 25-4-2002	The Revising Authorities will dispose of claims/objections/applications simultaneously, as far as practicable in accordance with law
(3)	Disposal of claims/objections and applications (for corrections) by Revising Authorities by	2-5-2002	

DRAFT PUBLICATION:

16. The preliminary electoral rolls were published/displayed as draft electoral rolls on 4th April, 2002. The general public was requested through an extensive publicity campaign on TV, Radio and in the print media to inspect the electoral rolls and to file claims in the prescribed form if the name of any eligible voter was not available on preliminary electoral rolls. The objections could be filed for deletion of names of those persons, who were not entitled to be enrolled in any particular electoral area. Similarly the applications could be filed for correction of any existing particular of entries in the electoral rolls.

17. The draft electoral rolls contained the particulars of voters, who were of the age of 21 years or above on 1st January, 2002. The total number of voters on draft electoral rolls was as under:

S.N o.	Name of Province/ Area	Total Census Blocks	No. of voters on unverified Electoral Rolls			No. of voters on Draft Electoral Rolls		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1.	Islamabad	665	177188	156277	333465	184441	163019	347460
2.	Punjab	55167	19167697	16967042	36134739	20343364	18085008	38428362
3.	Sindh	21022	7164538	5988587	13153125	8023803	6777954	14801557
4.	N-W.F.P	13990	4180031	3433164	7593195	4354807	3472341	7827148
5.	FATA	2961	656132	408531	1064663	726743	426718	1152461
6.	Balochistan	8263	1652177	1434249	3086426	1745517	1499875	3245392
Total		102068	32977763	28387850	61365613	35378465	30423915	65802380
CRORE		1 Lac, 20 Th & 68	3 Cror, 29 Lac, 77 Th & 763	2 Cror, 83 Lac, 87 Th & 850	6 Cror, 13 Lac, 65 Th & 613	3 Cror, 53 Lac, 78 Th & 465	3 Cror, 4 Lac, 23 Th & 915	6 Cror, 58 Lac, 2 Th & 380
MILLIONS		0.1	33	28.4	61.4	35.4	30.4	65.8

APPOINTMENT OF REVISING AUTHORITIES:

18. For the purpose of deciding claims/objections and applications for corrections, judicial officers were appointed by Chief Election Commissioner to act as Revising Authorities. A manual containing detailed instructions/guidelines was supplied to each Revising Authority.

The Province-wise number of Revising Authorities is given below:

S.No.	Name of Province/Area	Number of Revising Authorities
1.	Islamabad	03
2.	Punjab	244
3.	Sindh	129
4.	N-W.F.P.	65
5.	FATAs	24
6.	Balochistan	58
Total:		523

DIRECTIVES OF CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER:

19. In order to provide maximum facility to the left out voters, the Chief Election Commissioner made following decisions which were communicated to all Revising Authorities/Registration Officers/Assistant Registration Officers:

- (a) The claims/objections and applications for corrections should be decided by Revising Authorities simultaneously.
- (b) Besides the Revising Authorities, the claims/objections and applications for corrections, may also be filed with Registration Officers/Assistant Registration Officers. The Registration Officers were directed to forward the claims/objections received by them to the Revising Authorities concerned on the same date for immediate disposal.
- (c) The Revising Authorities were directed that presence of female voters filing claims/objections and applications for corrections should not be enforced rigidly.

CLAIMS/OBJECTIONS ETC:

20. The performance of the field staff engaged for house-to-house enumeration and supervision of Registration Officers/Assistant Registration Officers can be judged on the basis of number of claims/objections and applications for corrections filed by the general public with the Revising Authorities. It would be in the fitness of things to indicate that as compared to this gigantic exercise whereby about 71 million voters were registered, the number of claims/objections etc was negligible. The situation, therefore, amply justifies the fact that the field operations were conducted in an impartial and honest way for which the field staff engaged for the purpose deserves appreciation. The detail of claims/objections received and disposed of is indicated below:

Sl. No.	Name of Province/Area	Filed			Accepted			Rejected		
		Filed	Accepted	Rejected	Filed	Accepted	Rejected	Filed	Accepted	Rejected
1	Islamabad	309	218	91	1	1	0	43	43	0
2	Punjab	30718	21128	9590	9262	3475	5787	4865	3013	1852
3	Sindh	10852	7010	3842	10870	2229	8641	6839	5415	1424
4	N-W.F.P.	9224	4124	5100	953	170	783	1218	656	625
5	FATAs/FRs	15543	11450	4093	238	9	229	1711	1081	630
6	Balochistan	5755	3527	2228	5660	358	5502	1258	754	504
Total:		72401	47457	24944	27184	6242	20942	15987	10962	5035

After decision of the Revising Authorities on claims/objections as detailed above the number of voters emerged as under:

Name of Province/Area	Number of voters after decision on claims and objections etc.		
	Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.
Islamabad	184558	163119	347677
Punjab	20352229	18043300	38395529
Sindh	8120534	6865285	14985819
N-W.F.P.	4561509	3635211	8196720
FATA	733321	429023	1162344
Balochistan	1950977	1673961	3624938
Total:	35903128	30809899	66713027

AGE OF VOTER LOWERED

21. Article 7A was added in the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002, which provided that a citizen, who has attained the age of eighteen years on the first day of January, 2002, shall be eligible to vote and the Chief Election Commissioner shall cause the electoral rolls to be prepared accordingly. As the electoral rolls were being prepared with the qualifying age of voter as 21 years on first January 2002, this amendment necessitated a fresh programme for inclusion of voters of 18 years or above but less than 21 years on 1st January 2002. NADRA was requested to supply lists of voters of 18-20 years, on the basis of data available with them. These lists were then published as draft electoral rolls. A schedule was notified for filing claims, objections and applications for corrections with concerned Revising Authorities and the assignment was completed within a time schedule of 20 days starting from 17-5-2002 to 6-6-2002. The programme was as under:

Sl. No	Activity	Dates		
1.	Draft publication of Electoral Rolls	17-5-2002	15 days	The Revising Authorities shall dispose of claims/objections/applications simultaneously
2.	Filing of claims/objections/applications for corrections	18-5-2002 to 01-6-2002		
3.	Disposal of claims/objections and applications (for corrections) by Revising Authorities	06-06-2002	5 days	

The Revising Authorities for the above programme were the same as notified in the Gazette of Pakistan Extraordinary bearing No.F.1(10)/2001-Cord., published on March 27, 2002.

22. The following table will indicate the total votes registered as a result of aforesaid exercise:

Sl. No.	Name of Province/Area	(18 to 20 years)					
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Islamabad	20658	18060	38718	19342	17051	36393
2.	Punjab	1567720	1373795	2941515	1522217	1336112	2858329
3.	Sindh	632328	503435	1135763	645195	510552	1155747
4.	N-W.F.P.	422478	326758	749236	410269	318819	729088
5.	FATA	71658	35406	107064	80542	38819	119361
6.	Balochistan	196490	152120	348610	173044	128861	301905
Total		2911332	2409574	5320906	2850609	2350214	5200823
CRORE		29 Lac, 11 Th & 332	24 Lac, 9 Th & 574	53 Lac, 20 Th & 906	28 Lac, 50 Th & 609	23 Lac, 50 Th & 214	52 Lac & 823
MILLIONS		2.9	2.4	5.3	2.9	2.4	5.2

FINAL PUBLICATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS:

23. The electoral rolls prepared with the names of voters of 21 years and above and those containing names of voters of 18-20 years were merged. Thereafter, these combined electoral rolls were finally published on 5-8-2002 throughout the country. The rolls contained names of more than 71 million voters eligible to cast their votes in the General Elections, 2002, as per detail given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Province/Area	Total No. of voters 18 years & above		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Islamabad	203900	180170	384070
2.	Punjab	21874446	19379412	41253858
3.	Sindh	8765729	7375837	16141566
4.	N-W.F.P.	4971778	3954030	8925808
5.	FATA	813863	467842	1281705
6.	Balochistan	2124021	1802822	3926843
Total:		38753737	33160113	71913850
CRORE		3 Cror, 87 Lac, 53 Th & 737	3 Cror, 31 Lac, 60 Th & 113	7 Cror, 19 Lac, 13 Th & 850
MILLIONS		38.8	33.2	71.9

IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF ELECTORAL ROLLS, 2002:

24. Based on the experience of the preparation of electoral rolls in previous years, efforts were made to make qualitative improvement in the fresh electoral rolls keeping in view the basic fact of providing to the nation an error free electoral roll for holding fair and transparent elections. Some salient features of the process are enumerated below:

(1) Inclusion of names by the Chief Election Commissioner

The Electoral Rolls, 2002 were finally published on 4-8-2002 and the schedule of General Elections, 2002 was announced on 16-8-2002. After that date no amendment was normally possible in the electoral rolls. Due to slackness on the part of certain individuals to get their names registered at various stages their names did not appear on the final electoral rolls. Requests were received by the Chief Election Commissioner for registration of such names because most of them were intending candidates for elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies. In order to do complete justice in the matter and to ensure that prospective candidates get a chance to file their nomination papers, the Chief Election Commissioner in consultation with Members Election Commission decided to register their names as voters under Article 6 of the Election Commission Order, 2002 (Chief Executive Order No.1 of 2002). For ordering such registration it was made mandatory on the individuals desiring registration as voter to appear

personally before the Chief Election Commissioner. The details of this facility extended to intending candidates is given below:

Name of Province/Area	Enrolment	Correction
Punjab	107	-
Sindh	5	1
N-W.F.P	22	8
FATA	8	-
Balochistan	6	-
Total:	148	9

- (2) For the first time in the history of preparation of electoral rolls, the Chief Election Commissioner in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him under Section 31 of the Electoral Rolls Act, 1974 empowered the Registration Officers i.e. Assistant Election Commissioners to exercise the powers of First Class Magistrate. This power besides enhancing the image of Registration Officers in the district was an effective check against the bogus registration.

(3) **Format of Electoral Rolls**

(i) The Electoral Rolls prepared in 1986-87 contained six columns i.e. Serial Number, Name, Father's/Husband's Name, Profession, Age, and Address on 1st January of the year in which rolls were prepared. The format adopted for the fresh Electoral Rolls, 2002 was provided with seven columns i.e. Serial Number, Gharana Number, Name, Father's/Husband's Name, I.D. Card Number, Age on 1st January, 2002 and Address.

(ii) In order to guard against bogus voting, it was a general demand from the public that I.D. Card number of the voter should also be available against his name in the electoral roll. Since the production of I.D. Card for casting vote was mandatory, inclusion of this

column helped to a great extent in serving both the purposes. The column for Gharana Number facilitated grouping of voters of same house in seriatim providing convenience to respective voters to locate their names.

(4) **Publication of relevant forms in the newspapers**

To facilitate those left out voters, who could not receive or file relevant forms with field staff due to any reason, the prescribed forms for inclusion of votes were published in almost all the newspapers with the direction to use the same by general public, if their names did not appear in the electoral rolls. Photocopies of the forms were also allowed for the purpose. This publicity was of help to a great extent whereby the voters, whose names were left out could be registered with the concerned Registration Officers. The names and jurisdiction of Registration Officers throughout the country were also publicized in the newspapers to facilitate the intending voters for submission of registration forms.

CONCLUSION:

25. The preparation of electoral rolls is a gigantic exercise, which encompasses whole of the country. It, therefore, requires proper planning before it is launched. One of the pre-requisites is that legal framework relating to electoral rolls is finalized well before start of process. Frequent changes of basic nature during the course of an operation adversely affect the smooth functioning of the process. Therefore, it is essential that before the process starts all rules regulations etc. are properly examined and finalized because once the exercise starts any change in modalities or regulations can adversely affect the work. Adhocism in such exercises can be more harmful and should therefore be avoided in the larger national interest.

26. There is no doubt that optimum accuracy and authenticity of electoral rolls has always been a desired goal for Election Commission. To achieve this end all available means and

resources were utilized. The negligible number of claims, objections and applications for corrections received by the Revising Authorities is a clear indicator that, by and large, efforts of Election Commission have borne fruit. There was no major complaint from any political party or candidate regarding general quality of electoral rolls. At the same time, there is always room for further improving the output of an exercise of such a large magnitude covering about 72 million voters. Lessons learnt and feedback received will naturally help Election Commission in achieving the target.

POLLING SCHEME

Election planning needs thorough knowledge and analysis of ground realities. In the conduct of General Elections it is important to have men and material at the right place at the right time. For the first time elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies were held simultaneously in 1997. General Elections-2002 were also held on the same pattern. However, this time number of constituencies was more than the previous elections. The number of polling stations was also increased for the convenience of voters. The comparative analysis of both the General Elections would elaborate this point. In General Elections-1997, the number of polling stations was 36,451 with 1,31,649 polling booths whereas 64,470 polling stations with 1,64,697 polling booths were set up for General Elections-2002.

LISTS OF POLLING STATIONS

LEGAL PROVISIONS:

2. For every step taken and measures adopted, there is a need to have a legal framework that governs the whole process. For the preparation of lists of polling stations it has been provided in section 8 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 that:

"Polling stations.—(1) The Returning Officer shall, before such time as the Commission may fix, submit to the District Returning Officer a list of polling stations he proposes to provide in a constituency for the purpose of election of a member for that constituency.

- (2) Subject to the direction of the Commission, the District Returning Officer may make such alterations in the list of polling stations submitted under sub-section (1) as he deems necessary and shall, at least fifteen days before the polling day, publish in the official Gazette the final list of polling stations specifying the electoral area

the electors whereof will be entitled to vote at each polling station.

- (3) The Returning Officer shall establish in each constituency polling stations according to the final list published under sub-section(2).
- (4) A polling station shall be situated in a Government building for the constituency and, where no Government building is available for the purpose, an improvised polling station shall be set up on a public property.

Provided that no polling station shall be located in any premises which belong to, or are under the direct or indirect control of, any candidate."

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF LISTS OF POLLING STATIONS:

3. All the Returning Officers finalized the requisite lists of polling stations in light of the following guidelines issued by the Election Commission:

- (1) The lists of polling stations should be prepared constituency-wise.
- (2) The polling stations may cater for upto 1000 voters but should not exceed 1200 voters.
- (3) If there are 2000 voters in a village, only one polling station with 3 or 4 booths may be established.
- (4) If there are more than 200/300 voters in any remote area/village and the area is 10-15 k.m. away from the main polling station, then a new polling station shall be established for their convenience.
- (5) The number of polling booths may be determined keeping in view the number of voters assigned to a polling station, e.g., one, two or three. The number of booths shall not exceed three.

- (6) **While preparing list of polling stations, the convenience of voters and suitability of buildings may be kept in view. It should be easily accessible to the voters.**
- (7) The polling stations may be set up in Government owned buildings such as Schools, Colleges, Offices, Community Centers, Union Council Offices etc. The buildings of Autonomous Bodies, Semi-Autonomous Bodies and Corporations can also be utilized for the purpose.
- (8) In Urban Areas separate polling stations for female voters should be proposed only if male polling stations and female polling stations can be accommodated in one and the same building. If it is not possible then combined polling stations may be suggested with exclusive polling booths for female voters manned by female polling staff.
- (9) The selection of buildings of the polling stations may be made with utmost care. Where more than one buildings are available, the spacious and centrally located building should be selected as a polling station keeping in view the convenience of the voters.
- (10) The buildings selected as a polling stations may be got verified from the concerned departments that these buildings do exist and are in a good condition, to avoid any problem at later stage.
- (11) It may be ensured that no electoral area is left out and the proposed polling stations are within the extent of each constituency as finally notified by the Election Commission.
- (12) No polling station would be housed in a building which is owned by or is in the possession of any individual. It would be illegal to locate the polling station in a building which is owned by or is under the influence of a prospective candidate. The polling station building would be such as is acceptable to all the candidates. In no case would a police station building or a levy post be utilized for this purpose.

- (13) The public buildings should not be in a dilapidated condition or in a state of disrepair. Wherever new buildings were available, they would be utilized, if found suitable.
- (14) In case the polling station building has more than one storey, the polling station would preferably be located on the ground floor. This would avoid inconvenience to the voters.
- (15) In making arrangements for a combined polling station it has to be ensured that female voters of a particular electoral area are assigned to the same polling station to which their men-folk have been assigned, but separate female and male entrances and separate booths for male and female voters should be arranged.
- (16) In the selection of buildings the tribal affiliations and tribal feuds have to be kept in view so that voters of a tribe do not have to go to the territory of a tribe hostile to them. The over-looking of this factor can create a law and order situation. It can also lead to disfranchisement of a particular section of voters.
- (17) Provision of more than one booth in a room of ordinary size has to be avoided. In unavoidable circumstances, however, the room should be partitioned to provide separate booths for male and female voters.
- (18) Improvisation of polling stations has to be avoided in the interest of economy. Improvised polling stations would be set-up under un-avoidable circumstances only and those too at places where absolutely no public building are available.

4. The Chief Election Commissioner directed the Returning Officers to prepare the lists of polling stations by 10th September, 2002 and to submit the same to the concerned District Returning Officers for publishing it in the official Gazette at least 15 days before the polling day as contemplated by section 8 (2) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976.

The Chief Election Commissioner further directed the Returning Officers that the applications/complaints regarding setting up of the polling stations received by them from political parties/candidates should be disposed of justly, fairly, equitably and in accordance with law, having regard to the instructions issued by the Election Commission.

PHYSICAL VERIFICATION OF POLLING SITES:

6. The enormous task of preparation of draft polling scheme was basically carried out by the Assistant Election Commissioners in the districts. The Returning Officers were responsible under the law to submit the lists of polling stations to the District Returning Officers after inspection of polling sites personally for ensuring the suitability/availability of polling station buildings. The District Returning Officers could make changes wherever considered necessary for the sake of convenience of public. In a few exceptional cases, changes in polling sites were allowed by the Election Commission after the same were notified in the official Gazette.

POLLING STATIONS FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

7. For the conduct of elections to 272 general seats in the National Assembly, in all 64,470 polling stations with 1,64,697 polling booths were established. The Province/ Area-wise detail is given below:

Name of Province/Area	Number of Seats	Registered Voters	Number of Polling Stations	Number of Polling Booths
Federal Capital	2	3,83,606	380	798
Punjab	148	4,12,68,876	37,504	96,00,4
Sindh	61	1,61,88,528	13,957	37,132
N-W.F.P.	35	88,54,393	8,055	19,965
FATAs	12	12,83,974	1,134	2,792
Balochistan	14	39,26,058	3,440	8,006
Total:	272	7,19,05,435	64,470	1,64,697

POLLING STATIONS FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES ELECTIONS:

8. As provided in the law, there are 577 general seats in the four Provincial Assemblies. Election to Constituency No.PP-61 Faisalabad-XI was postponed due to death of a contesting candidate. Therefore, for the conduct of elections to 576 general seats in the Provincial Assemblies, in all 62,974 polling stations and 1,60,683 polling booths were established. The Province-wise break up is given below:

Name of Province	Number of Seats	Registered Voters	Number of Polling Stations	Number of Polling Booths
Punjab	297	4,12,68,876	37,431	95,719
Sindh	130	1,61,88,528	14,130	37,132
N-W.F.P.	99	88,54,393	8,055	19,965
Balochistan	51	39,26,058	3,358	7,867
Total:	577	7,02,37,855	62,974	1,60,683

9. Due to simultaneous poll, the polling stations established for the conduct of elections to the seats in the four Provincial Assemblies were the same as for elections to the seats in the National Assembly. The difference in the number of polling stations for the National Assembly elections is for the reason that elections to two general seats in the Federal Capital and twelve general seats in the FATAs were held in respect of National Assembly only.

APPOINTMENT OF POLLING PERSONNEL

LEGAL PROVISIONS:

10. For the purpose of appointment of polling personnel, Section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 is relevant, which is reproduced below:

"Presiding Officers and Polling Officers.—(1) A Returning Officer shall appoint for each polling station a Presiding Officer and such number of Assistant Presiding Officers and polling officers from amongst the

officers of the Federal Government, Provincial Governments, local governments and corporations established or controlled by such Governments to assist the Presiding Officer as the Returning Officer may consider necessary:

Provided that a person who is, or has at any time been, in the employment of any candidate shall not be appointed as a Presiding Officer, Assistant Presiding Officer or polling officer.

- (2) A list of such Presiding Officers and polling officers shall be submitted to the District Returning Officer at least fifteen days before the polling day for its approval and no change in the personnel shall be made except with the approval of the Commission.
- (3) A Presiding Officer shall conduct the poll in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules, shall be responsible for maintaining order at the polling station and shall report to the Returning Officer any fact or incident which may, in his opinion, affect the fairness of the poll:

Provided that, during the course of the poll, the Presiding Officer may entrust such of his functions as may be specified by him to any Assistant Presiding Officer and it shall be the duty of such Assistant Presiding Officer to perform the functions so entrusted.

- (4) The Returning Officer shall authorize one of the Assistant Presiding Officers to act in place of the Presiding Officer if the Presiding Officer is, at any time during the poll, by reason, of illness or other cause, not present at the polling station, or is unable to perform his functions; and any absence of the Presiding Officer, and the reason therefore, shall, as soon as possible after the close of the poll, be reported to the Returning Officer.

- (5) The Returning Officer may, at any time during the poll, for reasons to be recorded in writing, suspend any Presiding Officer, Assistant Presiding Officer or polling officer and make such arrangements as he may consider necessary for the performance of the functions of the officer so suspended."

GUIDELINES FOR SELECTION OF POLLING PERSONNEL:

11. The following guidelines were provided by the Election Commission to all the Returning Officers to finalize the lists of polling personnel:

- (1) Utmost care should be exercised in the selection of polling staff. There will be a Presiding Officer for each polling station and two Assistant Presiding Officers and one Polling Officer for each booth at a polling station (in case of FATAs and Islamabad only one Assistant Presiding Officer is to be appointed.)
- (2) Female polling staff may be selected for exclusive female polling stations as well as female polling booths at combined polling stations. In case of rural areas where female staff is not available, the booths may be manned by elderly male member with at least one female Polling Officer or Assistant Presiding Officer at each booth, meant for female voters.
- (3) **Where a female Presiding Officer has been appointed for a polling station, a Naib Qasid may also be deputed with her to facilitate taking over of election material, carrying of ballot boxes and other similar jobs.**
- (4) The polling personnel to be appointed should either be residing or serving within the vicinity of the polling

station so that they do not have to travel long distances to reach the polling station.

- (5) The Presiding Officer should be in BPS-17 and BPS-18 and they should be able to command respect and inspire public confidence.
- (6) The Assistant Presiding Officers may be drawn from amongst officials working in BPS-11 to BPS-16. One of the Assistant Presiding Officer should be senior enough to take over the functions of Presiding Officer, if required.
- (7) The Polling Officers should be the official working in BPS-5 to BPS-10.
- (8) Such officers as are likely to retire by the time elections are held or likely to go abroad, should not be included in the list of polling personnel.
- (9) The polling personnel should be drawn from the Departments of Federal and Provincial Governments, Autonomous Bodies, Semi-Autonomous Bodies and Corporations.
- (10) 5% reserve polling staff should be earmarked for each category in each constituency.
- (11) The appointment orders of the polling staff should be issued sufficiently in advance of the date of the poll. This will also facilitate their training.

12. The lists of Polling Stations were finalized by Returning Officers and submitted to respective District Returning Officers by 10th September, 2002 for publication in the official Gazette at least 15 days before the polling day. Similarly, lists of Polling Personnel were submitted by Returning Officers to respective District Returning Officers by 15th September, 2002, for approval. After approval by the District Returning Officers, the appointment orders of Polling Personnel were issued by the Returning Officers.

PREPARATION OF LISTS OF POLLING PERSONNEL:

13. The field officers of the Election Commission of Pakistan, i.e, Assistant Election Commissioners procured from the heads of the departments of their districts the lists of employees of Provincial and Federal Government departments, who had to serve as polling personnel. These lists were later on supplied to the Returning Officers to select suitable officials for appointment as Presiding Officers, Assistant Presiding Officers and Polling Officers at the polling stations keeping in view the above-mentioned guidelines. The appointments of polling staff finalized by the Returning Officers were approved by the respective District Returning Officers and were communicated to the staff concerned well in time.

14. The polling staff, once approved by the District Returning Officer, could not be changed. In case of illness, however, replacement could be provided out of five percent additional reserve staff allowed to the Returning Officer to meet any exigency on the polling day. Any replacement had to be reported invariably to the District Returning Officer without any delay.

POLLING PERSONNEL FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS:

15. For the conduct of elections to 272 general seats in the National Assembly, in all 64,475 Presiding Officers with 3,25,898 Assistant Presiding Officers and 1,64,663 Polling Officers were appointed. The Province/Area-wise detail is as under:

Name of Province/Area	Number of Seats	Number of Polling Personnel			
		Presiding Officers	Assistant Presiding Officers	Polling Officers	Total
Federal Capital	2	380	798	798	1,976
Punjab	148	37,504	1,92,008	96,004	3,25,516
Sindh	61	13,962	74,306	37,153	1,25,421
N-W.F.P.	35	8,055	39,930	19,965	67,950
FATAs	12	1,134	2,792	2,792	6,718
Balochistan	14	3,440	16,064	7,951	27,455
Total:	272	64,475	3,25,898	1,64,663	5,55,036

16. For the first time, 13,084 Naib Quasids were deputed with Female Presiding Officers as per detail given hereunder:

Name of Province/Area	Number of Naib Qasids deputed with female Presiding Officers
Federal Capital	152
Punjab	8,594
Sindh	2,246
N-W.F.P.	1,436
FATAs	114
Balochistan	542
Total:	13,084

POLLING PERSONNEL FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES ELECTIONS:

17. As a result of death of a contesting candidate, election to constituency No.PP-61 Faisalabad-XI was postponed. For the conduct of elections to remaining 576 general seats in the four Provincial Assemblies, in all 60,232 Presiding Officers with 3,17,858 Assistant Presiding Officers and 1,61,494 Polling Officers were appointed. The detail for each Province is as under:

Name of Province/Area	Number of Seats	Number of Polling Personnel			
		Presiding Officers	Assistant Presiding Officers	Polling Officers	Total
Punjab	297	34,607	1,86,652	95,972	3,17,231
Sindh	130	14,130	75,212	37,606	1,26,948
N-WFP	99	8,055	39,930	19,965	67,950
Balochistan	51	3,440	16,064	7,951	27,455
Total:	577	60,232	3,17,858	1,61,494	5,39,584

18. Due to simultaneous poll, the same polling personnel performed their duties for elections to the general seats in the National Assembly as well as the Provincial Assemblies. The difference in the number of polling personnel shown in the statements in respect of National Assembly Elections and the Provincial Assemblies Elections is also due to the reason that election to the seats in respect of Federal Capital and the FATAs were held in the National Assembly only.

FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLLING PERSONNEL:

19. The major functions and responsibilities of the Presiding Officers, the Assistant Presiding Officers and the Polling Officers are given below:

PRESIDING OFFICERS

- 1) To check all election material received from Returning Officer or Assistant Returning Officer. Report any items that are missing.
- 2) To set up polling stations for maximum efficiency.
- 3) To ensure that only those voters, who are qualified to vote and are on the Electoral Roll are permitted to vote.
- 4) To open and close the polling at the proper times.
- 5) To maintain order in polling station and report any disturbances to the police officer.
- 6) To supervise the work of Assistant Presiding Officers and Polling Officers.
- 7) To ensure that no one tampers with the ballot boxes before, during, and after the voting.
- 8) To ensure the secrecy of each voter's vote.
- 9) To ensure that observers, polling agents, candidates, and voters conduct themselves correctly.
- 10) To allow no one in the polling station who does not have a legal right to be there.
- 11) To complete the Ballot Paper Account form correctly.

- 12) To conduct the count and complete the Statement of Count correctly.
- 13) To put material in the proper packets and seal all the packets after the close of voting.
- 14) To deliver all material to the Returning Officer or Assistant Returning Officer in the proper manner.

ASSISTANT PRESIDING OFFICERS

- 1) To issue ballot papers to the voters.
- 2) To ensure that all information required on the ballot papers and counterfoils – numbers, signature, stamps, thumbprints – is properly entered. **Ensure that every ballot paper issued is stamped on the back and signed.**
- 3) To ensure the secrecy of each voter's vote.
- 4) To assist the Presiding Officer in conducting his duties.
- 5) To perform other functions as assigned by the Presiding Officer.

POLLING OFFICERS

- 1) To ensure that each voter has a valid National Identity Card.
- 2) To ensure that each voter who comes to vote is found, and struck off, from the Electoral Roll.
- 3) To inspect each voter for signs of indelible ink. Apply indelible ink on the cuticle of the right hand thumb of each voter.
- 4) To assist the Assistant Presiding Officers in conducting their duties.

- 5) To perform other functions as assigned by the Presiding Officer or Assistant Presiding Officer.

ELECTIONS IN FEDERAL CAPITAL AND FATAS:

20. Elections to the two general seats in Federal Capital and twelve general seats in FATAs were held **for National Assembly only**. The appointment of polling personnel was adjusted according to the requirement and only one Assistant Presiding Officer with two Polling Officers in each booth was appointed.

MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE TRAINING OF POLLING PERSONNEL:

21. Proper Training helps the polling personnel in better performance of their duties. It was felt that this aspect, which could not be given due attention earlier, required methodical and systematic planning and implementation. Therefore, a more job-oriented and objective training plan was drawn and implemented with active assistance of UNDP Project. For this specific purpose the Manual for the Guidance of Presiding Officers, Assistant Presiding Officers and Polling Officers was designed afresh in a more effective and presentable form to provide the polling staff with all the instructions necessary for conducting free and fair elections. This time, the Manual was in a different format from manuals which were prepared for the past elections. It provided step-by-step procedure in a simple-to-follow style. The training was imparted to the polling staff with the assistance of UNDP by deputing Master Trainers for imparting training to a group of 60-80 persons. The training was carried out at district/tehsil/taluka level usually at secondary schools. The remote areas were visited by the Mobile Training Teams.

22. To facilitate the training process a video film showing procedure of casting vote and elaborating functions of polling staff was also produced by the Election Commission of Pakistan for guidance of the polling personnel.

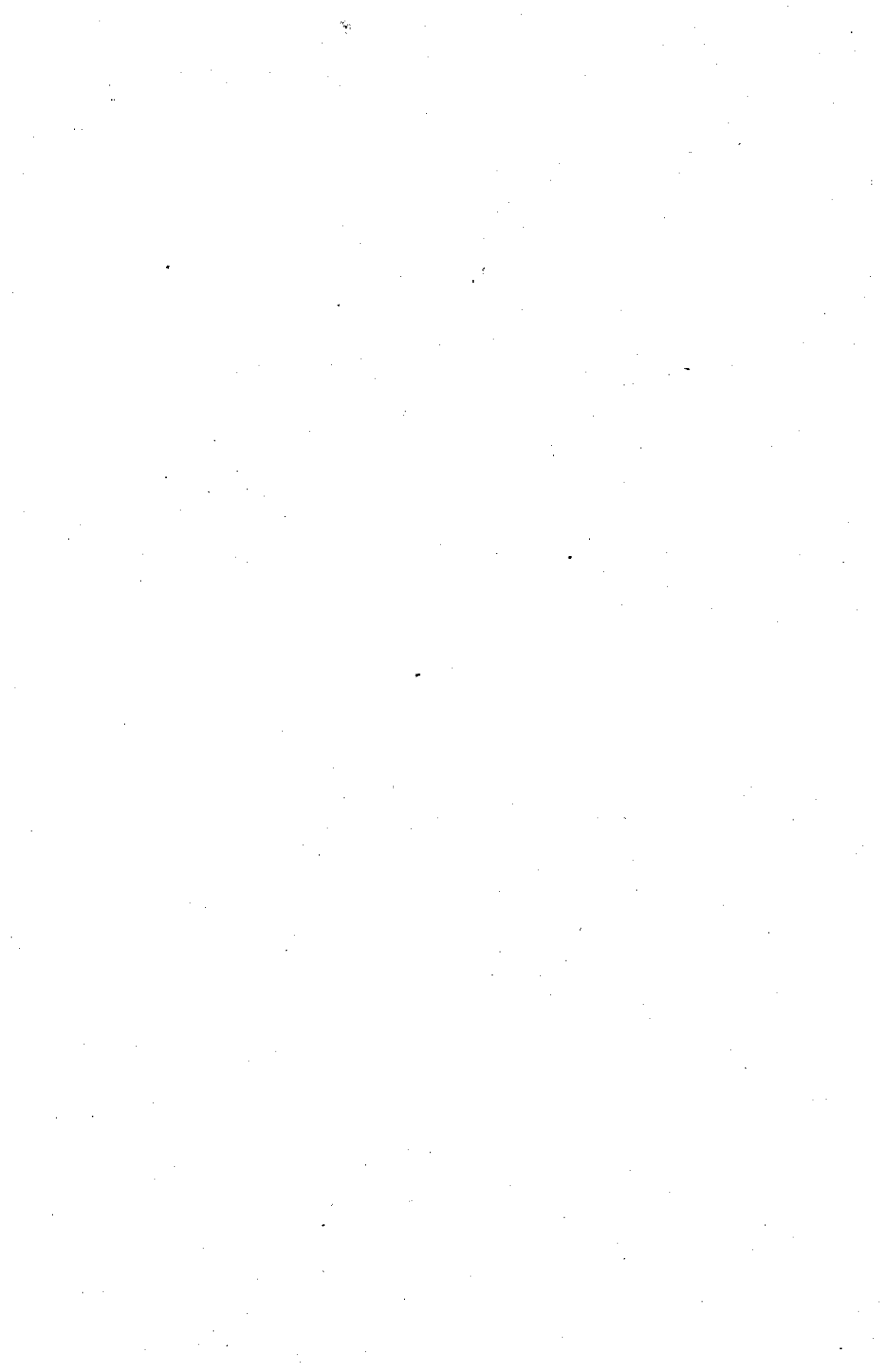
**ELECTION ALLOWANCE AND DIET CHARGES
FOR POLLING PERSONNEL:**

23. The polling personnel were provided Election Allowance at the following scale:

- i) Presiding Officer @ Rs.150/- per day for three days (Rs.450/-)
- ii) Assistant Presiding Officers and
- iii) Polling Officers@ Rs.125/- per day for three days (Rs.375/-)

24. In the last general elections, no lunch/dinner was provided to the polling personnel at the polling stations except the Election Allowance as aforesaid. Usually, arrangements for the purpose were made by the local residents or by the contesting candidates of the area. In this way the polling personnel used to become indebted to the prominent political figures of the area.

25. In order to maintain transparency in the election process, it was decided by the Election Commission to provide lunch boxes/meal to the polling personnel at the polling stations. However, due to administrative reasons, the administration showed its inability to provide lunch boxes/meal, specially in remote and far-flung areas. The Election Commission, therefore, decided to provide diet allowance to all polling personnel @ Rs.200/- per polling person so that they could arrange their own meal during the election process. It was a progressive step taken by the Election Commission, which enabled the polling personnel to perform their duties without being influenced by any person of the area.



NOMINATIONS, SCRUTINY AND FINAL CONTESTANTS

The actual election process starts with filing of nomination papers by the candidates. A Notification under section 11 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 calling upon the electors to elect their representatives to National Assembly and four Provincial Assemblies was issued on 16th August, 2002. The last date for filing of nomination papers with the Returning Officers was 24th December, 2002. The schedule of election was revised to provide more time to the candidates for nomination of papers upto 26th August, 2002. The Election Schedule issued on 16-8-2004 and the revised dates are given below:

SCHEDULE 2002

Sl. No.	EVENTS	DATE	Revised on 24-8-02
(1)	Issuance of Notification	16-8-2003	
(2)	Filing of nomination papers	19-8-2002 to 24-8-2002	19-8-2002 to 26-8-2002
(3)	Scrutiny of nomination papers by the Returning Officers	25-8-2002 to 31-08-2002	27-8-2002 to 02-09-2002
(4)	Last date for filing of appeals against rejection/ acceptance	04-09-2002	06-09-2002
(5)	Last date for deciding appeals	11-09-2002	13-09-2002
(6)	Last date for withdrawal of candidature	12-09-2002	14-09-2002
(7)	Publication of revised list of candidates	13-09-2002	15-09-2002
(8)	Polling day	10-10-2002	

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP:

2. A person is qualified to be elected or chosen as a member of National Assembly or Provincial Assembly, if he possesses the qualifications as envisaged in Article 8A and 8D of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002. The mandatory requirement of a

graduation degree was introduced for the first time. The relevant provision is as under:

“1[8A. Educational Qualification for a member of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) and a Provincial Assembly.- Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, the Senate (Election) Act, 1975 (LI of 1975), the Representation of the People Act, 1976 (LXXXV of 1976), or any other law for the time being in force, a person shall not be qualified to be elected or chosen as a member of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) or a Provincial Assembly unless he is at least a graduate possessing a bachelor degree in any discipline or any degree recognized as equivalent by the University Grants Commission under the University Grants Commission Act, 1974 (XXIII of 1974)] 2[or any other law for the time being in force].”

3. The condition that only graduates could contest election was by far the most worth-mentioning amendment introduced in the run-up to Elections 2002. The condition disqualified most of the well known politicians and brought in new blood in the Assemblies. The equivalence of degrees to that of the Bachelor degrees and the foreign degrees, submitted by the contesting candidates, required due vigilance from the Returning Officers at the time of scrutiny of nomination papers. In some cases the clarification from the University Grants Commission (UGC), presently known as Higher Education Commission, was sought by the ECP and the Returning Officers concerned to ascertain the eligibility of the candidates.

BAR AGAINST DOUBLE MEMBERSHIP:

4. A bar against double membership has been placed under Article 223 of the Constitution. Accordingly. No person can, at the same time, be a member of both houses; or a house and a Provincial Assembly ; or the Assemblies of two or more Provinces; or a house or a Provincial Assembly in respect of more than one seat. It has however, been laid down that a person is eligible to be a candidate for two or more seats at the same time, whether in the same body or in different bodies, but he, if elected to more than one seat, will be entitled to retain only one seat of his choice and

resign from the other seat or seats within a period of thirty days of the declaration of the result for the last such seat.

NOMINATION FORM:

5. It has been provided in section 12 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 that each candidate shall file a separate nomination paper in prescribed form signed by one proposer and one seconder who should be a registered voter of that constituency. In order to ensure that only such persons, who fulfill the constitutional qualifications of a member, are nominated for election to national Assembly and Provincial Assemblies, the nomination form under section 12 *ibid* was suitably amended to make the whole exercise more meaningful. Previously a candidate had to make a declaration that no loan for more than one million rupees obtained by him from any financial institution in his own name or in the name of any of his dependents was outstanding. Now such a declaration was to be made irrespective of the amount of the outstanding loan. Besides he had to declare that he had not made any default in payment of taxes, government dues and utility expenses including telephone, gas and water charges for over six months. The candidate was also required to indicate his educational qualification, present occupation, National Identity Card Number and National Tax Number, if any. In case he was a tax payer he had to show, total income tax and wealth tax paid by him. The land revenue paid by the candidate during the last two financial years was also to be declared by the candidate. In addition, the candidate was also required to sign a detailed statement showing his moveable and immoveable assets within or outside Pakistan and his liabilities. He was also required to declare that he is qualified for being elected as member of Assembly and believes in finality of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) (This oath was for Muslims only). He was also required to declare his party affiliation and unqualified allegiance and loyalty to Pakistan's ideology and sovereignty.

STATISTICS OF NOMINATION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:

6. During eight days allocated for filing nomination papers as many as 3589 nomination papers were filed for 272 constituencies of National Assembly. The details are given below:

**NUMBER OF PERSONS NOMINATED FOR ELECTIONS
TO
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

Sl.No.	Province/Area	Nomination filed
1	2	3

1	Islamabad	51
2	Punjab	1715
3	Sindh	946
4	NWFP	376
5	FATAs	286
6	Balochistan	215
Total:		3589

STATISTICS OF NOMINATION FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES:

7. A total number of **8488** candidates filed their nomination papers with the Returning Officers for **577** seats in four Provincial Assemblies. The details are given below:

Sl.No.	Province/Area	Nominations filed
1	2	3

1	Punjab	4104
2	Sindh	2377
3	NWFP	1133
4	Balochistan	874
Total:		8488

SCRUTINY OF NOMINATION PAPERS

8. Section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 envisages that a Returning Officer shall scrutinize all such nomination papers as are delivered to him. The Returning Officers carried out scrutiny of Nomination Papers for General Elections – 2002 during the period from 27-8-2002 to 02-09-2002 in accordance with the procedure prescribed under Section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 in the presence of candidates, their proposers, seconders and the Election Agents.

9. The Returning Officers recorded their decisions under section 14(4) *Ibid* regarding acceptance or rejection of nomination papers on each nomination paper briefly stating the reasons thereon. As provided by law, the nomination papers of a candidate were liable to be rejected by the Returning Officer on the grounds that:

- (a) the candidate is not qualified to be elected as member;
- (b) the proposer or the seconder is not qualified to subscribe to the nomination paper;
- (c) there was non-compliance of the provisions of section 12 or section 13 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 or submission of any false or incorrect declaration or statement in any material particular;
- (d) signature (s) of the proposer or seconder is not genuine.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:

10. Out of 3552 candidates, who had filed their nomination papers for 272 General seats in the National Assembly, the Returning Officers after due scrutiny rejected nomination papers of 298 candidates. The detail is given below:

Province/Area	No. of Nomination papers	
	Received	Rejected
Islamabad	51	4
Punjab	1708	133
Sindh	916	68
N.W.F.P.	429	23
FATA	233	47
BALUCHISTAN	215	23
Total	3552	298

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES:

11. The Returning Officers rejected nomination papers of 721 candidates filed with them for 577 General seats of the Provincial Assemblies. The detail is given below:

Province	No. of Nomination papers	
	Received	Rejected
Punjab	4574	338
Sindh	2514	224
N.W.F.P.	1244	63
BALUCHISTAN	957	96
Total	9289	721

LIST OF VALIDLY NOMINATED CANDIDATES:

12. After scrutiny of nomination papers, the Returning Officers prepared lists of eligible nominated candidates on Form-IV appended to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Election) Rules, 1977. A copy of this list was exhibited at a conspicuous place in offices of the Returning Officers.

PROCEDURE FOR FILING OF APPEALS:

13. An appeal could be filed under sub-section (5) of section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 read with rule 5 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Election) Rules, 1977, by a candidate within the stipulated period. The appeals so

filed were required to be decided summarily within the specified time and the orders passed thereon by learned Tribunals were final. According to this provision of law, the Appellate Tribunal was given *suo -moto* powers to call upon a candidate whose nomination paper was accepted by the Returning Officer concerned to show cause why his nomination paper should not be rejected on the basis of information or material coming to the knowledge of the Tribunal from any source that such candidate was a defaulter of loan, taxes, Government dues or utility charges or had any loan written off or suffered from any other disqualification from being elected as member of an Assembly. The Tribunal after satisfying that a candidate was a defaulter or suffered from any disqualification was empowered to reject the nomination paper of that candidate.

PERIOD OF FILING APPEALS:

14. The Returning Officers were required to complete scrutiny of nomination papers received by them on 02-09-2002. Appeals against rejection/acceptance of nomination papers could be filed with concerned tribunals through Registrar/Additional Registrar of High Court by 6-9-2002. The tribunals were given sufficient time for disposal of appeals. They had to decide appeals by 13-9-2002. The appeals, which were not disposed of within the specified period were deemed to have been rejected. Parties were informed about the date, time and place of hearing of their appeals over radio, television and through press release and it was deemed to be sufficient notice to the parties under the law.

CONSTITUTION OF TRIBUNALS FOR HEARING AND DISPOSAL OF APPEALS:

15. In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 14 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976, the Chief Election Commissioner, with the approval of the President, nominated the following Judges of High Courts as tribunals for disposal of appeals against the decisions of Returning Officers regarding rejection or acceptance of nomination papers of candidates for the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies:

SI. NO.	TRIBUNAL	CONSTITUENCIES
1.	2.	3.

Lahore High Court

- (1) Mr. Justice Tassadaq Hussain Jilani
Mr. Justice Abdul Shakoore Paracha
- (a) National Assembly constituencies No. NA-48 to NA-49 Federal Capital.
- (b) National Assembly constituencies No. NA 50 Rawalpindi-I to NA -74 Bhakkar- II;
- (c) Constituencies of the Provincial Assembly, Punjab from constituency No. PP-1 Rawalpindi-I to PP-50 Bhakkar-IV; and:
- (d) Seats reserved for non-Muslims and women in the National Assembly.
- (2) Mr. Justice Mian M. Najam-uz-Zaman
Mr. Justice Pervaiz Ahmad
- (a) National Assembly constituencies No. NA-75 Faisalabad-I to NA- 147 Okara-V.
- (b) The Provincial Assembly, Punjab from constituency No. PP-51 Faisalabad-I to PP- 193 Okara -IX; and;
- (c) Seats reserved for the non-Muslims and Women in the Provincial Assembly, Punjab
- (3) Mr. Justice Raja Muhammad Sabir
Mr. Justice M. Naeemullah Khan
Sherwani
- (a) National Assembly constituencies No. NA-148 Multan-I to NA-197 Rahimyar Khan -VI; and
- (b) Constituencies of the Provincial Assembly, Punjab from constituencies No.PP-194 Multan-I to PP- 297 Rahimyar Khan-XIII.

Sindh High Court

- (1) Mr. Justice Muhammad Roshan Esani
Mr. Justice Muhammad Moosa K. Leghari
- (a) National Assembly constituencies No. NA-218 Hyderabad-I to NA- 258 Karachi XX.
- (b) Constituency of the Provincial Assembly, Sindh from constituencies No. PS-43 Hyderabad-I to PS-130 Karachi-CXII.
- (c) Seats reserved for the non-Muslims and Women in the National Assembly and Provincial Assembly of Sindh.
- (2) Mr. Justice Syed Zawwar Hussain Jaffery
Mr. Justice Muhammad Sadiq Leghari
- (a) National Assembly constituencies No. NA-199 Sukkur-I to NA- 207 Larkana-IV
- (b) Constituencies of the Provincial Assembly, Sindh from constituency No. PS-1 Sukkur-I to PS-42 Larkana-VIII;

Peshawar High Court

- Mr. Justice Abdur Rauf Khan Lughmani
Mr. Justice Ijaz Afzal Khan
- (a) National Assembly Constituencies No. NA- 1 Peshawar-I to NA-47 Tribal Area- XII.
- (b) Constituencies of the Provincial Assembly, N-W.F.P. from constituency No. PF-1 Peshawar-I to PF-99 Malakand Protected Area-II; and
- (c) Seats reserved for the non-Muslims and Women in the National Assembly of Pakistan and Provincial Assembly, N-W.F.P.

Balochistan High Court

Mr. Justice Amanullah Khan
Mr. Justice Fazal-ur-Rehman

(a) National Assembly Constituencies No. NA- 259 Quetta-I to NA-272 Kech-cum Gawadar.

(b) Constituencies of the Provincial Assembly, Balochistan, from constituency No. PB-1 Quetta-I to PB-51 Gawadar.

(c) Seats reserved for the non-Muslims and Women in the National Assembly of Pakistan and Provincial Assembly, Balochistan.

16. Wide publicity was given to the constitution of above Tribunals for formation of all concerned.

REJECTION/ACCEPTANCE OF NOMINATION PAPERS**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:**

17. The Tribunals received 147 appeals against rejection of nomination papers for National Assembly and 140 appeals against acceptance of nomination papers. Out of them 48 appeals were accepted against rejection of nomination papers and 33 against acceptance of nomination papers. The detail is given below:--

Province/ Area	No. of persons nominated	No. of candidates whose nomination papers were rejected (-)	No. of appeals filed against acceptance of nomination papers and their disposal			No. of appeals filed against rejection of nomination papers and their disposal			No. of validly nominated candidates
			Filed	Accepted (-)	Rejected	Filed	Accepted (+)	Rejected	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Federal capital	51	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	47
PUNJAB	1708	139	85	7	78	40	12	28	1574
SINDH	918	68	25	16	9	77	16	61	848
N.W.F.P.	429	23	20	7	13	4	7	7	406
FATA	233	47	3	2	1	10	2	8	185
BALOCHI STAN	215	23	6	1	5	15	11	4	202
Total	3552	304	140	33	107	147	48	109	3263

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES:

18. In all 276 appeals were filed against rejection of nomination papers and 214 appeals against acceptance of nomination papers

for all four Provincial Assemblies. The Appellate Tribunals accepted 113 appeals against rejection of nomination papers and 60 against acceptance of nomination papers as per detail given below:

Province/ Area	No. of persons nominate d	No. of candidates whose nomination papers were rejected (-)	No. of appeals filed against acceptance of nomination papers and their disposal			No. of appeals filed against rejection of nomination papers and their disposal			No. of validly nominate d candidate s
			Filed	Accepted (-)	Rejected	Filed	Accepted (+)	Rejected	
PUNJAB	4098	338	133	17	116	116	40	76	3783
SINDH	2280	224	46	32	14	107	37	70	2081
N.W.F.P.	1113	83	16	4	12	14	4	10	1050
BALOCHI STAN	875	98	19	7	12	39	32	7	802
Total	8366	723	214	60	154	276	113	160	7896

**REVISED LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR GENERAL SEATS AFTER
DISPOSAL
OF APPEALS BY TRIBUNALS:**

19. In the light of decision of the Appellate Tribunals, the Returning Officers, in accordance with provisions of section 15 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 revised the lists of validly nominated candidates. The Revised Lists contained names of 3663 candidates for National Assembly seats, as per table given below:

Province/Area	Persons nominated	Nominations rejected by R.O. (-)	No. of persons whose appeals against rejection of nomination papers were accepted(+)	No. persons whose nomination papers were rejected on appeals against acceptance of their nomination papers(-)	No. of candidates after disposal of appeals
NWFP	429	23	7	7	406
FATAs	233	47	2	2	186
Federal Capital	51	4	0	0	47
Punjab	1708	139	12	7	1574
Sindh	916	68	16	16	848
Balochistan	875	98	32	7	802
Total	4212	379	69	39	3663

**REVISED LISTS OF CANDIDATES FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES
AFTER DISPOSAL OF APPEALS BY THE TRIBUNALS:**

20. Similarly, the Returning Officers published revised list of candidates for four Provincial Assemblies, after incorporating decisions of Tribunals on the appeals against rejection/acceptance of nomination papers. The details of candidates after publication of revised lists are produced below:

Province/Area	Persons nominated	Nominations rejected by R.O. (-)	No. of persons whose appeals against rejection of nomination papers were accepted(+)	No of persons whose nomination papers were rejected on appeals against acceptance of their nomination papers(-)	No. of candidates after disposal of appeals
NWFP	1113	63	4	4	1050
Punjab	4098	338	40	17	3783
Sindh	2280	224	37	32	2061
Balochistan	215	23	11	1	202
Total:	7706	648	92	54	7096

LEGAL PROVISIONS REGARDING WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATURES:

21. It has been laid down in section 16 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 that a validly nominated candidate may withdraw his candidature to an election on or before the withdrawal date. The notice for withdrawal should be in writing, signed by the candidate and delivered to the Returning Officer either by the candidate him self or an advocate authorized by him in writing. Such authorization is required to be attested by an Oath Commissioner or Notary Public. A notice of withdrawal, under no circumstances, can be recalled or cancelled. On receipt of notice of withdrawal, the Returning Officer will satisfy himself regarding genuineness of signature of the candidate and will then affix a copy thereof at some conspicuous place in his office.

WITHDRAWALS, RETIREMENTS AND CONTESTS:

22. In the process of elections, the filing of nomination papers by the candidates belonging to various political parties as well as the independents is the foremost pre-requisite for the contest. However, the post nomination and pre-poll adjustments are followed by the withdrawals and retirements, which tend to pave way for the final contestants to enter the election arena. The stages of withdrawals and retirements are of vital importance and play a significant role in drawing the list of contesting candidates. As a matter of fact, the real picture emerges only after the withdrawals and retirements by the validly nominated candidates. The exact number of contestants is known after the list of contesting candidates in the various National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies constituencies attains finality.

WITHDRAWAL FROM ELECTIONS:

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

23. For National Assembly elections, 521 candidates withdrew their candidature by the date fixed for the purpose. The detail is given below:

	Province/Area	Withdrawals
1.	Federal capital	19
2.	Punjab	36
3.	Sindh	221
4.	NWFP	171
5.	FATAs	-
6.	Balochistan	74
	TOTAL :	521

Retirement from Contest:

24. Forty-four candidates retired from the contest before election to the National Assembly as per detail given below:

Province/Area	Retirements
1. Federal capital	1
2. Punjab	17
3. Sindh	21
4. NWFP	1
5. FATAs	1
6. Balochistan	3
TOTAL :	44

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES:

25. The number of candidates, who withdrew their candidature for election to four Provincial Assemblies, for Muslim as well as non-Muslim seats, is given hereunder:

Province	Withdrawal
1. Punjab	1404
2. Sindh	513
3. NWFP	418
4. Balochistan	288
TOTAL :	2623

26. Similarly, the number of contesting candidates, who retired from the contest for Provincial Assemblies is given below:

Province	Retirements
1. Punjab	20
2. Sindh	45
3. NWFP	7
4. Balochistan	10
TOTAL :	82

CONTESTING CANDIDATES**National Assembly:**

27. After withdrawal and retirement of validly nominated/contesting candidates, the following position of contesting candidates for Muslim seats in the National Assembly emerged as under:

Province/Area	Number of candidates			
	Validly nominated after disposal of appeals	Who withdrew their candidature	Who retired from the contest	Total contesting candidates remained in the field
1	2	3	4	5
Federal Capital	47	19	1	27
Punjab	1579	636	17	926
Sindh	848	214	21	613
NWFP	406	171	1	234
FATAs	186	74	1	111
Balochistan	204	74	3	127
Total :	3270	1188	44	2038

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES:

28. The details of contesting candidates for Provincial Assemblies, who were left in the field after withdrawal and retirement are given hereunder:

Province	Number of candidates			
	Validly nominated after disposal of appeals	Who withdrew their candidature	Who retired from the contest	Total contesting candidates
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	3786	1404	20	2362
Sindh	2056	495	45	1516
NWFP	1050	415	7	628
Balochistan	778	288	10	480
Total :	7670	2602	82	4986

PROCEEDINGS TERMINATED:

29. Section 18 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 provides that if a contesting candidate dies before the day of poll, the Returning Officer shall by a public notice terminate the proceedings relating to that election. As such, due to the death of Mian Farooq Israr, a contesting candidate from constituency No.PP-61 Faisalabad-XI on 22-9-2002, the Returning Officer terminated the proceedings of elections in that constituency.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties are indispensable for democratic political systems. We live in the age of representative democracy in which people choose their representatives to carry on the work of government on their behalf. In democratic states, emergence of political parties is a natural process. The Political Parties play a pivotal role in fostering a constitutional, democratic political culture.

DEFINITION OF POLITICAL PARTY:

2. Political scientists and philosophers have defined a political party in different manners but the basic principles applicable to political parties are almost identical. In the Political Parties Act, 1962(now repealed) the political parties had been defined as a group or combination of persons, who are operating for the purpose of propagating any political opinion or indulging in any other political activity. The Political Parties Order, 2002, however, defines a political party as "an association of citizens or a combination of groups of such associations formed with a view to propagating or influencing political opinion and participating in elections for any elective public office or for membership of a legislative body".

POLITICAL PARTIES ORDERS, 2002:

3. The un-democratic behavior and lack of discipline within a political party is the cause of failure in establishing the desired democratic values and political culture. In 1962, the Political Parties Act was promulgated with the sole object to create a political environment conducive to the promotion of a democratic system. However, with the passage of time it was felt that the said Act did not suit the present day requirements. Therefore, the Political Parties Act, 1962 was repealed and in its place the Political Parties Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No. 18 of 2002) was promulgated on 28th June, 2002 for regulating the activities of

Political Parties and for facilitating their participation in the General Elections 2002 in a more organized and democratic manner.

4. In pursuance of Article 19 of the Political Parties Order, 2002, the Election Commission, with the approval of the President made the **Political Parties Rules, 2002**, which were published in the official Gazette on 23rd July, 2002.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES ORDER 2002:

▪ **Constitutions of Political Parties**

Under the political Parties Order, and the Rules framed thereunder every political party including a political party already in existence is required to formulate its constitution including, inter alia:

- a) the aims and objectives of the party;
- b) organizational structure of the party at the Federal, Provincial and Local levels, whichever is applicable;
- c) Criteria of membership of the party;
- d) membership fee to be paid by the members;
- e) qualification, and tenure of the party leader and other office-bearers of the party;
- f) criteria for receipt and collection of funds for the party; and
- g) procedure for –
 - i) election of party leader and other office-bearers at the Federal, Provincial and Local Levels, wherever, applicable;
 - ii) selection or nomination of party candidates for election to public offices and legislative bodies;

- iii) resolution of disputes between members and party, including issues relating to suspension and expulsion of members; and
- iv) method and manner of amendments in the constitution of the party.

It was made compulsory for the political parties to provide a copy of their constitution to the Election Commission.

- **Intra-party elections**

In terms of Article 11 of the Political Parties Orders, 2002, it is mandatory for every political party to hold elections within the party at Federal, Provincial and Local level in accordance with party constitution through secret ballot in a democratic and transparent manner. The party leader of each political party within 7 days from completion of the intra-party elections is required to submit a certificate under his signatures to the Election Commission of Pakistan to the effect that intra-party elections have been held in accordance with the constitution of the party and the Order to elect the party leader and all other office-bearers.

- **Information about source of party's funds.**

Article 13 of the Political Parties Orders, 2002 requires that every political party shall submit to the Election Commission a consolidated statement of accounts of the party audited by a Chartered Accountant, within 60 days from the close of each financial year.

- **Eligibility of party for allocation of election symbols**

A political party is eligible to obtain an election symbol for contesting elections of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) and Provincial Assemblies on submission of certificate of intra-party elections and statement of account as required under Articles 12 and 13 *ibid*.

ELIGIBILITY OF PARTIES FOR ALLOCATION OF SYMBOLS:

5. In pursuance of the provisions of new law, the Election Commission of Pakistan invited attention of the political parties, interested in contesting General Elections-2002, to submit a printed copy of their constitution, detailed information regarding intra-party elections, including the certification that intra-party elections have

been held in accordance with the constitution of the party and the Political Parties Order, 2002. In compliance with the provisions of the Order, the documents/information were received from 131 political parties. After proper scrutiny of documents, the Election Commission in its meeting held on 13th August, 2002, accepted the documents of the following 71 political parties, being found in conformity with the provisions of law and held them eligible for allocation of elections symbol for General Elections-2002 :

S. No	Name of Political Party	S. No	Name of Political Party
1	Awami National Party.	37	Baluchistan National Party (Awami)
2	Awami Qiadat Party	38	Grand Democratic Alliance
3	Azmat-e-Islam Movement.	39	Hazara Qaumi Mahaz.
4	Baluchistan National Congress.	40	Istiqlal Party.
5	Baluchistan National Movement.	41	Ittehad Milli Hazara.
6	Baluchistan National Party.	42	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (F)
7	Islami Seasi Tehreek.	43	Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (Nifaz-e-Shariat)
8	Islami Tehreek Pakistan.	44	Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (Noorani)
9	Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan.	45	Jamiat-e-Mushaikh Pakistan.
10	Jamhoori Wattan Party.	46	Jamote Qaumi Movement.
11	Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam Pakistan.(F)	47	Kakar Jamhoori Party.
12	Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam Pakistan.(Niazi)	48	Markazi Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Pakistan.
13	Labour Party Pakistan.	49	Millat Party.
14	Markazi Jaamat Ahl-e-Hadieth Pakistan.	50	Mohajir Quami Movement Pakistan.
15	Mohajir Ittehad Tehreek.	51	Muttahida Qaumi Movement.
16	Mohib-e-Wattan Nowjawan Inqilabion Ki Anjuman(MNAKA)	52	National Alliance.
17	Muttahidda Majlis-e- Amal Pakistan.	53	National Peoples Party.
18	National Awami Party Pakistan.	54	Nizam-e-Mustafa Party.
19	Pak Wattan Party.	55	Pak Muslim Alliance.
20	Pakistan Awami Party.	56	Pakistan Democratic Party.
21	Pakistan Awami Tehreek.	57	Pakistan Freedom Party.
22	Pakistan Gharib Party.	58	Pakistan Hamwattan Party.
23	Pakistan Ittehad Tehreek.	59	Pakistan Muslim League (Jinnah)
24	Pakistan Muslim League (J)	60	Pakistan Muslim League (Qasim Group)
25	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	61	Pakistan Muslim League (Quaid-e-Azam)
26	Pakistan National Democratic Party.	62	Pakistan Muslim League(Functional)
27	Pakistan Paktoonkhawa Milli Awami Party.	63	Pakistan People Party (Parliamentarians)
28	Pakistan People Party (Shaheed Bhutto)	64	Pakistan People Party (Sherpoo)
29	Pakistan Sariki Party.	65	Pakistan Shia Political Party.
30	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf.	66	Pakistan Social Democratic Party.
31	Pakistan Worker Party.	67	Punjab National Party.
32	Shan-e-Pakistan Party.	68	Qaumi Inqilab Party.
33	Sind National Front.	69	Qaumi Jamhoori Party.
34	Sindh Democratic Alliance.	70	Tameer-e-Pakistan Party.
35	Sunni Tehreek.	71	Tehreek Jamhoriat Pakistan.
36	Tehreek Hussania Pakistan.		

Later on, the Grand Democratic Alliance at serial No. 38 was dissolved and all its components decided to contest the elections independently from their own party platform.

RE-SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTS BY THE REMAINING POLITICAL PARTIES:

6. The documents of 60 political parties were not found in conformity with the provisions of existing law and were returned to the parties concerned as contemplated in rule 10 of the Political Parties Rules, 2002, which provides them an opportunity to re-submit their documents after removal of deficiencies. The detail of such political parties is as under :-

S. No	Name of Parties	S.No	Name of Parties
1	Tehreek-e-Istiqlal	31	Pakistan Muslim League (Zia Ul Haq)
2	Pakistan Maqsd Hemayat Tehreek	32	Punjab Qaumi Tehreek
3	Saraiki Sooba Movement Pakistan.	33	Saraiki Qaumi Tehreek Pakistan
4	Qandeel Party of Pakistan.	34	Social Democratic Party Pakistan
5	National Muslim League(Mohasiba Group)	35	Mazdoor Kissan Party
6	Pakistan Aawami Tehreek-e-Inqilab.	36	Pakistan National League
7	Pakistan Progressive Party (Suryya)	37	Markazi Jamiat Ahl-e- Hadith
8	Progressive Democratic Party.	38	Jamiat Ahl-e- Haidth Pakistan (sheikhpuri)
9	Pakistan Muslim League(Qayyum Group)	39	Khaksar Tehreek Pakistan
10	Afghan National Party.	40	Pakistan Awami Quat Party
11	Pakistan Muslim League (Nazriati Group)	41	Ahl-e- Sunnat Jamat Saddat
12	Pakistan Muslim League(Quasim)	42	Azad Parliamentarian Group
13	Pakistan Jamhoori Aman Party.	43	Islamic Democratic Front
14	Awami Himayat Tehreek Pakistan.	44	Mohajar Kashmir Movement
15	Pakistan Popular Republican Party.	45	National Workers Party
16	Pakhtoon Khawa Qaumi Party.	46	National Peoples Party (Workers Group)
17	Pakistan Mazdoor Kissan Party.	47	Pakistan Tehreek -e-Inqilab
18	Tehreek Mkusawat.	48	Pakistan Brohi Party
19	Swabi Qaumi Mahaz.	49	Pakistan Peoples League
20	Communist Mazdoor Kissan Party Pakistan	50	Jamiat Mashiakh Pakistan
21	Tehreek Wafaq Pakistan.	51	Ittehad Alam -e- Islam
22	Markkuzi Jamiat Ahl-e-Headith (Lakhanvi)	52	Pakistan Trade Union Party
23	Ulema Mashiak Suprem Council.	53	Pakistan Overseas Alliance
24	Muttahida Deeni Mahaz.	54	Pakistan Labour Kissan Party
25	Punjab National Front.	55	Pakistan Muslim League (M)
26	Pakistan Progressive Party(Rashid)	56	Pakistan Muslim Front
27	Social Democratic Party.	57	Jamiat Ulama -e- Islam Pakistan(Qadri)
28	Punjab National Party of Pakistan.	58	Jamiat Ulama -e- Islam (Ainee Group)
29	Jamiat Ahl-e-Hadith Pakistan.	59	Sindh Urban Rural Alliance
30	Qaumi Tahfuz Party Pakistan	60	Jamiat Ahle-Hadieth Pakistan (Yazdani)

7. Out of the above-mentioned 60 political parties, only 23 political parties mentioned below re-submitted the required documents/information within the time limit:

S.No	Name of Political Party	S.No	Name of Political Party
1	Tehreek -e-Istaqlal	13	Punjab National Front
2	Pakistan Maqsd Hemyat Tehreek	14	Pakistan Progressive Party
3	Saraike Sooba Movement Pakistan	15	Sindh Democratic Party
4	Pakistan Awami Tehreek -e- Inqulab	16	Quami Tahfuz Party Pakistan
5	Pakistan Progressive Party(Surayyan)	17	Jamiat Ahl-e-Hadith Pakistan(Sheikhupuri)
6	Pakistan Muslim League (Quyyamip)	18	Pakistan Awami Quwat Party
7	Pakistan Jamhoori Aman Party.	19	Markazi Jamiat Ahl-e-Hadith (Sajid)
8	Pakhtoonkhawa Quami Party	20	Mohajar Kashmir Movement
9	Pakistan Mazdoor Kissan Party	21	National Worker Party
10	Tehreek-e-Mussawat	22	National Peoples Party (Workersip)
11	Tehreek -e- Wafaq Pakistan	23	Pakistan Brohi Party
12	Markazi Jamiat Ahle-Hadith Pakistan		

POLITICAL PARTIES HELD ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS:

8. After acceptance of documents of another 23 political parties, the Election Commission of Pakistan held 93 political parties eligible for obtaining election symbol for General Elections 2002.

PAKISTAN MUSLIM LEAGUE (ZIA-UL-HAQ SHAHEED):

9. While scrutinizing the documents presented by various political parties under the provisions of the Order to determine their entitlement for allocation of symbols under clause (3) of Article 17 of the Order, the Election Commission in its meeting held on August 13, 2002 passed the following Order on the application of Mr.Ejaz ul Haq, party leader of Pakistan Muslim League (Zia ul Haq Shaheed):

“The application of Pakistan Muslim League (Zia ul Haq Shaheed Group) shall be returned as contemplated under rule 10 of the Pakistan Political Parties Rules, 2002 in as much as till 4th of August,

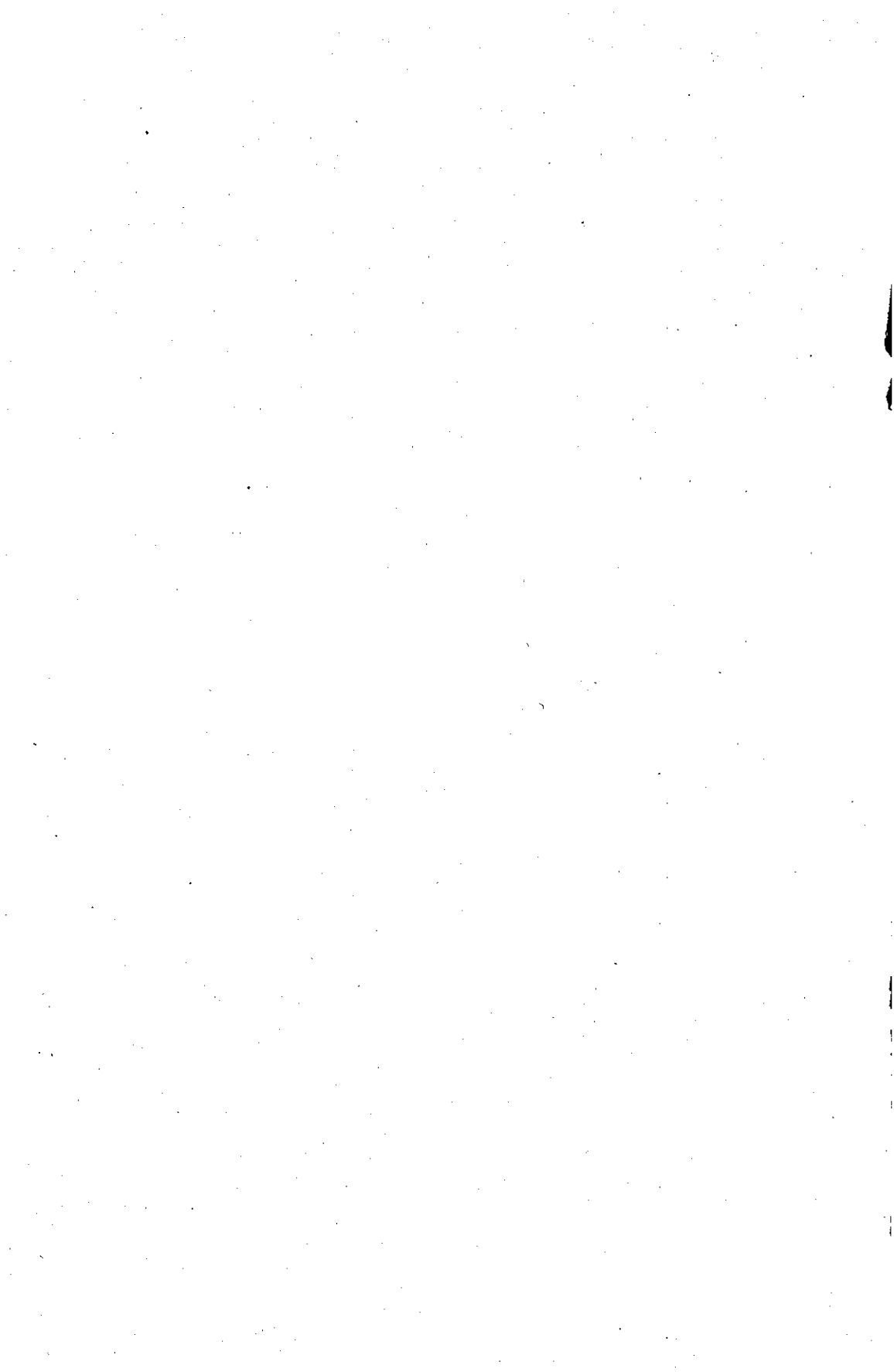
2002, Mr.Ejaz ul Haq, Party Leader was a member of Pakistan Muslim League(Q). It is therefore, Inconceivable that his party could have existence and its election held on 3rd August, 2002.”

10. Accordingly, the documents of the party were returned under rule 10 of the Political Parties Rules, 2002. The party leader filed before the Election Commission a representation against the above order, but the Election Commission after hearing rejected the said representation vide its Order, dated the 17th August, 2002. The party leader then filed a writ petition before the Lahore High Court (Rawalpindi Bench) against the Election Commission's Orders, dated the 13th and 17th of August, 2002. The learned Court while allowing the petition, set aside the impugned Orders of the Election Commission dated 13th August, 2002 and 17th August, 2002 and allocated election symbol "Helicopter" to the party to enable it to participate in the elections.

11 The Election Commission of Pakistan also considered the documents re-submitted by Awami Himayat Tehreek Pakistan, Swabi Qaumi Mahaz and Progressive Democratic Party on the advice of the High Courts of Sindh, N-W.F.P and Baluchistan, respectively. The documents of these Political Parties were found in order. However their requests for allocation of symbols, being time-barred, was not acceded to and their documents were kept on record.

PUBLICATION OF CERTIFICATE/DETAIL OF INTRA PARTY ELECTIONS:

12. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 12(3) of the Political Parties Order, 2002 and rule 7(2) of the Political Parties Rules, 2002, the Election Commission of Pakistan published in the official Gazette, the certificates filed by the parties fulfilling the requirements of Article 11 and 12 of the aforesaid Order including the details of their Intra-party elections, in respect of 97 Political Parties, for public information.



ALLOCATION OF SYMBOLS.

IMPORTANCE OF SYMBOLS:

In Pakistan about two thirds of the population is illiterate and unable to read and write. This major portion of the population is spread over the rural areas and even in urban areas as well where education facilities are scarce. The poor people of these neglected areas spend their lives hand to mouth and are unable to afford sending their children to schools and colleges, which ultimately increase the ratio of illiteracy in the country. So, it is aptly said that, majority of the electorates are unable to read or identify the names of candidates of their choice on ballot paper without bearing the election symbols. On the other hand this major portion of the electorate also cannot be ignored merely for reason of being illiterate. To exclude this ignorant mass from the franchise is to infringe upon their right to vote.

2. The symbol is used in electoral process, in order to enhance and provide equal chances of franchise to the illiterate, aged persons and as well as those people whose level of understanding is very low. To facilitate the identity of a candidate for such electors, a picture of a familiar object is printed on the ballot paper against the name of each contesting candidate. The candidates run their election campaign on the basis of this pictorial symbol, which itself is a source of publicity and has great effect on the public mind thus enabling the voters to have easy access to the candidates of their choice.

THE ALLOCATION OF SYMBOLS ORDER-2002:

3. In order to provide a set procedure for the allocation of symbols to the Political Parties and candidates, the Election Commission exercising its powers conferred under section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 had made an Order, the Allocation of Symbols Order, 1993. For General Elections 2002, the said Order was reviewed to make it more comprehensive and realistic. Accordingly, a draft Allocation of Symbols Order-2002 was

published in the official Gazette on 23rd July, 2002 for eliciting public opinion from Political Parties, leaders etc. They were required to send their suggestions by 31st July, 2002. As no suggestion was received from any quarter, the draft Order with slight modifications was adopted/promulgated as final and was published in the official Gazette of Pakistan on 5th August, 2002, which is reproduced below :

“ALLOCATION OF SYMBOLS ORDER-2002

WHEREAS, clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 provides that the Returning Officer shall allocate one of the prescribed symbols to each contesting candidate, subject to any direction of the Election Commission ;

AND WHEREAS, Articles 14 and 17 of the Political Parties Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No. 18 of 2002) provide for allocation of symbols to political parties by the Election Commission subject to the conditions laid therein ;

AND WHEREAS, it is the duty of Election Commission to organize and conduct the forthcoming elections and to make such arrangements as are necessary to ensure that the elections are conducted honestly, justly, fairly and in accordance with law and the corrupt practices are guarded against.

AND WHEREAS, it is expedient in the interest of fairness of elections, to provide for the allotment of symbols;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred under Article 218 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Article 7A of the Election Commission Order 2002 section 21 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 and all other powers enabling it in that behalf, the Election Commission is pleased to make the following Order for the forthcoming general elections.

(1) **Short title, extent and commencement-** (1) This Order may be called the Allocation of Symbols Order, 2002.

(2) It shall come into force at once and applies for the forthcoming general elections.

(3) It extends to the whole of Pakistan.

2. **Definitions-** (a) "political party" means an association of citizens or a combination or groups of such association formed with a view to propagating or influencing political opinion and participating in elections for any elective public office or for membership of a legislative body.

(b) The other definitions appearing in the Representation of the People Act, 1976 the rules framed thereunder, the Political Parties Order, 2002, the rules framed thereunder and the Election Commission Order, 2002 shall be applicable for the purpose of this Order ;

3. **Allotment of symbols -** (1) In every constituency where election is contested a symbol shall be allotted to a contesting candidate in accordance with the provisions of this Order and different symbols shall be allocated to different candidates at an election in the same constituency;

(2) No symbol shall be allocated to any candidate outside the list of symbols prescribed under sub-rule (1) of rule 9 of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Election) Rules 1977.

4. **Classification of symbols -** For the purpose of this Order, symbols are classified as under:

(a) Symbols reserved for political parties; and

(b) Symbols other than the reserved symbols.

5. **Application for symbol -** Subject to fulfillment of the provisions of Political Parties Order 2002 and the rules framed thereunder, a political party shall make an application to the Election Commission for allocation of a symbol of its choice within the period specified by the Commission in its press release, and it shall contain:

- (a) the list of symbols applied for in order of preference;
- (b) symbol or symbols if any allocated to the political party during the previous general elections;
- (c) every such application shall be signed by the Party Leader by whatever name designated;
- (d) address of the head office of the political party;
- (e) The name of its President, Secretary General and other office-bearers of the Central Executive committee;
- (f) The numerical strength of its members;
- (g) Copy of election Manifestos/copy of the Constitution of the *Political Party* (to be attached);
- (h) Whether the party was represented by a member or members in the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly in the past, if so, the name and other particulars of such member;
- (i) Whether the political party has conducted the intra-party elections as required under Article 12 of the Political Parties Order-2002; and
- (j) Such other particulars or information from the party as the Commission may deem necessary.

6. **Principles of allocation of symbols** – (a) A symbol shall be allocated to a political party if it complies with the provisions of this Order and clauses (1) and (2) of Article 17 of the Political Parties Order 2002 for the General Elections-2002;

(b) a candidate set up by a political party at an election in any constituency shall be allotted the symbol reserved for that political party and no other symbol ; and

(c) symbol reserved for a political party by the Commission shall not be allocated to any candidate in any constituency other than the candidate nominated by that political party.

7. Symbol disputed by parties or group of parties- (1)

If a political party satisfies the requirements under para 5, it may be allotted a symbol for all its candidates if it sends their list to the Election Commission in time provided in the press release.

Provided that a political party shall have preference for allocation of a symbol if such a symbol was allocated to it before entering into an alliance with other parties in an earlier election.

In case the same symbol was allotted to a combination of political parties at the last election and component parties apply for the same symbol for forthcoming elections, the allotment of that symbol to any one political party will be decided by drawing of lots.

8. Allocation of symbol to an independent candidate – A candidate not nominated by any political party (hereinafter called "candidate") shall choose and shall be allotted one of the symbols not reserved for a political party in the following manner:

- (a) where a symbol has been chosen by only one candidate, the Returning Officer shall allot that symbol to that candidate and to no one else;
- (b) if a symbol is chosen by two candidates and one of them has previously been a member of Parliament or a Provincial Assembly, such symbol shall be allotted by the Returning Officer to the former member of the Parliament or the Provincial Assembly;
- (c) if more than one independent candidates has chosen the same symbol, the Returning Officer shall allot the symbol to such candidate according to his preference indicated therefor at the time of scrutiny of nomination papers.
- (d) If more than one candidate has given preference for the same symbol, the Returning Officer shall allot symbol by drawing of lots.

9. Repeal- The allocation of Symbols Order, 1993 is hereby repealed."

LIST OF ELECTION SYMBOLS:

4. Ninety-six symbols (Appendix- A) were specified under Rule 9(1) of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Election) Rules, 1977. However, to facilitate the allocation of symbols, fifty (50) more symbols (Appendix-B) were added to the list of prescribed symbols by amending the aforesaid rule. Thus, in all 146 symbols were available for allocation to the Political Parties and other independent candidates.

ELIGIBILITY OF PARTY TO OBTAIN ELECTION SYMBOL:

5. A political party is entitled to obtain an election symbol for contesting elections for Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) and Provincial Assemblies on submission of certificates regarding intra-party elections and statement with regard to accounts of the party.

6. A combination of political parties is also entitled to obtain a common election symbol for such election only if, each party constituting such combination, submits the aforesaid certificate and statement.

7. Where any political party or a combination of political parties, severally or collectively, fails to submit the certificate regarding intra-party elections or statement of its accounts, it shall not be entitled to obtain an election symbol for election to the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) or the Provincial Assemblies, and the Election Commission shall not allocate an election symbol to such party or, as the case may be, the combination of political parties for such election.

ALLOCATION OF SYMBOLS TO THE POLITICAL PARTIES:

8. In all, 131 Political Parties had submitted party documents. After proper examination and scrutiny of the party documents, the Election Commission held only 97 Political Parties eligible to participate in the General Elections, 2002 subject to the allocation of symbols to them. Accordingly, the Political Parties defined in clause (d) of Article 2 of the Political Parties Order, 2002 and who had fulfilled all other requirements of the provisions of the said Order, were invited through a press release issued on August 6,

2002, to make applications on or before 12th August, 2002 for allocation of one of the symbols prescribed under rule 9(1) of the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections) Rules 1977. The Political Parties were advised that while making applications for allocation of symbols, the requirement of Article 5 of the Allocation of Symbols Order, 2002, be kept in view.

9. The meeting of the Election Commission was held on 17-8-2002 to 22-8-2002 for allocating symbols to the Political Parties. The representatives of the Political Parties were cordially invited in the meetings and after hearing them, the Election Commission allotted symbols to 78 eligible Political Parties including the three Alliances: Mutthida Mujjlis Amal, National Alliance and Grand Democratic Alliance. However, the following seven political parties failing to pursue the applications submitted by them, incomplete applications being time barred, were not considered by the Commission:

1. Jamiat Mashaikh Pakistan.
2. Markazi Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan.
3. Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan.
4. Islami Siasi Tehreek.
5. Awami Himayatt Tehreek Pakistan.
6. Swabi Qaumi Mahaz.
7. Progressive Democratic Party.

10. During the allocation of symbols, none of the party came up with the disputed symbol. Therefore, the symbols as preferred by the parties were allotted to them. However, the lot was drawn between Pakistan Muslim League (Q) and Pakistan Muslim League(J) for allotment of symbol Bicycle, which was won by the later. But on perusal of record it transpired that Pakistan Muslim League(J) was part of Grand Democratic Alliance and therefore, was not entitled to a separate symbol. As such, the symbol of Bicycle was allotted to Pakistan Muslim League (Q).

11. The process of allocation of symbols was in progress when the Grand Democratic Alliance (GDA) dissolved. Consequent upon its dissolution, the component Political Parties were allotted separate symbols on their request. While the symbol (Bus), which was already allotted to the GDA was retained by one prime component party PML(J).

12. Meanwhile, a writ petition pending before the Lahore High Court, which was filed by the Party Leader of Pakistan Muslim League (Z) against the Election Commission's Orders dated 13-8-2002 and 17-8-2002, was accepted. The Learned High Court allotted election symbol Helicopter to the Party to enable it to participate in the forthcoming elections.

13. The detail of election symbols allotted to 78 Political Parties is as under:

Sl.N o.	Name of political party	Symbol
1.	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians	Arrow
2.	Balochistan National Party	Axe
3.	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	Bat
4.	Pakistan Awami Tehrik-e-Inqilab	Bell
5.	Pakistan Muslim League (QA)	Bicycle
6.	Qaumi Inqilab Party	Boat
7.	Muttahidda Majlis-e-Amal Pakistan	Book
8.	Ittehad Milli Hazara	Bottle
9.	Mohajir Kashmiri Movement	Bowl
10.	Tehreek Hussainia Pakistan	Bridge
11.	Pakistan Awami Quwat Party	Brush
12.	National Peoples Party Workers Group	Bucket

13.	Tehreek Jamhoriyat Pakistan	Bulb
14.	Pakistan Muslim League (J)	Bus
15.	Pakistan Ittehad Tehreek	Butterfly
16.	Mohajar Qaumi Movement Pakistan	Candle
17.	Mohib-e-Wattan Nowjawan Inqilabion Ki Anjuman (MNAKA)	Cap
18.	Pakistan Gharib Party	Chair
19.	Jamote Qaumi Movement	Charpai
20.	Pakistan Peoples Party (Sherpao)	Chiragh (Lamp)
21.	Nizam-e-Mustafa Party	Clock
22.	Tehrik-e-Masawaat	Comb
23.	Pakistan Awami Party	Cup & Saucer
24.	Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (Nifaz-e-Shariat)	Elephant
25.	Pak. Muslim Alliance	Fish
26.	Pakistan Peoples Party (Shaheed Bhutto)	Fist
27.	Shan-e-Pakistan Party	Flower Vase
28.	Istiqlal Party	Football

29.	Mohajir Ittehad Tehrik;	Fountain
30.	Pakistan Progressive Party (Suraya Farman Group)	Garland
31.	Pakistan Brohi Party	Ghulail
32.	Awami Qiadat Party	Gun
33.	Tameer-e-Pakistan Party	Hammer
34.	Pakistan Muslim League (Qasim)	Handpump
35.	Pakistan Muslim League(Z)	Helicopter
36.	Balochistan National Congress	Horse
37.	Pakistan Shia Political Party	Hukka
38.	Markazi Jamaat Ahle Hadieth	Ink pot with pen
39.	Muttahida Qaumi Movement	Kite
40.	Saraike Sooba Movement Pakistan	Knife
41.	Pakistan Workers Party	Ladder
42.	Awami National Party	Lantern
43.	Pakistan Freedom Party	Lota
44.	Qaumi Tahaffaz Party	Loud Speaker

45.	Pakistan Humwattan Party;	Mountain
46.	Punjab National Front	Persian Wheel
47.	Pakhtoonkhwa Qaumi Party	Peshawari Chappal
48.	Tehrik-e-Istaqlal	Pitcher
49.	Pakistan Mazdoor Kissan Party	Planner
51.	National Workers Party	Rickshaw
52.	Sindh Urban-Rural Alliance	Roller of Wood
53.	Pakistan Muslim League (F)	Rose
54.	Balochistan National Movement	Saw
55.	Pakistan Jumhoori Aman Party	Scissors
56.	Jamaat Ahle Hadith Pakistan	Sewing Machine
57.	Qaumi Jamhoori Party	Sickle
58.	Balochistan National Democratic Party	Spade
59.	Azmat-e-Islam Movement	Spectacles
60.	Kakar Jamhoori Party Pakistan	Stag

61.	Pakistan Maqsad Himayat Tehrik	Suitcase
62.	Markazi Jamiat Ahle Hadith (Lakhwi Group)	Table
63.	Sunni Tehreek	Table Lamp
64.	Pakistan Seriaki Party	Takhti
65.	Pakistan Muslim League (Jinnah)	Television
66.	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	Tiger
67.	Pakistan Muslim League (Qayum Group)	Tongs
68.	National Alliance	Tractor
69.	Pakistan Pakhtoonkhawa Milli Awami Party	Tree
70.	Labour Party Pakistan	Trowel (Karandi)
71.	Pakistan Awami Tehreek	Truck
72.	Hazara Qaumi Mahaz	Tumbler
73.	Punjab National Party	Turban
74.	Pakistan Democratic Party	Umbrella
75.	Pakistan Progressive Party	Well
76.	Jamhoori Wattan Party	Wheel
77.	Tehrik Wafaq Pakistan	Whistle
78.	Pakistan Social Democratic Party	Wrist Watch

14. However, the symbols allotted to the following five political parties were withdrawn for their failure to submit statement of accounts as envisaged in Article 13 of the Political Parties Order, 2002:

1. Pakistan Progressive Party
2. Pakistan Brohi Party
3. Pakistan Awami Quwat Party
4. Tehreek Wafaq Pakistan
5. Pakistan Jamhoori Aman Party.

15. After allotment of symbols to the Political Parties, the remaining 69 symbols were available for allocation by the Returning Officers to independent candidates, for elections to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies. In this regard, the Provincial Election Commissioners were requested to inform the Returning Officers in their Provinces that the election symbols reserved for Political Parties cannot be allotted to any candidate other than nominated by that Political Party. While allocating symbols to independent candidates they should keep in view the provisions of the Allocation of Symbols Order, 2002.

16. Besides, the Election Commission had also passed the following Order as a precautionary measure vide SRO No.608 (1)/2002, dated 11th September, 2002, in connection with allocation of symbols by the Returning Officers to independent candidates:

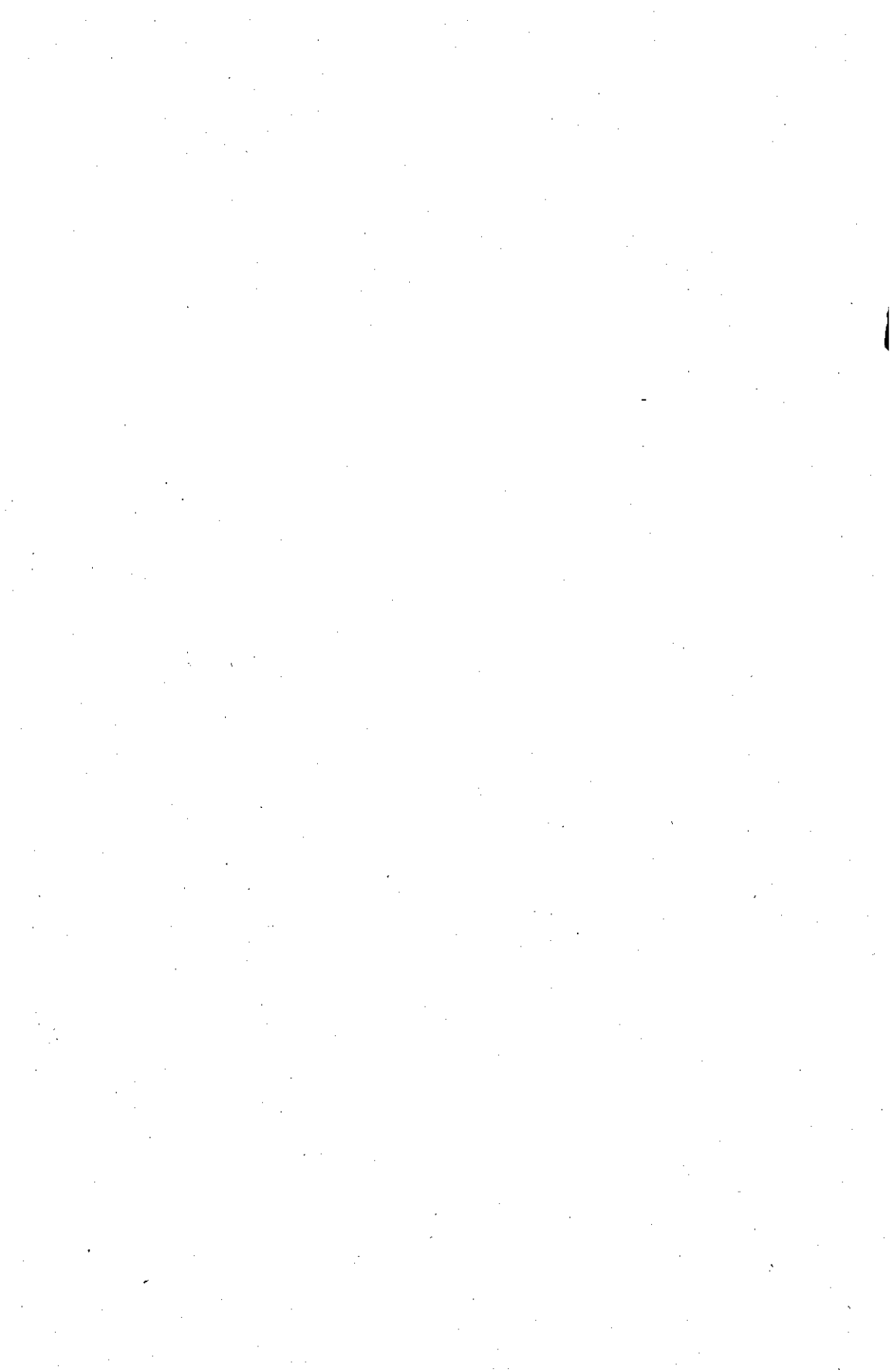
- "(1) Where a symbol has been chosen by only one independent candidate, the Returning Officer shall allot that symbol to that candidate and to no one else and supply a copy of the order allocating the symbol to that candidate;
- (2) Where an independent candidate is contesting from two separate constituencies, same election symbol shall be allocated to him for such constituencies as far as practicable."

**ELECTION SYMBOLS PRESCRIBED UNDER RULE 9 (1) OF
THE REPRESENTATION
OF THE PEOPLE (CONDUCT OF ELECTION RULES)1977**

1 Arrow	34 Foot Ball	67 Scissors
2 Axe	35 Fountain	68 Scooter
3 Bat	36 Garland	69 Sewing Machine
4 Bell	37 Ghulail	69-A Sickle
5 Bicycle	38 Gun	70 Spade
6 Boat	39 Hand Pump	71 Saw
7 Bottle	40 Hammer	72 Spectacles
8 Bowl	41 Helicopter	73 Spinning Wheel
9 Bridge	42 Horse	74 Suitcase
10 Book	43 Hukkah	75 Stage
11 Bursh	44 Inkpot with Pen	76 Tumbler
12 Bucket	45 Iron	77 Table
13 Bulb	46 Jug	78 Table Lamp
Bunch of		
14 Grapes	47 Kite	79 Takhti
15 Bus	48 Knif	80 Tap
16 Butterfly	49 Trowel (Krandi)	81 Teapot
17 Candle	50 Ladder	82 Telephone
18 Car	51 Lantern	83 Television
19 Cap	52 Letter Box	84 Tiger
20 Chiragh (Lamp)	53 Lock	85 Tonga
21 Chair	54 Lota	86 Tongs
22 Charpai	55 Loudspeaker	87 Tractor
23 Clock	56 Mountain	88 Tree
24 Coat	57 Persian Wheel	89 Truck
25 Comb	58 Peshawari Chappal	90 Turban
26 Cow	59 Pitche	91 Umbrella
27 Cup and Saucer	60 Planner	92 Well
28 Dove	61 Racket	93 Wheel
29 Elephant	62 Railway Engine	94 Whistle
30 Fan	63 Ricksha	95 Wrist Watch
31 Fist	64 Ring	96 Waist Coat
32 Fish	65 Roller of Wood	
33 Flower Vase	66 Rose	

NEW SYMBOLS ADDED TO THE LIST**APPENDIX - B**

97	Aeroplane	127	Map
98	Almirah	128	Match Box
99	Apple	129	Oil Stove
100	Banana	130	Ostrich
101	Basket	131	Parrot
102	Bed	132	Peacock
103	Black Board	133	Pen
104	Brick	134	Pomegranate
105	Bullock Cart	135	Rabbit
106	Camel	136	Radio
107	Cat	137	Revolver
108	Corn	138	Screw
109	Crescent	139	Slate
110	Crown	140	Sparrow
111	Door	141	Star
112	Drum	142	Torch
113	Duck	143	Tower
114	Eagle	144	Typewriter
115	Egg	145	Water Cooler
116	Flower Pot	146	Wrench
117	Goat		
118	Gramophone		
119	Hanger		
120	Hen		
121	Hockey		
122	House		
123	Key		
124	Lady Finger		
125	Leaf		
126	Mango		



FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Expenditure on General Elections 2002

The election process is considered to be an expenditure intensive exercise all over the world. Likewise in Pakistan, huge expenditure is incurred on conduct of all elections. As soon as the date of general elections is announced, wings of the Election Commission of Pakistan Secretariat immediately start their defined activities and functions to complete the election process in befitting manner within the given time period. Devotion, dedication and commitment are the key factors required to complete such a gigantic task to enable about 72 million voters to cast their votes in 64,475 polling stations with 164,718 polling booths, set up all over the country.

2. To begin with this colossal task, the first step the Budget Wing undertakes is to make available necessary funds for the conduct of General Elections in the country. These funds are required for the DROs/ROs in connection with conduct of elections and also for procurement of election material, manufacturing of ballot boxes, procurement of indelible ink, printing of ballot papers, printing of Forms, Envelops, Manuals, Posters, Badges and also for other multifarious activities related to elections. Besides, funds are also required for setting up telecommunication network, as well as for transportation of election material, preparation/updation of electoral rolls, voters education, publicity, training of polling personnel, etc.

3. The Budget Estimates of Rs.1.5 billion for the conduct of General Elections-2002 were prepared in February, 2002 and submitted to the Finance Division for provision of required funds in the Annual Budget of ECP for the fiscal year 2002-2003, but there-against the Finance Division allocated funds to the tune of Rs. 334.589 million. These funds were found inadequate to meet the actual requirement of expenditure on account of the conduct of elections in the country. The Budget Wing carried out another

exercise to assess the actual requirement of funds on the basis of actual number of voters, number of polling stations/polling booths to be set up and manpower to be engaged for the General Elections and submitted its final estimates of Rs. 1,693,009,000/- to the Finance Division after obtaining prior approval of the Election Commission. In the first instance, the Finance Division released funds to the tune of Rs. 500.00 million. Later on, second and third tranche of Rs. 252,331,000/- and Rs. 195,000,000/- were released.

4. NADRA was assigned the task of updation and printing of computerized electoral rolls for the conduct of General Elections-2002. For that purpose NADRA submitted its estimates of Rs.309.000 million. These estimates were submitted separately to the Finance Division for their approval. The Finance Division there-against provided funds to the tune of Rs.170.000 million for the purpose. According to the final statement of accounts furnished by NADRA, total expenditure incurred on NP-ER Projects (Electoral Rolls) comes to Rs.198.262 million. Thus, total expenditure on General Elections works out as Rs. 1,453,939,773/-.

5. The expenditure on General Elections- 2002 increased manifold from the previous General Elections held in 1997 due to many factors including extensive increase in number of voters, number of polling stations, number of polling booths, cost of election material, printing charges, etc. The comparison of expenditure on General Elections 1997 and 2002 is given as under:

Sl. No.	Item of Expenditure	General Elections 1997	General Elections 2002	Excess/Less
				(+)/(--)
	2	3	4	5
1.	Printing of Ballot Papers	257,018,557	323,137,512	(--) 22,797,576
2.	Printing of Forms	88,916,531		
3.	Procurement of Stationery	26,661,528	23,902,638	(--) 2,758,890
4.	Indelible Ink	4,897,530	7,733,830	(+) 2,836,300
5.	Election Allowance/Diet Allowance	149,149,988	366,830,820	(+) 217,680,832
6.	Honoraria	6,280,947	8,085,425	(+) 1,804,478
7.	Transportation of Election Material	32,818,454	46,881,500	(+) 14,063,046
8.	Improvisation of Polling Stations	1,276,320	3,947,750	(+) 2,671,430

9.	Postage and Stamps	1,198,911	1,620,311	(+) 421,400
10.	POL Charges	4,477,054	4,200,000	(-) 277,054
11.	Publicity	7,243,525	96,626,000	(+) 89,382,475
12.	Telephone	16,256,716	5,746,102	(+) 10,510,614
13.	Repair/Printing/Oiling/Cleaning of Ballot Boxes	20,000,000	10,602,000	(-) 9,398,000
14.	Entertainment/Conveyance	10,000,000	278,000	(+) 9,722,000
15.	Miscellaneous Expenditure	50,158,189	8,444,000	(+) 41,714,189
16.	Manufacturing of Ballot Boxes	212,991,990	32,200,000	(-) 180,791,990
17.	Contingencies	933,728	969,000	(+) 35,272
18.	Photocopying of electoral rolls	4,845,823	119,472,885	(+) 114,627,062
19.	Allocation to Army	150,000,000	195,000,000	(+) 45,000
20.	Allocation to NADRA	0	198,262,000	(+) 198,262,000
	Total	1,054,495,000	1,453,939,773	

6. As may be seen from the table in preceding paragraph, the inflation, taxes and some new requirements made the expenditure higher as compared to 1997 General Elections by more than 39.8%. For comparison sake, expenditure incurred in the last two General Elections is given hereunder: -

<u>General Election</u>	<u>Total Expenditure</u>	<u>Increase %</u>
1997	1,054,495,000	152.4%
2002	1,453,939,773	39.8%

7. As per practice, necessary funds were allocated to the District Returning Officers/Returning Officers through the Provincial Election Commissioners on the basis of number of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies constituencies and strength of the polling staff. Funds to the tune of Rs. 375,194,875/- were released to the District Returning Officers and Returning Officers to meet the miscellaneous expenditure during elections at the following scale: -

Sl.No	Item of Exp.	Rates proposed for Senate, National & Provincial Assemblies Elections 2002
1	2	3
1.	Election Allowance	Presiding Officers @ Rs. 150/- per day for three days (450) APOs/Polling Officers @ Rs. 125/- per day for three days (Rs. 375/-)
2.	Transportation	@ Rs. 500/- per-polling station for elections to both National and Provincial Assemblies seats. Rs. 1000/- per polling station for NWFP, Balochistan.
3.	Improvisation	@ Rs. 500/- per polling station and upto 25% of the total polling stations in each constituency.
4.	POL Charges	@ Rs. 5000/- per DRO @ Rs. 4000/- per RO for elections to both National /Provincial Assemblies.
5.	Postage	@ Rs. 500/- per DRO/RO appointed for General Elections 2002.
6.	Contingencies	@ Rs. 2000/- per DRO @ Rs. 1000/- per RO for General Elections 2002.
7.	Stationery	@ Rs. 2000/- per DRO @ Rs. 1000/- per RO for General Elections 2002.
8.	Diet Charges	@ Rs. 200/- per polling staff (for two times) on the polling day.
9.	Naib Quasid to be appointed for Lady Polling Stations	@ Rs.75/- per day for three days. They would also be entitled diet allowance like other polling staff.

8. On the basis of above-mentioned rates/scales, District Returning Officers and Returning Officers were allocated funds under various heads as per details given hereunder:

Name of Item	Expenditure
Election Allowance	214,029,525
Transportation	38,552,000
Improvisation	3,634,250
POL Charges	3,145,000
Postage	379,500
Contingencies	765,000
Stationery	868,000
Diet Charges	113,821,600
TOTAL:	375,194,875

TRANSPORTATION RATES:

9. Necessary funds for transportation of election material from the offices of Provincial Election Commissioners to the offices of District Returning Officers and Returning Officers and its further distribution to the polling stations were provided to District Returning Officers and Returning Officers through Provincial Election Commissioners at the scale of @ Rs. 500/- per-polling station for elections to both National and Provincial Assemblies seats in respect of Punjab and Sindh Provinces and Rs. 1000/- per polling station for NWFP and Balochistan Provinces.

10. A sum of Rs. 195,000,000/- was provided to the Pakistan Army for necessary arrangements as well as mobilization of Units of the Armed Forces for maintenance of law and order on the polling day and for escorting transportation of ballot papers.

AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE:

11. The breakup of total expenditure of Rs. 1,453,939,773/- incurred during General Elections 2002 is as under:-

Sl.No	Name	Expenditure
1.	Manufacturing of Ballot Boxes	32,200,000
2.	Transportation	46,881,500
3.	POL (DROs/ROs & PECs)	4,200,000
4.	Stationery (DROs/ROs & PECs)	3,449,416
5.	Postage	1,620,311
6.	Printing Charges	323,137,512

7.	Photocopying of Electoral Rolls	119,472,885
8.	Honoraria	8,085,425
9.	Indelible Ink	7,733,830
10.	Repair of Ballot Boxes	10,602,000
11.	Contingent expenditure	969,000
12.	Improvisation of Polling Stations	3,947,750
13.	Diet Charge/Elec. Allow.	366,830,820
14.	Entertainment	278,000
15.	Telephone	5,746,102
16.	Miscellaneous expenditure	8,444,000
17.	Election Material	20,453,222
18.	Publicity	96,626,000
19.	Army for security arrangements	195,000,000
20.	NADRA for electoral rolls	198,262,000
	Total Expenditure	1,453,939,773

PRINTING OF BALLOT PAPERS:

12. Printing of ballot papers is yet another arduous task in the process of elections. The arrangements are undertaken on the basis of overall estimation of quantity of ballot papers in each constituency and a carefully prepared printing plan in consultation with the authorities of printing presses. Each Provincial Election Commissioner is responsible for evaluating the actual requirement of his Province. Time limitation is the most sensitive factor in the process of printing of ballot papers. The printing job is entrusted only to the Government owned presses having infrastructure, resources and capability of completing the job within the stipulated schedule.

13. Unlike the previous elections, ballot papers were required to be printed uniformly for the whole electorate of a constituency owing to the inception of joint electorate system. In the past elections, separate ballot papers for Muslim and Non-Muslim categories had to be printed. The printing job was assigned to the Printing Corporation of Pakistan Presses, Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi and Pakistan Security Printing Corporation Press, Karachi divided as per detail given below:

PCP Press, Islamabad:	1) N.W.F.P	2) FATAs
	3) Sargodha Division	4) Federal Capital
	5) Rawalpindi Division	6) Faisalabad Division
PCP Press, Lahore:	1) Gujranwala Division	2) Lahore Division
	1) D. G. Khan Division	2) Multan Division
PCP Press, Karachi:	3) Bahawalpur Division	
PSPC Press, Karachi:	1) Sindh Province	2) Balochistan Province

MEASURES ADOPTED FOR BALLOT PAPERS PRINTING:

14. Following measures were taken for printing of the ballot papers;
- i) Sufficient funds were provided to the presses as mobilization advance for procurement of raw material and paper;
 - ii) Fool-proof security arrangements were made at all the presses to guard against pilferage;
 - iii) WAPDA and KESC were requested to ensure round the clock power supply to the Presses lest the printing of ballot papers may cause delay due to the power breakdown and/or load shedding;
 - iv) To face inevitable circumstances of power supply, stand-by generators were also provided by the WAPDA and KESC at the Presses;
 - v) A team of the officers of Election Commission of Pakistan and Provincial Election Commissioners was deputed at each printing press to supervise the printing of ballot papers according to the approved standard sample and time schedule;

- vi) Exclusive telecommunication facilities were provided to the supervising teams at all the presses to ensure their close liaison with Election Commission Headquarters; and
- vii) Army contingents were deputed at the presses to beef-up existing security arrangements;

QUANTITY OF BALLOT PAPERS:

15. The ballot papers were printed at supply scale of one ballot paper for each registered voter at polling station both for National and Provincial Assemblies. The requirement was estimated on the basis of actual strength of registered voters in a constituency without any reserve quantity. Accordingly, the province-wise quantity of ballot paper is given hereunder:

Province/Area	National Assembly	Provincial Assemblies
Federal Capital- Islamabad	402,000	--
Punjab	45,872,400	44,639,400
Sindh	17,142,300	17,232,500
N-W.F.P (including FATAs)	10,649,200	9,317,500
Balochistan	3,973,500	3,973,800
Total	78,039,400	75,163,200

PACKING AND DESPATCH OF BALLOT PAPER:

16. Having printed the ballot papers simultaneously for National and Provincial Assemblies in all the presses, the next challenging stage was dispatch of ballot papers throughout the country. The District Returning Officers and Returning Officers were requested to depute their authorized representatives for taking the delivery of ballot papers. The packing was undertaken in the presence of their

authorized representatives and supervision of the officers of Election Commission. The ballot papers were packed constituency-wise in wooden crates wrapped in waterproof bags.

17. Private trucks were hired for the purpose of transportation after considering all other options, which were time effective and more economical. Each vehicle was dispatched under the security supervision of Army and Police escort right from the Printing Press to the respective district headquarters. The representatives of District Returning Officers also accompanied the trucks.

POSTAL BALLOT PAPERS:

18. Section 29 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 entitles certain categories of Government employees, who may cast their votes in a prescribed manner by means of postal ballot inside Pakistan. The prerequisite for such voter is that he is a registered voter and his place of duty is different from the place where he is registered as voter.

19. The postal ballot paper is quite different from the normal ballot paper, which does not contain election symbols of candidates and instead the voter expresses his choice by writing name of a particular candidate. The process of casting vote through postal ballot is time bound, which necessitates separate time schedule to ensure that vote is counted for within the stipulated time required for announcement of official result. Besides exclusive pattern of postal ballot paper, the process also requires application in a specific format whereby a voter expresses his intention of casting vote through postal ballot as well as instructions that guide voter in the course of casting his vote in a prescribed manner.

20. The postal ballot paper was printed uniformly for all the constituencies as envisaged by the system of joint electorate, contrary to previous elections where it was required to be printed separately for Muslim and Non-Muslim categories. Province-wise

break-up of the quantity of postal ballot papers printed alongwith relevant application forms, instructions leaflet and envelopes as were printed are given below:

Province/Area	National Assembly	Provincial Assemblies
Punjab	450,000	445,500
Sindh	183,000	195,000
N-W.F.P (including FATAs)	141,000	148,500
Balochistan	42,000	76,600
Total	816,000	865,600

TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES:

21. The significance of effective telecommunication network in the election process can be gauged from the fact that election is the only public activity that takes place simultaneously countrywide within the time frame of a few hours. The inflow and outflow of information at various levels has to be massive in volume and urgent in nature, which has to synchronize with immutable time schedules.
22. In order to achieve the objective of successful conduct of elections and make possible prompt transmission of information, the District Returning Officers and Returning Officers were provided with STD telephone and telefax facilities throughout the country. The network proved to be of immense utility from the preliminary stage of submission of nomination forms till communication of final results. During the course of receiving results, a Control Room was established in the Election Commission of Pakistan Secretariat, Islamabad wherefrom the entire process was coordinated. National Telecommunication Corporation and Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited extended full cooperation and responded promptly to all the requirements sensing importance of the task assigned to them. The detail of number of telephone lines provided

to District Returning Officers, Returning Officers, Election Commission of Pakistan Secretariat and Provincial Election Commissioners offices for the purpose is given hereunder:

S. No.	Province/Area	Number of telephone connections
1.	ECP Sectt and PECs offices	48
2.	DROs and ROs (i) Punjab and Fed. Capital	198
	(ii) Sindh	113
	(iii) N.W.F.P and FATAs	174
	(iv) Balochistan	87
	Total	620

ELECTION MATERIAL

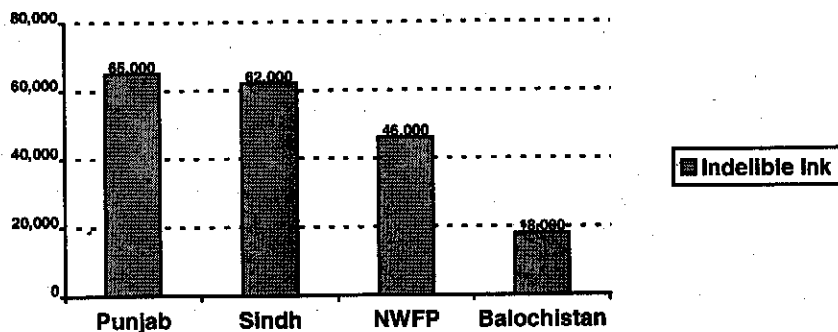
Like elections, procurement of election material itself is a multi-stage country-wide process. First step is stock taking of the available inventory stored at provincial, divisional and district level. The initial stock taking helps to evaluate the precise requirement of each district, division and province on the basis of prescribed scale for each item of election material. This evaluation is the basis for procurement of whole range of election material as well as financial estimates and allocation of budget. Second step is placing procurement order with specialized Government agencies centrally by calling tenders through press from the open market. Final procurement order is placed after thorough checking of the quality and ensuring the competitive rates quoted.

After procurement of election material, the most arduous and complex stage is despatch from procuring agencies to Election Commission offices throughout the country. This stage takes place in the light of carefully prepared transportation plan by hiring private trucks. The whole exercise is a race against time that involves extensive transportation from Karachi to the far-flung districts of NWFP and Balochistan.

Following the announcement of General Elections in the country, the Election Commission mobilized all available resources for procurement of election material through specialized Government agencies. Item-wise position is elaborated in the subsequent paragraphs.

Indelible Ink: Section 33(2)(cc) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 necessitates a voter to receive a personal mark of identification with indelible ink on his/her thumb/finger. Indelible ink is a specialized product of Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research Laboratories, Karachi, manufactured exclusively for election purposes. Excluding the available stock, 191,000 vials of indelible ink were manufactured for the General Elections-2002, at a supply scale of one vial per polling booth plus

one vial reserve per polling station. Province-wise detail is given below:

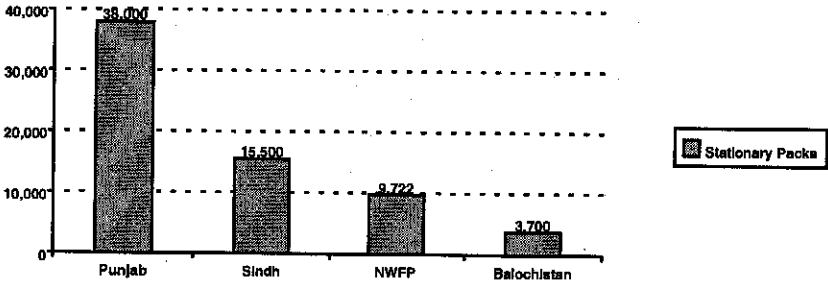


One unit = vial

Standard Stationery Pack: The essential stationery items were supplied to the polling personnel at a scale of one per polling booth in standard packing consisting of 13 items considering the maximum convenience during the polling process at polling booths/stations. Detail of items provided in the stationary pack are listed below:

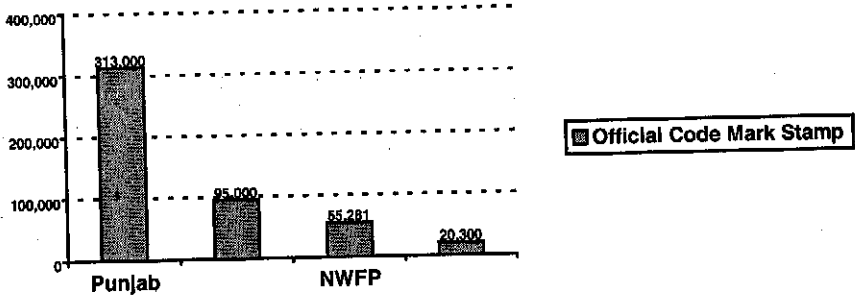
- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Ball Point | 14 Nos. |
| 2. | Writing Paper | 20 Sheets |
| 3. | Carbon Paper | 5 Sheets |
| 4. | Paper Pins | One pack of 25 pins |
| 5. | Steel Needle (size 3.5") | One |
| 6. | Thread Cotton Ball (0.5 "Oz) white | One |
| 7. | Pasting Gum | One |
| 8. | Candles (20 grams) | 4 Nos. |
| 9. | Sealing Wax Stick (0.5 Lb.) Red | 4 Nos. |
| 10. | Match Box | One |
| 11. | Plastic Scale (6") | 8 Nos. |
| 12. | Marker 90-Black | One |
| 13. | Safety Pins (Medium size) | 15 Nos. |

Excluding the available stock, 66,922 standard stationary packs were procured through Department of Stationery and Forms, Karachi. Detail of province-wise distribution is given below:



ONE UNIT = STANDARD STATIONERY PACK

Official Mark Rubber Stamps: Doing away with in-vogue practice of two types of rubbers stamps i.e. oval shape and square shape, only square shape rubber stamps were used for the General Elections, 2002. The words "Election Commission of Pakistan" and code number were engraved on each stamp. Under section 33 (2)(d) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 the use of this kind of stamps is mandatory for marking ballot paper on the reverse both for National and Provincial Assemblies elections before issuance to the voter. The code numbers of the official code mark stamp assigned to a polling station are kept secret which rules out possibility of counterfeit voting. The Provincial Election Commissioners were responsible for maintaining complete record of the code numbers of stamps both available in the stock and newly manufactured stamps. Supply scale was one per polling booth plus one extra at each polling station. In aggregate 483,581 official code mark stamps were manufactured through the Department of Stationery and Forms, Karachi, province-wise detail of which is shown in the graph:

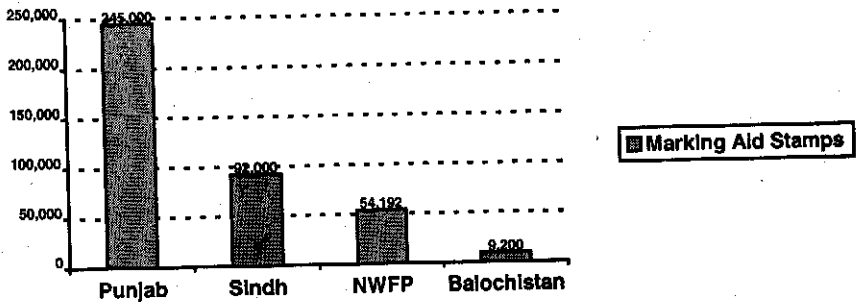


One Unit = One stamp

Rubber Stamps for Marking Ballot Paper (Marking Aid Stamp):

Section 33 (5) (b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 necessitates a voter to put a prescribed mark on the ballot paper at an appropriate place containing the name and symbol of contesting candidate of his choice. This mark is put by using Marking Aid Rubber Stamp. The ballot paper bearing any mark other than the Marking Aid Rubber Stamp of size 3/4x3/4" containing nine squares becomes invalid. The scale of supply was two per polling booth plus two extra per polling station.

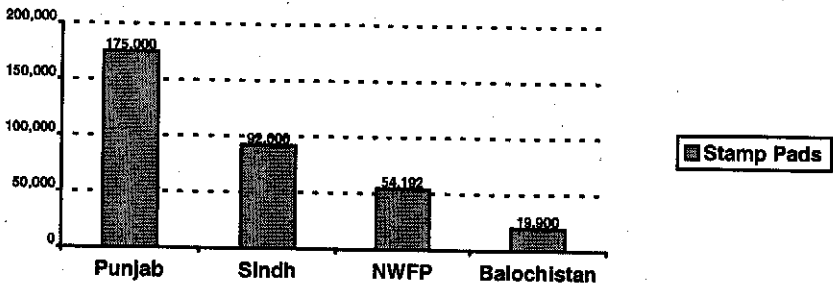
In addition to the available stock, 400,392 marking aid rubber stamps were manufactured and supplied to the Provincial Election Commissioners for onward distribution to the polling stations. Detail is given below:



One Unit = One stamp

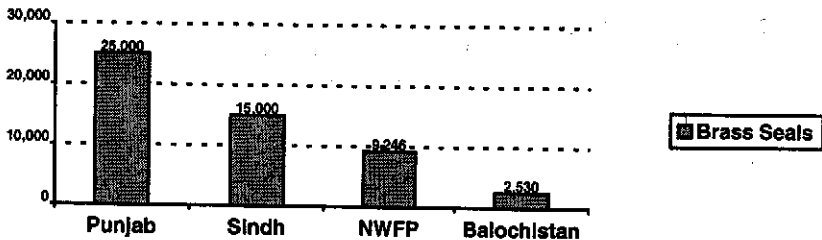
Self-inking Stamp Pad: Provision of stamp pad at each polling booth/station becomes imperative for affixing official code mark stamp and marking stamp as well as thumb impression of the voter on the counter-foil of ballot paper, which is mandatory under section 33 (2) (e) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976. The supply scale of this item was two per polling booth plus one extra per polling station. The pads are procured after quality tests through Department of Stationery and Forms, Karachi.

In all, 341,092 stamp pads were procured for supply to all the provinces as per detail presented below:



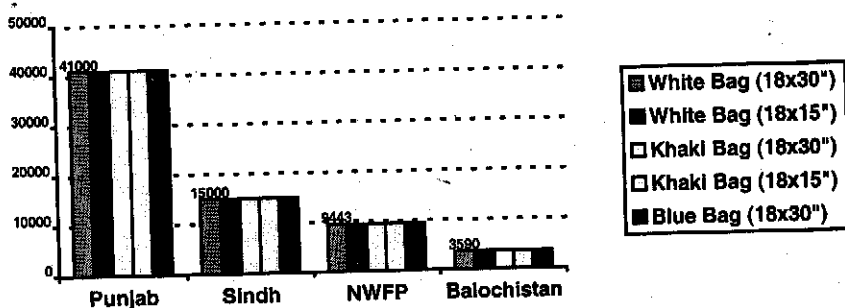
One Unit = One Stamp Pad

Brass Seal: Brass Seals are used for packing of various kinds of cloth bags and sealing of ballot boxes at polling stations to ward off any unauthorized opening of sensitive election material. Each brass seal bears distinct and secret code number that is recorded on the Packing Advice by the concerned Returning Officer. Supplying at a scale of one per polling station, 51,776 brass seals were procured in addition to the existing stock through Department of Stationery and Forms, Karachi, elaborated as below:



One unit = One Brass Seal

Cloth Bags: Five kinds of cloth bags were provided at each polling station. Two white colour cloth bags of size 18x30" and 18x15" were provided for the election material and ballot paper pertaining to National Assembly respectively, whereas same size two cloth bags of Khaki colour were provided for Provincial Assemblies. For the first time, a blue colour bag of size 18x30" was provided for retrieval of un-utilized election material for future utilization. As experienced in the past elections, a large quantity of election material becomes un-usable due to its packing in the cloth bag alongwith ballot papers that is required to be deposited in the local treasury. In order to ensure optimum retrieval of usable election material, an additional cloth of blue colour was provided to the polling personnel at each polling station. Detail of cloth bags is delineated below:



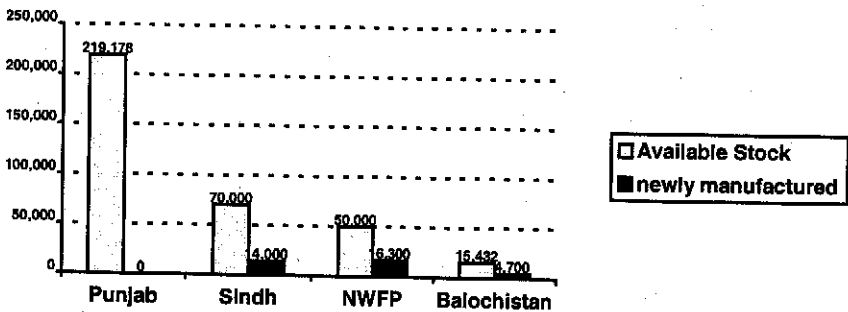
One unit = One cloth bag of each category

Ballot Boxes: Owing to the staggered poll prior to General Elections-1997, the stock of ballot boxes with the Commission's field offices was very limited in quantity as the available stock was utilizable both for National and Provincial Assemblies election on different dates. For the first time in the electoral history of the country, one-day poll system was introduced during General Elections-1997 and the Commission had to augment available stock of 116,000 ballot boxes to 354,610. At each polling booth, two ballot boxes of different colours i.e. Green and White were used for National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies elections, respectively.

Following the pattern of General Elections-1997, Green and white colour ballot boxes were used for General Elections, 2002. The stock position was assessed on the announcement of General Elections and after minute examination of the enhanced number of polling stations and polling booths, the available stock in three provinces, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan was found insufficient. To meet the shortfall, 35,000 additional ballot boxes were manufactured in addition to the existing stock of 354,610. In order to ensure the quality, the ballot boxes were manufactured by M/s Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila and M/s Spinning Machinery Company of Pakistan, Lahore, working under the control of State Engineering Corporation, Islamabad.

For the convenience of polling personnel, instructions regarding operation of ballot boxes were printed and distributed in the form of a leaf-let. Necessary instructions were also given in the training sessions. Province-wise detail of ballot boxes is given below:

Ballot Boxes



One Unit = One ballot box

Transportation of Election Material: Transportation plan of election material was chalked out taking into account time factor and maximum economy in expenditure. The whole quantity of election material was transported from Karachi by private (hired) trucks under the supervision of representatives of respective Provincial Election Commissioners. Priority was given to the remote areas of Balochistan and NWFP so as to ensure delivery of the material in time. The despatch process for the whole country was

completed in a period of 16 days. This arduous task was accomplished owing to the day and night hard work of staff and officers of the Department of Stationary & Forms, Karachi and representatives of the Commission/PECs offices.

Printed Material

For conduct of elections a wide range of printed material is also involved. Ranging from nomination forms to various kinds of registers and Proformae, all the printed material is carefully devised if not already prescribed under the law to authenticate the polling process from polling station to the announcement of final result by the Returning Officers. Relevant provisions of election laws necessitate various kinds of forms in a particular format. In addition, various kinds of manuals, booklets and instructions are also printed for the guidance of District Returning Officers/Returning Officers and polling personnel. Unlike election material, the available stock of the printed material is not usable and printing has to be carried out afresh for each election.

Following the announcement of General Elections-2002, the requirement of forms, manuals, envelopes, posters, duty badges and entry passes was evaluated in all the provinces in the light of enhanced number of polling stations/booths. Having estimated the precise quantity and cost of the printed material, a major proportion of the printing job was assigned to the Printing Corporation of Pakistan Presses at Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi and a small proportion was assigned to the Post Office Foundation Press, Islamabad on the basis of competitive rates and their working capacity. The job was carried out according to a tight schedule and a centrally devised despatch plan.

Forms: Thirtyfour different kinds of forms were used during the elections under report. These forms were used for stage-wise documentation, from nominations of candidates to the compilation of final result by the Returning Officers. Relevant election laws also necessitated provision of various kinds of forms to ensure the transparency of polling process. The printing job was executed through PCP Presses at Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi whereas distribution was carried out through concerned Provincial Election

Commissioners. The detail of Form used during General Elections, 2002 is given below:

S.#	Form	Scale of supply	Total Quantity
1	Form of Nomination-I(English)General Seats	50 per constituency	48,000
2	Form of Nomination-I(Urdu)General Seats	50 per constituency	48,000
3	Form of Nomination-I-A(English) Reserve Seats for Non-Muslims	Actual Requirement	5,000
4	Form of Nomination-I-A(Urdu) Reserve Seats for Non-Muslims	Actual Requirement	5,000
5	Form of Nomination-I-B(English) Reserve Seats for women	Actual Requirement	20,000
6	Form of Nomination-I-B(Urdu) Reserve Seats for women	Actual Requirement	20,000
7	Form-II(Deposit Register)	1 per Constituency + 5%reserve	1,670
8	Form-III(Receipt Book)	1 per Constituency + 10%reserve	1,675
9	Form-IV(List of Validly Nominated Candidate)	15 per Constituency + 5%reserve	15,525
10	Form-V(List of Contesting Candidate)	15 per Constituency + 10%reserve	17,275
11	Form-VIII(Declaration by Elector)	3000 per NA, 1500 per PAs	1,768,500
12	Form-XI(Instructions for Postal Ballot Papers)	3000 per NA, 1500 per PAs	1,768,500
13	Application for Postal Ballot	3000 per NA, 1500 per PAs	1,768,500
14	Form-XI(A)(Authorisation of polling Agent)	5 per polling station	379,250
15	Form-XII(Tender Vote List)	10 per polling station	758,500
16	Form-XIII(Challenged Vote List)	10 per polling station	758,500
17	Form-XIV(Statement of the Count)	20 per polling station	1,517,000
18	Form-XV(Ballot Paper Accounts)	20 per polling station	1,517,000
19	Form-XVI(Consolidation of Results furnished by RO)	100 per Constituency	95,500
20	Form-XVII(Result of the Count)	25 per Constituency	25,625
21	Form-XVIII(Return of Election Expenses)	25 per Constituency	25,625
22	Form-XIX(Affidavit to be sworn by a candidate)	25 per Constituency	25,625
23	Form-XX(Notice under sec.75 of RP Act. 76)	5 per Constituency	4,825
24	Public Notice	10 per Constituency	9,650
25	Register Exercising Power of Magistrate (5 pages)	1 per Polling Station	77,350
26	Form(Prosecution for personation)	10 per polling station	758,500
27	Instruction of Operating Ballot Boxes	2 per polling station	151,700
28	Office Memorandum (Appointment of Polling Personnel)	15 per polling station	1,193,750
29	Packing Invoice	3 per polling station	249,550
30	Declaration by Polling Personnel	15 per polling station	1,158,750
31	Form of Specimen Signature of Polling Staff	5 per polling station	384,250
32	Inventory showing items of Election Material	250 per PEC	1,000
33	Check list relating to the proceeding of Poll.	10 per Constituency	9,650
34	Abstracts	10 per Constituency	9,650

Placards and Duty Badges: The voters are guided at the polling stations/booths by prominent display of placards at the seats of polling personnel as well as all the places a voter has to pass through during the process of casting his vote. It is assumed that the voter is unaware of the environment at the polling booth. For the purpose of convenience and to ward off any confusion for the voters, nine kinds of placards in standard size are provided at each polling station/booth. In addition, identification badges are also provided to the polling personnel. Details of placards and duty badges provided is given here-under:

S#	Placard	Scale	Total Quantity
1	Presiding Officer	2 per polling station	151,700
2	Assistant Presiding Officer	5 per polling station	379,250
3	Polling Officer	5 per polling station	379,250
4	Polling Agents	5 per polling station	379,250
5	Entrance	5 per polling station	379,250
6	Exits	5 per polling station	379,250
7	Place for Marking Ballot Paper	5 per polling station	379,250
8	Geant Polling Booth	5 per polling station	379,250
9	Female Polling Booths	5 per polling station	379,250

Duty Badges			
1	Presiding Officers	1 per polling station + 5% reserve	80,600
2	Assistant Presiding Officer	1 per polling booth + 5% reserve	588,300
3	Polling Officer	2 per polling booth + 5% reserve	419,300

Posters: The voters are guided and motivated by pasting large size posters in front of the polling stations regarding procedure of casting vote. The poster showing name of polling station informs a voter about the proper identification of place where he/she is supposed to cast vote. The purpose of poster showing procedure of marking ballot paper is to educate voters. Though Chart of election symbols is not used at the polling stations, however, it is published for public information and media in order to ensure the uniformity of election symbols to be printed on the ballot papers. To achieve these objectives, four kinds of posters were printed and supplied to

each polling station through respective Provincial Election Commissioners as per quantity mentioned below:

S#	Poster	Scale of supply	Quantity
1	Posters (Intekhabat)	5 per polling station	379,250
2	Poster showing the procedure of marking ballot paper	5 per polling station	379,250
3	Chart of Symbols	10 per Constituency	19,300
4	Poster (Polling Station)	1 per polling station + 5% reserve	379,250

Envelopes: Polling is an hectic activity that envisages culmination of cumbersome process within a time span of few hours. Having completed the polling process, besides making entries on the relevant forms, envelopes are also required for putting the ballot papers and other documents in orderly manner. Keeping of the polling record in proper way is of extreme significance owing to its future utilization in the events of any dispute. Seventeen kinds of envelopes were manufactured through PCP Press and distributed according to a prescribed supply scale as per details given below:

S#	Envelopes	Scale of supply	Quantity
1	ECP-I (Valid Ballot Paper)	15 per polling station	1,133,750
2	ECP-II (Ballot Paper excluded from the count)	2 per polling station	151,700
3	ECP-III (Principle Packet)	2 per polling station	151,700
4	ECP-IV (Unissued Ballot Papers)	2 per polling station	151,700
5	ECP-V (Spoiled Ballot Papers)	3 per polling station	227,550
6	ECP-VI (Tendered Ballot Papers)	5 per polling station	379,250
7	ECP-VII (Challenged Ballot Papers)	2 per polling station	151,700
8	ECP-VIII (Marked copies of E/Rolls)	2 per polling station	151,700
9	ECP-IX (Counterfoil of used ballot papers)	2 per polling station	151,700
10	ECP-X (Tendered votes list)	2 per polling station	151,700
11	ECP-XI (Challenged votes list)	2 per polling station	151,700
12	ECP-XII (Statement of the count)	2 per polling station	151,700
13	ECP-XIII (Ballot Paper Account)	2 per polling station	151,700
14	ECP-XIV (Misc. Papers)	2 per polling station	151,700
15	ECP-XV (Packet containing Brass Seal)	2 per polling station	151,700
16	ECP-XVI (Count of Ballot Paper of N/Assembly)	1 per polling booth	227,550
17	ECP-XVII (Count of Ballot Paper of P/Assemblies)	1 per polling booth	227,550

Manuals: Training and orientation of the polling personnel is yet another part of the election process. Training is imparted to the District Returning Officers, Returning Officers and polling personnel in the seminars and workshops conducted at the provincial, divisional and district levels. Major emphasis of the training is to educate the polling personnel regarding polling procedure and election laws as well as to encourage maximum participation in the election process of voters, particularly, women, aged persons and illiterate people. The objectives of training are further reinforced by provision of written material in the form of manuals. UNDP under its project "Supporting Democratic Electoral Processes in Pakistan" provided valuable assistance in the area of training of polling personnel and voters education. In addition to a number of seminars and workshops, UNDP Project also provided financial support for printing of four manuals.

S#	Manuals	Scale of Supply	Quantity
1	Manual of Instructions for guidance of DROs/ROs/AROs (English)	One per Functionery + 5% reserve	4,000
2	Manual of Instructions for guidance of PROs/APROs/POs (English)	One per Functionery + 5% reserve	5,000
3	Manual of Instructions for guidance of PROs/APROs (Urdu)	One per Functionery + 5% reserve	345,000
4	Hand book for the training of Polling Personnel	One per Functionery + 5% reserve	
5	Instructions for guidance of Presiding Officers (Urdu)	One per Functionery + 5% reserve	75,000
6	Instructions for guidance of Polling Agents	One per Functionery + 5% reserve	



CODE OF CONDUCT

Better management needs planning in the form of clearly laid down rules and procedures. Legality of a process is connected with the proper implementation of rules agreed and approved by the relevant authorities. A Code of Conduct for Political Parties and Contesting Candidates sets down certain legal parameters within which all characters of the game play their role. It is a set of some "do's" and "don'ts" for the electoral process. This especially deals with pre-election period where political parties and candidates mobilize electorate for their programmes. Running election campaign in South Asian countries like Pakistan is always rowdy and noisy. Thus, it was considered imperative to provide an easy to understand code of Conduct for the benefit of all participants of election campaign.

2. The Effective and meaningful consultations with the political parties on important issues relating to electoral process and in particular the Code of Conduct for the Political Parties and Contesting Candidates were *sine qua non* for holding free, fair and transparent elections.
3. The Election Commission of Pakistan, realizing the importance of a Code of Conduct, which lays down a set of principles for election campaigning, felt that some mechanism be devised in consultation with the political parties to keep the political atmosphere temperate and peaceful during elections. It invited suggestions from the political parties as to whether the provisions of the Code of Conduct for the General Elections -1997 be retained in its previous form or any of its provisions be modified, amended, deleted or some new provisions added in the Code of Conduct for the General Elections-2002. The list showing names of the politicians whose comments were invited is given at the close of this chapter for the purpose of record.
4. It was heartening that a number of politicians responded positively and sent their suggestions to the Election Commission of Pakistan. The politicians included:

- (i) Late Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, President, Pakistan Democratic Party.
- (ii) Mr. Liaqat Baloch, Deputy Secretary General, Mutahidda Majlis-e-Amal Pakistan.
- (iii) Mr. J. Salik (Ex-MNA).
- (iv) Mr. Shahid Hamid Khan, Ex-Governor Punjab.
- (v) Mr. Imran Khan, Chairman, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf.
- (vi) Mr. S. A. Bukhari, TNFJ (Political Cell), Islamabad.

5. Their comments and suggestions are reproduced before close of the chapter for the benefit of future researchers, election managers and political scientists.

6. Besides, the national press made some valuable suggestions in their prolific editorials and comments. The Election Commission of Pakistan by following its policy of openness minutely studied all these comments, codes of conduct in vogue in neighbouring countries were also consulted. Not all but a few comments and suggestions which appeared in the press are also reproduced at the end of this chapter for posterity.

CONCLUSION :

7. After having detailed consultations and deliberations the Election Commission of Pakistan formulated a Code of Conduct for the Political Parties and Contesting Candidates for the General Elections, 2002 that was generally appreciated by all the stakeholders.

8. The Code of Conduct for General Elections – 2002 is given hereunder:

“ELECTION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN**NOTIFICATION**

No.F.2(9)/2002-Cord.-WHEREAS for the purpose of effective and meaningful consultation with the political parties, the Code of Conduct for 1997 General Elections was published in newspapers and was given extensive publicity through electronic and print media on 5th July, 2002 for eliciting their valuable suggestions by 5th August, 2002 as to whether the provisions of aforementioned Code of Conduct may be retained in its present form or any of its provision may be modified or amended or some new provisions may be added to the Code of Conduct for General Elections, 2002.

AND WHEREAS pursuant to the aforesaid measures taken by the Election Commission, proposals have been received from political parties which have been given due consideration.

NOW THEREFORE, in pursuance of Article 218 (3) of Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, read with Articles 5(3) and 6 of the Election Commission Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.1 of 2002), and Article 18 of Political Parties Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.18 of 2002), and all other powers enabling in that behalf, the Election Commission is pleased to issue the following Code of Conduct for political parties and contesting candidates for the forthcoming General Elections, 2002.

- (1) The political parties shall not propagate any opinion, or act in any manner prejudicial to the ideology of Pakistan, or the sovereignty, integrity or security of Pakistan, or morality, or the maintenance of public order, or the integrity or independence of the judiciary of Pakistan, or which defames or brings into ridicule the judiciary or the armed forces of Pakistan, as provided under Article 63 of the Constitution.

- (2) Criticism of other political parties, when made, shall be confined to their policies and programme, past record and work. Parties and candidates shall refrain from criticism of all aspects of private life, not connected with the public activities of the leaders or workers of other parties. Criticism of other parties or their workers based on unverified allegations or on distortion shall be avoided.
- (3) Concerned political parties and contesting candidates may announce their overall development programme. But following the announcement of the election schedule till the day of polling, no candidate or any person on his behalf shall, openly or in secret, give any subscription or donation, or make promise for giving such subscription or donation, to any institution of their respective constituency or to any other institution, nor shall commit to undertake any development project in the respective constituency.
- (4) All parties and candidates, shall avoid scrupulously all activities which are "corrupt practices" and offences under the election law such as the bribing of voters, intimidation of voters, personation of voters, canvassing within 400 yards of a polling station, holding public meetings during the period of 48 hours ending with the hour fixed for the close of the poll.
- (5) The right of every individual for peaceful and undisturbed home life shall be respected, however much the political parties or candidates may resent his political opinions or activities. Organising demonstrations or picketing before the houses of individuals by way of protesting against their opinions or activities shall not be resorted to under any circumstances.
- (6) No political party or candidate shall permit his followers to make use of any individual's land, building, compound wall etc. without his permission

for erecting flag-staffs, suspending banners, pasting notices, writing slogans etc.

(7) Political parties and candidates shall ensure that their supporters do not create obstructions in or break up meetings and processions organized by the other parties. Workers or sympathizers of one political party shall not create disturbance at public meetings organized by another political party.

(8) Processions shall not be taken out by one party along places at which meetings are being held by another party. Posters issued by one party shall not be removed by workers of another party.

(9) The party of candidates shall inform the local administration of the venue and time of any proposed meeting well in time so as to enable the police to make necessary arrangements for controlling traffic and maintaining peace and order.

(10) A party or candidate shall ascertain in advance if there are any restrictive or prohibitory orders in force in the place proposed for the meeting. If such order exist, they shall be followed strictly. If any exception is required from such orders it shall be applied for and obtained well in time.

(11) Organisers of a meeting shall invariably seek the assistance of the police or duty for dealing with persons disturbing a meeting or otherwise attempting to create a disorder. Organisers themselves shall not take action against such persons.

(12) A party or candidate organizing a procession shall decide before hand the time and place of the starting of the procession, the route to be followed and the time and place at which the procession will terminate. There shall ordinarily be no deviation from the programme. The organizers shall give advance

intimation to the local police authorities of the programmes so as to enable them to make necessary arrangements.

(13) The organizers shall ascertain if any restrictive orders are in force in the localities through which the procession has to pass, and shall comply with the restrictions unless exempted specially by competent authority. Any traffic regulations or restrictions shall also be carefully adhered to.

(14) The organizers shall take steps in advance to arrange for passage of the procession so that there is no block or hindrance to traffic. If the procession is very long, it shall be organized in segments of suitable lengths, so that at convenient intervals, especially at points where the procession has to pass road junctions, the passage of held up traffic could be allowed by stages thus avoiding heavy traffic congestion.

(15) Processions shall be so regulate as to keep as much to the right of the road as possible and the direction and advice of the police on duty shall be strictly complied with.

(16) If two or more political parties or candidates propose to take processions over the same route or parts thereof at about the same time, the organizers shall establish contact well in advance and decide upon the measures to be taken to see that the processions do not clash or cause hindrance to traffic. The assistance of the local administration shall be availed of for arriving at a satisfactory arrangement. For this purpose, the parties shall contact the local administration at the earliest opportunity.

(17) The political parties or candidates shall exercise control to the maximum extent possible in the matter of the processionists carrying article which

may be put to misuse by undesirable elements, especially in moments of excitement.

(18) All political parties and candidates shall-

- (i) co-operate with the officers on election duty to ensure peaceful and orderly polling and complete freedom to the voters to exercise their franchise without being subjected to any annoyance or obstruction;
- (ii) supply to their authorized workers suitable badges or identity cards;
- (iii) agree that the identity slips supplied by them to voters shall be on plain (white) papers and shall not contain any symbol, name or the candidate or the name of the party;

(19) Political Parties should carry out a comprehensive plan for education of voters in the manner of marking the ballot paper and casting votes.

(20) Excepting the voters, candidates or duly authorized election agents, no one without a valid pass from the Election Commission or Provincial Election Commissioner concerned or District Returning Officers shall enter the polling booths. However, the commonwealth/European Union and other recognized bodies will be provided free access to witness the election process on production of the identification cards/passes issued to them by the aforesaid Election Commission authorities.

(21) Section 83A of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 lays down that-

- (i) No person or political party shall affix hoarding, posters or banners larger than the sizes mentioned hereunder:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------|
| (a) | <u>Posters</u> | 2' x 3' |
| (b) | <u>Hoardings</u> | 3' x 5' |
| (c) | <u>Banners</u> | 3' x 9' |

The local authority and the Returning Officer shall be responsible for the effective implementation of the provisions of this section.

(22) Use of stickers of the size 4" x 4" and leaflets/handbills of the size 9" x 6" shall also be allowed.

By order of the Election Commission of Pakistan,

Sd/
(Hasan
Muhammad)
Secretary"

**LIST OF POLITICIANS FROM WHOM COMMENTS ON DRAFT
CODE OF CONDUCT - 1997 WERE INVITED**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan,
President,
Pakistan Jamhoori Party,
H-301, Ravi Road,
G-8/2, Islamabad.</p> | <p>10. Mr. S.A. Bokhari,
Chairman,
Tehrik-e-Nafaz-e-Fiq-e-Jafria,
(Political Cell)
M-6, Dossal Arcade,
47-Blue Area, Islamabad.</p> |
| <p>2. Mr. Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari,
President,
Pakistan Millat Party,
G-6, Markaz Melody,
Islamabad.</p> | <p>11. Air Marshal (R) Asghar Khan,
President, Qaumi Jamhoori Party,
(i) 1-Kachehri Road,
<u>Abbottabad.</u>
(ii) H.No.40, St.No.1,
F-6/3, <u>Islamabad.</u></p> |
| <p>3. Prof. Dr. Tahir-ul-Qadri,
Chairman,
Pakistan Awami Tehreek,
H-7, St.21, F-8/2,
Islamabad.</p> | <p>12. Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi,
President,
National Peoples Party,
H.220, Margalla Road, F-10/3, Islamabad.</p> |
| <p>4. Gazi Hussain Ahmed,
Ameer,
Secretary General,
Jammat-e-Islami,
H.No.1, St.38, G-6/2,
Islamabad.</p> | <p>13. Maulana Sami-ul-Haque,
General Secretary,
JUI, (Sami-ul-Haque Group)
Darul Alum Haqani,
Akora Khattak.</p> |
| <p>5. Mr. Hamid Nasir Chatta,
President,
Pakistan Muslim League(J) (Chatta Group), H.No.8,
St.No.89,
Attaturk Avenue,
Islamabad.</p> | <p>14. Mrs. Ghinwa Bhutto,
Chairperson,
PPP (Shaheed Bhutto),
70-Clifton, Karachi.</p> |

6. **Mr. Imran Khan,**
President,
Pakistan Tehreek-e-
Insaaf,
66-Bazaar Road, G-
6/4, Islamabad.
7. **Mian Raza Rabbani,**
Acting Secretary
General,
Pakistan Peoples
Party,
House No.1, St.85,
Embassy Road,
Islamabad.
8. **Mian Muhammad
Azhar,**
President,
Pakistan Muslim
League (Q),
H.No.4, Main Margalla
Road,
F-7/3, Islamabad.
9. **Professor Sajid Mir,**
Ameer,
Markazi Jamiat Ehle
Hadees, 106, Ravi
Road, Lahore.
15. **Mr. Aftab Ahmed Sheikh,**
Convener,
Muthahid Qaumi
Movement,
494/8, Azizabad,
Federal "B" Area, Karachi.
16. **Mr. Nisar Ahmed
Khuhro,**
President,
PPP Sindh,
7-J, 7-Ghizri Street,
Phase-IV, DHA, Karachi.
17. **Lt. Gen. (R) K.M. Arif,**
2 Akbar Road,
Near Old Supreme Court
Building,
Peshawar Road,
Rawalpindi.
18. **Gen. Retired Mirza
Aslam Beg,**
President,
Pakistan Awami Qiadat
Party,
1-A, 1st Floor, 33/C, The
Mall, Lahore.
19. **Mr. Saeed Ahmed
Minhais,**
Chief Organizer,
Pakistan Muslim
League
(Jinnah Group),
4-A, Cavalary Group,
Lahore Cantt.
20. **Dr. Mubashar Hasan,**
Chief Organizer,
PPP (Shaheed Group)
4-K, Gulberk-II,
Lahore.
28. **Qazi Muhammad Anwar,**
Secretary General,
Awami National Party,
10-A, Nasir Mension,
Peshawar.
29. **Maulana Muhammad
Amjad Khan,**
Secretary Information,
Mutehada Majlis-e-Amal
Punjab,
Jamia Rehmania,
Abdul Karim Road,
Lahore.

21. **Raja Zafarul Haque,** Chairman, Pakistan Muslim League (N), House 36, St.39, G-7/4, Islamabad.
22. **Mr. Mahmood Khan Achkzai,** Chairman, Pakhtoon Khaw Milli Awami Party, Club Road, Quetta.
23. **Jam Muhammad Yousaf,** President, Pakistan Muslim League (Q), Universal Plaza, Jinnah Road, Quetta.
24. **Sardar Fateh Muhammad Hasani,** President, Pakistan Peoples Party, Satellite Town, Quetta.
25. **Dr. Abdul Hayee Baloch,** President, Balochistan National Movement, Universal Plaza, Jihhan Road, Quetta.
26. **Nawab Muhammad Akbar Khan Bughti,** President, Jamhoori Watan Party, Bughti House, Majir Road, Quetta.
30. **Kh. Saad Rafique,** General Secretary, Pakistan Muslim League (N), Punjab, D-3311, Sootar Mandi, Androon Lohari Gate, Lahore.
31. **Qari Zawwar Bahadur,** General Secretary, Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan Punjab (Noorani), Jamia Muhammadiyah Rizvia, Firdous Market, Gulberg-III, Lahore.
32. **Mr. Shahid Hamid Khan,** Ex-Governor Punjab, H.No.169/C, Alamdar Road, Lahore Cantt.
33. **Mr. Julius Salik,** Ex-MNA, H.No.11, St.45, F-7/1, Islamabad.
34. **Mr. Liaquat Baloch,** Naib Ameer, Jamat-e-Islami Pakistan, Mansoor, Multan Road, Lahore.
35. **Dr. Israr Ahmed Khan,** Ameer, Tanzeem-e-Islami, 36-K, Model Town, Lahore.

27. **Maulana Fazalur Rehman,**
Ameer,
Jamiatul Ulema-e-Islam,
8-C, Gulshah-e-Jinnah,
F-5/1, Islamabad.
37. **Syed Abida Hussain,**
Ex-MNA,
Chak No.256-Janubi,
Tehsil & District Jhang.
38. **Mr. Ejazul Haq,**
Ex-MNA,
H.No.203, Westridge,
Rawalpindi.
39. **Rana Chandar Singh,**
Ex-MNA,
Rana Jagir,
Taluka Umerkot,
District Tharparkar.
40. **Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan Sherpao,**
Chairman,
Pakistan Peoples Party
(Sherpao Group)
Mohallah Durakhail
Sherpao,
Tehsil Thangi, District
Charsadda.
41. **Ch. Aitzaz Ahsan,**
Ex-Leader of Opposition,
Senate of Pakistan
5-Zaman Park,
Canal Link Road,
Lahore.
42. **Mr. Waseem Sajjad,**
Ex-Chairman Senate,
House No. 15. St/49,
F-7/4, Islamabad.
36. **Syed Fakhar Imam Shah,**
Ex-MNA,
Chak No.256-Janubi,
Tehsil & District Jhang.
47. **Mr. Fatehyab Ali Khan,**
President,
Pakistan Mazdoor Kisan
Party,
G-13, Al-Mustafa
Apartments,
G-8, Markaz, Islamabad.
48. **Aga Murtaza Poya,**
Senior Vice President,
Pakistan Awami Tehrik,
House No.7-B, St.56, F-
8/4, Islamabad.
49. **Mr. Illahi Bux Soomro,**
Ex-Speaker,
National Assembly,
Station Road, Jacobabad.
50. **Ch. Shujaat Hussain,**
Ex-MNA,
Zahoor Illahi House, Gujrat.
51. **Sh. Rashid Ahmed Khan,**
Ex-MNA,
D/268, New Sarafa Bazar,
Rawalpindi.
52. **Mr. Asfand Yar Wali,**
Ex-MNA,
Wali Bagh, Charsadda
(NWFP).

43. **Mr. Liaquat Baloch,**
Ameer,
Jammat-e-Islami Pakistan,
Mansoorah,
Multan Road, Lahore.
44. **Mr. Ahmed Raza
Kasuri,**
Ex-MNA,
House No.64, Gomal
Road, E-7, Islamabad.
45. **Begum Nasim Wali
Khan,**
Ex-MNA,
Wali Bagh,
Charsadda, NWFP.
46. **Mr. Khalid Ahmed Khan
Khari,**
Ex-MNA,
Mohallah Pir Shah
Bokhari,
Kamalia,
District T.T. Sindh.
53. **Makhdoom Muhammad
Amin Faheem,**
President,
Pakistan Peoples Party
Sindh, Hala,
District Hyderabad.
54. **Syed Shah Mardan Shah,**
(Pir Sahib Pagaro),
President,
Pakistan Muslim League
(Functional)
KDA Scheme No.1, Block
No.A-1,
Karsaz Road, Karachi.
55. **Mr. Gohar Ayub Khan,**
Secretary General,
Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
H.No.4, Main Margala Road,
F-7/3, Islamabad.
56. **Maulana Shah Ahmed
Noorani,**
President,
Mutahidda Majlis-e-Amal,
H.No.S-18/2, Block No.4
(Behind Baitul Rizwan),
Kehkshan, Clifton, Karachi.
57. **Hafiz Husain Ahmed,**
Deputy General Secretary,
Muthada Majlis-e-Amal,
8-C, Gulshan-e-Jinnah,
Islamabad.
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SUGGESTIONS

Late Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, President, Pakistan Democratic Party.

“(i) Item No.3, 5, 8 and 20 of the said act be deleted. Item No.3 of the said code is regarding the posters and banners. If hoardings, posters and banners are not allowed it becomes impossible for the candidates to introduce themselves to the voters. Posters and banners are a source to create election atmosphere, general interest in the electoral process and promote election campaigns.

(ii) It is further suggested that if President, Governors, Ministers or any other official is found making any statement or performing any act which reflects support to a political party or a candidate, Chief Election Commissioner should take immediate action against such person.”

Mr. Liaqat Baloch, Deputy Secretary General, Mutahidda Majlis-e-Amal Pakistan

”۱۔ فوجی حکومت کو پابند کیا جائے اور اس کی نگرانی کی جائے کہ وہ اس امر کو یقینی بنائے کہ سول اور فوجی انتظامیہ، پولیس اور خفیہ ایجنسیاں انتخابات میں مداخلت اور جوڑ توڑ کے لئے ریاستی مشینری کا استعمال نہ کریں۔ وفاق میں پارلیمنٹ اور صوبوں میں اسمبلی کو اعلیٰ ترین قانون ساز، مستحکم و با اختیار ادارے کے طور پر تسلیم کیا جائے۔

۲۔ حکومت کے زیر کنٹرول ریڈیو اور ٹی وی پر سیاسی جماعتوں کو برابری کے اصول پر خبروں اور مذاکروں وغیرہ میں کوریج اور تشہیر کا وقت دیا جائے، حکومت کے حامی عناصر کے لئے مثبت اور مخالف عناصر کے لئے منفی پروڈیکشن کا غیر منصفانہ اسلوب ترک کیا جائے۔

۳۔ حکومت سیاسی سرگرمیوں پر پابندیوں کا فوری خاتمہ کرے۔ جلسہ عام، کارنر میٹنگز، ریلیوں کے لئے سیاسی جماعتوں کے سیاسی، جمہوری اور آئینی حق کو تسلیم کیا جائے۔ سیاسی عمل پر ناروا پابندیاں ختم اور کنٹرولڈ ڈیموکریسی کا رویہ مکمل طور پر ختم کیا جائے۔ سیاسی جماعتوں سے مشورے کے بعد ایک ضابطہ اخلاق طے کر لیا جائے اور اس کے بعد سب کو بغیر کسی قدغن کے اپنی سرگرمیاں آزادانہ طور کرنے کی سہولت بہم پہنچائی جائے۔ انتظامیہ ان سرگرمیوں میں رکاوٹ ڈالنے کے بجائے تعاون کرے۔

۴۔ عام انتخابات میں کامینہ کے ارکان، گورنرز، وفاقی اور صوبائی انتظامی مشینری کو انتخابی مہم کے دوران سرکاری ٹرانسپورٹ استعمال کرنے کی اجازت نہیں ہونی چاہیے، انتخابات کے شیڈول کے بعد نئی ترقیاتی اسکیموں کا اعلان نہیں ہونا چاہیے اور اعلیٰ سرکاری حکام کو انتخابی مہم کے دوران صوابدیدی اختیارات اور فنڈز کو استعمال کرنے کی اجازت نہیں ہونی چاہیے۔

۵۔ عام انتخابات سے قبل صوبہ، ضلع، تحصیل، ٹاؤن، تھانہ کی سطح پر سرکاری افسروں اور اہل کاروں کا تبادلہ سختی سے ممنوع ہو۔ پاکستان ایکشن کمیشن اس کی خلاف ورزی کی صورت میں از خود نوٹس لے اور کسی بھی شہری کی شکایت پر ایسا تبادلہ منسوخ کر دے۔

انتخابی عمل کو شفاف بنانے کے لئے ایکشن کمیشن ان اقدامات کو یقینی بنائے۔

۱۔ ووٹرز کے لئے قومی شناختی کارڈ کی شرط لازمی قرار دی جائے۔ نئے شناختی کارڈ بنانے کے لیے نادر اکا کی ناقص کارکردگی کو بہتر بنایا جائے۔

۲۔ پولنگ اسٹیشن ووٹرز کی رہائش سے قریب تر ہوں اور تعداد میں کافی ہوں، پولنگ سیکم کا بروقت اعلان کر دیا جائے۔ کسی بھی دباؤ کے تحت پولنگ سیکم تبدیل نہ ہو۔

۳۔ ووٹرسٹ غلطیوں سے پاک ہوں اور سیاسی جماعتوں کے امیدواران کو فوری طور پر مہیا کی جائیں۔ شیڈول کے اعلان سے پہلے نئے ووٹوں کا اندراج کو سہل بنایا جائے۔

۴۔ امیدواروں کی اہلیت و نااہلیت آئین کے آرٹیکل ۶۲-۶۳ کے تحت جانچنے کا طریقہ کار واضح کیا جائے۔ ریٹرننگ آفیسرز کو اس سلسلہ میں واضح ہدایات دی جائیں۔

۵۔ انتخابات میں اخراجات کی کمی ضروری ہے۔ انتخابی اخراجات کی حد قابل عمل اور حقیقت پسندانہ رکھی جائے۔ حد سے زیادہ اخراجات کو چیک کرنے کے لئے واضح لائحہ عمل دیا جائے اور اس پر سختی سے عمل ہو۔

۶۔ الیکشن کمیشن انتخابات کے لئے سرکاری حکام، سیاسی پارٹیوں کے انتخابی نمائندوں کی تربیت کا اہتمام کرے۔ انہیں انتخابی قوانین اور طریقوں سے آگاہ کرے۔

۷۔ انتخابی مہم میں تشدد اور اسلحہ کی نمائش ہر صورت میں ممنوع ہو، فرقہ وارانہ اور علاقائی صوبائی لسانی منافرت پھیلانے والے نعرے اور بیانات ممنوع قرار دیئے جائیں۔ کوئی پارٹی یا لیڈر دوسرے کو خدار، کافر قرار دینے کا اعلان نہ کرے۔ ان باتوں کے تدارک کے لیے بروقت اور موثر کارروائی کی جائے اور غنڈہ گردی اور بدامنی کے مرتکب اور افراد کو سخت سزائیں دی جائیں۔

۸۔ انتخابی تشہیر کے لئے پوسٹر، سٹیکرز، بینرز اور پارٹی پرچم کے استعمال کی اجازت دی جائے۔ ان کا سائز طے کر دیا جائے۔ ہورڈنگز اور بڑے اشتہاری ذرائع کی ممانعت ہو۔ اس سلسلے میں کوئی فیصلہ کرنے سے پہلے الیکشن کمیشن قابل ذکر سیاسی جماعتوں سے مشورہ کرے۔

۹۔ مقامی حکومتوں کے نمائندوں کو اپنے عہدے، فنڈز اور اختیارات کی انتخابات میں استعمال کی ممانعت ہو۔ اور مقامی حکومتوں کے منتخب نمائندوں کو قومی، صوبائی اسمبلی اور سینٹ کے انتخابات میں حصہ لینے کی اجازت ہو لیکن شرط یہ ہو کہ وہ پہلے اپنے منصب سے مستعفی ہو جائیں۔

۱۰۔ خواتین کو انتخابی عمل میں خصوصی سہولتیں دی جائیں۔ خواتین پولنگ اسٹیشنوں پر امن عامہ اور ووٹ ڈالنے کے لیے بہتر ماحول کو یقینی بنایا جائے۔“

Mr. J. Salik (Ex-MNA).

"(i) The Official Secrets Act is in place. Refraining parties and politicians from making references to those matters covered by the Official Secrets Act is not only superfluous but also looks cosmetic.

(ii) As regard clause 12. Foreign Policy of the country is one of the legitimate issue to be raised during election. To provide undue protection to the sitting governments foreign relations is not fair.

(iii) As regard clause 30 with regard to ministers' not combining their official visits with electioneering the Election Commission had never been able to implement the provision in the past nor will it care to do so in future.

(iv) As regard clause 32 it is more for the administration in office to stop the malpractice and for the election Commission to effectively enforce it."

Mr. Shahid Hamid Khan, Ex-Governor Punjab.

"(i) A candidate needs to introduce himself, and also to show his fact, to as many of his voters as possible. He cannot possibly do this in person in the campaign time available to him. Posters is one way of overcoming this difficulty. In 1997 only hand posters were allowed. This time around the Commission may permit affixation of posters subject to a specified maximum size, at points other than public buildings.

(ii) A candidate or voter desirous of indicating his party affiliation may be allowed to hoist his party's flag on his roof.

(iii) This year's campaign is in the summer. The candidates and their supporters will be campaigning in the evening hours. They may, therefore, be allowed use of microphones up to 10 p.m.

(iv) The main demand of voters is for development projects in their area. It is well-nigh impossible for a candidate not to make any commitment(s) in this behalf. This restriction may therefore, be removed."

Mr. Imran Khan, Chairman, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf.

“(i) All restrictions for affixing of posters, banners, and party flags as part of the election campaign should be removed except for public buildings allowing hoisting of party flags on any private property with the consent of the legal occupants of the building/house.

(ii) All restrictions on processions of buses/trucks/cars and other vehicles should be removed subject to rules and regulations that specify prior notification to the local authorities and without blocking traffic at major intersections.

(iii) Paragraph 12 of the draft code of conduct should be deleted, as it is contrary to the fundamental right of freedom of expression. Recent policy shifts since September 11 have had a profound impact on our internal situation, therefore, politicians should not be restrained from speaking on foreign policy issues.

(iv) Political parties should be allowed to hold public meetings, processions, and rallies on main streets, roads, and chowks with prior intimation to the local authorities so that alternate traffic arrangements are in place.”

Mr. S.A. Bukhari, TNFJ (Political Cell), Islamabad.

“The Code of Conduct 1997 does not appear to need any addition but it appears to need some modifications in view of lapse of time and increase in the number of political parties since 1987. For example the provision in Para 31, “that the opposite party shall, in advance, be informed etc.” will be difficult to comply with as there may be this time more than a dozen opposite parties.”

**COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS BY NATIONAL PRESS
(EDITORIALS AND ARTICLES)**

**The News, Rawalpindi
Dated 6-7-2002**

"The code, however, does not indicate how the actual expenditure in each constituency and cumulatively in the country will be monitored and tabulated to determine any violations."

"It should, however, be relatively simpler to prevent rallies on roads and thoroughfares which do indeed turn electioneering into a great public nuisance."

"It disallows the making of false promises or donations to any institution for winning votes. While the latter is a commendable idea, how will the Election Commission determine whether the promises being made are true or false? Similarly, the code intends to bar the candidates from speaking against the press or exerting unfair pressure on it."

"Again the second part of the provision is clear and necessary but the same cannot be said of the first. Amazingly, candidates are also being barred from hoisting party flags even on private property."

"The code also prohibits the disclosure of government secrets. This, too, seems a superfluous provision as state secrets are already protected by the official secrets act."

"It is no secret that strong views are held by many people and some parties against the policies and practices of countries like India and the United States. Expressing such views and enunciating alternate foreign policies is an integral part of the electoral process. It allows the people to choose. Why should it suddenly cause concern to the Election Commission?"

**Pakistan Observer, Islamabad.
Dated 6-7-2002**

"The proposed Code of Conduct, on which the Election Commission has sought comments of the political parties,

seems to be a step in the right direction. Restrictions to be imposed on use of loudspeakers, posters, banners, serving of food and beverages to participants of public meeting and processions, ban on holding of rallies on important roads and crossings as well as on propagation of opinion against Pakistan ideology, security, judiciary and Armed Forces would help bring sanity to the election process."

"The limits on election expenditure might, therefore, help curb this trend."

روزنامہ "جنگ" راولپنڈی

مورخہ 6 جولائی 2002ء

"سیاسی عمل عوام کی زیادہ سے زیادہ شرکت سے ہی بھرپور، نمائندہ اور بامعنی بنتا ہے اسلئے ایسی پابندیاں جن سے عوامی شرکت محدود ہووے جمہوریت کے فروغ میں رکاوٹ ہوں گی۔ ایسا ملک جہاں تعلیم کی شرح کم ہے وہاں سیاسی جماعتیں لوگوں سے رابطے جیسے جلسوں اور لاڈ ڈسپیکروں کے ذریعے ہی کر سکتی ہیں اور پوسٹر اور بینرز بھی انتخابی مہم کا ایک لازمی حصہ ہوتے ہیں۔ ایسی پابندیاں لگانا کسی صورت میں مفید نہیں ہوگا، جو فطری ہوں اور جن کے مکمل اطلاق کے بارے میں شکوک و شبہات ہوں۔"

روزنامہ "پاکستان" اسلام آباد

مورخہ 6 جولائی 2002ء

"پاکستان بلکہ دنیا بھر کے جمہوری ممالک میں، جن میں تیسری دنیا کے ممالک بھی شامل ہیں، انتخابات اور انتخابی عمل کے حوالے سے بعض روایات ہیں جو انتخابات میں عوامی دلچسپی، جوش و خروش اور ملک و قوم کے مستقبل سے گہری دلچسپی اور وابستگی کی آئینہ دار ہیں۔ امیدوار تو ملک کی اسمبلی میں پہنچنے کے لئے جوش و خروش کا اظہار کرتے ہی ہیں، عوام بھی اپنی پسند کی پارٹی یا امیدوار کو اسمبلی میں بھوانے میں اس لئے دلچسپی لیتے ہیں کہ ملک کے بہتر مستقبل کی صورت گری ہو سکے، ان کے مسائل حل ہوں، ملک مضبوط و مستحکم ہو اور معاشی و معاشرتی ترقی کی راہ پر گامزن رہے، چنانچہ جلسے، جلوس، کنویں، ریلیاں، کارزمینٹنگز، امیدواروں کی خوبیاں اجاگر کرنے کے لئے بینرز، اشتہارات، وال چانگ اور دوسرا بہت کچھ، انتخابی مہم کا حصہ ہوتا ہے۔"

”یہ بات بھی غلط نہیں کہ جلوسوں، موٹر گاڑیوں کی ریلیوں اور جا بے جا، چوکوں، شاہراہوں اور معروف سڑکوں پر اجتماعات سے نہ صرف ٹریفک میں رکاوٹیں پیدا ہوتی ہیں، پوسٹر بازی وال چاکنگ اور بینر لہرانے سے بھی صفائی کے مسائل پیدا ہو سکتے ہیں بلکہ جلوسوں میں بسا اوقات مختلف امیدواروں کے حامیوں میں تصادم، خونریزی، جلسوں کی اکھاڑ بچھاڑ اور کئی دوسری خرابیاں اور قباحتیں بھی رونما ہوتی ہیں۔ جن سے عوام کو مشکلات اور نقصانات کا بھی سامنا ہو سکتا ہے۔ امیدواروں کی طرف سے ووٹروں کی خرید و فروخت اور کئی دوسرے انداز میں ”ہارس ٹریڈنگ“ بھی ہمارے ہاں انتخابات کا ایک نمایاں پہلو رہی ہے۔ انتخابی کمیشن نے ایسی قباحتوں اور کج ادائیگیوں کی روک تھام کے لئے جو پابندیاں عائد کرنے کی تجویز پیش کی ہے اس میں کارفرما جذبہ قابل ستائش ہے۔“

روزنامہ ”انصاف“ لاہور

مورخہ 6 جولائی 2002ء

”انتخابی مہم میں لاوڈ سپیکروں کے استعمال گاڑیوں کے جلوس، پوسٹر اور بینر لگانے پر پابندی کی تجویز اچھی

ہے۔“

”نئے قانون کے تحت دیواروں پر چاکنگ یا گھروں پر جھنڈے لہرانے کی ممانعت بھی اچھی بات ہے،

بشرطیکہ اس پر عمل ہو۔ عام جگہ یا سڑک پر بھی انتخابی کیمپ کی ممانعت ہے اور انتخابی کیمپ میں خورد و نوش پر پابندی بھی صحیح

ہے۔“

Dawn, Islamabad

Dated 7-7-2002

”The 1997 code places curbs on many undesirable aspects of electioneering as conducted in Pakistan.“

”These include the tendency to malign rival politicians and make allegations bordering on defamation and libel. The 1997 code did well to lay down that politicians should adopt a positive approach by appealing to voters by highlighting their own policies and programmes instead of picking holes in those of their opponents and denigrating rival politicians and calling them traitors or kafirs.“

"Equally welcome were the restrictions on the misuse of loudspeakers. As the CEC put it so aptly, electioneering in South Asia is a "noisy" affair. The code, thus, does well to restrict the use of loudspeakers between 11 am and 4 pm and forbids the use of more than three mikes by a candidate within his constituency."

"An equally useful part of the code concerns the use of flags and the practice of wall chalkings. Often, flags are hoisted not only on party offices but also on homes, and this leads to neighbourhood tensions and violence. The code bans this practice as it does wall chalkings."

"An important point of the code concerns meetings and rallies. Traditionally, public meetings have occupied an important place in Pakistan's political ethos. In the country where the literacy rate is very low, public meetings have been the principal means by which political parties have mobilized the masses and conveyed their message. In fact, this practice is a continuation of South Asia's anti-colonial struggle in which public meetings played a key role in awakening the masses. The code, therefore, places no ban on public meetings. What it does, however, is to ban on the holding of meetings on main roads, or at cross roads and chowks so as to avoid blocking traffic. Many "tonga" parties, it is often seen, hold public meetings in bazaars and other public places to block traffic and give the impression that they are great crowd-pullers. This part of the code should, therefore, be retained, and there is no reason why anyone should object to it."

"The code of conduct correctly bans "processions of busses, trucks or any other vehicles" or torch processions. In Pakistan, processions tend to be an elaborate but disruptive affair. Parties plan them meticulously, and they march through main roads and streets, thus completely blocking traffic for hours and upsetting normal life. As a rule, parties make the processions move at a snail's pace so as to draw maximum crowds and get publicity in the media. Besides causing inconvenience to the people, processions block ambulances and other vehicles taking emergency medical cases to hospitals. **The 1997 code of conduct did well to ban this mode of electioneering, and one hopes that it will be retained in the code to be formulated after consulting the political parties.**"

”وزراء کی انتخابی مہم پر پابندی، انتخابی مہم میں پیسے کے استعمال کی ممانعت، ووٹروں کو کھانا کھلانے اور اخراجات کو محدود کرنے کی شقیں پسندیدہ ہیں، جن کی تائید ہر طبقہ فکر کو کرنی چاہیے۔ اسی طرح فرقہ وارانہ نعرہ بازی اور عدلیہ کے خلاف الزام تراشی کی مخالفت ضروری ہے اور ان شقوں پر سختی سے عملدرآمد کرایا جائے۔ مصروف شاہراہوں پر ٹینٹ لگا کر جلسے کرنے کی اجازت نہ دی جائے کیونکہ اس سے عام شہری مشکلات کا شکار ہوتے ہیں۔ جلسے جلوسوں میں خطرناک اور آتشیں اسلحہ لے جانے اور قومی املاق کو نقصان پہنچانے والے عناصر سے سختی کے ساتھ نمٹا جائے اور انتخابی مہم کے دوران بے جا اخراجات پر بھی قابو پایا جائے۔“

”صرف پاکستان ہی نہیں برصغیر کے کچھ میں جلسے جلوسوں کی اپنی اہمیت ہے اور بڑے بڑے اجتماعات میں لاؤڈ سپیکر کے بغیر کام نہیں چلتا۔ اسی طرح لازمی بات ہے کہ جلسوں میں شرکت کے لئے آنے والے سامعین اور پارٹی کارکن اپنی سیاسی طاقت اور جوش و جذبے کے اظہار کے لئے جلوس کی شکل میں جلسہ کا رخ کریں گے۔ جس کی ضابطہ اخلاق میں ممانعت کی گئی ہے۔ جلسہ گاہ اور گھروں پر پرچم لہرانے سے امن وامان کو کیا خطرات لاحق ہو سکتے ہیں اس کا علم ضابطہ اخلاق بنانے والوں کو ہوگا کیونکہ وہ ماہ قبل ریفرنڈم کے دوران نہ صرف جنرل پرویز مشرف نے ملک کے مختلف حصوں میں بڑے بڑے اجتماعات سے خطاب کیا، جن میں لاؤڈ سپیکر بھی استعمال ہوا اور حامی پارٹیوں کے جھنڈے بھی کثیر تعداد میں لہرائے گئے۔ بینروں کی بہار آئی اور اسلام آباد، لاہور اور دیگر شہروں میں اتنے زیادہ اور بڑے بڑے بینر لگے کہ شاہراہیں ڈھک گئیں اور بجلی کا کوئی کھمبا خالی نہ رہا۔ ٹرانسپورٹ کا استعمال بھی ہوا اور دیواروں پر بھی ہر طرح کے نعرے سرکاری سرپرستی میں لکھے گئے۔ رنگ برنگے پوسٹر اور سٹیکر بھی کثرت سے شائع ہوئے اور اشتہار بازی میں بھی کوئی کسر اٹھانیں رکھی گئی۔“

”چار پانچ لاکھ آبادی کے حلقے میں رابطہ عوام کا موثر ذریعہ جلسے، جلوس، بینر، اشتہارات اور لاؤڈ سپیکر کے

ذریعے ممکن ہے۔ کارزمینٹنگز سے یہ مقصد حاصل نہیں ہو سکتا۔“

”فوج ہمارے ملک کی محافظ ہے اور عدلیہ ہر حال میں عدلیہ ہے لہذا یہ پابندی کوئی نئی بات نہیں ہے سبھی فوج اور عدلیہ کے اداروں کا احترام کرتے ہیں اور کوئی بھی اس پر معترض نہیں ہوگا۔ جہاں تک لاؤڈ سپیکروں پر تقاریر پر پابندی کا معاملہ ہے۔ اس پر شاہد سیاسی جماعتیں الیکشن کمیشن آف پاکستان کو ترمیم تجویز کریں کیونکہ پارٹیوں کے سربراہ جلسہ ہائے عام میں میگافون استعمال کر کے بڑے بڑے انتخابی جلسوں سے خطاب نہیں کر سکتے۔“

”جہاں تک مذہبی منفرت پھیلانے والی تقاریر پر پابندی کا معاملہ ہے میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ کوئی ذی عقل اور ذی شعور اس تجویز کا مخالف ہو سکتا ہے۔“

”اسی طرح عام انتخابات میں سیاسی جماعتیں اور سیاسی کارکن سرگرمیوں روک کر جس طرح سے جلسے کرتے تھے یا انتخابی کیمپ لگادیتے تھے یا عوام کے لئے مخصوص گزرگاہوں اور انتخابی کیمپ لگادیتے تھے۔ اس بار الیکشن کمیشن نے اس پر بھی پابندی تجویز کی ہے۔ ہم سمجھتے ہیں 5 اگست کو سیاسی جماعتوں کی طرف سے بھی اس ضابطہ اخلاق پر مثبت ردعمل سامنے آئے گا۔“

”ہم نے پہلے ہی ضابطہ اخلاق کے بارے میں لکھا کہ سیاسی جماعتیں اس ضابطہ اخلاق کی پابندی کر کے جمہوری عمل کا ثبوت دیں اور الیکشن کمیشن پر مکمل اعتماد اور بھروسہ کیا جائے۔“

”ضابطہ اخلاق پر عمل کرنے سے جمہوری نظام میں کوئی فرق نہیں آئے گا بلکہ عوام کا اعتماد بحال ہوگا الیکشن کے لئے ضروری نہیں رات دن لاؤڈ سپیکر پر طرح طرح کا اعلان کیا جائے اور لمبے لمبے جلوس نکال کر اپنی برتری کا دعویٰ کیا جائے اس قسم کی مہم سے کئی دشمنیاں جنم لیتی ہیں۔“

”الیکشن کمیشن نے جو ضابطہ اخلاق گذشتہ دنوں اخبارات کو جاری کیا تھا وہ بھی قومی اور عوامی امنگوں کے عین مطابق ہے کہ لسانی، مذہبی، صوبائیت کا پرچار کرنے یا فوج کے خلاف پراپیگنڈہ کرنے کی اجازت نہیں ہوگی۔ یہ تمام امور نظر یہ پاکستان سے مطابقت رکھتے ہیں۔“

روزنامہ ”خبریں“ اسلام آباد

مورخہ 7 جولائی 2002ء

۱۔ ماضی میں وال چانگ، بینراور پوسٹریک عرصے تک گلی، محلوں کی دیواروں کو گندا کیے رکھنے کا باعث بنے رہتے تھے۔ گاڑیوں کے جلوسوں سے سڑکوں اور چوراہوں پر ٹریفک کئی کئی گھنٹے بلاک رہتی اور شہریوں کو پریشانیوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا تھا۔ امیدوار ووٹروں کو چند وقتوں کا کھانا کھلا کروٹ لے لیا کرتے تھے۔ امیدواروں کو پیسے دے کر اپنے حق میں بٹھانے کا سلسلہ بھی عام تھا۔ ایسے ہی معاملات کنٹرول کرنے کے لئے ضابطہ اخلاق کی تجاویز پیش کی گئی ہیں۔“

”ہمارے خیال میں جلے جلوسوں اور لادڈ سپیکروں کے استعمال پر پابندی کی تجویز درست نہیں، جلے جلوس نہیں ہوں گے تو امیدوار اپنے حلقے کے عوام تک رابطہ کیسے کر سکیں گے۔ بہر حال حتمی فیصلہ تو سیاستدانوں کی تجاویز کے بعد ہی ہو سکے گا۔“

روزنامہ ”پاکستان“ اسلام آباد

مورخہ 12 جولائی 2002ء

”آئندہ انتخابات میں ضابطہ اخلاق کو حتمی شکل دینے سے پہلے سیاسی پارٹیوں سے مشاورت کا اقدام لائق تحسین ہے جو چیف الیکشن کمشنر نے پاکستان کی تاریخ میں پہلی بار کیا ہے۔ چیف الیکشن کمشنر نے ایک اخباری انٹرویو میں کہا ”میں اس ایٹو پر سیاسی جماعتوں کے ساتھ موثر اور با معنی گفتگو کا خواہاں ہوں۔“ انتخابی مہم کو پرامن اور منضبط رکھنے کے لئے الیکشن کمیشن نے سیاسی جماعتوں سے جو تجاویز طلب کیں ہیں۔ ان کی وصولی کیے لئے آخری تاریخ ۱۵ اگست مقرر کی گئی ہے۔ کمیشن نے ۱۹۹۷ء کا ضابطہ اخلاق بھی جاری کر دیا ہے تاکہ مشاورت میں سیاسی رہنما اس سے راہنمائی حاصل کر سکیں۔ اکتوبر میں جو عام انتخابات ہونا طے پائے ہیں، ان میں یہ ضابطہ اخلاق بنیادی اہمیت کا حامل ہے۔ جسے جوں کا توں بھی رکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ ضرورت محسوس کی جائے تو اس میں ترمیم کی جاسکتی ہے جو سیاسی اکابرین کی تجاویز کے تابع ہو گی۔“

”ہماری سیاست اس حوالے سے انتہائی ناقابل رشک روایات کی حامل رہی ہے کہ مخالف کیمپ کو سخت منہ تنقید ہی کا ہدف نہیں بنایا جاتا بلکہ تنقید اکثر تنقیص، بلکہ اس سے بھی بڑھ کر طعن و تشنیع میں بدل جاتی ہے۔ تمام سیاسی جماعتیں

ایک دین، ایک ملک کی بھی خواہ اور اصلاح کار ہونے کا دعویٰ کرتی ہیں۔ مگر اپنے سوا دوسری جماعتوں کو غیر محبت وطن بلکہ بسا اوقات ملک دشمن قرار دینے سے بھی گریز نہیں کرتیں۔“

”دوسروں کے عیب تلاش کرنے اور انہیں اچھالنے سے اللہ تعالیٰ اور اللہ کے رسول صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم نے سختی سے منع کیا اور اس امتناع میں گہری حکمت ہے۔ آپ دوسروں کے عیب تلاش کرنے لگیں اور دوسرے بھی اسی کام میں لگ جائیں تو دونوں اپنے اوقات اور صلاحیتیں ضائع کریں گے۔ کشیدگی اور نفرت میں اضافہ کریں گے، اس لئے ضابطہ اخلاق میں پارٹیوں پر زور دیا گیا کہ وہ محض اپنا پروگرام پیش کریں۔ اپنے عزائم مثبت انداز میں اور خوش اسلوبی کے ساتھ پیش کریں۔ دوسروں پر کچھڑا اچھالنے سے گریز کریں۔ اگر ضابطہ اخلاق میں عیب جوئی اور کمزوریوں کی ٹوہ میں لگانے سے منع کیا گیا ہے تو یہ کسی مخصوص سیاسی جماعت کے مفاد میں نہیں سب کے مفاد میں ہے۔“

”ضابطہ اخلاق میں اختلاف رائے رکھنے والی سیاسی جماعت کو خدا اور کافر قرار دینے سے منع کیا گیا ہے۔ اس پابندی یا ممانعت سے کون اختلاف کرے گا۔ سب سیاسی جماعتیں محبت وطن اور محبت اسلام ہیں۔ امن و امان کو دل و جان سے عزیز سمجھتی ہیں۔ یہ خوش گمانی انتظامیہ کو بھی ہونی چاہیے اور اسی خوش گمانی کو بنیاد بنا کر الیکشن کمیشن نے ضابطہ اخلاق جاری کر کے ماحول کو خراب ہونے سے بچانے کی احسن تدبیر کی ہے۔“

”لاؤڈ سپیکر کے ناجائز اور غیر ضروری استعمال کی ممانعت کا ہر شریف، مہذب اور پرامن شہری خیر مقدم کرتا ہے۔ ہمارے ملک میں جنوبی ایشیا کے دوسرے ممالک کی طرح انتخابی مہم پر جوش، پرشور اور ہنگامہ خیز ہوتی ہے۔ جہاں شور اور ہنگامہ ہوگا وہاں امن کے قیام کا امکان

دور ہوتا چلا جائے گا۔ شور، سماعت پر انتہائی منفی اور مضرا اثرات مرتب کرتا ہے۔ عقل و شعور کو متاثر کرتا ہے۔ لاؤڈ سپیکر کے سیاسی استعمال پر ہی نہیں، ناجائز اور ناروا ”مذہبی استعمال“ پر بھی پابندی کا مطالبہ کیا جاتا رہا ہے۔ مختلف (دوسروں کے لئے مشتعل) فرقے ایک دوسرے پر الزام تراشی میں اس حد تک چلے جاتے ہیں کہ امن عامہ کو قابو رکھنا ممکن نہیں رہتا۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ فرقوں کی بناء پر بنائے گئے۔ لشکروں پر پابندی ناگزیر تصور کی گئی۔ اشتعال انگیزی کا دائرہ وسیع کرنے اور اس میں مزید شدت پیدا کرنے کے لئے لاؤڈ سپیکر کا کردار مسلمہ ہے۔ لاؤڈ سپیکر کے مفید استعمال سے انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا، مگر تعصب کو فروغ اور تفرق کو توسیع دے کر امن عامہ کا مسئلہ پیدا کرنے سے بہر حال گریز کرنا چاہیے۔“

”عمارتوں اور دفاتر پر چھنڈے لہرانے اور وال چاکنگ بھی سنجیدہ، توجہ کا متقاضی مسئلہ ہے۔ پرچم صرف پارٹی کے دفاتر پر ہی نہیں مختلف عمارت پر بھی لہرا دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ جلسوں اور جلوسوں میں بھی پرچموں کی بہار لائی جاتی ہے۔ اس اقدام کو سیاسی طاقت کا مظاہرہ سمجھا جاتا ہے، مگر پرچم لہرانے سے کشیدگی بھی پیدا ہوتی ہے۔ ہمسائیگی کے تقاضے مجروح ہوتے ہیں۔ وال چاکنگ سے بھی پارٹی کے منشور اور عزائم کی تشہیر سے زیادہ مخالفین کے دانستہ یا نادانستہ اشتعال ہی کا سامان پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ ضابطہ اخلاق میں اس قسم کے ”اعمال“ کی ممانعت بھی غیر جانبدار حلقوں اور عوام الناس کے لئے باعث خیر مقدم ہی قرار پاتی ہے۔“

”ضابطہ اخلاق کا ایک اہم نکتہ جسے ہمارے خیال میں بنیادی اہمیت حاصل ہے۔ جلے

جلوسوں سے متعلق ہے۔ پاکستان، بھارت، بنگلہ دیش اور دیگر ممالک میں یہ پریکٹس عام ہے اور سیاست کا لازمی تصور کی جاتی ہے۔ پاکستان میں خواندگی کی شرح بہت کم ہے، اس لئے میڈیا کے مقابلے میں عوامی اجتماعات سیاسی مقاصد کے تشہیر کے لئے مفید تر ذریعہ ہوتے ہیں۔ مگر جلسہ کے سلسلے میں بعض اخلاقی حدود کا نفاذ بے حد ضروری ہے۔ آبادی سے دور کھلی جگہوں پر اجتماعات اور جلسے منعقد کئے جائیں تو عام شہری کی زندگی اجیرن نہیں ہوتی اور ٹریفک کے مسائل بھی پیدا نہیں ہوتے، مگر سڑک کنارے اور گلی کی کٹڑ پر جلسوں کی روایت سے کوئی مثبت سیاسی مقصد پورا نہیں ہوتا۔ جلسوں، اجتماعات اور ریلیوں کا سلسلہ استعمار کو شکست سے دوچار کرنے میں کلیدی کردار کا حامل رہا۔ ثابت ہوا جلسے جلوسوں میں سیاسی مقاصد اور فوائد حاصل کئے جاسکتے ہیں اور ماضی کی تاریخ اس کی شہادت پیش کرتی ہے۔ ضابطہ اخلاق میں اس حقیقت کے پیش نظر جلسے جلوسوں پر پابندی عائد نہیں کی گئی، تاہم سڑکوں پر آمد و رفت کا سلسلہ جاری و ساری رکھنے اور مسافروں، دکانداروں، تاجروں اور دیگر متعلقین کو اذیت اور پریشانی سے محفوظ رکھنے کے لئے عام شاہراہوں، بڑی چھوٹی سڑکوں اور چوکوں پر جلسے منعقد کرنے پر پابندی تجویز کی گئی ہے۔“

”ضابطہ اخلاق میں بسوں، ٹرکوں اور دوسری گاڑیوں کے جلوس یا مشعل بردار مظاہروں پر بھی پابندی کی تجویز ہے اس سیاسی طرز عمل سے وہی مسائل پیدا ہوتے ہیں جن کا سطور بالا میں ذکر کیا گیا ہے۔ ہمارے ہاں بالعموم جلوسوں اور مظاہروں میں عام شہری کی پریشانی سے زیادہ اپنی قوت کے مظاہرہ کو ملحوظ رکھا جاتا ہے، ضابطہ اخلاق میں یقیناً عوام ہی کے جذبات کا احترام ملحوظ رکھا گیا ہے۔ جس کا خیر مقدم کیا جانا چاہیے۔“

”1997ء میں ہم تجربہ کر چکے ہیں اگرچہ ضابطہ اخلاق سے کما حقہ، استفادہ نہیں کیا جاسکا تھا، تاہم ناہموار انتخابی مہم کو ہموار بنانے میں اسی ضابطے نے اہم کردار ادا کیا تھا۔ توقع کی جانی چاہیے کہ سیاسی جماعتوں اور اکابرین سے ضابطہ پر جو رائے طلب کی گئی ہے اس کے نتیجہ میں ضابطہ کا جوہر اور روح برقرار رکھے جائیں گے۔ ایکشن کمیشن اور سیاسی جماعتیں دونوں ہی کو وطن عزیز کا مفاد عزیز ہے۔ اس لئے دونوں کی یہ دلی خواہش ہوگی کہ آئندہ انتخابی مہم پر امن ہونی چاہیے جس کے لئے آزاد ماحول فراہم کیا جائے، مگر نظم کے تحت۔۔۔ کیونکہ نظم کے بغیر آزادی اور امن کی تمام مساعی کاربہ خیر ثابت ہوں گی۔“

روزنامہ ”جنگ“ راولپنڈی

مورخہ 28 جولائی 2002ء

”یہ ایک مسلمہ امر ہے کہ ایکشن کمیشن ضابطہ اخلاق کے اعلان کے بعد اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری کر چکا ہے اب یہ سیاسی جماعتوں اور انتخابات میں حصہ لینے والے امیدواروں پر منحصر ہے کہ وہ اس پر کس حد تک عمل کرتے ہیں کیونکہ اس حقیقت سے انکار ممکن نہیں ہے کہ ایکشن کمیشن کے لئے یہ ایک انتہائی مشکل بات ہے کہ وہ پورے ملک میں مجوزہ ضابطہ اخلاق پر عملدرآمد کو یقینی بنا سکے یا دیکھ سکے کہ امیدوار نے انتخابی اخراجات کی مقررہ حد سے زیادہ اخراجات کئے ہیں یہ صرف اور صرف انتخابات میں حصہ لینے والوں کی ذمہ داری ہے کہ وہ رضا کارانہ طور پر ضابطہ اخلاق پر عملدرآمد کریں۔“

PUBLICITY PLAN FOR EDUCATION OF VOTERS

Election Commission of Pakistan as per past practice launched an aggressive publicity campaign through the print and electronic media for educating the voters about the importance of vote and how to exercise it as of right in accordance with dictates of good conscience, for, there can not be two opinions that publicity through print and electronic media plays a very important role in spreading knowledge and information to the general public. Some time publicity works like magic in changing the mindset and public opinion. It can bring about phenomenal change. Special arrangements were made and communication strategy was developed to make available news relating to the process of holding General Elections 2002 to the national and international print and electronic media to inform the people at large throughout the country- the persons eligible to vote in particular – about the up-to-date news in both the national and regional languages in a more comprehensive and effective way. It was considered all the more necessary because the graph of votes cast was on the decrease in the previous General Elections. The turn out of voters has to be reflective of the will of majority of electorate and should in no way be abysmally low. It was observed that it was because of publicity campaign that the media tried to highlight every outstanding event and educated the voters in a simple, easy to understand, credible and objective way.

2. By his order No.14 of 2002, dated 14-05-2002, the Chief Executive made a citizen, who attained the age of eighteen years on the first day of January 2002, eligible to vote. It was a remarkable and wonderful act which proved to be an important factor of electoral process, as the young people enthusiastically came forward, registered themselves as voters and actively took part in the General Elections. The Chief Executive took another important decision to introduce joint electorate system thereby bringing the minority communities in the main stream. These new voters also needed to be motivated and educated about the voting procedure and therefore the following specialized messages were developed for creation of awareness among the voters.

- 1- نئی انتخابی فہرستوں کی تیاری 30 جنوری 2002 تک
- 2- اہم اعلان۔ الیکشن 2002 کی انتخابی فہرست میں آپ کا نام درج ہے یا نہیں۔
- 3- اہم اعلان۔ انتخابی فہرستوں کی تیاری کے 5 دن باقی ہیں ووٹرز کے اندراج کی آخری تاریخ 11 فروری 2002۔
- 4- اہم اعلان۔ حلقہ بندیوں کی ابتدائی فہرست ملاحظہ فرمائیں۔
- 5- قومی اور صوبائی حلقہ بندیوں کی فہرستیں 2002 درخواستوں کی سماعت ہوگی۔
- 6- یکم جون 2002 آخری تاریخ۔ انتخابی فہرست 18 سے 20 سال ووتروں کا اندراج۔
- 7- 5 اگست 2002 انتخابی فہرستیں عوام کے ملاحظہ کے لئے اہم مقامات پر آویزاں کر دی گئی ہیں۔
- 8- سیاسی پارٹیوں کی سہولت کے لئے انتخابی نشانات کے حصول کا طریقہ کار۔
- 9- کاغذات نامزدگی جمع کرانے کی تاریخ میں توسیع۔
- 10- آپ کا ووٹ۔ ووٹ کا صحیح استعمال۔ آپ کے ضمیر کی آواز۔
- 11- آپ کا ووٹ۔ آپ کا روشن مستقبل۔
- 12- قومی اور صوبائی اسمبلیوں کے کامیاب امیدواران کے لئے الیکشن کمیشن کی ضروری ہدایات۔
- 13- انتخابی عمل آپ کے خاندان کی ترقی کا ضامن ہے۔ اس میں بھرپور حصہ لیں۔
- 14- آپ کا ووٹ آپ کی تقدیر بدل سکتا ہے۔ اسے سوچ سمجھ کر استعمال کریں۔
- 15- آپ کا ووٹ آپ کی آواز ہے، اپنی رائے کا بھرپور استعمال کریں۔
- 16- اپنے ووٹ سے تبدیلی کا آغاز کیجئے۔

4. The successful completion of various phases of electoral process within a short period was a challenging task for the Election Commission of Pakistan. In this connection, the most important task was to enroll increased numbers of eligible voters. Advertisements of the schedule about the process of preparation of new voters' list, i.e., its display at prominent places, filing claims, objections and applications for corrections with the Revising Authorities, their decisions, preparation of manuscript and then display of final voter's list were made to ensure the registration of all eligible citizens of 18 years and above. The print and electronic media actively informed the public about the process of registration as voter.

5. The polls to the National and Provincial Assemblies were conducted simultaneously and, therefore, the voting process was widely publicized to educate the masses. An extensive publicity and mass education campaign as aforesaid was undertaken to motivate and urge the people to exercise their right of vote. Motivational slogans and messages were developed and broadcast from Radio Pakistan in national as well as regional languages in order to evince the peoples' interest in the electoral process. PTV also ran a campaign targeting women, new voters besides the general public.

6. The PTV regularly broadcast a video film "**HOW TO CAST VOTE**" with the active assistance of Election Commission of Pakistan, in which all the voting process was highlighted in a more effective way. The Chief Election Commissioner, Chief Justice @ Irshad Hassan Khan made a speech highlighting all the important aspects of the forth coming General Elections 2002. it was aired on PTV and Radio.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH PRINT MEDIA:

7. The advertisements containing detailed messages in credible form were published both in Urdu and regional languages in the newspapers and magazines to ensure maximum mileage out of it. In addition, wherever considered necessary, English Language advertisements were also developed and published in English dailies. Efforts were made through advertising campaign, utilizing all media, to ensure that no eligible voter is left out. Some of the NGOs' also carried out this educational and motivational campaign on print and electronic media. Educational campaign for the voters continued throughout the period of 90 days and the procedural advertisements were used as guidebooks by the candidates and voters.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH TELEVISION:

8. Television is considered to be the most effective medium as far as the mass education and motivation campaigns are concerned. Along with its penetration in the urban society, TV is

now becoming equally popular in rural and far-flung areas. Because of the reach, and combined advantages of sight, sound and colour, it has the most retention value.

9. PTV gave due coverage to political parties, their rallies and press conferences. Discussion sessions were also conducted in News Night and other programmes. PTV also prepared and telecast election specific programmes like Election Column, Election Hour, Special Bulletin and Live Phone programmes. Some of the political parties and candidates availed the opportunity of paid political publicity as well.

CAMPAIGN THROUGH RADIO:

10. Radio was used extensively and effectively as a communication tool in the General Elections 2002. The principal objective of the radio campaign was to reach the far flung areas, besides listeners in urban quarters, where a huge majority of voters reside. The scope of the campaign was nationwide. educational messages in Urdu were drafted keeping in view the voters' comprehension levels. All channels of radio, including Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation (PBC), FM-100 and FM-101 were simultaneously utilized. Two different messages were run; the first message of 30 second duration urged the voters to exercise their right to vote according to their conscience, while reminding them of the Election Day and differentiating between green ballot paper and white ballot paper for National Assembly and Provincial Assembly polling respectively. The voter's age of 18 years was also highlighted. This message was run from September 18-20, 2002 (Daily 10 spots each on PBC, FM-100 and FM-101) and from October 7-10, 2002 (Daily 20 spots each on PBC, FM-100 and FM-101). The second message, also of 30 second duration, reminded the voters of their responsibilities as patriotic citizens of the country, urging them to come out and cast their vote on the Election Day. This was run from September 18-25, 2002 (Daily 10 spots each on PBC, FM-100 and FM-101)

THE POLL

The polling day is the climax of all electoral activities, both for the contesting candidates and the election managers. This is the 'D-Day' when the outcome of electioneering becomes available through the verdict of electorate. The satisfaction of election managers also hinges upon the successful and peaceful completion of polling process.

2. The polling for election to the National Assembly and all the four Provincial Assemblies was held on October 10, 2002. The polling started at 8.00 a.m. in the morning and continued till 5.00 p.m. in the afternoon, without any break. About 72 million registered voters were to cast their votes at 64,475 polling stations having 1,64,718 polling booths throughout the country. Each polling station was manned by one Presiding Officer, two Assistant Presiding Officers and one Polling Officer in each polling booth. They were well trained in the process of conduct of polling. Election Commission carried out extensive voter's education programme to enable them to cast their votes properly and in an orderly manner. Election Agents and Polling Agents were also allowed to monitor the polling process in accordance with law.

3. The polling process went on smoothly and on the whole it was held in a peaceful manner without any major disturbance. National and International Observers were allowed to visit polling stations of their choices in all the four Provinces, Federal Capital and Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The observers were almost unanimous in their observations that the polling process was well organized, smooth and peaceful. One of the observer groups remarked that the atmosphere at the polling stations was friendly and festive.

4. The Presiding Officers regulated admission to the polling stations in accordance with the instructions issued by Election Commission from time to time. The District Returning Officers and Returning Officers also paid visits to the polling stations to oversee

the functioning of these stations. Complaints Centres were established at District, Provincial and Central level. The Central Control Room was established in the Secretariat of Election Commission of Pakistan at Islamabad. Any complaint received from any corner of the country was promptly looked into and disposed of immediately.

TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS:

5. Section 18 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 provides that in the event of death of a contesting candidate before the poll, the Returning Officer shall terminate the proceedings and fresh proceedings shall be taken up. In PP-61 Faisalabad-XI the Returning Officer terminated the proceedings due to death of a contesting candidate Mian Farooq Israr.

MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER:

6. For the conduct of fair, free and impartial elections, maintenance of peace and order at the polling stations and the areas around the polling stations is of vital importance. During election campaigns, the political tampers generally run high and there is always persistent danger of skirmish leading to a major dispute. As per past practice plan for the maintenance of peace and order was, therefore, prepared with utmost care by taking into consideration all the human and political factors

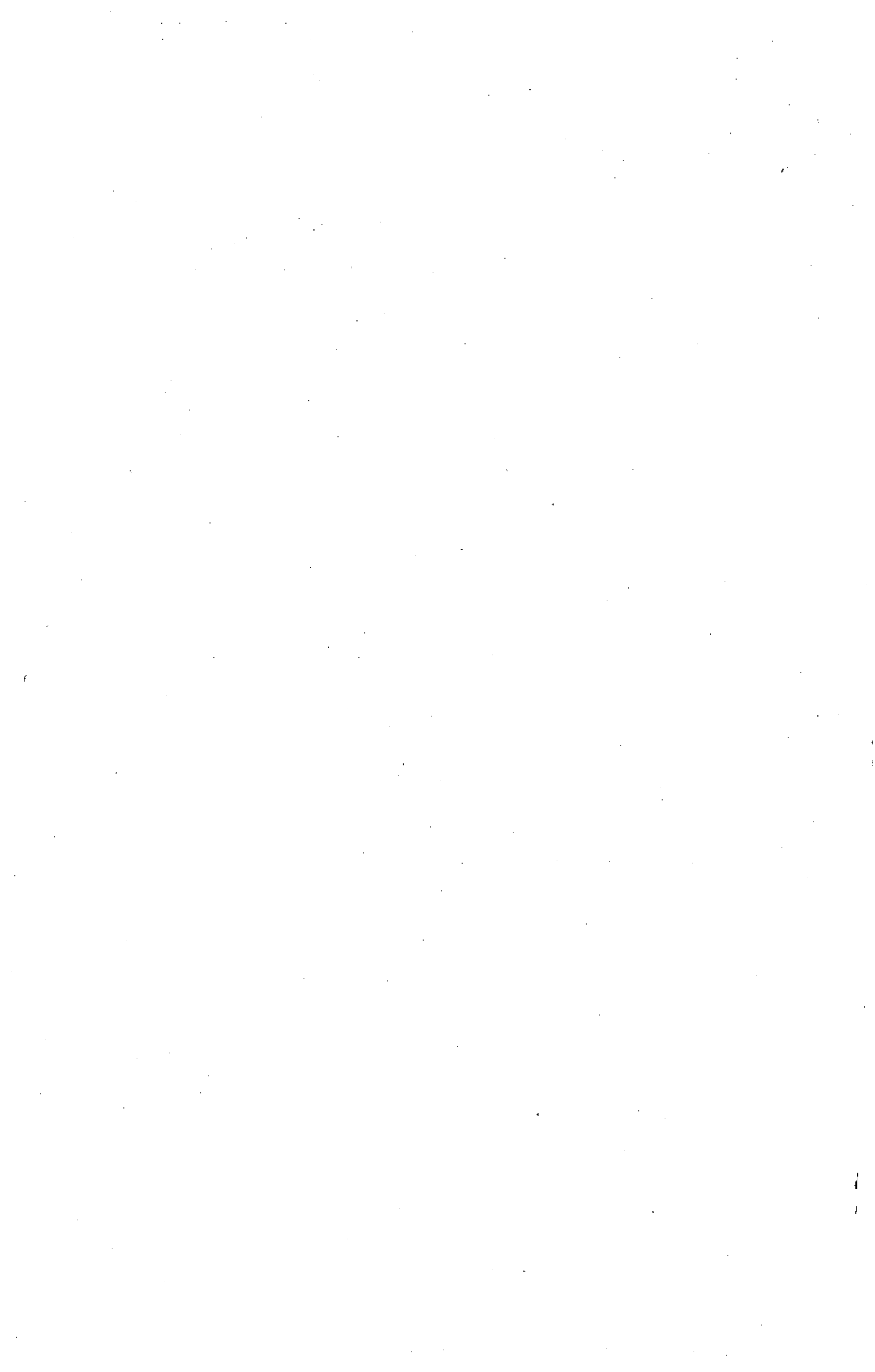
MEETING WITH THE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS:

7. A meeting of the Election Commission of Pakistan was held on 2nd October, 2002, under the Chairmanship of Chief Justice (R) Irshad Hasan Khan, Chief Election Commissioner at Islamabad to review the arrangements for conduct of forthcoming General Elections, 2002 with particular reference to maintenance of law and order during pre-polling period, on the polling day and the post election period. Besides the Members of the Election Commission the Secretary, Election Commission and the Provincial Election

Commissioners of all the four Provinces, the meeting was attended by Chief Secretaries and Inspector General of Police of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan, Secretary, States and Frontier Regions, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Interior, Chief Commissioner, Islamabad Capital Territory, Inspector General of Police, Islamabad, Director, Military Operation, GHQ and Home Secretaries of all the four Provinces.

8. All the participants from the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments gave comprehensive briefings to the Election Commission as to their respective security plans for the forthcoming general elections. They gave a brief account of the arrangements made in their Provinces/Areas for conduct of General Elections, 2002. It was assured by them that all possible measures were being taken to meet with any situation. The polling stations had been categorized as highly sensitive, sensitive and normal for making suitable law and order arrangements. The sectarian issue and activities of some of the splinter groups were brought to the knowledge of the Election Commission. However, it was assured that all preventive measures were being taken by them at all levels.

9. The Chief Election Commissioner impressed upon the law enforcing agencies to help maintain a peaceful atmosphere conducive for holding free and fair elections for achievement of the noble objective, that is to say, the restoration of democracy and democratic institutions, which was the need of hour. On polling day Army was also deployed in the sensitive areas to assist the civil authorities in maintenance of law and order at the polling stations and in the areas of constituencies. The Provincial Governments implemented their security plans effectively and on the whole the polling day was peaceful throughout the country.



WOMEN AND NON-MUSLIMS

When Quaid-e-Azam said that in the great task of building the nation and maintaining its solidarity, women have a most valuable part to play, it must have been at the back of his mind that an era of prosperity and true democracy can evolve only when women, who are half of the population, have opportunities to participate actively in nation building activities. It is, therefore, always highly desirable that the women have their share in decision-making and in running affairs of the Government. But socio-cultural impediments in Pakistan make it almost impossible for women to compete successfully in a male dominated society. Therefore, to ensure that women have some representation in the legislatures, seats were reserved for them in the National and Provincial Assemblies.

2. Non-Muslims living in Pakistan have equal civic and political rights like other citizens of Pakistan. But being in small number it was not possible for them to win a seat in any legislature on the basis of direct elections. Therefore, to protect their representation in the National and Provincial Assemblies, it was essential to reserve seats for their different communities in these Assemblies.

BRIEF HISTORY:

3. Seats for women were reserved for the first time in the National Assembly under the 1962 Constitution. Three women were elected from East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh) and three from West Pakistan. When Legal Framework Order was promulgated in 1970, the representation of women in National Assembly was enhanced to thirteen: seven from East Pakistan and six from West Pakistan. In 1977, under the Houses of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies (Elections) Order, 1977, 10 seats were reserved for women in National Assembly from all the four Provinces. The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 provided that

for a period of 10 years from the commencing day of the Constitution or the holding of the third General Elections to the National Assembly, whichever occurs later, twenty seats shall be reserved for women. Accordingly, the number of reserved seats for women in National Assembly during General Elections held in 1985 and 1988 was twenty. For next twelve years there were no seats reserved for women in the National Assembly. The representation of women in the Provincial Assemblies also reflected a similar position.

4. After independence under the Independence Act, 1935, which was adopted by newly created State, nine seats were reserved for minorities in the National Assembly from East Pakistan and one from remaining areas of the country. Thereafter, reserved seats for non-Muslim were discontinued till their revival under the Houses of Parliament and Provincial Assemblies (Elections) Order, 1977. The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 originally provided for eight seats reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly. Later this number was raised to ten seats in the National Assembly and 23 seats in the Provincial Assemblies. This practice is in vogue since 1985.

LEGAL PROVISIONS:

5. In Local Government Elections held in 2000-2001, women had 33% representation. This provided a valid ground for providing adequate number of seats for them in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies. Article 5 of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.7 of 2002) provides for the number of seats in the National Assembly. It has been stated therein that there will be 60 seats reserved for women in the National Assembly as per details given below:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Seats reserved for women</u>
Balochistan	3
NWFP	8
Punjab	35
Sindh	14

6. It has further been laid down that there shall be 10 seats reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly. Article 6 of the

aforementioned Order provides for the seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the Provincial Assemblies. The details are given below:

Name of Province	Women	Non-Muslims	Total
Balochistan	11	3	14
NWFP	22	3	25
Punjab	66	8	74
Sindh	29	9	38
Total:	128	23	151

MODE OF ELECTIONS:

7. It is laid down in the law that each Province shall be a single constituency for all seats reserved for women in the National Assembly, which are allocated to that Province. Similarly, the constituency for all seats reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly was the whole country. The law further provides that the member to fill seats reserved for women, which are allocated to a Province, shall be elected through proportional representation system of political parties lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats won by each political party in the National Assembly from the Province concerned. The members to fill seats reserved for non-Muslims were to be elected through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats won by each political party in the National Assembly.

8. Each Province was to be a single constituency for all seats reserved for women and non-Muslims, which are allocated to the respective Provinces. The members for the seats reserved for women and non-Muslims allocated to a Province were to be elected through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats won by each political party in the Provincial Assembly.

PARTY LISTS FOR RESERVED SEATS:

9. Article 8F of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 lays down the procedure for filing nomination papers etc. for the

seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly. This Article is reproduced below:

"8F. Party lists for reserved seats, etc.—(1) For the purpose of election to seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies, the political parties contesting election for such seats shall within the period fixed by the Election Commission for submission of nomination papers, file separate lists of their candidates in order of priority for seats reserved for women and non-Muslims with the Chief Election Commissioner or, as he may direct, with the Provincial Election Commissioner, who shall forthwith cause such lists to be published for information of the public at large.

(2) The parties' lists referred to in clause (1) may contain as many names of additional candidates as a political party may deem necessary for contesting seats reserved for women and non-Muslims to provide for any disqualification of candidates during scrutiny of nomination papers or for filling of any vacant seat during the terms of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies, as the case may be.

(3) Where a seat reserved for women or non-Muslims in the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly falls vacant for death, resignation or disqualification of a member, it shall be filled in by the next person in order of precedent from the party's list of the candidate submitted to the Election Commission under clause (1).

(4) Every candidate contesting election on a seat reserved for women or non-Muslims shall, alongwith the nomination papers and other relevant documents, submit to the Returning Officer appointed by the Election Commission in this behalf—

- (a) a copy of the party list of the candidate's political party for such seats;
- (b) declarations and statements as required by law or rules in support of the nomination; and
- (c) the fee required under any law for the time being in force for filing nomination papers."

APPOINTMENT OF RETURNING OFFICERS:

10. The Chief Election Commissioner appointed the following officers as Returning Officers for elections to seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Joint Secretary (LGE)
Election Commission Secretariat,
Islamabad. | Seats reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly |
| 2. The Provincial Election Commissioner,
Punjab, Lahore. | (1) Seats reserved for women in the National Assembly from Punjab Province.

(2) Seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in Provincial Assembly of the Punjab. |
| 3. The Provincial Election Commissioner,
Sindh, Karachi. | (1) Seats reserved for women in the National Assembly from Sindh Province.

(2) Seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in Provincial Assembly of Sindh. |

4. The Provincial Election Commissioner,
N-W.F.P., Peshawar.

(1) Seats reserved for women
in the National Assembly
from N-W.F. Province.

(2) Seats reserved for women
and non-Muslims in
Provincial Assembly of
NWFP.

5. The Provincial Election Commissioner,
Balochistan, Quetta.

(1) Seats reserved for women
in the National Assembly
from Balochistan
Province.

(2) Seats reserved for women
and non-Muslims in the
Provincial Assembly of
Balochistan.

FILING OF NOMINATION PAPERS:

11. The candidates for the seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were required to submit their nomination papers with designated Returning Officers on the dates fixed by the Election Commission for filing of nomination papers by the candidates of general seats. Accordingly, the candidates for the reserved seats filed their nomination papers from 19-8-2002 to 26-8-2002.

12. The political parties also filed lists of their candidates in order of priority for seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies separately.

SCRUTINY:

13. The Returning Officers carried out scrutiny of nomination papers filed by the candidates for election to seats reserved for women and non-Muslims on the days fixed for the purpose, in

accordance with relevant provisions of law. The Returning Officers rejected nomination papers of the candidates who did not fulfill requirements of the law, as per detail given below:

Serial No.	Name of Assembly	Number of nomination papers rejected		
		Women	Non-Muslims	Total
1.	National Assembly	85	7	92
2.	Provincial Assembly, Punjab	199	43	242
3.	Provincial Assembly, Sindh	6	11	17
4.	Provincial Assembly N-W.F.P.	3	3	6
5.	Provincial Assembly, Balochistan	12	14	26

CONTESTING CANDIDATES:

14. After last date for withdrawal of candidature i.e. 14-9-2002, the lists of contesting candidates for the reserved seats were drawn by the Returning Officers. The details of candidates left in the field are given below:

Serial No.	Name of Assembly	Number of contesting candidates	
		Women	Non-Muslims
1.	National Assembly	279	45
2.	Provincial Assembly, Punjab	250	33
3.	Provincial Assembly, Sindh	212	84
4.	Provincial Assembly, N-W.F.P.	126	23
5.	Provincial Assembly, Balochistan	52	22

PROCEDURE FOR ALLOCATION OF SEATS:

15. The Government issued on 28-10-2002, the "National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies Allocation of Reserved Seats for Women and Non-Muslims (Procedure) Rules, 2002", which are reproduced below:

- "1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These Rules may be called the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies Allocation of Reserved Seats for Women and Non-Muslims (Procedure) Rules, 2002.

(2) They shall come into force at once.
2. **Definitions.**—(1) In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

 - (a) "Act" means the Representation of the People Act, 1976 (LXXXV of 1976);
 - (b) "Commission" means the Election Commission of Pakistan constituted under Article 5 of the Election Commission Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.1 of 2002); and
 - (c) "Order" means the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.7 of 2002).

(2) The words and expressions used but not herein defined shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.
3. **Election for reserved seats for women and non-Muslim.**—(1) Elections to the reserved seats for women and non-Muslims in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies shall be held on the basis of proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates in accordance with the provisions of these rules, the Order and the Act.

- (2) The members to fill seats reserved for women in the National Assembly allocated to a Province shall be elected through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates submitted to the Election Commission on the basis of total number of general seats won by each political party from the Province concerned in the National Assembly.
- (3) The members to fill seats reserved for women allocated to a Province shall be elected through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats won by each political party in the Provincial Assembly.
- (4) The members to fill seats reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies shall be elected through proportional representation system of political parties' lists of candidates on the basis of total number of general seats won by each political party in the National Assembly or, as the case may be, in the Provincial Assembly.
- (5) For the purpose of this rule the expression "total number of general seats won by political party" shall include the independent returned candidate or candidates who may duly join such political party within three days of the publication in the official Gazette of the names of the returned candidates.

Provided that the independent candidate applies to the leader of political party for joining his party and the leader of political party forthwith informs the Election Commission of his joining through a letter to be delivered to the Election Commission.

4. **Commission to declare seats won by each political party.**—(1) The Commission shall, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the total number of general seats won by each political party in the National Assembly and the Provincial Assembly respectively.

- (2) The per centum share of each political party shall be worked out with reference to total number of general seats in the National Assembly or, as the case may be, the respective Provincial Assembly.
- (3) In calculating the number of seats, the highest fraction shall be taken as one seat till the allocation of total reserved seats in the concerned Assembly is completed.
- (4) The seats reserved for non-Muslims and women shall be divided among the political parties on the basis of their per centum share as worked out in sub-rule (2) and in order of priority of the names of candidates mentioned in the party list:

Provided that the list submitted by a political party shall not be subject to change or alteration either in the order of priority or through addition or subtraction of new names after expiry of the date of submission of nomination papers.

Explanation.— For the purpose of this rule the expression "political party" means a political party to which a symbol has been allocated by the Commission.

5. **Procedure where a nominee of political party is elected on more than one general seats, etc.**—(1) If a contesting candidate, being nominee of a political party has been elected on more than one general seats, whether in the same Assembly or in different Assemblies, all the seats won by him shall be counted for the purpose of calculation of general seats won by that party in the National or the Provincial Assembly, as the case may be.
- (2) The seats won by independent candidates and the seats referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be excluded from the total number of general seats in the National

Assembly for the purpose of determination of share of each political party:

Provided that if an independent candidate duly joins a political party under sub-rule (5) of rule 3, he shall not be excluded for the purpose of calculation of total number of general seats of such political party.

6. **Declaration of result by the Committee.**—(1) The Commission shall calculate the total number of seats won by each political party separately in the National Assembly and each Provincial Assembly in the manner specified in the National Assembly and each Provincial Assembly in the manner specified in rule 4 and shall then ascertain the proportion of each political party of the seats reserved for women and non-Muslims.
- (2) On the basis of the calculations done under sub-rule (1), the Commission shall ascertain the number of the seats to which each political party is entitled.
- (3) The Commission shall then declare elected to the National Assembly or, as the case may be, the Provincial Assembly such number of candidates belonging to each political party, in order of priority in which their names appear in the lists provided by a political party as is equal to the number of seats to which the party is entitled under sub-rule (2)."

DETERMINATION OF SEATS:

16. Elections to the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan were held on October 10, 2002. After consolidation of results by the Returning Officers, the Election Commission notified names of successful candidates in the official Gazette on October 20, 2002. As provided in sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies Allocation of Reserved Seats for Women and Non-Muslims (Procedure) Rules, 2002, three days were allowed for the independent candidates of National and Provincial Assemblies to

join a political party, if they so desire. Thereafter, the total number of general seats won by each political party in the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies were determined and their per centum share was worked out in accordance with the aforementioned rules. The seats reserved for non-Muslims and women in National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were divided among the political parties on the basis of their per centum share, the details whereof are given below:

SEATS RESERVED FOR WOMEN
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PROVINCE
CATEGORY

PUNJAB
WOMEN

NO. OF SEATS = 35

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	PML (QA)	80	54.05	54.80	19.18 = 19
2.	PPPP	36	24.32	24.66	8.63 = 9
3.	MMAF	4	2.70	2.74	0.96 = 1
4.	PML (N)	14	9.46	9.59	3.36 = 3
5.	National Alliance	7	4.73	4.80	1.68 = 2
6.	PML (J)	2	1.35	1.37	0.48 = 1
7.	PAT	1	0.68	0.68	0.24 = 0
8.	PML (Z)	1	0.68	0.68	0.24 = 0
9.	PTI	1	0.68	0.68	0.24 = 0
	Total	146		100.00%	35 Seats
10.	Independents	2	1.35		
	Grand Total	148	100.00%		

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PROVINCE
CATEGORYSINDH
WOMEN

NO. OF SEATS = 14

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	PML(QA)	5	8.20	8.20	1.15 = 1
2.	PPPP	27	44.26	44.26	6.20 = 6
3.	MMAF	6	9.83	9.83	1.38 = 2
4.	MQM	13	21.31	21.31	2.98 = 3
5.	National Alliance	5	8.20	8.20	1.15 = 1
6.	PML (F)	4	6.56	6.56	0.92 = 1
7.	Mohajar Qaumi Movement Pakistan	1	1.64	1.64	0.23 = 0
	Total	61		100.00%	14 Seats
8.	Independents	0	0		
	Grand Total	61	100.00%		

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

PROVINCE
CATEGORYN-W.F.P.
WOMEN

NO. OF SEATS = 8

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	PML (QA)	4	11.43	11.43	0.91 = 1
2.	MMAF	29	82.86	82.86	6.63 = 7
3.	PPP (Sherpao)	2	5.71	5.71	0.46 = 0
	Total	35		100.00%	8 Seats
4.	Independents	0	0		
	Grand Total	35	100.00%		

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

**PROVINCE
CATEGORY**

**BALOCHISTAN
WOMEN**

NO. OF SEATS = 3

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	PML(QA)	3	25.00	25.00	0.75 = 1
2.	MMA	6	50.00	50.00	1.50 = 2
3.	BNP	1	8.33	8.33	0.25 = 0
4.	JWP	1	8.33	8.33	0.25 = 0
5.	National Alliance	1	8.33	8.33	0.25 = 0
	Total	12		99.99%	3 Seats
6.	Independents	0			
	Total	12	99.99%		
	Results withheld NA-262 & 263	2			
	Grand Total	14			

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

**PROVINCE
CATEGORY**

**PUNJAB
WOMEN**

NO. OF SEATS = 66

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	PML (QA)	167	56.42	56.42	37.24 = 37
2.	PPPP	63	21.28	21.28	14.04 = 14
3.	MMA	9	3.04	3.04	2.01 = 2
4.	National Alliance	12	4.06	4.06	2.68 = 3
5.	PML (J)	3	1.01	1.01	0.67 = 1

6.	PML (Jinnah)	3	1.01	1.01	0.67 = 1
7.	PML (Z)	1	0.34	0.34	0.22 = 0
8.	PML (N)	38	12.84	12.84	8.47 = 8
	Total	296		100.00%	66 Seats
9.	Independents	0	0		
	Total	296	100.00%		
	Proceedings terminated in PP-61	1			
	Grand Total	297			

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

PROVINCE
CATEGORY

SINDH
WOMEN

NO. OF SEATS = 29

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	PML (QA)	14	10.94	11.11	3.22 = 3
2.	PPPP	51	39.84	40.48	11.74 = 12
3.	MMA	8	6.25	6.35	1.84 = 2
4.	MQM	31	24.22	24.60	7.20 = 7
5.	National Alliance	12	9.38	9.52	2.76 = 3
6.	PML (F)	9	7.03	7.14	2.02 = 2
7.	Mohajir Qaumi Movement Pakistan	1	0.78	0.79	0.23 = 0
	Total	126		100.00%	29 Seats
8.	Independents	2	1.56		
	Total	128	100.00%		
	Results withheld PS-83 & 118	2			
	Grand Total	130			

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

PROVINCE
CATEGORY

N-W.F.P.
WOMEN

NO. OF SEATS = 22

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	PML (QA)	8	8.08	8.70	1.91 = 2
2.	PPPP	8	8.08	8.70	1.91 = 2
3.	MMAP	52	52.53	56.52	12.43 = 13
4.	PPP (Sherpao)	10	10.10	10.87	2.39 = 2
5.	ANP	8	8.08	8.70	1.91 = 2
6.	PML (N)	4	4.04	4.35	0.96 = 1
7.	PTI	1	1.01	1.08	0.24 = 0
8.	Swabi Qaumi Mahaz	1	1.01	1.08	0.24 = 0
	Total	92		100.00%	22 Seats
9.	Independents	7	7.07		
	Grand Total	99	100.00%		

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

PROVINCE
CATEGORY

BALOCHISTAN
WOMEN

NO. OF SEATS = 11

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	PML (QA)	16	32.66	33.33	3.67 = 4
2.	PPPP	2	4.08	4.17	0.46 = 0
3.	MMAP	14	28.57	29.17	3.21 = 3
4.	BNM	3	6.12	6.25	0.69 = 1
5.	JWP	3	6.12	6.25	0.69 = 1
6.	National Alliance	5.	10.21	10.41	1.15 = 1

7.	Pakistan Pashtoon Khwa Milli Awami Party	2	4.08	4.17	0.46 = 1*
8.	BNDP	1	2.04	2.08	0.23 = 0
9.	BNP	2	4.08	4.17	0.46 = 0
	Total	48		100%	11 Seats
10.	Independents	1	2.04		
	Total	49	100%		
	Results withheld PB- 12 & 13	2			
	Grand Total	51			

As a result of lots drawn on 1-11-2002 in the presence of representatives of PPPP, BNP and Pakistan Pakhtoon Khwa Milli Awami Party.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CATEGORY NON-MUSLIMS

NO. OF SEATS = 10

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	PML (QA)	92	34.08	35.94	3.59 = 4
2.	PPPP	64	23.70	25.00	2.50 = 2
3.	MMAP	46	17.04	17.97	1.80 = 2
4.	National Alliance	13	4.81	5.08	0.51 = 0
5.	MQM	13	4.81	5.08	0.51 = 1*
6.	PML (N)	14	5.19	5.47	0.55 = 1
7.	PML (F)	4	1.48	1.56	0.16 = 0
8.	PPP (Sherpao)	2	0.78	0.78	0.08 = 0
9.	BNP	1	0.37	0.39	0.04 = 0
10.	JWP	1	0.37	0.39	0.04 = 0
11.	PAT	1	0.37	0.39	0.04 = 0
12.	PML (Z)	1	0.37	0.39	0.04 = 0
13.	PML (J)	2	0.74	0.78	0.08 = 0
14.	PTI	1	0.37	0.39	0.04 = 0
15.	Mohajar Qaumi Movement Pakistan	1	0.37	0.39	0.04 = 0
	Total	256		100.00%	10 Seats
16.	Independents	14	5.19		
	Total	270	100.00%		
	Results withheld NA- 262 & 263	2			
	Grand Total	272			

* As a result of lots drawn in the presence of representatives of MQM and National Alliance.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

**PROVINCE
CATEGORY**

**PUNJAB
NON-MUSLIMS**

NO. OF SEATS = 8

Sl. No	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independent s	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	PML (QA)	167	56.42	56.42	4.51 = 5
2.	PPPP	63	21.28	21.28	1.70 = 2
3.	MMAF	9	3.04	3.04	0.24 = 0
4.	National Alliance	12	4.06	4.06	0.32 = 0
5.	PML (J)	3	1.01	1.01	0.08 = 0
6.	PML (Jinnah)	3	1.01	1.01	0.08 = 0
7.	PML (Z)	1	0.34	0.34	0.03 = 0
8.	PML (N)	38	12.84	12.84	1.03 = 1
	Total	296		100.00%	8 Seats
9.	Independents	0	0		
	Total	296	100.00%		
	Proceedings terminated in PP-61	1			
	Grand Total	297			

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

**PROVINCE
CATEGORY**

**SINDH
NON-MUSLIMS**

NO. OF SEATS = 9

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	PML (QA)	14	10.94	11.11	1.00 = 1
2.	PPPP	51	39.84	40.48	3.64 = 4

3.	MMAP	8	6.25	6.35	0.57 = 0
4.	MQM	31	24.22	24.60	2.21 = 2
5.	National Alliance	12	9.38	9.52	0.86 = 1
6.	PML (F)	9	7.03	7.14	0.64 = 1
7.	Mohajir Gaumi Movement Pakistan	1	0.78	0.79	0.07 = 0
	Total	126		100.00%	9 Seats
8.	Independents	2	1.56		
	Total	128	100.00%		
	Results withheld PS- 83 & 118	2			
	Grand Total	130			

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

PROVINCE
CATEGORY

N-W.F.P.
NON-MUSLIMS

NO. OF SEATS = 3

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	PML (QA)	8	8.08	8.70	0.26 = 0
2.	PPPP	8	8.08	8.70	0.26 = 0
3.	MMAP	52	52.53	56.52	1.70 = 2
4.	PPP (Sherpao)	10	10.10	10.87	0.33 = 1
5.	ANP	8	8.08	8.70	0.26 = 0
6.	PML (N)	4	4.04	4.35	0.13 = 0
7.	PTI	1	1.01	1.08	0.03 = 0
8.	Swabi Qaumi Mahaz	1	1.01	1.08	0.03 = 0
	Total	92		100.00%	3 Seats
9.	Independents	7	7.07		
	Grand Total	99	100.00%		

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY

**PROVINCE
CATEGORY**

**BALOCHISTAN
NON-MUSLIMS**

NO. OF SEATS = 3

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	General Seats won	Percentage of General Seats won by		Reserved Seats obtained by each Political Party
			All Political Parties/ Independents	Entitled Political Parties	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	PML (QA)	16			
2.	PPPP	2	32.66	33.33	1.00 = 1
3.	MMAF	14	4.08	4.17	0.13 = 0
4.	BNM	3	28.57	29.17	0.88 = 1
5.	JWP	3	6.12	6.25	0.19 = 0
6.	National Alliance	5	6.12	6.25	0.19 = 0
7.	Pakistan Pashtoon Khwa Milli Awami Party	2	10.21	10.41	0.31 = 1
8.	BNDP	1	4.08	4.17	0.13 = 0
9.	BNP	1	2.04	2.08	0.06 = 0
	Total	48	4.08	4.17	0.13 = 0
10.	Independents	1		100%	3 Seats
	Total	49	2.04	100%	
	Results withheld PB-12 & 13	2			
	Grand Total	51			

SOME SPECIAL CASES:

17. While working out allocation of seats reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly, it was found that both National Alliance and Muttahidda Qaumi Movement had equal share of 0.51% of total seats reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly, whereas only one seat was left to be allocated. Notices were therefore issued to both parties and lots were drawn on 1st November, 2002 in the presence of representatives of both parties in the Election Commission Secretariat. As a results of lots drawn, one seat reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly was allocated to Muttahidda Qaumi Movement (MQM).

18. There were three seats reserved for non-Muslims in Provincial Assembly of NWFP. On the basis of General Seats won by the political parties in the Provincial Assembly, two seats were allocated to Muttahidda Majlis-e-Amal Pakistan and one seat to

Pakistan Peoples Party (Sherpao). The party list filed with the Returning Officer by Muttahidda Majlis-e-Amal Pakistan contained names of only two candidates. Nomination paper of one of the candidates Miss Julia Gill was rejected by the Returning Officer as she was not qualified to contest the elections being under-age. Therefore, only one candidate of Muttahidda Majlis-e-Amal remained in field and he was declared a returned candidate from the seats reserved for non-Muslims in the Provincial Assembly. One seat, therefore, remained unfilled. Maulana Fazal-ur-Rehman, General Secretary, Muttahidda Majlis-e-Amal Pakistan submitted an application to the Chief Election Commissioner stating that Mr. Felix Innocent is their candidate and he may be declared elected from the unfilled seat. Mr. Felix had filed his nomination papers with the Returning Officer declaring himself a candidate of National Awami Party. But none of the political parties had included name of Mr. Felix Innocent in the lists of candidates of their parties. In the meantime, another application was received from Prince Javed of Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians requesting that he may be declared elected against the unfilled seat. The Chief Election Commissioner referred the case to Member Election Commission, Mr. Justice Qazi Ehsanullah Qureshi, Judge, Peshawar High Court, who after hearing the parties held that Mr. Felix Innocent may be declared as elected as a candidate of Muttahidda Majlis-e-Amal Pakistan from the unfilled seat reserved for non-Muslims in the Provincial Assembly of NWFP.

19. In Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, after allocating seats reserved for women to the main political parties on the basis of general seats won by them in the Provincial Assembly, one seat remained unallocated. Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians, Balochistan National Party and Pakistan Pakhtoon Khwa Milli Awami Party had equal share of 0.46% of total seats reserved for women in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan. Notices were issued to all three parties and lots were drawn on 1st November, 2002 in the presence of representatives of these parties in the Election Commission Secretariat. As a result of lots drawn, one seats reserved for women in the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, was allocated to Pakistan Pakhtoon Khwa Milli Awami Party.

20. In the Provincial Assembly of Punjab after determining the seats of political parties on the basis of general seats won by them in the Assembly, it was found that Pakistan Muslim League (Jinnah) was entitled to one seat. Since neither the party submitted list of its candidates as required under the law nor any candidate filed nomination papers from the said party, this seat was left vacant. Later Mrs. Anjum Sultan made an application to the Election Commission that she being the only candidate duly nominated by the Pakistan Muslim League (Jinnah) from the seats reserved for women in the Provincial Assembly of Punjab, may be declared as returned candidate. A report was sought from the Returning Officer/Provincial Election Commissioner, Punjab, who stated that priority list of candidates had not been received from Pakistan Muslim League (Jinnah), therefore, name of candidate was not included in the list of contesting candidates. However, no other candidate save Mrs. Anjum Sultan filed nomination paper mentioning name of Pakistan Muslim League (Jinnah). The matter was placed before the Election Commission. The Election Commission considered the issue in its meeting held on 11th November, 2002 and found Mrs. Anjum Sultan eligible to be declared as a returned candidate against the seats reserved for women in the Provincial Assembly of Punjab.

RETURNED CANDIDATES NOTIFIED:

21. The names of candidates returned to the seats reserved for women in the National Assembly were notified in the official Gazette on October 31, 2002. The names of successful candidates for seats reserved for women and non-Muslims in the Provincial Assemblies of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan were notified on the 1st of November, 2002. Similarly, the names of the returned candidates for seats reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly were also notified in the official Gazette on November 1, 2002.

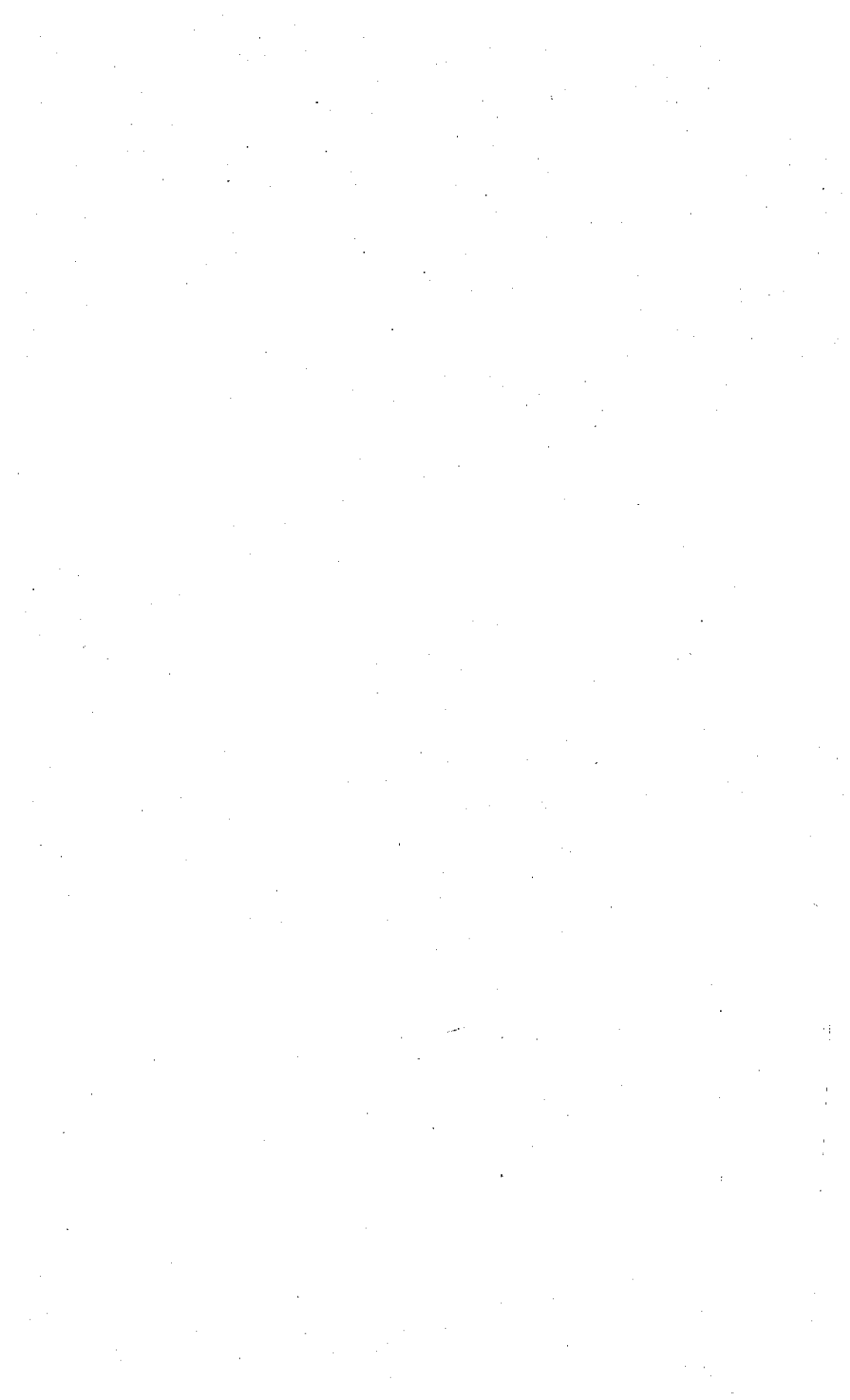
MEMBERS ELECTED AGAINST TWO SEATS:

22. Some women and non-Muslims elected from the seats reserved in National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were also declared returned from general seats in the same Assembly or another Assembly. They could retain only one seat after resigning

from the other. Accordingly, those elected from more than one seat retained one seat as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Name of member	Seat retained	Seat vacated
1.	Mrs. Zubeda Jalal	NA-272 Kech-cum-Gawadar	Reserved for women in the National Assembly
2.	Ms. Ayla Malik	Reserved for women in the National Assembly	Reserved for women in Provincial Assembly of Punjab.
3.	Mrs. Sumera Malik	NA-69 Khushab-I	Reserved for women in the National Assembly
4.	Miss Rehana Nasreen	PS-105 Karachi- XVII	Seat reserved for women in the Provincial Assembly of Sindh
5.	Miss Balquees Mukhtar	PS-101 Karachi-XIII	Seat reserved for women in the Provincial Assembly of Sindh
6.	Dr. Fareeda Ahmad Siddiqui	Reserved Seat for women in the National Assembly	Seat reserved for women in the Provincial Assembly of Sindh
7.	Mr. Dave Das	Seat reserved for non-Muslims in the National Assembly	Seat reserved for non-Muslims in the Provincial Assembly of Sindh

23. In accordance with the provisions of Article 8F of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002, names of next persons in order of precedent from list of candidates submitted by the concerned political party with the Returning Officers were notified as returned candidates in place of Members, who had resigned from the seats reserved for Women and Non-Muslims.



CONSOLIDATION AND COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS

For the first time in the electoral history of Pakistan a comprehensive procedure for counting of votes at the polling stations and communication and announcement of preliminary results of elections, was laid down in the shape of "Counting of Votes" (General Elections) Order, 2002. While counting votes at the polling stations at the end of the day, the emphasis was on transparency of the process. It was, therefore, provided therein that the Observers, Election Agents and Polling Agents must be allowed to witness the count at the polling stations. The Order also provided the counting of votes in an organized and systematic manner. For the first time carbonized copy of Statement of the Count were made available for the Polling Agents present at the polling stations. It was also mandatory for the Presiding Officers to obtain signatures of Polling Agents, as may be present, on the Statement of Count before issuing the same. He had also to affix a copy of the Statement of the Count at some prominent place outside the polling station for information of general public. In order to remove any misgiving regarding declaration of preliminary results of elections, the Returning Officers were authorized to announce the preliminary results of their constituencies locally and to affix a copy thereof outside their offices for information of general public.

COMMUNICATION OF PRELIMINARY RESULTS:

2. The Presiding Officers were directed to send results of the count at their polling stations immediately after its completion to the Returning Officer of the constituency through the quickest possible means. The Returning Officers had drawn communication plans in advance to facilitate communication of preliminary results in shortest possible time. These plans were also provided to the Presiding Officers to enable them to ensure that the results reach the Returning Officers safely and in time.

3. The Returning Officers after consolidating the results of the count received from all the Presiding Officers of the constituency, sent these results, in prescribed form, to the Election Commission Secretariat at Islamabad through telefax and over telephones. They also announced these preliminary results locally.

RECEIPT OF PRELIMINARY RESULTS IN THE ELECTION COMMISSION SECRETARIAT:

4. In the Election Commission Secretariat at Islamabad, five Result Receiving Centres were set up in the main Control Room: two for the Punjab and one each for Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan. Ten Teams were formed, headed by officers, which worked for 12 hours by rotation. Incharge of each team received results over telephone and telefax. After ensuring that the results thus received tally with each other the same were passed on to the Incharge of Control Room for releasing the result to the print and electronic media. The Control Room teams were headed by the Joint Secretaries. 22 casual telephones were installed in the main Control Room and at the Result Receiving Centres to facilitate quick communication of preliminary results.

CONSOLIDATION OF RESULTS:

5. The Returning Officers, in terms of section 39 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 read with the provisions of the Counting of Votes (General Elections) Order, 2002, issued notices to the contesting candidates regarding day, time and place for consolidation of the results of the constituencies. They carried out consolidation of results in the prescribed manner in the presence of candidates and Election Agents as were present. The consolidation statement of the result of the count furnished by Presiding Officer (Form-XVI) and the result of the count (Form XVII) for prepared by the Presiding Officers and sent to the Election Commission. Names of returned candidates to the National Assembly and all the four Provincial Assemblies, after receipt of consolidated results from the Returning Officers, were notified in the official Gazette on October 20, 2002.

PS-11 SHIKARPUR-III:

6. On the basis of Form-XVI and XVII received from the Returning Officers Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad alias Tariq Sheikh of National Alliance was declared as returned candidates from the Constituency No.PS-11 Shikarpur-III and his name was notified in the official Gazette accordingly. It was shown in Form-XVII sent by the Returning Officers that Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad alias Tariq Sheikh had secured 15900 votes whereas Agha Tariq Khan of PPPP had secured 14996 votes. After publication of Gazette Notification, the concerned Returning Officer clarified the position and stated in letter that according to preliminary and final results of the count Agha Tariq Khan had secured 17575 votes and Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad alias Tariq Sheikh had secured 15900 votes. Thus the returned candidate from the said constituency was Agha Tariq Khan and not Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad. The report was sought from Provincial Election Commissioner, Sindh who also endorsed the statements of the Returning Officer. The matter was placed before the Election Commission. Notices were issued to the parties and the case was heard by the Election Commission on October 28, 2002 at Islamabad. After hearing the counsel of the parties and the Returning Officer concerned and examining the original record produced before it, the Election Commission recalled Gazette Notification, dated the 20th October, 2002 to the extent of Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad alias Tariq Sheikh as returned candidates from PS-11 Shikarpur-III and declared Agha Tariq Khan as the returned candidate from the said constituency.

TENDERED BALLOT PAPER:

7. Section 34 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 provides that if a person present himself as an elector and applied for a ballot paper at the polling station when another person has already present himself to the that elector and has voted under the name of person so applying he shall be entitled who received a ballot paper in the same manner as any other elector. This ballot paper is called tendered ballot paper. A tendered ballot paper is kept separately in an envelope specified for the purpose and it is not counted with other ballot and challenged votes. Number of tendered votes in General Elections, 2002 was 149.

POSTAL BALLOT PAPERS:

8. It has been laid down in section 29 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 that a person in the service of Pakistan or holder of any public office, the wife of any such person or such of his children as are registered as voters may cast their votes by postal ballot in prescribed manner. Similarly, a person detained in prison or held in other custody at any place in Pakistan can also avail this facility. The Returning Officers while consolidating the result of their constituencies counted postal ballots received by them and added the same to the result of count. The total number of valid votes cast by postal ballot during last eight General Elections for the National Assembly are given below:

Province/Area	Valid postal ballot papers							
	1970	1977	1985	1988	1990	1993	1997	2002
Federal Capital	-	37	191	104	17	28	8	31
Punjab	26,146	19,412	28,703	33,783	37,398	38,824	26011	24813
Sindh	8,227	4,829	8,275	14,752	8,089	4,442	5373	1952
NWFP	5,229	10,224	8,358	10,672	14,772	16,165	7485	20403
FATAs	-	16	5	5	8	12	1239	1009
Balochistan	407	-	1,291	3,235	3,351	2,374	4533	5854
Total:	40,009	34,518	46,823	62,641	63,635	61,845	44,649	54062

PETITIONS/APPLICATIONS FILED UNDER
DIFFERENT PROVISIONS OF LAW

The Election Commission constituted in relation to an election is charged with the duty to organize and conduct the election and to make such arrangements as are necessary to ensure that the election is conducted honestly, justly, fairly and in accordance with law and that corrupt practices are guarded against.

2. In order to achieve the above said purpose, the Election Commission has been vested with certain statutory powers. Under Article 6 of the Election Commission, Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.1 of 2002) the Election Commission have the powers to issue such directions or orders as may be necessary for the performance of its functions and duties, including an order doing complete justice in any matter pending before it and an order for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person or the discovery or production of any document.

3. The Election Commission, under section 27(2) of the Representation of the people Act, 1976, has the powers to order fresh poll, if ---

- (i) the poll at any polling station is, at any time so interrupted or obstructed for reasons beyond the control of the Presiding Officer that it cannot be resumed during the polling hours; and
- (ii) any ballot box used at the polling stations is unlawfully taken out of the Presiding Officer, or accidentally or intentionally destroyed, or is lost or is damaged or tampered with to such an extent that the result of the poll at the polling station cannot be ascertained.

FRESH POLL/RE-POLL:

4. Reports were received from the District Returning Officers, Returning Officers and Provincial Election Commissioners concerned regarding stoppage of poll at some of the polling stations in respect of following constituencies:

1. NA-263 Loralai
2. PB-14 Loralai-I
3. NA-111 Sialkot-II
4. NA-209 Jaccobabad -II
5. NA-210 Jaccobabad-III
6. PS-17 Jaccobabad -V
7. PS-18 Jaccobabad -VI

The detail of these cases is given hereunder:

CASE OF NA-263 LORALAI AND PS-14 LORALAI-I:

5. It was reported by the District Returning Officer Loralai, Returning Officer concerned, and the Provincial Election Commissioners, Balochistan that about 2-00 PM on the Polling day some persons entered in polling stations Primary School Killi Akbar Khan and Primary School Killi Akhtar Muhammad and snatched all the polling material, ballot papers, etc.

6. The Commission after considering the reports and available record vide it order, dated 11-10-2002 directed re-poll at the above said two poling Stations, in exercise of the powers under section 27 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 read with Article 6 of the Election Commission Order, 2002.

7. Maulana Amir Zaman, contesting candidate of NA-263 Loralai, however, moved and application before the Election Commission alleging therein certain irregularities committed at 14 polling stations. The Joint Provincial Election Commissioner, Balochistan was appointed an inquiry officer to hold an inquiry in the matter after issuing notices to all the contesting candidates and the earlier order, dated 11-10-2002 for re-polling at two polling stations was held in abeyance. After the inquiry, the learned Member, Election Commission, Balochistan was authorized to here

and dispose of the case. The learned Member Election Commission, Balochistan, after perusing the report submitted by the inquiry officer and hearing the parties at length, vide his order, dated 29-10-2002 directed re-poll at two polling stations namely, Primary School killi Akbar Khan and Primary School Killi Akhtar Muhammad of NA-263 Loralai only. As regards PB-14 Loralai-I, the learned Member Election Commission held that the registered voters of above said two polling stations are 2402, and if the entire votes are cast in favour of the runner-up candidate, it will not materially affect the result and re-poll in PB-14 Loralai-I would be a futile exercise. Sardar Muhammad Masood Ali Khan was, therefore, declared returned candidate from PB-14 Loralai-I.

CASE OF NA-111 SIALKOT-II:

8. The District Returning Officer Sialkot, Returning Officer concerned and the Provincial Election Commissioner, Punjab reported that ballot boxes of two polling stations No. 142 and 143 of constituency No. NA-111 Sialkot-II were taken away from the polling stations by some mischief mongers on gun point and that the result of said polling stations could not be prepared. Re-poll at the said two polling stations was recommended.

9. After considering the reports the Election Commission in exercise of the powers under section 27 of the Representation of People Act, 1976 read with Article 6 of the Election Commission Order, 2002 unanimously directed re-poll at the aforesaid two polling stations. After re-poll on the said two polling stations, Ch. Amir Hussain was declared returned candidate.

CASE OF NA-209 JACCOBABAD-II, NA-210 JACCOBABAD-III, PS-17 JACCOBABAD-V AND PS-18 JACCOBABAD-VI.

10. Reports were received from the District Returning Officer, Jaccobabad, Returning Officer concerned and the Provincial Election Commissioner, Sindh that the election material at polling stations No.168 and 12 of NA-209 Jaccobabad-II and PS-17 Jaccobabad-V and polling stations No. 136,137,190,239,5,6,59 and 108 of NA-210 Jaccobabad-III and PS-18 Jaccobabad -VI were damaged by some persons for which the election result of these

polling stations could not be determined. Permission was sought to announce the election result of said constituencies because there was no affect on the overall result of election.

11. The Election Commission after thorough examination of record and perusing the reports, unanimously decided to grant permission for announcement of election result of said constituencies vide order dated 11-10-2002.

RE-COUNTING OF VOTES:

12. Section 39(6) (b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 provides that the Returning Officer may re-count the ballot papers if so directed by the Election Commission, in such manner and at such place as may be directed by the Commission.

13. A number of applications for re-count were filed before the Election Commission by various contesting candidates of different constituencies. Some important cases of re-count are discussed hereunder:

NA-255 KARACHI-XVII:

14. Mr. Muhammad Aslam, Mujahid, a contesting candidate moved an application before the Election Commission, praying therein for re-counting / re-polling in constituency No.NA-255 Karachi-XVII on the ground that graves illegalities were committed by the Presiding Officer and the Returning Officer.

15. The Election Commission vide its order, dated 19-10-2002 was pleased to direct re-counting of votes by the Returning Officer on 21-10-2002 after giving notices to all the contesting candidates and the Notification of returned candidates was withheld. However, as per report of the Returning Officer, the re-counting process could not continue due to attitude of the applicant. Meanwhile, the applicant moved another application which came up for hearing before the Commission on 28-10-2002. The Election Commission vide its order dated 28-10-2002 directed issuance of notices to the applicant, respondents and the Returning Officer, for 30-10-2002 for hearing of the case at Karachi by the four Members of the Commission. After hearing the parties and Returning Officer at length and going through the record it was held that the points

raised by the applicant involved factual controversy which cannot be resolved summarily without recording evidence and that the applicant may invoke the jurisdiction of Election Tribunal if so advised. The application was, therefore dismissed having no merit in the above terms and the Notification of returned candidate was ordered to be issued forthwith vide order, dated 30-10-2002

NA-125 Lahore-VIII

16. Mr. Muhammad Akram Zaki, a contesting candidate moved an application contending therein that he had polled more votes than Mr. Humayun Akhtar and was initially declared successful candidate by the electronic media but later on the result was changed and he was declared unsuccessful

17. The Commission considered the application and vide its order, dated 19-10-2002 directed that all ballot papers polled in constituency No. NA-125 Lahore-VIII shall be recounted by the Returning Officer, concerned in the presence of contesting candidates after notices to them on 24th October, 2002. The applicant, however, sought extension in the date fixed for recounting of votes. In the meanwhile, Mr. Humayun Akhtar filed a writ petition No. 18942/2002 in the Lahore High Court, Lahore, calling in question the order, dated 19-10-2002 passed by the Election Commission. The impugned order was suspended by the High Court vide order, dated 23rd October, 2002 and the petition was adjourned to 25th October, 2002. The learned Chief Justice, Lahore High Court vide Order, dated 25-10-2002 set aside the impugned order, dated 19-10-2002 of the Election Commission, being passed behind the back of the petitioner and directed the Election Commission or one of its Members at Lahore to hear the parties on 26th October, 2002 and decide the matter.

18. Accordingly, the learned Member Election Commission, Punjab after hearing the parties came to the conclusion that application of Mr. Muhammad Akram Zaki contains general allegations and the evidence produced during the hearing needs to be accepted as a part of record after observation of codal formalities of the substantive as well as procedural law for which the Tribunals for competent jurisdiction have been constituted. The

application was, therefore, dismissed vide order, dated 28th October, 2002.

19. It may be pointed out that Mr. Muhammad Akram Zaki filed a civil petition for leave to appeal in the Supreme Court of Pakistan, assailing the Order, dated 25-10-2002 passed by the learned Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, Lahore in writ petition No. 18942/2002, supra, which was dismissed vide order, dated 4-11-2002. It was held by the apex court that the petitioner may, if so advised, approach the Election Tribunal for the redressal of his grievances, in terms of Article 225 of the Constitution read with section 52 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976.

NA-47 Tribal Area-XII

20. Mr. Ashfaq Khan Bettani, a contesting candidate from constituency No. NA-47 Tribal Area –XII filed an application alleging therein certain irregularities in the conduct of election in the said constituency .The Election Commission considered the application and directed the Returning Officer concerned to re-count the ballot papers of the constituency on 24th October 2002 in the presence of all the candidates, vide order, dated 19-10-2002. The Notification of returned candidate was withheld. After the re-count, Mr. Bettani obtained 10157 votes, whereas Dr. Naseem Afridi secured 10279 votes.

21. Being aggrieved, Mr. Ashfaq Khan Bettani moved an other petition and demanded re-poll at polling stations No.119 of said constituency. The petition was considered by the Election Commission. After hearing the arguments of the counsel of the petitioner and perusing the report submitted by the Returning Officer, the Election Commission vide its order, dated 26th October, 2002 disposed of said petition, with the observation that the petitioner may, if so advised, approach the appropriate Election Tribunal for the redressal of his grievances. The Election Commission further directed that Dr. Naseem Afridi may be notified as returned candidates in the official Gazette.

PS-15 JACCOBABAD-III:

22. Mr. Tahir Hussain Khan Khoso, a contesting candidate from constituency No. PS-15 Jacobabad-III moved an application before the Election Commission praying for re-counting of votes of 17 (seventeen) polling stations of the constituency mentioned therein. It was alleged that the number of votes polled in favour of the applicant were deleted from the statement of count and subsequently bogus votes were included in the said statement.

23. The Election Commission after considering the application and perusing the statement of count produced by the applicant was pleased to accept the application vide order, dated 19th October, 2002. The Returning Officer concerned was directed to re-count the ballot papers of 17 polling stations mentioned in the application on 22nd October, 2002 after issuing notices to contesting candidates. The Election Commission was further pleased to direct that the Notification of returned candidate shall not be issued.

24. After re-count, Dr. Sohrab Khan Sarki obtained the highest number of votes and he was notified as returned candidate vide Notification, dated 28th October, 2002.

PS-103 KARACHI-XV:

25. The Election Commission was pleased to withhold the result and order re-count the ballot papers of constituency No. PS-103 Karachi-X vide its order, dated 19th October, 2002 after considering the application of Mr. Muhammad Muslim, a contesting candidate of the constituency. The applicant, in his application alleged that a number of mistake were committed while counting the votes as well as rigging and illegal acts were committed during the conduct of election. It was prayed that either re-polling at 7 polling stations be ordered or re-counting be allowed. According to preliminary result, the applicant obtained 16617 votes, whereas, Mr. Muhammad Idrees Siddiqui secured 17180 votes.

26. The Election Commission in exercise of the powers under section 39(6)(b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 read with Article 6 of the Election Commission Order, 2002 allowed the

application to the extent that the Returning Officer concerned was directed to re-count the ballot papers of the constituency on 21st October, 2002 after giving notice to all the parties concerned.

27. After re-counting, Mr. Muhammad Idrees Siddiqui having secured highest number of votes was notified as returned candidate vide Notification, dated 31st October, 2002.

PS-118 KARACHI-XXX:

28. An application was moved by Syed Qutab Ahmed alleging therein that the result of constituency No. PS-118 Karachi-XXX was changed after announcement on television and that the applicant had won by 22 votes, but subsequently, the applicant was informed by the Returning Officer that he had lost election by 74 votes.. Report was called for from the Returning Officer concerned.

29. After perusing the report and available record, the Election Commission, vide its order, dated 19th October, 2002 exercising its powers under Article 6 of the Election Commission Order, 2002 and section 39(6)(b) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 directed the Returning Officer concerned to re-count the votes on 21st October, 2002 after notice to all the parties. Meanwhile the Notification of returned candidate was withheld.

30. Syed Faisal Ali Sabzwari, having secured the highest number of votes, after re-counting, was declared returned candidate in the official Gazette on 5th November, 2002.

PB-48 KETCH-I:

31. Dr. Muhammad Yasin Baluch, a candidate from constituency No. PB-48 Ketch-I moved an application before the Election Commission, assailing the order, dated 14th October, 2002 passed by the Returning Officer directing re-counting of votes and consolidation of results.

32. By an Order, dated 19th October, 2002, the Election Commission called for a report from the Returning Officer concerned and the issuance of Notification of the returned candidate was withheld.

33. On receipt of the report from the Returning Officers, notices were issued to the parties for hearing of the case on 28th October, 2002. The Election Commission, after perusing the report of the Returning Officer and hearing the parties at length dismissed the application vide Order, dated 28th October, 2002. It was held that the application was not tenable and that the applicant may, if so advised, approach the appropriate Election Tribunal for redressal of his grievances through an election petition. The Order, dated 19th October, 2002 withholding the issuance of Notification of the returned candidate was recalled and it was directed that the name of Syed Ehsan Shah be notified as returned candidate in the official Gazette.

DECLARATION OF AN ELECTION AS VOID:

34. The Election Commission, under section 103AA of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 has the powers to declare a poll void, if from the facts apparent on the face of the record and after a summary inquiry it is satisfied that grave illegalities were committed or violation of the provisions of the law and the rules were made. The cases in which the Election Commission exercised the said power are as under:

NA-262 Killa Abdullah

PB-12 Killa Abdullah-I

PB-13 Killa Abdullah-III

35. The District Returning Officer, Killa Abdullah, reported on 11th October, 2002 that the voters and supporters of the some candidates forcibly entered in 14 polling stations of NA-262 and PB-12 and harassed the polling staff and that whole process of election was on the mercy of outsiders. Another report was received on the same day from the Returning Officer of constituency No. PB-13 Killa Abdullah-III that three polling stations of the constituency named therein were kept on gun-point and the ballot papers stamped on a large scale. The PEC, Baluchistan also reported on 11th October, 2002 about the said unfortunate incidents.

36. After perusal of the said reports, the Election Commission vide its short order, dated 11th October, 2002 followed by a detailed

Order, dated 12th October, 2002 declared the poll void of constituencies No. NA-262 Killa Abdullah, PB-12 Killa Abdullah-II and PB-13 Killa Abdullah-III, in exercise of the powers under section 103AA, 104 of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 read with Article 6 of the Election Commission Order, 2002. The Election Commission further directed to call upon the said constituencies to elect their representatives to fill the seats on 22nd November, 2002. Pursuant to the said orders, the election schedule to fill the said seats was announced vide Notification No.F. 2(41)/2002-Cord, dated 19th October, 2002.

37. The orders, dated 11th October, 2002 and 12th October, 2002 passed by the Election Commission and the Notification, dated 19th October, 2002 issued by the Election Commission were, however, assailed before the High Court of Baluchistan by filing three constitutional petitions No. 546/2002 (Mehmood Khan Achakzai, etc. Vs. Election Commission of Pakistan & others), No. 551/2002 (Maulvi Muhammad Hanif Vs. Election Commission of Pakistan & others) and No. 540/2002 (Ghulam Sarwar Khan Vs. Chief Election Commissioner & others). The petitioners *inter alia* sought declaration that the impugned orders were illegal, having been passed in excess of jurisdiction and of no legal effect.

38. The High Court, after hearing the counsel for the parties, the Deputy Attorney General, the Advocate General and perusing the relevant record partly allowed the said writ petitions vide judgment, dated 7th November, 2002. The impugned orders and the Notification were set aside and it was directed that the result of poll in respect of constituency No. PB-13 Killa Abdullah-III be declared and notified by the Election Commission, excluding the result of three rigged polling stations. It was further directed by the High Court that re-poll at 17 rigged polling stations of NA-262 Killa Abdullah and 14 rigged polling stations of PB-12 Killa Abdullah-II be held in accordance with law.

39. In compliance with the said judgment of the High Court, the name of Mr. Abdul Majeed Khan was notified as returned candidate from PB-13 Killa Abdullah-III vide Notification, dated 11th November, 2002 and the date of re-poll at rigged polling stations of NA-262 Killa Abdullah and PB-12 Killa Abdullah-II was notified as 18th November, 2002 vide Notification dated 12th November, 2002.

After re-poll, Mr. Mehmood Khan Achakzai was declared elected candidate from NA-262 Killa Abdullah and Mr. Muhammad Naseem was declared returned candidate from PB-12 Killa Abdullah-II vide Notification, dated 20th November, 2002.

NA-245 Karachi-VII

40. Syed Munawar Hassan moved a petition before the Election Commission in which he alleged that grave irregularities were committed by supporters of his opponent at different polling stations of NA-245 Karachi-VII, including issuance of threats to the Presiding Officer and staff, snatching of books of ballots and resort to other illegal acts.

41. The Election Commission was pleased to admit the petition with notice to Mr. Kanwar Khalid Younas and the issuance of Notification of returned candidate was withheld vide Order, dated 19th October, 2002.

42. Being aggrieved, Mr. Kanwar Khalid Younas filed a constitutional petition No. 1826/2002 in the High Court of Sindh Karachi. It was prayed that the Election Commission may be directed to publish the name of the petitioner in the official Gazette as returned candidate and that the Election Commission may be restrained from holding the election to the reserved seats in the National Assembly. The constitutional petition came up for hearing before the High Court on 25th October, 2002, when notices to the respondents and the learned Attorney General were ordered to be issued for 29th October, 2002 and the holding of election to the reserved seats in the National Assembly was stayed till that date.

43. After hearing the learned counsel for the parties, the Secretary Election Commission and the learned Attorney General, the High Court vide its short Order, dated 30th October, 2002 allowed the constitutional petition and the Election Commission was directed to issue the Notification declaring the petitioner as returned candidate in terms of result of count furnished by the Returning Officer and thereafter holding immediately the elections to the reserved seats. The High Court further directed that this order shall be subject to any final order passed by the Election Commission under section 103AA of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 or by an Election Tribunal. In compliance with the said order of the

High Court, the name of the petitioner was published as returned candidate by the Election Commission vide Notification, dated 30th October, 2002.

44. The petition of Syed Munawar Hassan was entrusted by the Election Commission to Mr. Justice Muhammad Ashraf Leghari, Member Election Commission for final disposal, which came up for hearing on 5th November, 2002. The learned counsel for the petitioner on instructions did not press the petition and stated that he want to approach the Election Tribunal. The petition was, therefore, disposed of by the learned Member vide Order, dated 5th November, 2002.

NA-235 SANGHAR-II:

45. The Election Commission vide its Order, dated 19th October, 2002 was pleased to direct that an inquiry be conducted into the allegations made by Mr. Asad Ali Junejo, a candidate from NA-235 Sanghar-II in his petition filed before the Election Commission. Meanwhile issuance of the Notification of returned candidate from that constituency was withheld.

46. On receipt of report from the Inquiry Officer, the learned Member Election Commission, Sindh was delegated the powers by the Election Commission to dispose of the case after perusing the report and issuing notices to the parties as well as to the Returning Officer concerned. Accordingly, the notices were ordered to be issued for hearing the case on 30th October, 2002 by the learned Member Election Commission, Sindh. The petitioner appearing in person made a statement that he wants to invoke the jurisdiction of Election Tribunal. The learned counsel for the respondent did not oppose the request of the petitioner. As such, the petition was disposed of by the learned Member Election Commission vide order, dated 30th October, 2002 and the Notification of returned candidate, namely Qazi Abdul Qudus Rajar was ordered to be issued forthwith.

PS-62 Tharparkar-III

47. Mr. Gul Muhammad Lot, a candidate from constituency No. PS-62 Tharparkar-III filed an application under section 103AA of

the Representation of the People Act, 1976 alleging therein various kind of irregularities and illegalities committed in the conduct of election in that constituency. The petition was admitted and an inquiry was ordered to be held by the Election Commission vide its Order, dated 19th October, 2002. The Notification of returned candidate was also withheld.

48. The case was fixed for hearing on 31st October, 2002 by the learned Members Election Commission at Karachi after issuance notices to the parties and the Returning Officer concerned. The Commission after hearing the counsel for the parties, perusing the report submitted by the Returning Officer as well as the report submitted by the Inquiry Officer and going through the relevant record came to the conclusion that factual controversy has been raised which cannot be decided by the Commission in summary proceedings and that thorough probe and evidence is required to settle the issue in a just and fair way. The petition was, therefore, dismissed with the observation that the petitioner may approach the Election Tribunal, if so advised vide Order, dated 31-10-2002. The Notification of Mr. Arbab Haji Abdullah, the returned candidate was ordered to be issued forthwith.

PS-83 SANGHAR-VI:

49. The Election Commission vide its Order, dated 19-10-2002 admitted the petition for hearing filed by Mr. Abdul Rehman Thahim and directed that the Notification of returned candidate shall not be issued in respect of constituency No.PS-83 Sanghar-VI.Mr. Abdul Rehman Thahim in his petition *inter alia* prayed for declaring the election of five polling stations of the constituency to be void and seeking fresh poll thereat on account of commission of various irregularities.

50. The Returning Officer of the constituency submitted three reports dated 10-10-2002, 11-10-2002 and 12-10-2002. The case was entrusted to the learned Member Election Commission Sindh by the Election Commission for disposal after issuing notices to the parties and the Returning Officer. The case came up for hearing before the learned Member, Election Commission, Sindh on 31-10-2002. After hearing the counsel for the parties, perusing the reports of the Returning Officer and other available record, the

petition was partly accepted and re-polling at one polling station No. 35 of PS-83 Sanghar-VI was directed by the learned Member Election Commission, Sindh vide Order, dated 31-10-2002. Accordingly, the re-polling at said polling station was held on 2-11-2002. As per result furnished by the Returning Officer, Mr. Mahi Khan Wasan, having secured the highest number of votes, was declared as returned candidate vide Notification, dated 4th November, 2002.

51. Being aggrieved by the said Order, dated 31-10-2002 passed by the Member Election Commission, Sindh and the Notification dated the 4th November, 2002, Mr. Abdul Rehman Thahim moved a Constitutional Petition No. 1921/2002 before the High Court of Sindh Karachi. The petitioner *inter alia* prayed that re-polling at six polling stations be ordered. The Constitutional Petition is still pending with the High Court.

NA-117 NAROWAL-III
PP-135 NAROWAL-IV

52. Mr. Ahsan Iqbal, a candidate from constituency No. NA-117 Narowal-III and Mr. Azhar-ul-Hasan, a candidate from constituency No. PP-135 Narowal-IV, moved two separate applications before the Election Commission alleging large scale rigging in their respective constituencies. The main grievance of the petitioners was that grave illegalities were committed by the supporters of Mrs. Riffat Javed Kahloon (wife of Col.® Safdar Javed Kahloon, District Nazim Narowal) and Khizar Ilyas Virk, nominated candidates of PML(Q).

53. Reports were called for from the Returning Officers concerned and on receipt thereof the applications were admitted for regular hearing, notices were issued to the parties and issuance of Notifications of the returned candidates were held in abeyance vide interim Order, dated 19-10-2002.

54. Pakistan Muslim League(Q) challenged the above interim Order of the Commission, dated 19-10-2002 by filing a writ petition No. 18943 of 2002 before the Lahore High Court, Lahore. The learned Chief Justice while disposing of the writ petition vide his Order dated 25-10-2002 directed that the Election Commission or

one of its learned Members shall re-hear the matter and pass appropriate order for issuance or non-issuance of final Notifications. The Honourable Chief Justice was further pleased to direct the Election Commission to declare results of National Assembly constituencies No. NA-117, NA-143 and PP-135 and issue provisional Notifications in favour of the returned candidates.

55. Being aggrieved with the above order of the High Court, Mr. Ahsan Iqbal, petitioner filed Civil Petition for Leave to Appeal No.1822 of 2002 before the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan, which was disposed of vide order dated 12-11-2002 with the direction to the Commission to hear the matter itself, instead of its learned Member, who was seized of the same.

56. On remand, the Election Commission held its first meeting on 22-11-2002 to dispose of the matter. However, at the request of both the parties present before the Commission, the case was adjourned to 12-12-2002 and then to 13-12-2002.

57. After hearing the arguments of the learned counsel for the parties at length and perusing the material placed on record, the Election Commission came to the conclusion that the provisions of section 103AA of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 were not attracted in these cases. It was held that the "facts apparent on the face of record" did not indicate commission of grave illegalities or violation of any law or the rules and that the matter requires deeper appreciation of facts through a full-fledged regular inquiry and not a summary inquiry. The applications filed by Mr. Ahsan Iqbal and Mr. Azhar-ul-Hasan were, therefore, disposed of being not maintainable vide Order, dated 13-12-2002 announced on 18-12-2002. The Election Commission further directed that the provisional Notifications already issued on 25-10-2002 declaring Mrs. Riffat Javed kahloon as returned candidate from NA-117 Narowal-III and Mr. Khizer Ilyas Virk from PP-135 Narowal-IV shall be treated as final from the date of their issuance.

NA-143 OKARA-I:

58. Capt. Rai Ghulam Mujtaba, a candidate from constituency No. NA-143 Okara-I filed a petition under section 103 AA of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 seeking a declaration that by reasons of grave illegalities and violation of the provisions of the

Act, the poll in the said constituency was void. It was inter alia alleged by the petitioner that a large number of ballot papers cast in favour of he petitioner were subsequently burnt by the staff of the Election Commission in connivance with the rival candidate.

59. The petition came up for consideration before the Election Commission on 19-10-2002, when it was admitted to regular hearing and the declaration of result of the constituency was held in abeyance.

60. Meanwhile, the Lahore High Court, Lahore vide its Order, dated 25-10-2002 passed in writ petition No. 18943/2002 (Pakistan Muslim League(Q) Vs. Election Commission of Pakistan, etc) was pleased to direct the Election Commission to declare the result of said constituency and issue provisional Notification in favour of returned candidate. The High Court further directed that the Election Commission or one of its learned members shall rehear the matter and pass appropriate order for issuance or non-issuance of final Notification.

61. Pursuant to the said Order of the High Court, the learned Member, Election Commission, Punjab seized of the matter. Finally, the case came up for hearing on 23-12-2002 before the learned Member, Election Commission, Punjab and was disposed of as having become infructuous. It was, however, observed by the learned Member, Election Commission that the allegations of the petitioner were factual in nature and needed in depth enquiry, which was not possible in summary proceedings.

PF-46 ABBOTTABAD-III:

62. Haji Qalandar Khan, a candidate from constituency No. PF-46 Abbottabad-III moved a petition before the Election Commission praying therein that the polling carried out at polling station Kalu Di Bandi may be set aside and re-election may be ordered at duly notified polling station namely, Kali Dhar. It was inter alia alleged by the petitioner that the Returning Officer in violation of the Order, dated 5th October, 2002 passed by the learned Member, Election Commission, NWFP shifted polling station No. 230 (GPS-Kali Dhar) to Kalu Di Bandi instead of polling station No. 229 (GPS-Tarnawai Riala) and that the voters of the area wee disfranchised due to said

change of polling station. The petition was considered by the Election Commission in its meeting held on 19th October, 2002 and it was pleased to order re-poll at polling station GPS-Kali Dhar. Meanwhile, the Notification of returned candidate was withheld.

63. Malik Manzoor Hussain, Advocate, another candidate of the constituency being aggrieved by the said Order, dated 19th October, 2002 passed by the Election Commission filed a writ petition before the Peshawar High Court, Peshawar, which was dismissed in limine by the learned high court vide Order, dated 23rd October 2002. The High Court held that the Election Commission can order re-poll under section 103 (c) of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 for the purpose of just and fair election and that if the petitioner still aggrieved can agitate the matter before the Election Tribunal.

64. The re-poll at polling station, GPS-Kali Dhar as ordered by the Election Commission was accordingly held on 23rd October, 2002. As per official result furnished by the Returning Officer, Malik Manzoor Hussain obtained 9679 votes, whereas Haji Qalanar Khan secured 9798 votes. The name of Haji Qalander Khan was thus notified as returned candidate on 25th October, 2002 in the official Gazette.

65. A civil petition for leave to appeal was filed in the Supreme Court of Pakistan by Malik Manzoor Hussain to call in question the validity of the Order, dated 19th October, 2002 passed by the Election Commission and the Order, dated 23-10-2002 passed by the High Court of Peshawar, which was dismissed by the Supreme Court vide its Order, dated 13th May, 2003.

NATIONAL AND FOREIGN OBSERVERS GROUP

It has now become almost a regular practice that the elections in Pakistan are observed by the teams of national and international observers. For the first time in 1988, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), Washington DC sent its delegation on two occasions. First delegation conducted the pre-poll survey while the second delegation visited Pakistan on the eve of poll. SAARC delegation and the three British Parliamentarians also observed 1988 general elections. The International Community has been constantly watching with keen interest the electoral process in Pakistan during general elections held in 1990, 1993 and 1997 and also the local government elections 2000-2001. However, during General Elections 2002 the interest of international community was more visible as appears from the fact that the Commonwealth Secretariat and the European Union Electoral Observers Mission (EU-EOM) had sent missions well before the General Elections which were due to be held on 12th October, 2002.

2. For General Elections, 2002 the following International Organizations sent their delegations to observe the polling process:
 1. The Commonwealth Secretariat, London.
 2. The European Union Electoral Observers Mission (EU-EOM).
 3. The Asian Network for Free Election (ANFREL).
 4. The International Center for Ethnic Studies (ICES), Colombo, Sri Lanka in collaboration with South Asia for Human Rights (SAHR).
 5. National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) (pre-poll assessment Mission)

3. Government of Pakistan has always invariably welcomed the International Community to observe the General Elections. Election Commission, however, remained completely impartial and non-partisan in inviting the observers. Nevertheless, the Election Commission had arranged briefing sessions in the Commission Secretariat as well as in the offices of Provincial Election Commissioners for the International Observers. Entry passes were issued to them for visiting the polling stations of their choice. They were also given necessary briefing material relating to the general elections. Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been extending normal courtesies and providing protocol facilities to the foreign observers.

4. On receipt of a communication from the Commonwealth Secretariat through our High Commissioner in London that they intended to send a preparatory mission to consider the security environment prevailing in Pakistan and to suggest appropriate measures to be taken by the Commonwealth Secretariat before sending the observers missions on the eve of the poll, the Chief Executive Secretariat observed as under:

- i. "It is not required to specifically invite foreigners to witness the elections in order to render credibility to our democratic process. However, those desirous of coming to Pakistan at their own, to observe the forthcoming elections, may be permitted to do so.
- ii. Needless to emphasize that proper security and logistic arrangements are to be ensured in order to convey/foster positive impression and feelings among International Community.
- iii. The Election Commission will be overall Coordinating authority for the administration/movement of International Observers.
- iv. Election Commission will chalk out a detailed schedule of the visits of International Observers to various areas/constituencies/polling stations and would ensure bare minimum requirement of transport including Helicopters for the movement of selected International Observers groups on election day.

- v. Interior Ministry, in coordination with the Election Commission, would ensure stringent security measures throughout the country for the International Observers.
- vi. Provincial Governments will arrange necessary transport for the movement of International Observers in coordination with the Election Commission on election day and will detail teams of their officers of BPS-19-20 for interaction/coordination with International Observers, who will remain available round the clock throughout the election period.
- vii. Army will provide transport facilities to inaccessible areas and would assist in providing security, whenever requested. Election Commission will be provided all necessary administrative/logistic support by all concerned."

5. The Election Commission, in consultation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior and the Chief Executive Secretariat, took the following decisions:

- i. No formal invitation will be extended to any International Observer groups by the Election Commission.
- ii. International Observers are otherwise welcome to see for themselves the forthcoming general elections.
- iii. Election Commission will coordinate with the International Observers and will pass on the information to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Interior Division, Immigration Authorities etc., as to the arrival of the International Observers and about their programme, itinerary etc.
- iv. Election Commission will arrange necessary briefing sessions for the observers and provide necessary briefing material to them.

- v. Election Commission will issue entry passes to the observers for having free access to the polling sites.
- vi. Ministry of Interior will keep all the concerned agencies in the Federation and in the Provinces informed regarding programme of International Observers, their stay movement etc, and provide security cover.

6. Four Members Preparatory Mission of the Commonwealth Secretariat visited Pakistan during the period from 28-07-2002 to 15-08-2002. Commonwealth (Four Member's) Advance Observers Group visited the Election Commission on 9th September, 2002, while its 32 Member's Observers Group visited the Election Commission Secretariat on Monday, the 30th September, 2002. The Hon'ble Chief Election Commissioner Chief Justice (R) Irshad Hasan Khan, welcomed the delegations and gave detailed briefing about the process of general elections, 2002. Each member of the delegation was given comprehensive briefing material. Election Commission prepared a power point documentary covering all the phases of election highlighting necessary data. This was viewed by the observers and copies thereof were also given to each & every Observer. After observing the poll the Leader of Commonwealth Observer Group in their news release said-

"As for the conduct of the elections on polling day, I consider that they have been well-organized and for the most part transparent. On that day, while our observers encountered a number of irregularities and disturbances, we received no major complaints from polling agents, and on the whole what we observed was orderly and peaceful."

7. Mr. John Cushnahan, MEP, Chief Observer of the European Union delegation accompanying five members of his delegation together with the EU Ambassador Mr. Kurt Juul held a meeting with the Hon'ble Chief Election Commissioner in the Election Commission's Secretariat, Islamabad on 7th August, 2002. He desired that the European Union intended to send 164 observers to Pakistan and asked the Election Commission to sign a

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the purpose of observation. The delegation was informed that Election Commission of Pakistan would welcome the International Observers but would not sign any MOU as it had never signed any such MOU in the past with any group/organization. However, it was made clear to them that on the polling day Army and Civil administration would assist the polling staff in order to ensure that no untoward incident takes place and that the observers would be free to witness electoral process as per past practice without any restrictions on their movement. For the purpose the Election Commission would issue polling stations entry passes to the observers. The Hon'ble Chief Election Commissioner also briefed the 22 EU long term election observers on Friday, the 6th September, 2002 at 1600 – 1630 hours and gave them comprehensive material. European Union Election Observation Mission in its Final Report observed:

“ The Election Commission of Pakistan took a number of positive steps to improve the electoral process. The issuing of directives regarding impartial media reporting during the elections, informing the returning officers not to accept nomination papers from sitting ministers and Nazims (heads of local authorities) as they might use state resources to further their re-election, and the allocation of election symbols was conducted in an open manner. Furthermore, the extension of the nomination period enhanced parties' abilities to field candidates for the forthcoming elections. For the very first time, the Election Commission also announced that copies of the results should be given to party agents in the polling stations immediately following the count, which improved the transparency and provided an opportunity to verify the counting process where party agents were present.”

8. The Asian Network for Free and Fair Elections (ANFREL) based in Bangkok, Thailand sent an Advanced Mission comprising eight members, who visited the Election Commission Secretariat on the 9th September, 2002 while the group of 34 members observers visited Election Commission of Pakistan Secretariat on 6th October, 2002. They were given comprehensive briefing and the briefing material by the Hon'ble Chief Election Commissioner. The ANFREL

expressed their satisfaction about the polling process. In their preliminary observers report the ANFREL Observers observed as under:

- i. There was a positive atmosphere at most polling stations across the country. Situation in and around polling stations was peaceful or sometimes even festive.
- ii. During voting hours, relations between supporters of different political parties and independent candidates were friendly.
- iii. ANFREL observers did not witness any efforts to intimidate voters in and around polling stations.
- iv. Observers were welcomed by the public, polling officers, security officers and party agents.
- v. The presence of security officers was visible in and around polling stations. Tensions were quickly subdued.
- vi. Voting process in general was conducted with sufficient transparency and efficiency.
- vii. ANFREL is pleased to observe that there was a positive atmosphere at most polling stations across the country on 10 October, 2002.

9. The International Center for Ethnic Studies (ICES) under the aegis of South Asia for Human Rights (SAHR) organized a SAARC observation Mission and sent an advance group of four members to Pakistan on 18th September, 2002. The group visited the Election Commission Secretariat on Friday, the 20th September, 2002 at 11.30 A.M. The Secretary, Election Commission of Pakistan briefed the delegation about the ongoing electoral process. The main group of observers arrived at Karachi few days before the poll and after having a meeting with the Provincial Election Commissioner, Sindh

were deployed to various districts in the country. The SAARC Observers made the following observations about the poll-

- i. "The group observed elections in four provinces and Islamabad covering 94 NA constituencies and visited a total of 671 polling stations. The Government of Pakistan under instructions from the President provided security by the army and police to all provincial observers teams. It was a measure not found on earlier occasions. Though it is a prerogative of the government. Our escorts did not influence our observations nor guide us to locations of their choice. They did facilitate our movements.
- ii. The polling staff undertook and completed a formidable task with diligence and due courtesy. The physical structure was adequate in most instances though not necessarily most comfortable for voter and staff alike."
- iii. We conclude by acknowledging courtesies and assistance extended by agencies and individuals from government and from civil society in facilitating our work and for the opportunity given for learning.

10. The report of South Asians for Human Rights Observers from Nepal is as under:

"We found that the voting process in general was going smoothly. Another positive aspect of the election was that the counting of votes was done on the spot. We did not notice any clashes during the voting day, but there was some rush."

11. Four Members' International Election Delegation of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) led by Mary Cummins, country Director, NDI, Islamabad visited Pakistan from September 3-9, 2002 and held a meeting with the Hon'ble Chief Election Commissioner, Chief Justice (R) Irshad Hasan Khan on Friday, the 6th September, 2002 at 11.00 A.M. about the ongoing electoral process. The delegation also held meetings with the Government, leaders of political parties and of the civil society organizations, and assessed the political environment and the framework of Pakistan's transition to democratic civilian rule in the

wake of October 10 elections. The delegation returned back to USA after a week long pre-poll assessment of Pakistan's political situation and expressed that the upcoming polls could provide a way to establish a peaceful transition to democratic civilian rule if the election process is deemed credible by the people of Pakistan. Concerted efforts are required by the Election Commission to convince the people that their participation in the election process is important to their future and the future of the nation. The delegation was encouraged to learn

“that the Election Commission has ordered that officials may not be transferred by government departments in the lead-up to the October 10 polls; this order is intended to block transfers aimed at putting partisan actors into positions that could affect electoral outcomes. The Election Commission has also required ministers to resign their office if they are standing for election. Effective action to prevent government officers, civil servants and election officials from abusing government authority for partisan political purposes must be enforced. The Election Commission also has issued directives on preventing misuse of state resources for electoral advantage and promulgated a code of conduct after consultation with political parties”.

12. In addition to the foreign observers various domestic organizations have also constituted their teams to observe the nation wide polling process. These included the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT), journalist from the Print and Electronic Media and also the International staff from the foreign mission based in Pakistan. The reports of all these observers were positive. They have commended the arrangements made by the Election Commission of Pakistan for holding the elections honestly, justly, fairly and in accordance with law. An extract from a report published by Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT), reads:

“ The PILDAT exit-poll survey sheds some light on the logistics surrounding the election and the balloting

process. More than 99% of the voters sampled in this exit-poll said they showed their National Identity Card and their thumb was marked with indelible ink to prevent the possibility of double voting. Only 15% of the voters said they were concerned that interference on polling day could hurt the prospects of victory for their favourite candidate. When asked if they felt pressured or compelled to vote in a particular way, a vast majority denied any pressure; only 6% responded in the affirmative. However this proportion was higher than the national average among voters in the NWFP (13%)."

CONCLUSION:

13. The International Community expressed its satisfaction at the efforts made by the Election Commission of Pakistan in holding General Election 2002 in a free, fair, impartial and transparent manner. The Election Commission too fully supported the idea of election observation by the domestic and International observers Group, for, their presence certainly helped to ensure that elections are conducted in a free, fair and transparent manner. The Election Commission would, therefore, encourage electoral observation during process of future elections in and outside the country. The Election Commission acknowledges the valuable suggestions made by the national as well as international observers and would certainly take them into consideration in improving the electoral system for future elections.

MEDIA COMMENTS

Media is the mirror that reflects and records events which ultimately become history. The Election Commission of Pakistan organized and conducted the General Elections, 2002 honestly, justly, fairly and in accordance with law. The process of election was smooth, disciplined and orderly and it was observed by the national and international media, national and foreign observers and election analysts. The journalists, observers and analysts from all over the world appreciated the elaborate arrangements made by the Election Commission for conducting the General Elections in a well organized and systematic manner.

2. For this purpose, a large number of foreign organizations and dignitaries namely United States National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), SAARC Delegation, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Commonwealth, INFERRAL and many others keenly observed the electoral process and submitted their reports highlighting various phases of General Elections. The Newspapers published editorials and articles and expressed the views that General Elections 2002 would herald an important era in the political history of Pakistan due to its transfer of power from military to civilian set up.

CODE OF CONDUCT:

3. The Code of Conduct adopted for General Elections, 1997 was issued by the Election Commission on 6th July to seek public opinion and comments upto August 5 for effective and meaningful consultation with the political parties and it was finalized accordingly. A 22 points Code of Conduct for candidates and political parties for General Elections, 2002 was issued on Wednesday, 21 August 2002, keeping in view different proposals received from various political parties.

4. The daily *Dawn*, Islamabad, made the following comments in its editorial of 23 August, 2002.

“The code of conduct is by and large a fair set of principles to keep the campaign within reasonable and decent limits.”

5. The daily *The News*, Rawalpindi in its editorial , dated 23 August 2002, appreciated the code of conduct in the following words -

“While the steps in the code are meant to ensure trouble-free and peaceful elections, the issue that concerns the future of the country is the amount spent by the political parties on canvassing....”

6- ضابطہ اخلاق کے بارے میں روزنامہ جنگ، راولپنڈی نے 23 اگست کو لکھا ہے کہ

”ایکشن کمیشن نے حال ہی میں جو ضابطہ اخلاق جاری کیا ہے۔ یہ ضابطہ اخلاق 1997ء کے انتخابات میں بھی جاری کیا گیا تھا۔ لیکن اس مرتبہ ایکشن کمیشن نے پانچ اگست تک سیاسی جماعتوں اور امیدواروں سے اس پر تجاویز مانگی ہیں جن کا واضح مطلب یہ ہے کہ ایکشن کمیشن موصولہ آراء اور تجاویز کی روشنی میں اس ضابطہ اخلاق کو مزید بہتر بنائے گا اور یہ امید بھی ہے کہ کسی نکات پر اعتراضات کی صورت میں اسے مجوزہ ضابطہ اخلاق سے خارج کر دیا جائے گا جو ایک خوش آئند بات ہے یہ ایک مسلمہ امر ہے کہ ایکشن کمیشن ضابطہ اخلاق کے اعلان کے بعد اپنی ذمہ داریاں پوری کر چکا ہے۔“

FAIR POLLS:

7. The daily “Pakistan Observer”, Islamabad , dated 11th October, 2002 stated that:

“The majority of the candidates of different political parties contesting the election to National and Provincial assemblies on Thursday widely hailed the high degree of fairness, transparency and impartiality observed in the general elections held today. “

8- پرامن ماحول

روزنامہ پاکستان نے 17 اکتوبر 2002 کو اپنے ادارہ میں لکھا ہے کہ

”ایکشن کمیشن نے انتخابات پر اثر انداز ہونے والے حکومتی افراد اور ضلعی ناظمین کو شوکاژ نوٹس جاری کئے۔ شفاف انتخابات کا عمل دیکھنے کیلئے دنیا بھر سے میڈیا ٹیموں کو مدعو کیا گیا ہے، بصرین بھی پاکستان پہنچ چکے ہیں۔ ایکشن کمیشن نے شفاف انتخابات کیلئے جو انتظامات کئے ہیں وہ قابل تحسین ہیں تاہم جو پولنگ سٹیشن حساس قرار دیئے گئے ہیں ان پر خصوصی توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے اس بار ایکشن مہم کے دوران جھگڑے فساد نہیں ہوئے۔ فضا مجموعی طور پر پرامن رہی۔ اگر یہی فضا ایکشن کے روز بھی برقرار رہی تو یہ حکومت کی ایک بڑی کامیابی ہوگی۔“

9- آزادانہ، منصفانہ اور غیر جانبدارانہ الیکشن

12 اکتوبر 2002 کو روزنامہ جنگ راولپنڈی نے اپنے ادارہ میں الیکشن کے بارے میں اس طرح لکھا ہے۔

”ملک میں آٹھویں عام انتخابات اللہ کا شکر ہے کہ امن وامان کے ساتھ تکمیل کو پہنچے۔ چند چھوٹے موٹے انتخابی جھگڑوں کے سوا پورے ملک میں تشدد کا کوئی غیر معمولی واقعہ پیش نہیں آیا۔ پولنگ سے قبل حکومت کی مداخلت اور دھاندلی کے جو اندیشے بعض سیاسی جماعتوں کی طرف سے ظاہر کئے گئے تھے وہ بھی درست ثابت نہیں ہوئے۔ مہینہ طور پر سرکاری حمایت یافتہ امیدواروں کو کامیاب کرانے کیلئے ایکشن کے دن حکومتی مشینری کے استعمال کی شکایات کہیں سے بھی سامنے نہیں آئیں۔ رائے دہی کا تناسب بھی ان اندازوں سے بہر صورت کافی بہتر رہا جو گزشتہ صدارتی ریفرنڈم میں عوام کی عدم دلچسپی کے مظاہرے کی بنیاد پر قائم کئے گئے تھے۔ اس طرح فی الحقیقت جزل پرویز مشرف کی حکومت اور ایکشن کمیشن نے عوام سے کئے گئے شفاف، آزادانہ، منصفانہ اور غیر جانبدارانہ الیکشن کرانے کا جو وعدہ کیا تھا، سپریم کورٹ کی طرف سے دی گئی تین سال مدت کی پابندی کرتے ہوئے اسے بخوبی پورا کر دیا ہے۔ اس وعدے کی یوں بحسن و خوبی تکمیل پر حکومت اور ایکشن کمیشن دونوں تمام اہل وطن کی طرف سے مبارکباد کے حق دار ہیں۔“

FOREIGN OBSERVERS VIEWS:

COMMONWEALTH DELEGATION:

10. The daily *The Nation*, Islamabad, dated 12 October 2002 has stated that:

“The Chairman of Commonwealth Observer group, Tan Sri Musa Hitam, Friday, declared the conduct of elections on polling day as transparent and well organized. He said that we have deployed fourteen teams throughout all the four provinces, and have been traveling extensively

covering both urban and rural areas. He added that, we have received no major complaints from polling agents, and on the whole what we observed was orderly and peaceful."

JAPANESE TEAM:

11. The daily *Dawn*, on 12 October, 2002 reported that the Japanese team said -

"As far it was able to see the polling and counting process on the Election Day, despite some isolated cases of irregularities, General Elections seem to have been conducted smoothly and transparently."

SAARC TEAM.

12. The daily *Dawn*, reported on 12 October, 2002 about the Press Conference of SAARC Team as:

"A 13-member SAARC Election Observer Mission, currently visiting Pakistan to monitor and observe the general elations, has termed the voting procedure transparent but tedious. "

They appreciated the counting process without any confusion and in the presence of polling agents.

EUROPEAN UNION OBSERVERS TEAM.

13. The daily *Pakistan Observer*, in its report on 12 October, stated about European Union Observers team as:

"Chief Observer of the European Union's Election Observers Mission has expressed his satisfaction over the polling process. He said that polling was held fairly and in an acceptable manner and has received no report of rigging or mismanagement from any part of the country."

All the members of the mission expressed complete satisfaction over the peaceful conduct of elections.

14- الیکشن 2002 کی نمایاں خصوصیات

روزنامہ جنگ راولپنڈی نے 11 اکتوبر 2002 کو الیکشن 2002 کے بارے میں لکھا ہے

لاہور (اے پی پی) اگرچہ 2002 کے عام انتخابات کے دوران وضع کردہ طریق کار تقریباً 1997 کے عام انتخابات جیسا ہی ہے مگر پھر بھی اس میں چند ایک تبدیلیاں کی گئی ہیں۔ قومی و صوبائی اسمبلی کے الیکشن ایک ہی دن ایک ہی وقت میں ایک ہی پولنگ سٹیشن پر ہوئے۔ پولنگ عملہ کی طرف سے شناختی کارڈ کو شیخ نہیں کیا گیا، ووٹر کی کم سے کم عمر 18 سال مقرر کی گئی، انتخابی عمل کیپیوٹرائزڈ ہوگا اور صرف ایک کاپی مارک کی گئی، ووٹوں کی گنتی کی سٹیشنٹ کی کاربن کاپیاں تمام پولنگ ایجنٹوں کو فراہم کی گئیں، سٹیشنری، غیر استعمال شدہ فارم اور بیکنوں کی واپسی کیلئے نیلے رنگ کے بیگ فراہم کئے گئے۔

WOMEN PARTICIPATION AND INTERESTS.

15. The daily The News, dated 11 October, 2002 reported about the participation of women as:

“Dressed in burqas, Pakistani women in the deeply conservative tribal areas defied a centuries-old taboo to cast their votes for the first time in their lives in Thursday’s general elections.”

Contrary to many previous traditions, the participation of womenfolk and their interest in polling was worth seeing.

MASSIVE TURNOUT:

16. The daily The News, dated 11 October, 2002 reported about the turnout:

“That the massive participation of the voters in the elections is a manifestation of public’s massive support to the electoral and structural reforms introduced by the government and it would transfer power to the political party gaining majority in the elections.”

HISTORICAL ELECTION.

17. The daily "Pakistan Observer", Islamabad, dated 11 October 2002 declared the General Elections 2002 as historic and stated that:

"Pakistan has the history of holding many elections but the elections 2002 can be termed as a unique and different in many ways...."

18- فول پروف انتخابات

روزنامہ نوائے وقت نے اپنی ایک خصوصی رپورٹ میں کہ

انتخابات 2002 کے حوالے سے ایک خاص بات یہ دیکھنے میں آئی تھی کہ مشرف حکومت نے اور الیکشن کمیشن نے انتخابات 2002 کی نگرانی کیلئے غیر ملکی مبصرین کا خوش دلی سے خیر مقدم کیا۔ انہیں پاکستان میں گھومنے پھرنے کی مکمل آزادی دیے رکھی اور الیکشن کے دن پولنگ کی نگرانی کیلئے بھی انہیں مختلف مقامات پر بحفاظت پہنچانے کیلئے خصوصی اقدامات کئے گئے تھے۔ کم و بیش تمام ملکی اور غیر ملکی مبصرین نے اپنی انتخابی رپورٹوں میں لکھا ہے کہ کسی بھی جماعت کی طرف سے پولنگ کے روز کوئی بڑی شکایت نہیں ملی ہے، انتخابات پر امن ماحول میں ہوئے اور بعد ازاں پر امن ماحول میں گنتی مکمل ہوئی، حتیٰ کہ یورپین یونین کے مبصر اعلیٰ جان کشناہن نے بھی پولنگ کی نگرانی کے بعد اپنے ابتدائی بیان میں کہا تھا کہ انتخابات پر امن ماحول میں ہوئے ہیں اور کسی بھی جگہ سے کسی بھی بڑی شکایت کی اطلاع نہیں ملی ہے۔ عالمی میڈیا نے بھی پولنگ کے دن کی کارروائی کو اطمینان بخش قرار دیا ہے۔ کہنے کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ جہاں تک پولنگ کے روز، ووٹ ڈالنے اور ووٹوں کی گنتی کے عمل کا تعلق ہے، اس بارے میں ابھی تک کوئی بڑی شکایت سامنے نہیں آئی ہے، اور نہ ابھی تک اس حوالے سے کسی بھی ہارنے والے امیدوار نے باقاعدہ طور پر الیکشن کمیشن سے رجوع کیا ہے۔ انتخابات 2002 کے پس منظر میں یورپین یونین کے مبصر اعلیٰ جان کشناہن کے جن ریمارکس کی گونج ابھی تک سنائی دے رہی ہے، اس میں بھی واضح طور پر یہ اعتراف موجود ہے کہ پولنگ کے روز رنگ کی کوئی قابل ذکر مثال نہیں ملتی ہے۔ یورپین یونین کے مبصر اعلیٰ کو اعتراض یہ ہے کہ انتخابات سے پہلے حکومت، سیاسی جماعتوں کے حوالے سے اپنی غیر جانبداری قائم نہیں رکھ سکی ہے۔ ظاہر ہے، یہ ایک ایسا اعتراض ہے، جو بحث طلب ہے۔ یہ کہنا البتہ مشکل ہے کہ الیکشن کمیشن پر بھی یہ اعتراض وارد ہوتا ہے یا نہیں۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ الیکشن کمیشن آف پاکستان نے ممکنہ حد تک الیکشن کو صاف اور شفاف بنانے کیلئے اقدامات کئے تھے۔

ELECTIONS TO THE SENATE

The cardinal principle of a Federal System of Government is that its Federating Units have equal representation and say in the Parliament. In a heterogeneous society, like ours, which has ethnic, linguistic and social divides, it becomes more imperative to devise a system of representation, which has potential to satisfy the demands of diverse groups of the Society. The authors of 1973 Constitution, therefore, considered it prudent and wiser to create Upper House of the Parliament, where Federating Units i.e. Provinces have equal representation irrespective of their population or size.

BRIEF HISTORY:

2. According to Article 59 (1) of 1973 Constitution, the Senate initially consisted of 63 Members of whom fourteen were to be elected by Members of each Provincial Assemblies; five by Members of National Assembly from Federally Administered Tribal Areas and two by National Assembly Members from Federal Capital. However, for transitional period, the first Senate consisted of 45 Members of whom ten were elected by Members of each Provincial Assembly; three by National Assembly Members from FATAs and two by National Assembly Members from Federal Capital. Accordingly, first Election to the Senate of Pakistan under the 1973 Constitution was held in 1973. 23 Members of the Senate retired on August 5, 1975. Therefore, election was held in July, 1975 to fill in their seats. After revival of the Constitution, elections to the Senate were held in March, 1985 when number of Members was raised to 87; Fourteen from each Province, eight from FATAs and three from the Federal Capital. Five seats from each Province were reserved for ulema, technocrats and other professionals. The Senators elected in 1985 were divided into two groups after drawing of lots in accordance with law. The first group consisted of 41 members and second group consisted of 46 members. The three years terms of the first group expired on 20th March, 1988. Therefore, election to fill these seats was held on March 3, 1988. The term of second group expired on 20th March, 1991 and election to fill seats vacated by them was held in March, 1991. The six

years term of 41 Senators elected in March, 1988 expired on 20th March, 1994. The election to fill the vacancies caused by them was held on 2nd March, 1994. The term of 46 Senators elected in March 1991 ended in March, 1997 and election to fill seats vacated by them was held on March 12, 1997. Thereafter, in pursuance of Supreme Court's Judgement for restoration of democracy in the country, election to the Senate was held on February, 24 and 27, 2003.

LEGAL FRAME WORK:

3. Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan empowers Chief Election Commissioner to conduct elections and bye-elections to the Senate of Pakistan. However, the purpose of constitution of Election Commission under Article 5 of the Election Commission Order, 2000 (Chief Executive's Order No.1 of 2002), *inter-alia*, is holding elections to the Senate. The provisions of the following laws regulate the conduct of elections to the Senate:

- ❖ The Senate (Election) Act, 1975.
- ❖ The Senate (Election of Members from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas) Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.40 of 2002).
- ❖ The Senate (Election) Act, 1975 as made applicable to the FATA *vide* Notification SRO No.746 (I)/75, dated 7-7-1975.
- ❖ The Senate (Election of Members from the Federal Capital) Order, 1988 (P.O. No.3 of 1988).
- ❖ The Election Commission Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.1 of 2002)
- ❖ The Conduct of General Election Order, 2002 (Chief Executive's Order No.7 of 2002).
- ❖ The Senate (Election) Rules, 1975.

- ❖ The Senate (Election) Rules, 1975, as made applicable to the FATA vide Notification No.747 (I)/75, dated 7-7-1975.

COMPOSITION OF THE SENATE:

4. Article 8B was inserted in the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 on 31-7-2002 raising the number of Members of the Senate from 87 to 100. **For the first time, in the history of Pakistan seats were reserved in the Senate for women.** The following table will show the previous and present composition of the Senate of Pakistan:

Province/ Area	General Seats		Ulema, Technocr ats and other professio nals	Technocr ats and Ulema	Seats reserved for women		Total Seats	
	Previo us	Pres ent			Previo us	Pres ent	Previ ous	Pres ent
			Previous	Present				
Punjab	14	14	05	04	0	04	19	22
Sind	14	14	05	04	0	04	19	22
N-W.F.P.	14	14	05	04	0	04	19	22
Baluchistan	14	14	05	04	0	04	19	22
Federal Capital	03	02	0	01	0	01	03	04
FATA	08	08	0	0	0	0	08	08
Total:	67	66	20	17	0	17	87	100

ELECTORAL COLLEGE:

5. Election to the Senate from each Province and the Federal Capital is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. For Federally Administered Tribal Areas each voter has as many votes as the number of seats to be filled. The electoral college for election of Members of the Senate is as under:

- (1) The members of the Provincial Assembly concerned elect members of the Senate from that Province.
- (2) The members of the National Assembly elect members of the Senate from the Federal Capital.

- (3) The members of the National Assembly from the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATAs) elect members of the Senate from FATAs.

PROGRAMME OF ELECTIONS:

6. The President of Pakistan in his Order, dated the 10th July, 2002, declared that General Elections to the National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies and Senate of Pakistan shall be held on October 10, 2002. At that time, decision regarding mode of election to the Senate had not been taken by the Government. On 31st July, 2002, Article 8B was added in the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002, which, *inter-alia*, provided that election to the Senate shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. This necessitated that election to the Senate may be held after General Elections for National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies, whose Members constituted the electoral college for the Senate. Therefore, through another executive Order of the President, dated the 19th August, 2002, the date for Senate Elections was fixed as November 12, 2002. On November 20, 2002, the President by an order gave new date for Senate Elections i.e. 23-12-2002. The Electoral College for the Senate was completed on 12-12-2002 after the elected members to the Provincial Assembly of Sindh took oath of their office. Thereafter, for making necessary arrangements for holding the elections by the aforementioned date very little time was left.

7. The Chief Election Commissioner notified schedule for election to the Senate on 1st January, 2003, wherein nomination papers were to be filed from 8-1-03 to 11-1-2003 and the polling was fixed for election from the Provinces on 4-2-2003 and for election from the Federal Capital and FATAs on 8-2-2003. Later in view of demand raised by several political parties for postponement of Senate Election and in order to facilitate performance of Hajj by the prospective candidates and the voters i.e. elected members of the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies, the programme and dates of poll were revised through a Notification

issued by the Chief Election Commissioner on 7th January, 2003.
The revised programme was as follows:

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| (a) | Dates for filing of nomination papers by the candidates with the Returning Officer | 08-01-2003 to 15-01-2003
(During office hours on all working days) |
| (b) | Scrutiny of nomination papers | 16-01-2003 to 18-01-2003
(During office hours) |
| (c) | Filing of appeals against nominations with the Secretary Election Commission upto | 20-01-2003
(During office hours) |
| (d) | Disposal of appeals by the Chief Election Commissioner by | 23-01-2003 |
| (e) | Last date for withdrawal of candidature | 24-01-2003
(During office hours) |
| (f) | Publication of list of contesting candidates | 25-01-2003 |
| (g) | Polling day | 24-02-2003 (For Provinces)
27-02-2003 (For Federal Capital and FATAs)
(Between 0900 and 1600 hours) |

APPOINTMENT OF RETURNING OFFICERS AND POLLING OFFICERS:

8. In pursuance of Sections 5 and 7 of the Senate (Elections) Act, 1975, the Chief Election Commissioner appointed the following as Returning Officers and Polling Officers for the conduct of election to the Senate:

Name of Province/Area	Returning Officer	Polling Officers
Federal Capital	Joint Secretary (Elections)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deputy Secretary (Budget) ECP Secretariat, Islamabad 2. Deputy Secretary (Elections), ECP Secretariat, Islamabad 3. Deputy Secretary (Admn.), ECP Secretariat, Islamabad 4. Section Officer(Cord.), ECP Secretariat, Islamabad 5. Research Officer, ECP Secretariat, Islamabad
Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATAs)	Joint Secretary (Local Government Elections)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deputy Secretary (LGE), ECP Secretariat, Islamabad 2. Section Officer (Law), ECP Secretariat, Islamabad
Punjab	Provincial Election Commissioner, Punjab	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Join Provincial Election Commissioner, Punjab 2. Deputy Election Commissioner, Multan 3. Deputy Election Commissioner (Elections);

		<p>Punjab</p> <p>4. Assistant Election Commissioner (Elections), Punjab</p>
Sindh	Provincial Election Commissioner, Sindh	<p>1. Joint Provincial Election Commissioner, Sindh</p> <p>2. Deputy Election Commissioner, Karachi</p> <p>3. Assistant Election Commissioner, Karachi(South)</p> <p>4. Assistant Election Commissioner (Elections), Sindh</p>
N-W.F.P.	Provincial Election Commissioner, NWFP	<p>1. Joint Provincial Election Commissioner, W.F.P. N-</p> <p>2. Deputy Election Commissioner, (Headquarters)</p> <p>3. Assistant Election Commissioner (Elections), N-W.F.P.</p> <p>4. Assistant Election Commissioner (Admn.), N-W.F.P.</p>

Balochistan	Provincial Election Commissioner, Balochistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Joint Provincial Election Commissioner, Balochistan 2. Deputy Election Commissioner, Zhob Division 3. Assistant Election Commissioner (Elections), Balochistan 4. Assistant Election Commissioner (Headquarters), Balochistan.

FILING OF NOMINATION PAPERS:

9. The Returning Officers received nomination papers from 8-1-2003 to 15-1-2003. In all 253 candidates filed their nomination papers for 100 seats of the Senate. The nomination papers had distinct colours. The nomination form for election to the General Seat was white, for election to the seats reserved for women was pink and for seats reserved for Technocrats/Ulema the colour of the nomination paper was green.

10. A voter from a Province (Member, Provincial Assembly) was entitled to propose or second the name of any person qualified for election to the Senate from that Province. A member of the National Assembly could propose or second the nomination of a candidate for election to the Senate from the Federal Capital. A member of the National Assembly from FATAs could propose or second the name of a candidate for election to the Senate from those areas. A person could be nominated by more than one nomination paper. Every nomination paper had to be accompanied by a certified copy of the relevant extract from the electoral roll in which the name of the person nominated had been enrolled.

ELECTION COMMISSION'S DIRECTIVE:

11. In order to streamline the process of filing of nomination papers and to guard against illegal practices, the following Directive was issued by the Chief Election Commissioner on January 17, 2003:

- “(1) In order to fulfill the requirements of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Senate (Election) Act, 1975, the candidates filing nomination papers for election to the Senate with the Returning Officers shall attach with their nomination papers party ticket/certificate issued by head of concerned political party showing party affiliation at the time of filing nomination papers, otherwise their nomination papers shall not be entertained by the Returning Officer except for those who do not belong to any political party, i.e., independent candidates.
- (2) The candidates, who have already filed their nomination papers for election to the Senate with the Returning Officers, are directed to produce party ticket/certificate at the time of scrutiny of their nomination papers failing which their nomination shall not be accepted by the Returning Officer except for those who do not belong to any political party, i.e., independent candidates.
- (3) If at any stage, it is established that a proposer and a seconder or both, of a candidate have accepted illegal gratification for proposing or seconding the nomination paper of a candidate, as the case may be, the candidate whose nomination paper is so proposed or seconded shall stand disqualified for election to the Senate. Such proposer or seconder shall also be proceeded against in accordance with law.”

SCRUTINY OF NOMINATION PAPERS:

12. The Returning Officers carried out scrutiny of nomination papers from 13th January, 2003 to 15th January, 2003. The Election Commission's Directive No.5 of 2003 required the proposers and seconder to be present before the Returning Officer at the time of

scrutiny. It was further ordered that if a proposer or a seconder, as the case may be, is not present at the time of scrutiny of nomination papers, the same shall be rejected summarily by the Returning Officer.

13. As a result of scrutiny carried out by the Returning Officer for Senate Elections the following position emerged:

GENERAL SEATS

Area/Province	Filed	Rejected	Accepted
Federal Capital	8	2	6
Punjab	31	5	26
Sindh	31	8	23
NWFP	28	-	28
Balochistan	26	7	19
FATAs	34	1	33
Total:	158	23	135

(WOMEN SEATS)

Area/Province	Filed	Rejected	Accepted
Federal Capital	3	1	2
Punjab	6	1	5
Sindh	14	1	13
NWFP	11	-	11
Balochistan	10	5	5
Total:	44	8	36

(ULEMA/TECHNOCRATS SEATS)

Area/Province	Filed	Rejected	Accepted
Federal Capital	5	2	3
Punjab	7	2	5
Sindh	11	2	9
NWFP	14	4	10
Balochistan	14	7	7
Total:	51	17	34

ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT:

14. Article 8AA was inserted in the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002 on 29th October, 2002, which reads as under:

“8AA. Disqualification from being a member of the Senate.- Notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, the Senate (Elections) Act, 1975 (LI of 1975), the Representation of the Peoples’ Act, 1976 (LXXXV of 1976), or any other law for the time being in force, a person shall be disqualified from being elected or chosen as, and from being a member of the Senate if, having been a candidate for election to the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly at the elections held under this Order, he has not been elected to such Assembly.”

Some of the affectees of the above-mentioned provisions of law filed Constitution Petitions in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. A Full Bench of the Supreme Court headed by the Chief Justice, through an order, dated the 9th January, 2003, in Constitution Petitions filed by Mr., Javed Jabbar and Mr. Muhammad Ayub Khan Khattak, held that—

“In case the petitioners in both these petitions choose to file nomination papers to contest the Senate Elections and are not found disqualified on any ground other than that provided in Article 8AA of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002, their nomination papers shall not be rejected in view of the provisions of Article 8AA of the Conduct of General Elections Order, 2002. However, the acceptance of nomination paper shall be provisional and subject to the final decisions of these petitions.”

The Court later extended this facility to some other Petitioners and the candidates affected by Article 8AA were allowed to contest elections to the Senate, if they were otherwise qualified to do so.

APPEALS AGAINST ORDERS OF RETURNING OFFICERS:

15. The Chief Election Commissioner through an Order dated the 29th January, 2003 laid down the procedure for filing appeals against the decisions of the Returning Officers for elections to the Senate. The learned Members Election Commission were authorized to hear and decide appeals relating to the Senate Elections as per detail given below:

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------------|
| (1) | Mr. Justice Muhammad Ashraf Leghari,
Judge, High Court of Sindh | Sindh Province |
| (2) | Mr. Justice Nasim Sikandar,
Judge, Lahore High Court | Punjab Province |
| (3) | Mr. Justice Ahmad Khan Lashari,
Judge, High Court of Balochistan | Balochistan
Province |
| (4) | Mr. Justice Qazi Ehsanullah Qureshi,
Judge, Peshawar High Court | N-W.F. Province &
FATAs |

The Chief Election Commissioner himself heard and decided appeals from the Federal Capital.

LIST OF VOTERS:

16. Section 9 of the Senate (Election) Act, 1975, provides that the Chief Election Commissioner shall provide the Returning Officer with a list of voters of the Province. Pursuant to this provision, authentic lists of voters were supplied to the Returning Officers for election to the Senate from the Provinces, the Federal Capital and the FATAs for verification of the names of the proposers and seconders on the nomination papers and also for use at the polling stations.

IDENTITY CARDS:

17. Rule 15 of the Senate (Election) Rules, 1975, provides that each voter shall carry with him an identity card issued to him by the Secretary of the concerned Assembly and shall if so required, show the same to the Returning Officer before a ballot paper is issued to him. The Secretaries of the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies were accordingly requested to ensure that each

member of the Assembly was issued an identity card for identification on the polling day.

BALLOT PAPER:

18. As in the past election, the ballot paper for election to the seats for Provinces and the Federal Capital was in the form of a booklet; title page indicating "Election to the Senate, 2003" (in Urdu), followed by a detachable page for recording particulars of the voter and then by instructions with regard to the manner of marking the ballot paper by the voters. The ballot paper for the general seats was in white colour, paper for seats reserved for Ulema/Technocrats was green and for seats reserved for women, the colour of ballot paper was pink. Each ballot paper contained the names of the contesting candidates and a box for recording preference against each name. The names in each part of the ballot paper appeared in Urdu alphabetical order,

19. The ballot paper for election to the Senate from FATAs was, however, different. This ballot paper contained the names and symbols of the contesting candidates and a voter was required to put a mark on the ballot paper against the names and symbols of as many candidates as there were seats to be filled.

CONTESTING CANDIDATES:

20. After last date for withdrawal, 186 candidates remained in the field to contest for 92 seats of different categories. Four candidates from the seats reserved for women and four candidates for the seats reserved for Ulema/Technocrats, both from Punjab Province, returned un-opposed. The number of contesting candidates is given below:

Province/Area	General	Women	Ulema/Technocrats	Total
Federal Capital	5	3	2	10
Punjab	25	-	-	25
Sindh	22	8	10	40
NWFP	23	8	7	38
Balochistan	22	7	11	40
FATAs	33	-	-	33
Total:	130	26	30	186

ELECTION PETITIONS:

28. In terms of section 31 of the Senate (Election) Act, 1975 no election can be called in question except by an election petition under section 34 of the Act. The Chief Election Commissioner constituted four Election Tribunals, one for each Province, to hear and dispose of election petitions. The following Judges of the respective High Court were notified for the trial and disposal of election petitions:

1. Mr. Justice Rustam Ali Malik,
Judge, Lahore High Court, Lahore.
2. Mr. Justice Tariq Pervaiz,
Judge, Peshawar High Court, Peshawar.
3. Mr. Justice Fazal-ur-Rehman,
Judge, High Court of Baluchistan, Quetta.
4. Mr. Justice Amir Hani Muslim,
Judge, High Court of Sindh, Karachi.

No candidate filed any election petition regarding elections to the Senate.

CONDUCT OF GENERAL ELECTIONS 2002
IN PAKISTAN

A BRIEF SURVEY
BY

CHIEF JUSTICE (R) IRSHAD HASAN KHAN
CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 envisages a federal form of Government. Pakistan has a population of 142 million, out of which more than 72 million citizens are registered as voters. It has an area of over seven hundred ninety six thousand square kilometres (796,096). It is the 7th largest country in the world. The territories of Pakistan comprise—

- (a) the Provinces of Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier, the Punjab and Sindh;
- (b) the Islamabad Capital Territory, known as Federal Capital;
- (c) the Federally Administered Tribal Areas; and such States and territories as are or may be included in Pakistan, whether by accession or otherwise.

THE PRESIDENT:

2. The President is the Head of the State and represents the unity of the Republic.

THE PARLIAMENT:

3. The Federal legislature is called the Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora), which is bicameral. The Parliament consists of the President and two Houses known as the National Assembly and the Senate. Each Province has its own Provincial Assembly.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:

4. The National Assembly, the lower House of the Parliament, consists of 342 members. It has three categories of seats: (1) 272 general seats (2) 60-women seats and (3) 10-non-Muslim seats. General seats are directly elected by simple majority on the basis of single member constituency. The women seats are indirectly filled on the basis of proportional representation system based on the number of general seats won by each political party from the Province concerned in the National Assembly. The non-Muslim seats are indirectly filled under the same proportional representation system as used for the women seats, except that the entire country constitutes a constituency. Both women and non-Muslim candidates are chosen from closed lists filed by the respective political parties.

Composition of National Assembly

Category of Seats	1997 Election	2002 Elections
General Seats	207	272
Women Seats	0	60
Non-Muslim Seats	10	10
Total Seats	217	342

Break-up of National Assembly Seats for each Province and other Administrative Areas

Provinces/Administrative Areas	2002 Elections			Total
	General	Women	Non-Muslim	
Punjab	148	35	-	183
Sindh	61	14	-	75
Balochistan	14	3	10	17
NWFP	35	8	-	43
FATA	12	-	-	12
Islamabad Federal Capital	2	-	-	2
Total Seats:	272	60	10	342

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES:

5. Provincial Assemblies like National Assembly consist of (1) general seats; (2) women seats and (3) non-Muslim seats. Members for the general seats are elected by simple majority on

the basis of single member constituency. The reserved seats are allocated to the political parties on the basis of number of general seats obtained by each political party in the Provincial Assembly. The candidates for the reserved seats are chosen on proportional representation basis from the closed lists filed by the political parties to the Election Commission.

Composition of Provincial Assemblies

Provinces	2002 Elections			
	General	Women	Non-Muslim	Total
Punjab	297	66	8	371
Sindh	130	29	9	168
Balochistan	51	11	3	65
NWFP	99	22	3	124
Grand Total	577	128	23	728

SENATE:

6. Senate, the Upper House of the Parliament, consists of 100 members, who are elected for six years and half of the members retire after every three years. The question as to which Members of the Senate shall retire on the expiry of first three years is decided by drawing of lots. All members of the Senate, except FATAs seats, are elected indirectly through the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. Members of each Provincial Assembly form the electoral-college and elect the Senators representing their respective province in the Senate. The members of the Senate from FATAs are elected by the members of National Assembly from FATAs in the same manner as the members of Senate are elected from Province. However a voter who is a member of National Assembly from FATAs has as many votes as the number of seats to be filled. For election of members to the Senate from Federal Capital, all Members of National Assembly form the electoral college.

Previous and Present Composition of the Senate

Provinces & Administrative Areas	1997 Elections			2002 Elections		
	General	Women	Technocrat	General	Women	Technocrats/ Ulema
Punjab	14	0	5	14	4	4
Sindh	14	0	5	14	4	4
Balochistan	14	0	5	14	4	4
NWFP	14	0	5	14	4	4
FATA	8	0	0	8	0	0
Islamabad Federal Capital	3	0	0	2	1	1
Total Seats	87			100		

ELECTION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN:

7. The Election Commission of Pakistan comprises the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC), who is appointed by the President and four members, who are also appointed by the President, one from each of the four High Courts in the Provinces, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court and the Chief Election Commissioner.

INDEPENDENCE OF ELECTION COMMISSION:

8. Election Commission of Pakistan is an independent constitutional body. All executive authorities in the Federation and in the Provinces are mandated to assist the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commission in the discharge of his or their functions. Article 6 of the Election Commission Order, 2002 empowers the Election Commission to issue such directions or orders as may be necessary for the performance of its functions and duties, including an order doing complete justice in any matter pending before it. Such directions or orders are enforceable throughout Pakistan and are executable as if the same have been issued by the High Court.

9. Under Article 218(3) of the Constitution, it is the duty of the Election Commission, constituted in relation to an election, to organize and conduct elections and to take such arrangements as are necessary to ensure that election is conducted honestly, justly,

fairly and in accordance with law, and that corrupt practices are guarded against.

FINANCIAL AUTONOMY:

10. The Election Commission of Pakistan is financially autonomous. The Chief Election Commissioner enjoys—

- Full powers to re-appropriate funds from one head of account to another head of account within the allocated budget of the Election Commission of Pakistan;
- Full powers to sanction expenditure on any item from within the allocated budget of the Election Commission;
- Full powers to change nomenclature and upgrade/downgrade any post provided expenditure is met from within the overall allocated budget of the Election Commission.

ORGANIZATIONAL SET UP:

11. The Election Commission of Pakistan has its central secretariat at Islamabad, which is administratively headed by the Secretary, who is assisted by four Joint Secretaries, five Deputy Secretaries and host of Section Officers. The Provincial Election Commissioners (PECs) are in-charge of the Election Commission offices in all the four Provinces. They, in their respective Provinces, have the services of Joint Provincial Election Commissioners, Deputy Election Commissioners, Assistant Election Commissioners and Election Officers at their disposal at divisional and district level.

INDUCTION OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN ELECTORAL PROCESS:

12. The District Returning Officers, Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers are drawn from the subordinate judiciary i.e. District & Sessions Judges are appointed as District Returning Officers and Additional District & Sessions Judges, Senior Civil Judges/Civil Judges are appointed as Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers. However, in case of

FATAs, where judicial officers are not available, the executive officers are appointed as Returning Officers.

13. Normally, under the law, one Returning Officer is appointed for a constituency. Where no other judicial officer is available or where the boundaries of a National Assembly constituency are coextensive with the boundaries of one or two Provincial Assembly constituencies, one Returning Officer may be assigned more than one constituency.

DUTIES & FUNCTIONS OF DISTRICT RETURNING OFFICER:

14. A District Returning Officer is appointed by the Election Commission to coordinate and supervise the election work of the constituencies falling in a district and to maintain liaison between the Returning Officers (ROs) in his district and the Election Commission. He performs the following functions under the superintendence, direction and control of the Election Commission:

- a. To maintain liaison with the Returning Officers and the Election Commission.
- b. To coordinate and supervise the work of Returning Officers in the district.
- c. To approve and notify the final list of Polling Stations prepared by the Returning Officers.
- d. To approve the appointment of Presiding Officers (POs), Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs) and Polling Officers, proposed by the Returning Officers.
- e. To arrange proper and timely training of polling personnel.
- f. To arrange bulk-breaking and distribution of election material, ballot boxes and ballot papers etc, to the Presiding Officers through the Returning Officers.

- g. To arrange prompt dispatch of list of contesting candidates, duly checked, to the Provincial Election Commissioner concerned for printing of ballot papers.
- h. To collect election result from the Returning Officers for onward communication to the Election Commission.
- i. To investigate complaints of electoral irregularities and malpractices referred to him by the Election Commission or directly received by him.
- j. To perform such other functions and duties as the Commission may assign to them.

DUTIES & FUNCTIONS OF RETURNING OFFICER.

15. A Returning Officer is appointed for each constituency. The successful conduct of polls is primarily the responsibility of Returning Officer. The main functions to be performed by him under the law are summed up below:

- a. To receive nomination papers from the candidates within the period specified by the Election Commission in its notification.
- b. To scrutinize the nomination papers in accordance with the provisions of law and the rules on the dates appointed for this purpose by the Commission.
- c. To prepare list of polling stations for his constituency and to verify suitability of public buildings selected to house polling stations.
- d. Enlistment of polling personnel to man polling stations.
- e. Proper training of polling staff.
- f. Supply of election material and equipment to the Polling Officers for use at polling stations.
- g. Allocation of symbols to contesting candidates.

- h. To draw list of contesting candidates, with symbols, for printing of ballot papers.
- i. Collection of results of the count from polling stations of his constituency and communication of result to the DRO.
- j. Consolidation of result received from the Presiding Officers and submission of the consolidated statements of results of the count and the return of election of a constituency to the Election Commission and the Provincial Election Commissioner concerned.
- k. Refund/forfeiture of security deposits.

DUTIES OF ASSISTANT RETURNING OFFICER:

16. An Assistant Returning Officer is generally required to assist the Returning Officer in the performance of his functions. He is also to perform such specific administrative duties as are assigned to him by the Returning Officer. An Assistant Returning Officer is, in no case, authorized to assume any of the legal functions of the Returning Officer on his own accord.

PRESIDING OFFICERS:

17. The services of the employees of educational institutions and other government departments were requisitioned to act as Presiding Officers, Assistant Presiding Officers and Polling Officers at 65,000 polling stations during the last General Elections, 2002. A manual of instructions was prepared by the Election Commission for the Presiding Officers, Assistant Presiding Officers and Polling Officers in order to facilitate them in setting up polling stations and conducting their business as to voting at the polling station, counting of votes and delivery of results to the Returning Officer concerned. The Presiding Officers performed their duties on the polling day diligently and efficiently and contributed positively to the credibility and fairness of the last general elections.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER.

18. The Presiding Officer of a polling station is required to perform the following duties:
- a. To set up polling station before the poll.
 - b. To receive election material, ballot boxes and ballot papers from the Returning Officer.
 - c. To show empty ballot box to the candidates and their election or polling agents, if present, before the commencement of poll, record their statements to this effect and obtain their signatures on them.
 - d. To supervise the polling and maintain discipline and law and order at polling stations.
 - e. To allow admission of the candidates, their election agents and polling agents to polling stations during the poll.
 - f. To ensure secrecy of ballot.
 - g. To conduct summary inquiry to establish the identity of a challenged voter.
 - h. To exercise powers of a Magistrate First Class for summary trial under section 86A of the Representation of the People Act, 1976.
 - i. To adjourn the poll due to interruption, obstruction by riot, open violence or any natural calamity, if so warranted by the circumstances.
 - j. To count the votes after the close of the poll in the presence of candidates, their election agents or polling agents and obtain their signatures on the statement of the count.

- k. To issue certified copies of the statement of the count and ballot papers account to the polling agents and to place on display a copy of the statement of count at the polling station for general information.
- l. To communicate, through pre-arranged means, the result of count to the RO immediately after the count.
- m. To return the polling bags, duly sealed containing election material and result of count to the RO under proper security arrangements.

ASSISTANT PRESIDING OFFICER:

19. Two Assistant Presiding Officers were engaged at each polling booth. An Assistant Presiding Officer of a polling booth was responsible to perform the following duties:

- a. Senior Assistant Presiding Officer, duly nominated by the Returning Officer, to take over functions of Presiding Officer in case of his absence, illness etc.
- b. To verify identity of a voter from his national identity card (NIC) before issuing a ballot paper to him.
- c. To record the number of NIC of a voter on the counterfoil of ballot paper.
- d. To have the thumb impression of a voter affixed on counterfoil of ballot paper.
- e. To affix official stamp with code mark on the back of the ballot paper and to sign it.
- f. To issue ballot paper to a voter.
- g. To supervise the ballot box placed within his view for casting vote by the voters and to ensure that the ballot paper being cast is the same as is issued to the voter and that the ballot paper is not being taken away by the voter.
- h. To ensure return of the marking-aid stamp by the voter after casting his vote.

- i. To maintain record of tendered, challenged and spoilt ballot papers.
- j. To assist the Presiding Officer in counting the votes after close of the poll.

DUTIES OF THE POLLING OFFICERS.

20. One Polling Officer was engaged at each polling booth. He was required to assist the Assistant Presiding Officer in the following manner:

- (1) To verify the name and serial number of voter from electoral roll available with him.
- (2) To call out the name and serial number of voter as entered in the electoral roll.
- (3) To verify identity of the voter from his National Identity Card.
- (4) To apply indelible ink to prescribed thumb or finger of the voter,
- (5) To score out the serial number and name of voter from the electoral roll before a ballot paper is issued to him by the APO.

PREPARATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS:

21. The first step towards the goal of conducting a free, fair and transparent election is the preparation of an accurate and error free updated electoral rolls. In order to accomplish the task for the conduct of free, fair and transparent General Elections, 2002, a total number of 515 Revising Authorities, 126 Registration Officers, 1906 Assistant Registration Officers, 23092 Supervisors and 69,678 enumerators were appointed throughout the country. In all, 95,317 personnel were working for preparation of electoral rolls, which commenced w.e.f. 1st January, 2002.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN FOR REGISTRATION OF VOTERS:

22. Publicity campaign relating to preparation of electoral rolls was geared up by the Chief Election Commissioner by ordering house-to-house enumeration for collecting requisite data and all eligible voters were requested through a press conference to get their names registered in the electoral rolls. For the first time in the electoral history of Pakistan, the enrolment form was published in all the national and regional newspapers allowing the people even to use a photo copy of the form or cut the same out of the newspaper and to fill it up for registration of their names as voters. In order to ensure that no eligible voters were left out from enrolment, the Election Commission extended the date of filing registration forms from 31st January, 2002 to 11th February, 2002. Further stages of this campaign were publication of draft electoral rolls; inviting of claims, objections and applications for corrections; disposal of claims, objections, applications for corrections by Revising Authorities and publication of final electoral rolls. As a direct result of the Commission's publicity campaign and the revision of electoral rolls by adding voters of the age of 18 to 21 years, the number of voters on Electoral Rolls increased exponentially since the 1997 election from 56 million to 72 million voters.

COMPUTERIZATION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS:

23. The preparation of error free updated electoral rolls is the basis for fair elections. The Election Commission made significant efforts to computerize the entire electoral rolls of over seventy-two million voters for the first time in the history of the Commission. The computerised updated electoral rolls contained name, parentage, age, ID card number and address of the voters. It is the firm view of the Commission that prompt availability of the updated electoral rolls to the candidates and general public is one of the basic steps to ensure transparency and fairness of the elections. The printed copies of the electoral rolls were provided to the offices of the District Registration Officers of the Election Commission. The electoral rolls were open for inspection by the prospective candidates and the general public so as to enable them to seek correction, alteration and amendment in their names and particulars, if so required.

REVISION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS:

24. The manuscript of the electoral rolls of voters of the age of 21 years and above was prepared for holding elections on separate electorate basis. The Government later decided to hold elections on joint electorate basis instead of a separate electorate. This necessitated revision of the electoral rolls. The Commission had to work very hard to revise the electoral rolls accordingly well before elections.

LOWERING OF AGE OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS:

25. The Commission was then faced with another difficult task—the age limit for eligible voters was lowered by the Government from 21 to 18 years, as a result whereof, the Election Commission had to prepare electoral rolls of the voters of the age of 18 to 21 years afresh, after observing due formalities. However, the advantage was that this gave an opportunity to the young people (in the age group of 18 to 21 years) to participate in the electoral process and inculcating a healthy interest among them in the parliamentary system of democracy, thus promoting a healthy sense of citizenship in them. As a result of this exercise, over fifty-two hundred thousand voters were added in the electoral rolls. The Commission successfully completed this difficult task well in time before elections.

QUALIFICATION OF A VOTER:

26. A person is eligible to be registered as a voter if he is a citizen of Pakistan; is not less than 18 years of age; is the resident of the electoral area concerned and has not been declared by a competent Court to be of unsound mind.

QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT/PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY:

27. A person is qualified to become a member of the National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly, if, *inter alia*, he is a citizen of Pakistan; is not less than 25 years of age and in case of Senate, is not less than 30 years of age; is enrolled as a voter in the electoral

roll and holds a bachelor's degree in any discipline. The elections are held by secret ballot.

DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES:

28. Another important step towards the conduct of general elections was delimitation of constituencies. After obtaining district maps, the process of preliminary delimitation of constituencies was started in January, 2002, for 207 general seats in National Assembly and 460 general seats in Provincial Assemblies', under the Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974, on the basis of population in accordance with the last preceding Census, officially published in 1998. However, due to increase in the National Assembly general seats from 207 to 272 and Provincial Assemblies' general seats from 460 to 577, the process of delimitation was started afresh in March, 2002. The Commission resolved that while formulating the delimitation proposals, the principles laid down in section 9 of the Act shall be followed in letter and spirit. These 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, keeping in view existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience and other cognate factors to ensure homogeneity in the creation of the constituencies. The principle of equality of population was followed, as far as practicable, in carving out the constituencies. All possible care had been taken to keep intact the administrative boundaries of a district. After disposal of objections/representations filed by interested persons, the delimitation of 272 constituencies of National Assembly and 577 Provincial Assemblies' constituencies was finalized.

DISPOSAL OF REPRESENTATIONS REGARDING DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES:

29. In all, 945 objections were filed by the interested persons, detail of which is given in the following chart:

Sl. No.	Province/ Area	National Assembly	Provincial Assembly	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	NWFP	22	143	165
2.	FATAs	10	0	10
3.	Islamabad	2	0	2
4.	Punjab	164	269	433
5.	Sindh	90	148	238
6.	Balochistan	19	78	97
Total		307	638	945

30. The Election Commission delegated its powers under Article 9A (2) of the Election Commission Order, 2002 read with Section 5 of the Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974 to its Members for hearing and disposal of representations relating to their Provinces/Areas. The learned Members, after hearing and considering the representations received by them, made such amendments, alterations or modifications in the preliminary list as was thought fit and necessary in the delimitation of constituencies as detailed below:

Province/Area	National Assembly	Provincial Assembly	Total
Punjab	112	198	310
Sindh	23	78	101
N-W.F.P.	10	50	60
Balochistan	02	19	21
FATAs	04	-	04
Total	151	345	494

31. The final lists of constituencies were published in the Gazette of Pakistan on 28th June, 2002 for information of the general public. It may be of some interest to compare this number (945) with the number of general seats in the National Assembly and all the four Provincial Assemblies, which is 850. This small

number shows the fairness and impartial manner in which constituencies were demarcated.

POLITICAL PARTIES ORDER, 2002:

32. The Political Parties Order 2002 was promulgated to provide the political parties with a pivotal role in fostering a constitutional federal democratic political culture and to ensure the practice of democracy within the political parties, which was a condition prior to obtaining the election symbol for contesting election to the Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies.

ALLOTMENT OF SYMBOLS:

33. On 5th August, 2002, the Commission invited applications from political parties for allotment of symbols. The political parties were asked to submit their respective constitutions, audit reports and list of office holders, based on their internal party elections. The Commission was required to examine that the applicant political parties had held organizational elections in accordance with their respective constitutions. The Commission handled quite smoothly the potentially contentious issue of distributing symbols to 73 political parties. The political parties and Alliances were given symbols they desired. The international observers' as well as the political parties' opinion was that the process of allocation of symbols to eligible political parties was quite transparent, smooth and fair.

ESTABLISHMENT OF POLLING STATIONS:

34. The next step was the establishment of polling stations. For over 72 million registered voters, about sixty five thousand polling stations were established. These polling stations consisted of one hundred sixty five thousand polling booths. These polling stations/polling booths were manned by sixty-five thousand Presiding Officers, three hundred twenty six thousand Assistant Presiding Officers, one hundred sixty five thousand Polling Officers and thirteen thousand attendants. These attendants were deputed to facilitate Female Presiding Officers. To supervise the pre-poll election processes as also the polling process on the election day,

109 District Returning Officers, 272 Returning Officers and 390 Assistant Returning Officers were appointed. The Election Commission does not have permanent polling staff and as such, they are drawn from other Government Departments on *ad hoc* basis for conduct of an election. The services of employees of educational institutions and other government departments were requisitioned for election duty as polling personnel. Extensive training for polling personnel was arranged in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). About three hundred thousand (300,000) polling personnel were trained through simultaneous workshops at district/tehsil headquarters.

CONGESTION OF POLLING STATIONS:

35. The Commission had issued standing instructions that ordinarily only one polling station may be set up in a building/premises to avoid congestion of polling stations. This was considered appropriate and conducive to the conduct of free and fair polls. Standing instructions, *inter alia*, envisaged that the convenience of voters and suitability of buildings should be kept in view. Polling Station site should be easily accessible to the voters. Normally, it should cater for up to 1000 voters. The number assigned to a polling station should not exceed 1200 voters. However, in case of large villages in rural areas having upto 2000 voters, one polling station with three or four polling booths may be established. Polling stations were to be set up in Government owned buildings or buildings owned by autonomous bodies and where no such buildings were available, improvised polling stations could be set up on a public property, provided it was not located in any premises which belonged to or was under the direct or indirect control of any candidate. As a result of these instructions, locations of the polling stations were not reported to be congested. The result was that elections were held in a peaceful and orderly manner.

NOMINATIONS:

36. An unprecedented number of 3552 candidates filed their nomination papers for 272 general seats of the National Assembly out of which 298 were rejected, whereas 9289 nomination papers were filed for 577 general seats of the Provincial Assemblies out of

which 721 nomination papers were rejected. A total of 11,822 candidates contested the last general elections.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS:

37. The appellate Tribunals comprising Judges of the High Courts in all Provinces, appointed by the Chief Election Commissioner with the approval of the President, disposed of appeals filed against 'rejection' or 'acceptance' of nomination papers.

PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN:

38. On 2nd May, 2002, the Election Commission resolved to undertake an awareness campaign in collaboration with the UNDP to inform the electors about their rights and responsibilities and the importance of general elections. This time a fairly extensive education programme was followed and no effort was spared in this regard. The Election Commission tried its best to make full use of electronic and print media so that the awareness raising programmes could reach even the remotest area of the country, that is, from Karachi to Chitral and to the far flung area of Ketch (Mekran) in Balochistan and remote areas of tribal agencies in Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

39. Three-weeks prior to the polling day, the Commission launched its Public Information campaign urging the electorate via TV and radio spots and newspaper advertisements to take part in the elections. The Election Commission showed mock election symbols on mock ballot papers telecast on national television. The Commission took every conceivable step to have direct interaction with the major stakeholders, political parties in particular, at national and provincial levels.

40. The Commission successfully used NGO network with its primary focus on female voters in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme, and the Supporting Democratic Electoral Processes in Pakistan Project (SDEPP Project). One of the tasks of the Project was to increase participation of voters particularly women voters in the electoral process. The Japanese

International Cooperation Agency (JICA) also assisted the Commission in its public awareness raising activities.

41. Political parties were also persuaded to carry out a comprehensive plan for education of voters with regard to the manner of marking of ballot papers and casting of votes, so as to help the Election Commission in creating an environment conducive for holding free, fair and transparent elections.

42. The Election Commission also undertook many innovative and historic steps to bring about amelioration in the electoral processes in the country; enhance working efficiency of the staff of the Election Commission as also allay the apprehensions of the general public about fairness and transparency of the elections. The Commission continuously kept the voters and general public informed, through electronic and print media, of the electoral process right from the date the process of preparation of electoral rolls commenced in January 2002. Advertisements regarding various phases of preparation of electoral rolls and delimitation of constituencies were issued.

MONITORING ELECTIONS BY POLLING AGENTS:

43. In order to make electoral process transparent and fair at polling stations, law provides for appointment of polling agents by the candidates. The role of polling agents is very important on the polling day. They are supposed to sit in the polling station and monitor the polling process. The presence of polling agents helps the electoral process to proceed in a free and fair manner and the results of the elections are considered as transparent. The Election Commission published a Manual of Suggestions for the Polling Agents. Copies of this 'Manual of Suggestions' were provided to all political parties free of cost so that they could train their polling agents for the monitoring purposes.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR POLITICAL PARTIES:

44. On 5th July, 2002, the Election Commission invited suggestions from the political parties as to whether the provisions of the Code of Conduct for the General Elections, 1997 be retained

in its present form or any of its provisions be modified, amended, deleted or some new provisions be added in the Code of Conduct for the forthcoming elections. A month's time was given to the political parties to make their suggestions. All the suggestions, which were received were dispassionately examined and those suggestions, which were found practicable, were included in the Code of Conduct published on 21st August, 2002 by the Election Commission of Pakistan and distributed to all the political parties, contesting candidates, etc.

45. The Code of Conduct for the political parties laid down comprehensive guidelines for carrying out political activities in a peaceful and orderly manner and to avoid scrupulously all factors that would create obstruction in the political activities organized by the rival parties. The political parties and candidates were also required to inform local administration of the time and venue of the proposed meeting well in time so as to enable the police to make arrangements for control of traffic and maintaining of peace and order. Major political parties had also set up a credible mechanism including nominations of experienced polling agents to ensure transparent election.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR ELECTRONIC MEDIA:

46. On 8 August, 2002, the Election Commission issued a Code of Conduct for Electronic Media directing Pakistan Television and Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation to ensure that coverage on State Television and Radio relating to election related activities was fair, unbiased and balanced in respect of political parties, leaders and candidates. The Code was substantially adhered to by the Pakistan Television and Radio Pakistan.

DIRECTIVE ISSUED FOR PREVENTION OF MISUSE OF STATE RESOURCES:

47. On 29th July, 2002, the Election Commission issued a Directive whereby the executive authorities in the Federation and in the Provinces were ordered to ensure that the State resources anywhere in Pakistan were not used for unfair advantage of any political party or candidate during election period.

SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS:

48. The Election Commission also made foolproof security arrangements and deployed law enforcing agencies on election day. On 2nd October, 2002 the Commission convened a meeting of Secretary Interior, Secretary SAFRON, Chief Commissioner Islamabad, Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries, and Inspector Generals of Police, of all the Provinces to review security arrangements on the election day. All the participants from the Federal Government and the Provincial Governments gave comprehensive briefings to the Election Commission about their respective security plans for the general elections. As a result of the security arrangements, the elections were held in a peaceful and orderly atmosphere.

IMPORTANT STEPS TO IMPROVE ELECTORAL PROCESS:

49. The Election Commission of Pakistan took a number of other important steps to improve the electoral process, which are briefly enumerated as under:

- Directive was issued banning 'bulk transfers of civil servants' before elections.
- Returning Officers were asked not to accept nomination papers from the sitting Ministers and Nazims (elected District Administrators) unless they resign from their offices so as to eliminate the possibility of misuse of State resources to further their re-election;
- Time was extended for filing nominations, enhancing political parties' abilities to field candidates during the general elections.
- International observers were welcomed to observe elections. They were provided un-restricted access to the electoral process.
- Effective security arrangements were made for the observers to enable them to visit the constituencies as per their convenience.

- “Capturing of Polling Station” was recommended by the Election Commission to be declared an “offence”. Consequently, the same has been incorporated as an ‘offence’ and made punishable with imprisonment which shall not be less than three years and may extend to five years and fine, which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees and may extend to one hundred thousand rupees or with both, by adding Section 82A in the Representation of the People Act, 1976;
- A Website of the Election Commission – www.ecp.gov.pk was launched on the Internet for the first time enabling the interested persons/political parties to have access to necessary information;
- Grievance Cell in the office of the Commission at Islamabad was established for dealing with the public grievances and complaints relating to the Election Commission.
- Control Rooms were established for supervising election arrangements.

PROCEDURE REGARDING COUNTING OF VOTES:

50. Procedure as to counting of votes, consolidation and declaration of results was laid down by the Election Commission by issuing Counting of Votes (General Election) Order, 2002, which *inter alia*, provided:

- That the Presiding Officer, after observing due formalities, shall prepare the Statement of Count in the prescribed form and shall provide a carbon copy of the statement to the polling agents present at the polling station. He shall obtain signatures of polling agents, as may be present, on the statement of count before issuing it. A duly signed copy of the statement of count shall be affixed at a prominent place outside the polling station immediately after its preparation for information of general public. A copy of the statement of count shall be sealed in an envelope which shall be put in the polling bag required to be sent to the Returning Officer.

The Presiding Officer shall arrange to deliver the copy of the statement of count to the concerned Returning Officer by the quickest possible means.

- That, the Returning Officer of the constituency on receipt of the statements of the count from all polling stations shall sum up the total votes cast in favour of each candidate in the presence of candidates and/or their election agents as may be present in his office. He shall prepare a statement containing preliminary result in the prescribed format and get signatures thereupon of candidates and/or their election agents as may be present. He shall then announce the preliminary result of election of his constituency locally and a copy thereof shall be affixed outside his office for information of the general public. He shall also convey result of election over telephone to Election Commission Secretariat, Islamabad and send the result sheet through telefax.

51. Appropriate arrangements were made in the Election Commission Secretariat, Islamabad for receiving preliminary results from the Returning Officers for National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies' constituencies. Designated officers received preliminary results over telephone and telefax from the Returning Officers and entered the same in a result sheet under their signatures. The preliminary result of election of a constituency was forthwith released to the print and electronic media by the Commission from its Control Room at Islamabad in the presence of a large number of national and international media representatives.

CONSOLIDATION & ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS:

52. The consolidation of results of all National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies' constituencies commenced on the day following the poll and as soon as the polling bags of all polling stations were received by the Returning Officers. Notices were served on the contesting candidates and their election agents were informed of the time and place for consolidation of the results by the Returning Officers. After consolidation of results, the

Returning Officers immediately dispatched the final results to the Election Commission through special messengers. A copy of the consolidated results was affixed outside their offices for information of general public. Duly signed copies were provided to the candidates or their election agents whosoever was present.

ELECTION EXPENSES:

53. The returned candidates are required to file returns of their election expenses within ten days following the election as a prior condition for publication of their names in the official Gazette.
54. The election expenses of a contesting candidate or of the returned candidate should not exceed, in case of an election to a seat in the National Assembly, one million and five hundred thousand rupees and, in the case of an election to a seat in a Provincial Assembly, one million rupees.
55. Every contesting candidate, except the returned candidate, is required to submit the return of his election expenses within thirty days of the publication of the name of the returned candidate, to the Returning Officer in the prescribed form containing –
- (a) A statement of all payments made by him together with all bills and receipts;
 - (b) A statement of all disputed claims;
 - (c) A statement of all unpaid claims, if any;
 - (d) A statement of all moneys, securities or equivalent of money received from, or spent, by any person for the benefit of the candidate, specifying the name of every such person; and
 - (e) The returns submitted by the candidates shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the candidate in the prescribed form.
56. No other person is allowed to incur any election expense on behalf of the contesting candidate. If any person other than the

contesting candidate incurs any election expenses for such candidate, all such expenses shall be deemed to be the election expenses incurred by the candidate himself. A candidate shall, through bills, receipts and other documents, vouch for every payment made in respect of election expenses, except where the amount is less than five hundred rupees.

SALIENT FEATURES OF ELECTIONS 2002:

57. The election to the National and Provincial Assemblies took place on 10th October, 2002 while the election to the Senate was held on 24th and 27th February, 2003.

- Seats were reserved for women in the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies. 60 seats were reserved for women in National Assembly, 17 in the Senate and 128 in the Provincial Assemblies, which guaranteed women's representation in the legislature.
- Elections were held on joint electorate basis instead of separate electorate.
- The lowering of the voting age from 21 years to 18 years extended the franchise to a larger proportion of the country's citizens.
- The increase in the number of seats in the National Assembly from 207 to 272 and in the Provincial Assemblies seats from 460 to 577 further reduced the distance between elected and electors.

ACTIVITIES ON POLLING DAY

58. The Election Commission of Pakistan made effective arrangements at the polling stations, which included deployment of law enforcing agencies, the observance of the statutory stoppage of campaign within specified period before the close of the poll, state of readiness and preparedness of the election machinery including provision of copies of electoral rolls to be used for poll, ballot boxes, polling material, etc. On the day of poll, the observers as well as the polling agents checked the commencement of poll at the polling stations, as scheduled. The Commission ensured that all prescribed procedures about the identification of voters, use of

indelible ink, sealing of statutory and non-statutory papers into separate packets, preparation of ballot paper account, etc., had been duly followed by the polling personnel.

59. The entire machinery of the Government was mobilized to its fullest capacity to ensure that elections were held in a peaceful and orderly manner.

PARTY POSITION AFTER ELECTIONS:

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN (PRESENT PARTY POSITION)

Sl. No.	PARTY NAME		TOTAL
1.	Pakistan Muslim League (QA)	PML(QA)	122
2.	Muttahida Majlise-e-Amal Pakistan	MMAP	60
3.	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians	PPPP	59
4.	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	PML(N)	18
5.	Muttahida Qaumi Movement	MQM	17
6.	Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians(Patriot)	PPPPP	17
7.	Candidates who did not join any Political Party	IND	17
8.	National Alliance	NA	15
9.	Pakistan Muslim League (F)	PML (F)	5
10.	Pakistan Muslim League (J)	PML (J)	3
11.	Pakistan Peoples Party (Sherpao)	PPP(S)	2
12.	Balochistan National Party	BNP	1
13.	Jamhoori Wattan Party	JWP	1
14.	Pakistan Awami Tehreek	PAT	1
15.	Pakistan Muslim League (Z)	PML (Z)	1
16.	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	PTI	1
17.	Pakistan Pakhtoonkhawa Milli Awami Party	PPKMAP	1
18.	Mohajir Qaumi Movement Pakistan	MQMP	1*
	Total Candidates		342

* This seat is at present vacant due to death of elected Member.

REPORTS OF FOREIGN AND NATIONAL OBSERVERS' GROUPS:

60. An extract from a report published by Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency (PILDAT), reads:

"The PILDAT exit-poll survey sheds some light on the logistics surrounding the election and the balloting process. More than 99% of the voters sampled in this exit-poll said they showed their National Identity Card and their thumb was marked with indelible ink to prevent the possibility of double voting. Only 15% of the voters said they were concerned that interference on polling day could hurt the prospects of victory for their favourite candidate. When asked if they felt pressured or compelled to vote in a particular way, a vast majority denied any pressure; only 6% responded in the affirmative. However this proportion was higher than the national average among voters in the NWFP (13%)."

61. European Union Election Observation Mission in its Final Report observed:

"the Election Commission of Pakistan took a number of positive steps to improve the electoral process. The issuing of directives regarding impartial media reporting during the elections, informing the returning officers not to accept nomination papers from sitting ministers and Nazims (heads of local authorities) as they might use state resources to further their re-election, and the allocation of election symbols was conducted in an open manner. Furthermore, the extension of the nomination period enhanced parties' abilities to field candidates for the forthcoming elections. For the very first time, the Election Commission also announced that copies of the results should be given to party agents in the polling stations immediately following the count, which improved the transparency and provided an opportunity to verify the counting process where party agents were present."

The European Union Election Observation Mission also observed in its report that: "the counting process was reported to be fast and made in a transparent and correct manner in accordance with law and instructions issued by the Commission. The polling agents were provided with copies of the Statement of Count at the polling stations and copies of Statement of Count were also pasted outside each polling station." The Mission was impressed by the dedication and commitment of polling staff in discharge of their duties.

62. The Asian Network for Free Elections (ANFREL) in its Observation Report observed:

"There was a positive atmosphere at most polling stations across the country. Situations in and around polling stations were peaceful or sometimes even festive.

During voting hours, relations between supporters of different political parties and independent candidates were friendly.

ANFREL observers did not witness any efforts to intimidate voters in and around polling stations.

Observers were welcome by the public, polling officers, security officers and party agents.

The presence of security officers was visible in and around polling stations. Tensions were quickly subdued.

Voting process in general was conducted with sufficient transparency and efficiency.

ANFREL is pleased to observe that there was a positive atmosphere at most polling stations across the country on 10 October, 2002"

63. A News Release by Commonwealth Observer Group, reads thus:

"As for the conduct of the elections on polling day, I consider that they have been well-organised and for the

most part transparent. We received no major complaints from polling agents and on the whole what we observed was orderly and peaceful.”

Report of South Asians for Human Rights, Nepal observed:

“We found that the voting process in general was going smoothly. Another positive aspect of the election was that the counting of votes was done on the spot. We did not notice any clashes during the voting day, but there was some rush.”

64. The Election Commission of Pakistan made every conceivable effort to hold elections in a free, fair and transparent manner but there is room for improvement in the conduct of future elections.

**NAMES OF PARLIAMENTARIANS
AND
MEMBERS OF THE
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES**

SENATORS

Sl.No.	Name	Father's/Husband's Name	Address	Party Affiliation
1	2	3	4	5

FEDERAL CAPITAL, ISLAMABAD**GENERAL SEATS**

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1) Mr. Mushahid Hussain Sayed | Colonel (R) Amjad Hussain Sayed | House No.175, Street 15, E-7, Islamabad. | PMLQ) |
| 2) Prof. Ghafoor Ahmad. | Sh. Khuda Bakhsh | House No.130, Gali No.14, E-7, Islamabad. | MMAF |

TECHNOCRAT/AALIM

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|---------------------|------------------|--|--------|
| 1) Mr. Wasim Sajjad | Sajjad Ahmed Jan | 12-A, P & V, Scheme No.2, Chak Shahzad, Islamabad. | PML(Q) |
|---------------------|------------------|--|--------|

WOMAN

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|----------------------|---------------------|---|--------|
| 1) Mrs. Tahira Latif | W/o Dr. Abdul Latif | House No.329, St. No.102, I-8-4, Islamabad. | PML(Q) |
|----------------------|---------------------|---|--------|

PUNJAB PROVINCE**GENERAL SEATS**

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------|
| 1) Mr. Mohammad Ishaq Dar | Mian Chanan Din Dar | 7-H, Gulberg-III, Lahore. | PLM(N) |
| 2) Mr. Shaukat Aziz | Shaikh Abdul Aziz | 70-M, Gulberg-III, Lahore. | PML(Q) |
| 3) Mr. Tariq Azeem Khan | Malik Muhammad Azeem Khan | House No.4, SHU, Askari Scheme, Chaklala, Rawalpindi Cantt. | PML(Q) |
| 4) Lt. Gen. (Retd) Javed Ashraf | Qazi Muhammad Ashraf | 9-Askari Villas, Sarwar Road, Lahore Cantt. | PML(Q) |
| 5) Syed Sajjad Hussain Bokhari | Syed Zahoor Hussain | 8-9 N Block, Main Road, Johar Town, Lahore. | PPPP |
| 6) Mr. Muhammad Ali Durrani | Ghulam Muhammad | 186-A New Muslim Town, Lahore. | National All. |

1	2	3	4	5
7)	Mr. Kamil Ali Agha	Ahmad Ali Khan	10-Humayun Street, Bilal Gunj, Lahore.	PML(Q)
8)	Mr. Naeem Hussain Chattha	Ch. Muhammad Hussain Chattha	Hussain Pur (Kot Shah Muhammad), Tehsil Nankana Sahib, Sheikhupura.	PML(Q)
9)	Dr. Shahzad Waseem	Raja Adalat Hussain	Kaniat Roshan Khan, Tehsil Gujjar Khan, District Rawalpindi.	PML(Q)
10)	Mr. Muhammad Amjad Abbas	Gulam Abbas	Sheikh Umar Mustaqil, Tehsil Kot Addu, District Muzaffargarh.	PML(Q)
11)	Syed Dilawar Abbas	Syed Wajid Ali Shah	176-L, DHA, Lahore Cantt.	PML(Q)
12)	Mr. Zafar Iqbal Chaudhary	Ch. Abdul Ghafoor	2-D, Model Town, Lahore.	PML(Q)
13)	Mr. Sajid Mir	Abdul Qayyum Mir	31/190, Mianapura, Sialkot.	PML(N)
14)	Sardar Muhammad Latif Khan Khosa	Sardar Sahib Khan Khosa	2-X, DHA, Lahore Cantt.	PPPP

TECHNOCRATS AND ULEMA

1)	Dr. Muhammad Akbar Khawaja	Ghulam Khawaja	553-A, A-1, Township, Lahore.	PPPP
2)	Mr. S. M. Zafar	Syed Muhammad Ashraf	Zafar House, 300 West Canal Bank, Hanjarwal, Lahore.	PML(Q)
3)	Dr. Khalid Ranjha	Haji Sardar Khan Ranjha	361-Sarfraz Rafiquee Road, Lahore Cantt.	PML(Q)
4)	Ch. Muhammad Anwar Bhinder	Ch. Muhammad Hussain Bhinder	Village Aroop, Tehsil & District Gujranwala.	PML(Q)

WOMEN

1)	Mrs. Saadia Abbasi	D/o Muhammad Khaqan Abbasi (Late)	Village Dewal, Tehsil Murree, District Rawalpindi.	PML(N)
2)	Mrs. Gulshan Saeed	W/o Lt. Col. (Retd) Zafar Saeed	77-Bridge Colony, Lahore Cantt.	PML(Q)
3)	Dr. Nighat Agha	W/o Agha Tariq Ahmad Khan	9-Bridge Colony, Lahore Cantt.	PML(Q)

1	2	3	4	5
4)	Mrs. Razina Alam Khan	W/o Gen.(Retd) Shamim Alam Khan	1-Golf Road, Rawalpindi Cantt.	PML(Q)

SINDH PROVINCE

GENERAL SEATS

1)	Mr. Muhammad Amin Dadabhoy	Muhammad Hussain Dadabhoy	39th, 9th Street Phase-V, DHA, Karachi.	Independent
2)	Mr. Babar Khan Ghori	Shafiullah Khan	D-15, Block-H, North Nazimabad, Karachi.	MQM
3)	Mr. Justice (Retd) Abdul Razzaq Thahim	Abdul Karim	D-82, Block-7, Clifton, Kehkashan Scheme No.5, Karachi.	PML(F)
4)	Dr. Safdar Ali Abbasi	Khan Muhammad Abbasi	B-1003, Bonvista Aptt. Clifton, Karachi.	PPPP
5)	Mr. Abdul Hafeez Shaikh	Abdul Nabi Shaikh	House No.1, Minister's Enclave, Islamabad.	PML(Q)
6)	Mr. Muhammad Abbas Komaili	Haji Ghulam Hussain	265, Amil Colony No.1, Muhammad Ali Habib Road, Soldier Bazar, Karachi.	MQM
7)	Mr. Muhammad Mian Soomro	Ahmed Mian Soomro	114, Ahmad Barrister Road, Kidney Hill, Faran Society, Bahadurabad, Karachi.	PML(Q)
8)	Mian Raza Rabbani	Mian Ata Rabbani	14/11, 31 st Street, Phase-V Ext, DHA, Karachi.	PPPP
9)	Mr. Asif Jatoi	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi	18-Khayabane Shamsher Phase-V, DHA, Karachi.	National All.
10)	Mr. Abdullah	Muhammad Ishaque	B-35, Mir Fazal Town, Unit No.9, Latifabad, Hyderabad.	PPPP
11)	Mr. Ahmed Ali	Sadique Ali	D-25, Block-17, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi.	MQM

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12)	Dr. Muhammad Ali Brohi	All Gul Brohi	Maha Clinic, Gali No.20, Shah Rasool Colony, Old Clifton Karachi.	MQM
13)	Mr. Abdul Latif Ansari	Ahmed Khan Ansari	A-14, GOR Colony, Hyderabad.	PPPP
14)	Mr. Muhammad Enver Baig	Jan Muhammad	D/250, Naval Housing Scheme, Zamzama Link Road, Clifton, Karachi.	PPPP

TECHNOCRATS AND ULEMA

1)	Mr. Farooq Hamid Naek	Abdul Hamid Naek	60/A/1, 3 rd Sunset Street, Phase-II Ext., DHA, Karachi.	PPPP
2)	Mrs. Tanveer Khalid	W/o Engr. Khalid Rashid	19/J, Khayabane Badar, Phase-6, DHA, Karachi.	PML(Q)
3)	Mr. Nisar Ahmad Memon	Muhammad Umer	78/1, Khayabane Sehar, DHA-VI, Karachi.	PML(Q)
4)	Prof. Muhammad Saeed	Abdul Lateef	A-358, Block-1, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi.	MQM

WOMEN

1)	Mrs. Rukhsana Zuberi	W/o Wasiuddin Ahmad Zuberi	109-SIDCO House, Avenue Centre, Streichen Road, Karachi.	PPPP
2)	Bibi Yasmeen Shah	W/o Syed Ali Bux Shah	Village Syed Ali Bux Shah, Wassai, Post and Taluka Tando Bago, Badin.	PML(Q)
3)	Mrs. Abida Saif (Advocate)	W/o Saifullah (Advocate)	T-29, KDA Flats, Sector 4/A, Surjani Town, Karachi.	MQM
4)	Mrs. Nighat Mirza	W/o Mirza Athar Latif	R-890/17, F.B. Area, Karachi.	MQM

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N.W.F. PROVINCE**GENERAL SEATS**

1) Mr. Muhammad Azam Khan Swati.	Muhammad Yousaf Khan	29/1, Workshop Road, Habibullah Colony, Abbottabad.	Independent
2) Mr. Waqar Ahmed Khan	Gulzar Ahmed Khan	91-B-II, Gulberg-III, Lahore.	Independent
3) Mr. Shuja-ul-Mulk	Kamran	Gulkada No.1 District Swat.	PPP(S)
4) Maulana Gul Naseeb Khan	Haji Nadar Khan	Vill: Laram, Tehsil Adan Zai, District Dir.	MMAP
5) Mr. Gulzar Ahmad Khan	Ghulam Qadir Khan	D.I.Khan Cantt. District D.I.Khan	Independent
6) Syed Hidayatullah Shah	Syed Muazzam Shah	Vill: Kanshian, Tehsil Balakot, District Mansehra.	MMAP
7) Professor Khurshid Ahmed	Nazir Ahmad	Markaz-i-Islami Colony, Sardar Garhi, G.T. Road Peshawar.	MMAP
8) Mr. Khalil-ur-Rehman	Abdul Rehman	11-A, Fort Road, Via Gunner Lane, Peshawar Cantt.	PML(Q)
9) Syed Murad Ali Shah	Syed Ali Haider Shah	Vill. Ismaila, Tehsil and Distt. Swabi.	MMAP
10) Maulana Rahat Hussain	Hamayoon Khan	Shah Pur, District Shangla	MMAP
11) Sahibzada Khalid Jan	Sahibzada Ahmad Jan	Palotal Sakhakot, Malakand Agency.	MMAP
12) Professor Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	Falak Sher Khan	Village Hingle Amir Khan, Bannu.	MMAP
13) Mr. Asfandyar Wali	Abdul Wali Khan	Vill: Wali Bagh, District Charsadda.	ANP
14) Sardar Mahtab Ahmed	Sardar Muhammad Nawaz Khan	Village Malkot, District Abbottabad.	PML(N)

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TECHNOCRATS AND ULEMA

1) Mr. Ilyas Ahmad Bilour	Bilour Din Khan	19-A, Chinar Road, University Town, Peshawar.	ANP
2) Dr. Muhammad Said	Muhammad Hamid	H-420, St.13, Sector E-3, Phase-I, Hayatabad, Peshawar.	MMAP
3) Mr. Farhat Ullah Babar	Karamatullah Khan	Pirpai, District Nowshera.	PPPP
4) Maulana Sami-ul-Haq	Maulana Abdul Haq	Darul-Uloom Haqania, Akora Khattak, Nowshera.	MMAP

WOMEN

1) Ms. Aneesa Zeb Tahir Kheli	D/o Muhammad Aurangzeb	Village Khalo, Tehsil Ghazi, District Haripur.	PPP(S)
2) Mrs. Fauzia Fakhar-uz-Zaman Khan	W/o Late Fakhar-uz-Zaman Khan	Tehsil Oghi, District Mansehra.	PML(Q)
3) Dr. Kauser Firdaus	W/o Muhammad Azam	Tehkal Payan, Peshawar.	MMAP
4) Mrs. Mumtaz Bibi	W/o Syed Asif Shah	Mohallah Syed Sikandarpur, Tehsil and District Haripur.	MMAP

BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

GENERAL SEATS

1) Mir Wali Muhammad Badini	Muhammad Hassan Badini	Badini House, Naushki, District Chagai.	PML(Q)
2) Dr. Azizullah Satakazai	Molvi Inayat Ullah	Cattle Farm, Tehsil Jhat Pat, Distt. Jaffarabad.	MMAP
3) Mr. Muhammad Sarwar Khan Kakar	Haji Abdul Khaliq Khan	Qila Viala, Barshore, District Pishin.	MPL(Q)
4) Mr. Mouhim Khan Baloch	Baraich Khan	Markzi Jamia Masjid, Kharan.	BNP(Awami)

1	2	3	4	5
5)	Mir Muhammad Naseer Mengal	Haji Mir Nek Muhammad Mengal	Badani, Tehsil Wadh, District Khuzdar.	PML(Q)
6)	Dr. Muhammad Ismail Buledi	Molvi Muhammad Umer	Soloo, Buleda, District Kech.	MMAP
7)	Mr. Ayaz Khan Mandokhail	Sheikh Amir Muhammad	12-C, Toghi Housing Scheme, Quetta Cantt.	PML(Q)
8)	Mr. Rehmatullah Kaker, Advocate	Abdullah Jan	9-13/154, Jan Muhammad Road, Quetta.	MMAP
9)	Haji Liaquat Ali Bangulzai	Mir Sher Ali Khan	H.No.126/6, Karaiz Khurd Ghazgi, Mastung.	MMAP
10)	Mr. Sanaullah Baloch	Ali Jan Baloch	District Kharan.	BNP(Mengal)
11)	Nawab Muhammad Ayaz Khan Jogezeai	Nawabzada Asadullah Khan Jogezeai	Killa Nawab Muhammad Ayaz Khan Jogezeai, Killa Saifullah.	PKMAP
12)	Mr. Muhammad Aşlam Buledi	Fazal Karim	Menaz Buleda, District Kech.	BNM
13)	Mr. Raza Muhammad Raza	Muhammad Akbar	Killi Narezai, Tehsil and District Zhob.	PKMAP
14)	Mr. Muhammad Akram	Wali Muhammad	8-A/2-11, 1st Floor, Manana Chowk, Jinnah Road, Quetta.	PML(Q)

TECHNOCRATS AND ULEMA

1)	Mr. Kamran Murtaza	Sh. Muhammad Ejaz	22-D, Samungli Housing Scheme, Quetta.	MMAP
2)	Maulvi Agha Muhammad	Soofi Pal Muhammad	Killi Muhammad Raza, Tehsil & District Pishin.	MMAP
3)	Mr. Saeed Ahmed Hashmi	Syed Iqbal Shah Hashmi	514-95/A, Club Road, Quetta Cantt.	PPML(Q)
4)	Mr. Amanullah Karrani	Haji Saeed Muhammad	Deh Karrani, Tehsil Jhatpat, Distt. Jaffarabad.	JWP

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WOMEN

1) Ms. Shereen Noor	D/o Noor Ahmed Rind	H.No. 10-5/102-A, Rind Street, Brewery Road, Quetta.	National All
2) Mrs. Roshan Khursheed Bharucha	W/o Khursheed M. Bharucha	No.2, Parsi Colony, Jinnah Road, Quetta.	PML(Q)
3) Mrs. Kalsoom Perveen	W/o Shabbir Ahmad	H.No.2201, Arbab Ghulam Ali Road, Quetta.	PML(Q)
4) Ms. Agha Pari Gul	D/o Agha Syed Gul	Killi Dildar, Sariab Road, Shadizai, Quetta.	PML(Q)

FATAS

1) Engr. Rashid Ahmed Khan	Malik Zarif Khan	F.R Kurram Agency.	Independent
2) Mr. Hameed Ullah Jan Afridi	(Late) Al Haj Abdullah Jan Afridi	Khyber Agency, Bara.	Independent
3) Syed Sajjad Hussain	Mr. Jamal Said Mian	Parachinar, Kurram Agency.	Independent
4) Syed Muhammad Hussain	Syed Jalaluddin	Orakzai Agency, Kotak.	Independent
5) Mr. Tahir Iqbal	Mr. Mohammad Iqbal	Sangra, Orakzai Agency.	Independent
6) Mr. Abdul Malik	Sheikh Abdul Aziz	Landi Kotal, Khyber Agency.	Independent
7) Mr. Mateen Shah	Mr. Mashal Khan	Saroobi, Tehsil Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency.	Independent
8) Mr. Muhammad Ajmal Khan	Malik Jahangir Khan	Miran Shah, North Waziristan Agency.	Independent

MEMBERS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

No. and Name of Constituency	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Address
1	2	3	4
<u>NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE</u>			
NA-1 Peshawar-I	Mr. Shabir Ahmad	Muhammad Ashiq	H. No. 70, Mohallah Afghan Colony, Peshawar
NA-2 Peshawar-II	Maulana Rehmat Ullah	Haji Muhammad Umar Khan	Tehkal Payan, Peshawar
NA-3 Peshawar-III	Qari Fayazur Rehman Alvi	Malik Muhammad Din	Masjid Nimak Mandi, Peshawar
NA-4 Peshawar-IV	Mr. Sabir Hussain Awan	Ghulam Sadiq	Village Tarnab Farm Peshawar
NA-5 Nowshesra-I	Qazi Hussain Ahmad	Late Abdur Rab.	Kaji Khel, Ziarat Kaka Sahib, Nowshera
NA-6 Nowshera-II	Maulana Hamid-ul-Haq Haqani	Maulana Sami-ul-Haq	Darul Uloom Haqania Akora Khattak, Nowshera
NA-7 Charsadda-I	Maulana Muhammad Gohar Shah	Hakeem Abdul Haq	Babara Distt: Charsadda
NA-8 Charsadda-II	Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao	Haji Ghulam Haider	Sherpao, Charsadda
NA-9 Mardan-I	Mr. Shujaul Mulk	Haji Sarbiland	Village Suwaryan Moh. Afzal Khan Baba Mardan
NA-10 Mardan-II	Maulana Muhammad Qasim	Ahmad	Village Shergarh, Mardan
NA-11 Mardan-III	Maulana Attaur Rehman	Maulana Gohar Rehman	Tafheem Colony Mardan
NA-12 Swabi-I	Mr. Muhammad Usman, Advocate	Shad Nabi	Village Panj Pir, Tehsil & District, Swabi
NA-13 Swabi-II	Maulana Khalil Ahmad	Abdul Hakim	Village Kotha Booba Khel, District, Swabi
NA-14 Kohat	Mufti Ibrar Sultan	Kamin Khan	Toori Khel Lachi Payan, District Kohat
NA-15 Karak	Shah Abdul Aziz	Shaheed Ahmad	R/o Muhabat Killa, Tehsil Takhti Nasratti, District Karak
NA-16 Hangu	Akhunzada Muhammad Sadiq	Noor Habib	Village Balyamina, Hangu
NA-17 Abbottabad-I	Mr. Amanullah Khan Jadoon	Gohar Rehman Khan	Jadoon House, Mandian Abbottabad
NA-18 Abbottabad-II	Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob	Sardar Mir Ahmad	Village Nagri Bala, Abbottabad
NA-19 Haripur	Mr. Umer Ayub Khan	Gohar Ayub Khan	Village Rehana, Haripur
NA-20 Mansehra-I	Sardar Shah Jehan Yousaf	Sardar Muhammad Yousaf	Jalgali, Mansehra

1	2	3	4
NA-21 Mansehra-II	Maulana Abdul Malik	Ghulam Rasool	Sirai Danda Khoilan, Tehsil Oghi, District, Mansehra.
NA-22 Battagram	Qari Muhammad Yousaf	Rehmatullah	Shingli Bala, Battagram
NA-23 Kohistan	Maulvi Abdul Haleem Khan	Maulvi Dosham Khan	Pattan, Kohistan
NA-24 D.I.Khan	Maulana Fazal-ur-Rehman	Maulana Mufti Mehmood	Village Abdul Khel, Moh. Shahbaz Khel, Tehsil Paharpur, D.I.Khan
NA-25 D.I.Khan cum Tank	Atta-ur-Rehman	Maulana Mufti Mehmood	Village Abdul Khel, Moh. Shahbaz Khel, Tehsil Paharpur, D.I.Khan
NA-26 Bannu	Maulana Nasib Ali Shah	Mir Abdullah Shah	Saadat Hafiz Khel Ghoriwala, Bannu
NA-27 Lakki Marwat	Maulana Amanullah Khan	Khawaja Muhammad	Village Tajori Lakki Marwat
NA-28 Buner	Mr. Sher Akbar Khan Advocate	Nadar Khan	Village Rega, Tehsil Gagra, Buner.
NA-29 Swat-I	Qari Abdul Baees Saddiqui	Ziarat Gul	Moh. Jamia Masjid Allah Akbar, Saidu Sharif, Swat
NA-30 Swat-II	Mr. Fazal Subhan	Fatehur Rehman	Shakardara, Matta, District Swat
NA-31 Shangla	Mr. Amir Muqam	Sherzada Khan	Chaghum Puran, District Shangla
NA-32 Chitral	Mr. Abdul Akbar Khan	Abdul Jabbar Khan.	Village Golden Broaz, Tehsil Chitral, District Chitral
NA-33 Upper Dir	Maulana Asadullah	Abu Abdullah	Barkalai, Tehsil Khal, District Upper Dir
NA-34 Lower Dir	Ahmed Ghafoor	Ghulam Ghafoor	Village Dhab Rabat Tehsil Balambast Distt. Lower Dir.
NA-35 Malakand Protected Area	Maulana Muhammad Inayat-ur-Rehman	Muhammad Jan	Dargai
NA-36 Tribal Area-I Mohmand Agency.	Maulana Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq	Khanzada Khan	Paper Mills NSR Road, Charsadda
NA-37 Tribal Area-II Kurram Agency	Dr. Sayed Javaid Hussain	Sayed Zamin Hussain	Parachinar
NA-38 Tribal Area-III Kurram Agency	Mr. Munir Khan Orakzai	Mir Akbar Jan	Mandoori (Lower/Kurram)
NA-39 Tribal Area-IV Orakzai	Dr. Syed Ghazi Gulab Jamal	Maj. General Jamaldar	Village Qutab Khel Badan Mulla Khel Upper Orakzai Agency
NA-40 TA-V North Waziristan Agency	Maulvi Nek Zaman	Payo Zaman	Village Land Tehsil Datta Khel North Waziristan Agency
NA-41 Tribal Area-VI South Waziristan Agency	Mr. Abdul Malik	Ahmad Jan	Village Spin, Tehsil Wana.

1	2	3	4
NA-42 Tribal Area-VII (South Waziristan Agency)	Mr. Muhammad Meraj-ud-Din	Siraj-ud-Din	Shinkandai Mela , Tehsil Tiarza South Waziristan Agency.
NA-43 Tribal Area-VIII Bajaur Agency	Maulvi Muhammad Sadiq	Umara Jan	Bara Chinagai, Tehsil Mamund, Bajaur
NA-44 Tribal Area-IX Bajaur Agency	Mr. Haroon Rashid	Shah Jehan	Gang Tehsil, Salarzai, Bajaur
NA-45 Tribal Area-X Khyber Agency	Mr. Noor-ul-Haq Qadri	Sheikh Gul Sahib	Shinwari Pero Khel Landikotal, Khyber Agency
NA-46 Tribal Area -XI Bara Khyber Agency	Maulana Khalilur Rehman.	Shah Dar Khan	Qambar Abad Market, Bara
NA-47 Tribal Area-XII (F.R.)	Dr. Naseem Afridi	Malik Hassan	Zarghum Khel, FR Kohat.

FEDERAL CAPITAL, ISLAMABAD

NA-48 Islamabad-I	Mian Muhammad Aslam	Fateh Muhammad	House No.7, St. No.49,F-8/4, Islamabad
NA-49 Islamabad-II	Seyyed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari	Seyyed Chiragh Haider	Village Mulpur, District Islamabad

PUNJAB PROVINCE

NA-50 Rawalpindi-I	Mr. Ghulam Murtaza Satti	Muhammad Jalil Satti	Village Adreek, PO Narar Tehsil Kahuta, District Rawalpindi
NA-51 Rawalpindi-II	Raja Pervaiz Ashraf	Raja Sanghar Khan	Mohri Rajgan Dakhli, Kountrila, PO Kountrila, Tehsil Gujar Khan
NA-52 Rawalpindi-III	Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan	Fateh Khan	H.No.72, Dhamial Road, Rawalpindi
NA-53 Rawalpindi-IV	Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khan	Muhammad Hayat Khan	Pind Newshehri, Tehsil Taxila, District Rawalpindi.
NA-54 Rawalpindi-V	Mr. Zamurd Khan Advocate	Khuda Dad Khan	H.No.669, Naseerabad, Rawalpindi
NA-55 Rawalpindi-VI	Sheikh Rasheed Ahmed	Sheikh Ahmed(Late)	D/268, New Sarafa Bazar, Rawalpindi
NA-56 Rawalpindi-VII	Mr. Muhammad Hanif Abbasi	Mr. Muhammad Khalil Abbas	H. No. 18-A, Block A Settelite Town, Rawalpindi
NA-57 Attock-I	Malik Amin Aslam Khan	Malik Muhammad Aslam Khan	Shamsabad, Attock
NA-58 Attock-II	Malik Allah Yar Khan	Malik Khaki Jan	Village Khunda, Tehsil Jand, District Attock
NA-59 Attock-III	Mrs. Eman Wasim	Waseem Gulzar	Darul Islam Colony, Tahir House, Attock City

1	2	3	4
NA-60 Chakwal-I	Major (Retd.) Tahir Iqbal	Ali Asghar	H.No.36-A, Army Bridge Colony, Lahore
NA-61 Chakwal-II	Mr. Muhammad Faiz Malik	Malik Ahmad Sher Khan	V & PO Tamman, Tehsil Talagang, District Chakwal
NA-62 Jhelum-I	Chaudhry Shahbaz Hussain	Chaudhry Shah Muhammad	Village Ladhar, Tehsil & District Jhelum
NA-63 Jhelum-II	Raja Muhammad Asad Khan	Raja Muhammad Afzal Khan	Raji Pur, Tahlianwala, Jhelum
NA-64 Sargodha-I	Mr. Inam-ul-Haq Piracha	Fazal Haq Piracha	Mohallah Pirachgan, Bhera.
NA-65 Sargodha-II	Chaudhry Ghias Ahmed Mela	Chaudhry Khuda Baksh Mela	Mauza Mola, Tehsil Bhalwal, District Sargodha
NA-66 Sargodha-III	Mr. Tasneem Ahmed Qureshi	Muhammad Aslam Qureshi	Kamboh Colony, Main Road, Sargodha
NA-67 Sargodha-IV	Chaudhry Anwar Ali Cheema	Chaudhry Sultan Ali Cheema	Chak-35-SB, Tehsil & Distt. Sargodha
NA-68 Sargodha-V	Mr. Mazhar Ahmed Qureshi	Amir Haidar Qureshi	110-Stadium Road, Sargodha
NA-69 Khushab-I	Mrs. Sumera Malik	Wife of Malik Tahir Sarfraz	Mauza Padhrar, Tehsil & Distt. Khushab
NA-70 Khushab-II	Malik Muhammad Saifullah Tiwana	Haji Malik Muhammad Ali Khan Tiwana	Hassanpur Tiwana/Hamo Tehsil & Distt. Khushab
NA-71 Mianwali-I	Mr. Imran Ahmed Khan Niazi	Ikram Ullah Khan Niazi	22, Zaman Park, Lahore
NA-72 Mianwali-II	Dr.Sher Afgan Khan	Muhammad Khan	H.No.E/300, Wandhi Ghund Wali, Tehsil & Distt. Mianwali.
NA-73 Bhakkar-I	Mr. Muhammad Sana Ullah Khan	Haji Habib Ullah Khan	Mohallah Masti Khel, Jandanwala, Tehsil Kalurkot
NA-74 Bhakkar-II	Mr. Rasheed Akbar Khan	Ghulam Akbar Khan	Moza Niwani Tehsil & Distt. Bhakkar
NA-75 Faisalabad-I	Lt. Col. (Retd) Ghulam Rasool Sahi	Chaudhry Nawab Khan	Chak No.153/JB, Tehsil & District, Faisalabad
NA-76 Faisalabad-II	Chaudhry Muhammad Wasi Zafar	Muhammad Shafi Zafar	Chak No.562/G.B. Zafarwal Tehsil Jaranwala Distt. Faisalabad
NA-77 Faisalabad-III	Chaudhry Muhammad Asim	Chaudhry Nazir Ahmad Nazir	Chaudhry House, Gat-wala Forest Park, Chak No.199/ R.B. Gat-wala, Tehsil & District Faisalabad
NA-78 Faisalabad-IV	Rajab Ali Khan Baluch	Mian Bahadar Ali Khan Baloch	Chak No.456/GB, Tehsil Tandlianwala
NA-79 Faisalabad-V	Chaudhry Muhammad Safdar Shaker	Din Muhammad	Gali Sabin Wali, Town Committee, Mamunkarjan, Distt. Faisalabad.
NA-80 Faisalabad -VI	Mr. Asif Tauseef	Rana Tauseef Ali Khan	H.No.P/1 Peoples Colony, Jaranwala Road, Faisalabad.

1	2	3	4
NA-81 Faisalabad-VII	Dr. Nisar Ahmad	Rasheed Ahmad	Mohallah Ghareeb Abad, Tehsil Degree Meer Pur Khas.
NA-82 Faisalabad-VIII	Sahibzada Haji Muhammad Fazal Karim	Muhammad Sardar Ahmad	Jamia Rizvia Mazhar-ul-Islam, Jhang Bazar, Faisalabad.
NA-83 Faisalabad-IX	Mr. Mushtaq Ali Cheema	Muhammad Shafi Cheema	P/274 Sarfraz Colony, Faisalabad.
NA-84 Faisalabad-X	Mr. Abid Ali	Sher Ali	P-290, St. No.5, Kashmir House, Khalidabad, Faisalabad.
NA-85 Faisalabad-XI	Raja Nadir Pervaiz Khan	Raja Nadir Khan	Chak No.279/RB, St.No.3, Faisalabad.
NA-86 Jhang-I	Mr. Muhammad Tahir Shah	Ghulam Muhammad Shah	Tahir Abad, Lahore Road, Chiniot.
NA-87 Jhang-II	Mst. Ghulam Bibi Bharwana	w/o Ahmad Hassan	Mauza Satiana Tehsil & Distt. Jhang.
NA-88 Jhang-III	Makhdoom Syed Faisal Saleh Hayyat	Makhdoom Syed Mehmood Hayyat Muhammad Ghous	Shah Jewana, Tehsil & Distt. Jhang.
NA-89 Jhang-IV	Sheikh Waqas Akram	Mohammad Akram	Civil lines, Jhang Saddar
NA-90 Jhang-V	Mst. Saima Akhtar Bharwana	D/o Akhtar Abbas Bharwana	Mouza Kot-Mirza, Tehsil Shorkot, Jhang
NA-91 Jhang-VI	Sahibzada Muhammad Mehboob Sultan	Sahibzada Sultan Abdul Majeed	Hazarat Sultan Baho Tehsil Shorkot Distt. Jhang.
NA-92 Toba Tek Singh-I	Mr. Amjad Ali Warriach	Asghar Ali Warriah Chaudhry	Mohallah Rasool Nagar, Gojra.
NA-93 Toba Tek Singh-II	Mr. Muhammad Farhan Latif	Mian Muhammad Latif	Iqbal Nagar, T.T.Singh
NA-94 Toba Tek Singh-III	Mr. Riaz Muhammad Khan Fatiana	Sultan Hassan Khan	Fatiana House, Kamalia
NA-95 Gujranwala-I	Chaudhry Imran Ullah Advocate	Inayat Ullah	Mohallah Ghousia Darogabadi, Khiali, G/Wala
NA-96 Gujranwala-II	Qazi Hameedullah Khan	Abdul Haleem	22-A,S/Town, Gujranwala
NA-97 Gujranwala-III	Chaudhry Shahid Akram Bhinder	Muhammad Akram	5-A Satellite Town, Gujranwala
NA-98 Gujranwala-IV	Mr. Imtiaz Safdar	Muhammad Khan	Ladhwala Warrin , Distt. G/ Wala
NA-99 Gujranwala-V	Rana Umar Nazir Khan	Rana Nazir Ahmed Khan	Mouza Lalupur , Kamoke
NA-100 Gujranwala-VI	Chaudhry Bilal Ijaz	Chaudhry Ijaz Ahmad	Mohallah Baghwala, Qila Didar Singh, Tehsil & District Gujranwala
NA-101 Gujranwala-VII	Mr. Hamid Nasir Chatta	Chaudhry Salahuddin	Village Ahmed Nagar, Tehsil Wazir abad

1	2	3	4
NA-102 Hafizabad-I	Chaudhry Mehdi Hasan Bhatti	Ghulam Abbas Bhatti	Burj Dara, Hafizabad.
NA-103 Hafizabad-II	Mr. Liaqat Abbas Bhatti	Ghulam Abbas Bhatti	R/o Burgdara, Hafizabad
NA-104 Gujrat-I	Chaudhry Wajahat Hussain	Chaudhry Zahoor Elahi (Late)	R/O Zahoor Ellahi House, Gujrat.
NA-105 Gujrat-II	Chaudhry Shujat Hussain	Chaudhry Zahoor Elahi	Zahoor Elahi House, Gujrat.
NA-106 Gujrat-III	Chaudhry Qamar Zaman	Chaudhry Mohammad Zaman	Kaira, Lalamusa, Tehsil Kharian Distt. Gujrat.
NA-107 Gujrat-IV	Mr. Rehman Naseer.	Chaudhry Naseer Ahmed	Dinga Road, Kharian
NA-108 Mandi Bahauddin-I	Mr. Ijaz Ahmed Chaudhary	Haji Ahmed.	Chak No.16, Tehsil Malikwal, M.B.Din
NA-109 Mandi Bahauddin-II	Major(R)Zulfiqar Ali Gondal	Haji Sher Muhammad	R/O Gojra Tehsil Malakwal Distt.M.B.Din
NA-110 Sialkot-I	Khawaja Muhammad Asif	Khawaja Muhammad Safdar	R/O 118 Mehmood Ghazanvi Road, Sialkot Cantt.
NA-111 Sialkot-II	Ch. Amir Hussain	Ch. Dewan Ali	Village Mara (Lumi) Teh. & Distt. Sialkot
NA-112 Sialkot-III	Mr. Umar Ahmad Ghuman	Nisar Ahmed Ghuman	Village Kotli Noonan Tehsil Daska, Sialkot
NA-113 Sialkot-IV	Mr. Ali Asjid Mallhi	Asjid Ali	Village Ghatayalian, Tehsil Pasrur
NA-114 Sialkot-V	Mr. Zahid Hamid Khan	Hamid Nawaz	Mohallah Kakayzian Pasrur
NA-115 Narowal-I	Mr. Muhammad Nasir	Muhammad Aslam Khan	Village Nonar Tehsil & Distt.Narowal
NA-116 Narowal-II	Mr. Danial Aziz Chaudhry	Anwar Aziz Chaudhry	Village Kiyal Tehsil Shakargarh
NA-117 Narowal-III	Mr. Riffat Javed	Javed Safdar Kohlon	Maddo Kahlowon Narowal
NA-118 Lahore-I	Hafiz Salman Butt	Khawaja Muhammad Tufail	43-A Rati Gun Road, Lahore
NA-119 Lahore-II	Khawaja Saad Rafique	Khawaja Muhammad Rafique	H. No. 3311/D Lohary Gate Lahore
NA-120 Lahore-III	Mohammad Pervaiz Malik	Malik Mohammad Akram	49- Justice Akram Road, Lahore
NA-121 Lahore-IV	Mr. Farid Ahmed Paracha	Gulzar Ahmad	11-Gulzar Mansoor, Society Multan Road, Lahore
NA-122 Lahore-V	Sardar Ayaz Sadiq	Sh. Muhammad Sadiq	H. No.95E Fazal Street Allama Iqbal Road Lahore.
NA-123 Lahore-VI	Mr. Muhammad Javaid Hashmi	Makhdoom Muhammad Shah Hashmi	House No.2 Madina Street Akram Park Chragah Colony Shahbagh, Lahore
NA-124 Lahore-VII	Mr. Aitzaz Ahsan	Chaudhry Muhammad Ahsan	H. No. 6, Zaman Park, Canal Bank, Lahore

1	2	3	4
NA-125 Lahore-VIII	Mr. Humayun Akhtar Khan	Mr. Akhtar Abdul Rehman	114-Sarwar Road Lahore Cantt.
NA-126 Lahore -IX	Mr. Liaqat Balouch	Bashir Ahmad Khan	108/C New Muslim Town, Lahore.
NA-127- Lahore-X	Dr. Muhammad Tahir-ul -Qadri	Dr. Farid-U-Din Qadri	299-M, Model Town, Extension Lahore
NA-128 Lahore-XI	Malik Zaheer Abbas Advocate	Khurshid Ahmad Malik	Shadiwal Majja, Johar Town Lahore
NA-129 Lahore-XII	Major @ Habibullah Waraich	Fazal Ahmed	Theh Waraich Tehsil Cantt Lahore
NA-130 Lahore-XIII	Mrs.Samina Khalid Ghurki	W/o Khalid Javaid Ghurki	157-Eiden Cottages, Lahore
NA-131 Sheikhpura-I	Brig @ Zulfikar Ahmad Dhillon	Lal Khan	Mouza Adhian, Nagang
NA-132 Sheikhpura-II	Mian Jalil Ahmad Sharkpuri	Mian Jamil Sharkpuri	House No.21, Mohallah Hazrat Mian Sher Muhammad Sharkpur Sharif
NA-133 Sheikhpura-III	Mr. Muhammad Saeed Virk	Haji Mohammad Tufail	Muza Kalla Dist. Sheikhpura
NA-134 Sheikhpura-IV	Mr. Khurram Munawar Manj.	Munawar Hussain Manj	Manj House, Gujranwala Road, Sheikhpura
NA-135 Sheikhpura-V	Mian Shamim Haider	Mian Muhammad Ali	Shahkot.
NA-136 Sheikhpura-VI	Mr. Bilal Ahmad Virk	Habib Ullah	14- Shamsi Road,Sheikhpura.
NA-137 Sheikhpura-VII	Rai Mansab Ali Khan	Rai Dil Muhammad Khan	Mohallah Rai Mansab Ali Khan,142 Nankana Sahib.
NA-138 Kasur-I	Sardar Tufail Ahmad Khan	Sardar Muhammad Ahmad Khan.	Kot Rada Kishan(Kot Sher Singh)Tehsil & District Kasur.
NA-139 Kasur-II	Chaudhry Manzoor Ahmad	Fateh Muhammad	Village Mian Wala, Tehsil,Kasur.
NA-140 Kasur-III	Mian Khursheed Mehmood Kasuri	Mian Mehmood Ali Kasuri	1-6 Gulberg-II Tehsil Lahore Cantt,
NA-141 Kasur-IV	Sardar Muhammad Asif Nakai	Sardar Muhammad Arif Nakai	Wan Adhan, Pattoki
NA-142 Kasur -V	Sardar Talib Hussain Nakai	Sardar Abdul Hameed Nakai	Kot Sardar Kahan Singh Teh. Pattoki Distt. Kasur.
NA-143 Okara-I	Rai Muhammad Aslam Khan Kharal	Ahmed Khan	Mozeb Babashu Okara
NA-144 Okara-II	Rao Sikandar Iqbal	Muhammad Iqbal	Nadeem Park, Okara.
NA-145 Okara-III	Syed Gulzar Sabtain Shah.	Syed Ashiq Hussain Shah	Mustafa Abad, Tehsil Depalpur, District Okara.
NA-146 Okara-IV	Rao Muhammad Ajmal Khan	Rao Muhammad Afzal Khan	Buraj Ilyas Khan, Depalpur
NA-147 Okara-V	Mst.Rubina Shaheen Watto	W/o Mazhar Hussain	1/SP Wasawala, Tehsil Depalpur.

1	2	3	4
NA-148 Multan-I	Makhdoom Shah Mehmood Qureshi	Makhdoom Muhammad Sajjad Hussain Qureshi	House No.445 Bab-ul-Quresh Muhallah Daulat Gate, Multan.
NA-149 Multan-II	Malik Liaquat Ali Dogar	Hafiz Malik Muhammad Dogar	317 Gujar Khaddah, Sher Shah Road, Multan.
NA-150 Multan-III	Rana Mehmood ul Hassan	Rana Noor ul Hassan	Qasimpur Colony, Multan.
NA-151 Multan-IV	Mr. Sikandar Hayat Khan Bosan	Haji Khizar Hyat Khan Bosan	Basti Bosan Tehsil & District Multan.
NA-152 Multan-V	Syed Asad Murtaza Gillani	Wajahat Hussain Gillani	90-C, Makhdoom House Faisal Town, Lahore at present Ghose ul Azam Road, Multan.
NA-153 Multan-VI	Deewan Jaffar Hussain Bukhari	Diwan Ghulam Abbas Bukhari	Mauza Alipur Sadat Tehsil Jalalpur Pirwala District Multan.
NA-154 Lodhran-I	Nawab Aman Ullah Khan	Hamid Ullah Khan	Baitussumi Circular Road Ward No.2, Tehsil Kehror Pacca, City Distt. Lodhran.
NA-155 Lodhran-II	Mr. Muhammad Akhtar Khan Kanju	Haji Muhammad Kabir Khan KanjuKror Pacca.	Mouza Alipur Kanju Tehsil
NA-156 Khanewal-I	Mr. Muhammad Raza Hayat Hiraj	Mehr Khizar Hayat Hiraj	Basti Chauki Mohan, Tehsil Kabinwala, District Khanewal.
NA-157 Khanewal-II	Mr. Hamid Yar Haraj	Sardar Allah Yar Haraj.	Chak No.13/9-R, Tehsil & District Khanewal.
NA-158 Khanewal-III	Pir Muhammad Aslam Bodla	Pir Sana Ullah Bodla	Bodla House Mianchannu.
NA-159 Khanewal-IV	Malik Ghulam Murtaza Maitla	Malik Naseer Bakhsh	Besti Kot Wala Mauza Rahim Shah, Jahanian.
NA-160 Sahiwal-I	Chaudhry Noraiz Shakoor Khan	Chaudhry Abdul Shakoor Khan	937-B Farid Town, Sahiwal.
NA-161 Sahiwal-II	Rana Tariq Javed	Rana Wazir Ali	R/o 352-G Farid Town, Sahiwal.
NA-162 Sahiwal-III	Rai Aziz Ullah Khan	Faqir Ullah Khan	Chichawatni Rai House.
NA-163 Sahiwal-IV	Mr. Saeed Ahmed Chaudhry	Ch. Noor Alam	Chak-96/12-L Chichawatni Distt. Sahiwal
NA-164 Pakpattan -I	Pir Muhammad Shah Khaggah	Muhammad Ubaid Ullah Shah Khaggah	Chak Shah Khaggah Tehsil & District Pakpattan.
NA-165 Pakpattan-II	Mr. Ahmed Raza Manika.	Mian Ghulam Muhammad Ahmed	Mauza Pir Ghani Tehsil & District Pakpattan.
NA-166 Pakpattan-III	Dr.Junaid Mumtaz Joyia	Muhammad Mumtaz Joyia.	51/EB Arifwala.
NA-167 Vehari-I	Chaudhry Nazir Ahmed Jat	Noor Muhammad	Chak No.239/EB, Burewala.
NA-168 Vehari-II	Mr. Ishaq Khan Khakwani	Muhammad Azam Khan Khakwani	Chak No.27/WB Tehsil & District Vehari.

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NA-169 Vehari-III	Mr. Khan Aftab Ahmed Khan Khichi.	Muhammad Murmtaz Khan Khichi.	Mauza Fada, Khichi House, Tehsil Mailsi District Vehari.
NA-170 Vehari-IV	Mr. Azhar Ahmad Khan Yousafzai	Haji Israr Ahmad Khan	Quaid-I-Azam Road, Mailsi.
NA-171 D.G.Khan-I	Khawaja Sheraz Mahmood	Khawaja Kamal-ul-Din Anwar	Mohallah Khawajgan, Taunsa Sharif
NA-172 D.G.Khan-II	Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari	Nawabzada Muhammad Khan Leghari	Mohallah Leghari Chak Bakhar, tehsil D.G.Khan
NA-173 D.G.Khan-III	Mr. Awais Ahmad Khan Leghari	Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari	Choti Zareen Tehsil & District D.G.Khan
NA-174 Rajanpur-I	Sardar Muhammad Jaffar Khan Leghari	Atta Muhammad Khan Leghari	Choti Zerir Tehsil & District D.G.Khan.
NA-175 Rajanpur-II	Sardar Nasrullah Khan Dareshak	Sardar Bahadur Khan	Kot Bahadur Dhagoo Rajanpur
NA-176 Muzaffargarh-I	Mrs. Khalida Mohsin Ali Qureshi	W/o Muhammad Mohsin Ali Qureshi	Madni Town Kot Adu
NA-177 Muzaffargarh-II	Mst. Hinna Rubbani Khar	D/o Ghulam Muhammad Noor Rabbani Khar	Basti Dara Khar Gharbi, Tehsil & Distt Muzaffargarh
NA-178 Muzaffargarh-III	Engineer Muhammad Shahid Jamil Qureshi	Qazi Muhammad Din	Bet Nawan M/Garh
NA-179 Muzaffargarh-IV	Makhdoom Syed Basit Ahmad Sultan Bokhari	Syed Muhammad Abdullah Shah	Basti Kharora Gudera, Tehsil Jatoi, District Muzaffargarh
NA-180 Muzaffargarh-V	Mr. Abdul Qayyum Khan Jatoi	Sardar Nazar Muhammad Khan	Ward No. 1, Jatoi Tehsil Jatoi, District Muzaffargarh
NA-181 Layyah-I	Sardar Bahadur Ahmad Khan Sehar	Mushtaq Ahmad Khan	P/O Warhan Sehran, Tehsil Karor, District Layyah
NA-182 Layyah-II	Malik Niaz Ahmad Jakhar	Malik Haider Bukhsh Jakhar	Molla Jhakar, Layyah
NA-183-Bahawalpur-I	Makhdoom Zada Syed Ali Hassan Gillani.	Makhdoom Syed Mukhtar Hassan Gillani.	18-A Trust Colony, Bahawalpur.
NA-184-Bahawalpur-II	Mr. Aamir Yar Malik.	Malik Ahmad Yar.	Mouza Dhor Kot, Uch Sharif, Tehsil & District Bahawalpur.
NA-185-Bahawalpur-III	Mr. Muhammad Farooq Azam Malik.	Hafiz Muhammad Akmal	Al-Awan, Goth Gadra, Near Satellite Town, Tehsil & Distt Bahawalpur.
NA-186-Bahawalpur-IV	Mian Riaz Hussain Peerzada.	Shah Nawaz Peerzada.	Mauza Sh. Wahin, KPT, Bahawalpur..
NA-187-Bahawalpur-V	Syed Tasneem Nawaz Gardezi	Syed Muhammad Nawaz Gardezi	Moza Imam Shah, Basti Chandipur Teh. Khair pur Tamiwai Distt. Bahawalpur.
NA-188-Bahawalnager-I	Syed Muhammad Asghar Shah	Ghulam Rasol	Mauza Saed Ali Tehsil Minchan Abad
NA-189-Bahawalnager-II	Mian Mumtaz Ahmed Matiana	Mian Khan Muhammad Matiana	Mahta Jhaidoo, Tehsil Chishtian

**MEMBERS ELECTED AGAINST SEATS RESERVED FOR
WOMEN**

Sl. No.	Name of returned candidate	Father/Husband's Name	Address	Party affiliation
1	2	3	4	5

PUNJAB

1.	Mehnaz Rafi	W/o Muhammad Yahya	18-Chauburji Park, Lahore	PML (QA)
2.	Dr. Hajra Tariq Aziz	W/o Tariq Aziz	157 Garden Block, Garden Town, Lahore.	-do-
3.	Tanzila Amir Cheema	W/o Ch. Amir Sultan Cheema	Chak # 35 Janoobi, Sargodha	-do-
4.	Dr. Donya Aziz	D/o Tariq Aziz	43-B, St. # 15 PTV Scheme, Islamabad	-do-
5.	Kashmala Tariq	W/o Tariq Rashid	C-4, Defence Colony, Zafar Shaheed Road, Lahore Cantt.	-do-
6.	Dr. Saira Tariq	W/o Tariq Bajwa	CA, PCSIR Colony, Lahore	-do-
7.	Riffat Amjad	W/o Mian Amjad Yaseen	431-P, Main Bazar, Faisalabad	-do-
8.	Attiya Inayatullah	W/o Inayatullah	1-Babar Block, New Garden Town, Lahore	-do-
9.	Bushra Rehman	W/o Abdul Rehman Mian	8-C Ahmed Block, Garden Town, Lahore	-do-
10.	Farzeen Ahmed	D/o Gen. Sarfaraz Khan	174-Shadman-II, Lahore	-do-
11.	Shahzadi Umer Zadi Tiwana	D/o Sir Khizar Hayat Tiwana	300-A/1, Sarwar Road, Lahore Cantt.	-do-
12.	Rahila Yahya	W/o Syed Yahya Munawar	62-Gomal Road, Islamabad.	-do-
13.	Aasia Azeem	W/o Azeem Chaudhry	20, Lake Road, Purani Anarkali, Lahore	-do-

14.	Dr. Firdous Aashiq	D/o Haji Malik Aashiq Hussain	Kubey Chak, Sialkot	PML (QA)
15.	Begum Tehmina Dastee	W/o Shaheen Ahmad Khan	110-Shami Road, Lahore	-do-
16.	Onaza Ehsan	D/o Ehsan Ullah Butt	338-Sutlej Block, A.I. Town, Lahore	-do-
17.	Bushra Nazir Hazeen	D/o Nazir Ahmed Akhtar	180/C, New Shalimar Housing Scheme, Salamatpura, Lahore	-do-
18.	Rozina Tufail	W/o Muhammad Tufail	Arrayan , Lahore	-do-
19.	Mrs. Tahira Asif	W/o Mian Asif Ali	1/36-D Wafaqi Colony, Lahore	-do-
20.	Naheed Khan	W/o Dr. Safdar Ali Abbasi	799-D, Fifth Road, Satellite Town, Rawalpindi.	PPPP
21.	Mrs. Belum Hasnain	W/o Saadat Hussain Khan	Moza Muhammad Shah, Tehsil Kamalia, TT Singh	-do-
22.	Mrs. Shakila Khanam Rashid	W/o Sh. Muhammad Rashid	189-Shadman-II, Lahore	-do-
23.	Fauzia Habib	D/o Col. Habib	18-E, Satellite Town, Rawalpindi	PPPP
24.	Mehreen Anwar Raja	D/o Raja Muhammad Anwar	71/A, Shah Jamal, Lahore	-do-
25.	Mrs. Yasmin Rehman	W/o Mian Misbah- ur-Rehman	88-GT Road, Lahore	-do-
26.	Begum Shehnaz Sheikh	D/o Malik Muhammad Azam	45-A/10/B-I, Town Ship, Lahore	-do-
27.	Rukhsana Bangish	W/o Awais Bangish	48-Khayaban-e- Iqbal, F-7/2, Islamabad	-do-
28.	Mrs. Nasim Akhtar Chaudhry	W/o Mazhar Ali Abbas	Mauza Sher Singh Shah, Multan	-do-
29.	Samia Raheel Qazi	W/o Dr. Jamil-ur- Rehman	4-A Mansoor, a, Lahore	MMAP
30.	Maimona Hashmi	W/o Zahid Mehar Hashmi	Makhdoom Rashid, Multan	PML (N)

31.	Begum Ishrat Ashraf	W/o Ch. Muhammad Jaffar Iqbal	Chak No. 105/P, Tehsil & District Rahim Yar Khan	PML (N)
32.	Tehmina Daultana	D/o Mian Riaz Daultana	Mauza Dauolatabad, Vehari	-do-
33.	Begum Rehana Aleem Mashhadi	W/o Syed Aleem-ul-Islam Naqvi	17/D, Faisal Town, Lahore	PML (J)
34.	Ayela Malik	W/o Zia Pervaiz Hussain	Kala Bagh Estate, Mianwali	National Alliance
35.	*Meena Leghari	W/o Sardar Muhammad Jaffar Khan	Kot Janu, Tehsil Jampur, District Rajanpur	-do-

* Vice Sumera Malik

SINDH

1.	Ms. K. Fiza Junejo	D/o Muhammad Khan Junejo	Village Khan Sahib Din Mohammad Junejo PO Sindhri, Taluka Khipro, Sanghar	PML (QA)
2.	Sherbano Sherry Rehman	W/o Syed Nadeem Shahid	49, Old Clifton, Karachi	PPPP
3.	Mrs. Rukia Khanum	W/o Abdul Wahid Soomro	P.O. Ratodero, Larkana	-do-
4.	Ms. Fauzia Wahab	D/o Hussain Wala Gohar	R-3 Al-Bilal Society, Karachi	-do-
5.	Rubina Saadat Qaimkhani	W/o Saadat Ali Yaseen	C-134, Block-D, North Nazimabad, Karachi	-do-
6.	Nafeesa Munawwar Raja	W/o Munawar Ahmed Junejo	A-483, Block-5, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi	-do-
7.	Miss Shagufta	D/o Haji Pir Muhammad	Peerzada Mohallah, Taluka Matiari, Hyderabad	-do-

8.	Dr. Farida Ahmed	W/o Muhammad Ahmed Siddiqui	1006-A, West Point, Tower, Defence, Karachi	MMAP
9.	Kaniz Ayesha	W/o Syed Munawar Hasan	14-A, R-72 Shadmaan Town, Karachi	-do-
10.	Shamim Akhtar	W/o Muhammad Suleman Khan	E/25, 267 Gari Khata, Hyderabad	MQM
11.	Shabina Talat	W/o Wasi Ahmed	House No.11, Block No.3, Sector 5E, New Karachi	-do-
12	*Mrs. Afsar Begum	W/o Muhammad Afzal Ahmed	H.No. A-122 Block 19, Yaseenabad, F.B. Area, Karachi.	-do-
13.	Gule Farkhanda	D/o Muhammad Yousuf Siddiqi	B-179, Block-10, F.B. Area, Karachi	National Alliance
14.	Khurshed Afghan	D/o Haji Abdul Ghafoor	D-187 Akil Gali, Freedabad, Sukkur	PML (F)

* Vice Rehana Nasreen

NWFP

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mrs. Zaib Gohar Ayub	W/o Gohar Ayub Khan	H.No.206, Moh. & Vill. Rehana, Tehsil & Distt. Haripur	PML (QA)
2.	Sayyeda Farhana Khalid	W/o Syed Wilayat Shah	Benori House Benori Street, Bhana Mari, Peshawar	MMAP
3.	Razia Aziz	W/o Khan Nawaz	S-44, University Campus, Peshawar	-do-

4.	Nayer Sultana	W/o Saifullah	Khan Colony, Budhni Road, Peshawar	MMAP
5.	Jamila Ahmed	W/o Malik Ahmad Jan	Panjgram Behrain, Swat	-do-
6.	Ambareen	W/o Naeem Khan	1006 D-4, St. 38 Phase-1, Hayatabad, Peshawar	-do-
7.	Inayat Begum	W/o Muhammad Amin	49/K1, St.2, Phase 3 Hayatabad, Peshawar	-do-
8.	Shahida Begum	W/o Akhtar Ali	Moh. Said Khel, Lakki	-do-

BALUCHISTAN

1	*Ms. Noor Jehan Panezai	D/o Malik Khair Muhammad	451/Block-3, Satellite Town, Quetta.	PML (QA)
2.	Imrana Khawar	W/o Muhammad Khawar Saeed	Jan Muhammad Road, Quetta	MMAP
3.	Bilqees Saif	W/o Saiful Haq	6-Anwar Colony, Khojak Road, Quetta	-do-
* Vice Zubeda Jalal				

MEMBERS ELECTED AGAINST SEATS RESERVED FOR NON-MUSLIMS

Sl. No.	Name of returned candidate	Father/Husband's Name	Address	Party affiliation
1.	Akram Masih	Tariq Masih	House No.14, Block-C, Ahata Mool Chand, Ichra, Lahore	PML (QA)
2.	Haroon Qaiser	Tariq C. Qaiser	241-Rehmat Park, Sargodha	-do-
3.	Gyan Chand Singh	Tirath Ram	Tehsil Barikot, District Swat	-do-
4.	M.P. Bhandara	P.D. Bhandara	1-National Park Road, Rawalpindi	-do-
5.	Mushtaq Victor	Mahand Bakhsh	P-97/58, Noshahi Street, Alfayyaz Colony, Faisalabad	PPPP
6.	Ramesh Lal	Madan Lal	Madanlal House, Shahdadtot	-do-
7.	Pervaiz Masih	Faqir Masih	House No.MS/26, University Campus, Peshawar.	MMAP
8.	Asiya Nasir	Nasir Masih	Nawab Marri Street, Quetta	-do-
9.	Krishan Bheel	Ajeeto	Goth Majnoon Bheel, Tehsil Tando Allahyar, District Hyderabad	PML (N)
10.	Dev Das	Rellu Mal	Hindu Mohallah, Shai Bazar Berani, Sanghar	MQM

MEMBERS PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF PUNJAB

No. and Name of Constituency	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Address
1	2	3	4
PP - 1 Rawalpindi - I	Raja Muhammad Shafqat Abbasi, Advocate	Barkhurdar Khan	Village Masoot, Tehsil Murree, District Rawalpindi.
PP - 2 Rawalpindi - II	Raja Muhammad Ali	Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq	Mohallah Fazaldad Village Mator, Tehsil Kahuta, District Rawalpindi
PP - 3 Rawalpindi - III	Raja Muhammad Tariq Kiyani	Fazal Elahi Kiyani	H.No.112/8, Mohallah Rajgan, Tehsil Gujar Khan, District Rawalpindi
PP - 4 Rawalpindi - IV	Brig.® Muhammad Hassan	Muhammad Iqbal	Mouza Paro Frozal, Tehsil Gujar Khan, District Rawalpindi
PP - 5 Rawalpindi - V	Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Kayani	Inayat Khan Kayani	H. No. C-5, PAF Complex Sector E-9, Islamabad
PP - 6 Rawalpindi - VI	Mr. Arshad Mehmood Raja	Raja Muhammad Aslam	Dhoke Lalal, PO Chaklala, Rawalpindi
PP - 7 Rawalpindi - VII	Chaudhry Muhammad Kamran Ali Khan	Ch. Muhammad Aslam	Chakri, Tehsil and District Rawalpindi
PP - 8 Rawalpindi - VIII	Mr. Muhammad Waqas	Dr. Muhammad Kamal	C-6, Officers Colony Wah Cantt Rawalpindi.
PP - 9 Rawalpindi - IX	Chaudhry Muhammad Ayaz	Ch. Muhammad Nawaz	H.No.130/B-I, St. No.12, Tanch Bhata, Rawalpindi
PP - 10 Rawalpindi - X	Malik Abrar Ahmad	Malik Ghulam Sarwar	534-C, Naseer Abad, Rawalpindi
PP - 11 Rawalpindi - XI	Raja Rashid Hafeez	Raja Fida Hussain Hafeez	36/B, Satellite Town, Rawalpindi
PP - 12 Rawalpindi - XII	Mr. Amar Fida Paracha	Malik Fida Hussain	N/274/A, Circular Road, Rawalpindi
PP - 13 Rawalpindi - XIII	Mr. Ishtiaq Ahmed Mirza	Mirza Muhammad Ayub	H.No.NE/2161, St. No.7, Zafar-ul-Haq Road, Rawalpindi
PP - 14 Rawalpindi - XIV	Mr. Fiaz-ul-Hassan Chowhan	Abdul Aziz Khaksar	H.No.D.T.175/C, Islamia Street, Rasool Nagar, Sadiq Abad, Rawalpindi
PP - 15 Attock - I	Syed Ijaz Hussain Bukhari	Syed Ghulam Murtaza Shah Bukhari	Mohallah Eid Garh, Attock City
PP - 16 Attock - II	Col ® Shuja Khanzada	Yusuf Khanzada	Shadi Khan Attock
PP - 17 Attock - III	Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan	Sardar Asad Ali Khan	Shahra-i-Sadullah, Fateh Jang, District Attock
PP - 18 Attock - IV	Malik Muhammad Anwar	Malik Muhammad Ali Khan	Pindigheb, District Attock

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PP - 19 Attock - V	Syed Abbas Mohi-ud-Din	Syed Safi-ud-Din	Mukhad, Tehsil Jand, District Attock
PP - 20 Chakwa I - I	Mr. Ijaz Hussain Farhat	Ch. Amir Muhammad Khan	Village Saral, PO Firm Kassar, Tehsil & District Chakwal
PP - 21 Chakwal - II	Mr. Tanvir Aslam Malik	Muhammad Aslam Malik	Village Sethi, P.O. Noorpur, Tehsil & District Chakwal
PP - 22 Chakwal - III	Syed Muhammad Taqleed Raza Shah	Syed Ijaz Abbas Shah	Talagang City
PP - 23 Chakwal - IV	Col. © Sultan Surkhru Awan	Malik Noor Khan	Village & P. O. Wanhar, Tehsil Talagang, District Chakwal
PP - 24 Jhelum - I	Chaudhry Muhammad Saqlain	Ch. Dhuman Khan	Village Labana Hail,, Tehsil Sohawa, District Jhelum
PP - 25 Jhelum - II	Chaudhry Tasneem Nasir	Muhammad Iqbal	Kotli Allah Yar, PO Kala Gujran, Tehsil & Distt. Jhelum
PP - 26 Jhelum - III	Sheikh Tanveer Ahmad	Sh. Nazir Ahmad	Circle No.9, Municipal Committee, Jhelum
PP - 27 Jhelum - IV	Chaudhry Nazar Hussain Gondal	Haji Khuda Bakhsh	Kot Kalan, P.D. Khan, Distt. Jhelum.
PP - 28 Sargodha - I	Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed Bhirth	Ejaz Ahmed Malik	Bhirth Sharqi, Tehsil Bhalwal, Distt. Sargodha.
PP - 29 Sargodha-II	Mehr Rab Nawaz Lak	Abdul Rehman Lak	Dera Sada Lak Jora Sakaisar, Cotton Factory, Tehsil & Distt. Sargodha.
PP - 30 Sargodha-III	Mr. Zahid Iqbal Sindhu	Muhammad Azam	Chak No. 16/SB Teh. Bhalwal Distt. Sargodha.
PP - 31 Sargodha-IV	Mian Manazir Hussain Ranjha	Muzaffar Ali Ranjha	Haveeli Mian Sher Ali, Tehsil Bhalwal District Sargodha.
PP - 32 Sargodha-V	Ch. Aamir Sultan Cheema	Ch. Anwar Ali Cheema	Chak No.35-SB, Tehsil & District Sargodha.
PP - 33 Sargodha - VI	Malik Shoaib Awan	Muhammad Iqbal Khan	Chak No.39/NB, Tehsil & Distt. Sargodha.
PP - 34 Sargodha - VII	Dr.Nadia Aziz	Wife of Sheraz Tariq	33/B Old Civil Line, Sargodha.
PP - 35 Sargodha - VIII	Mr. Faisal Farooq Cheema	Ch.Farooq Akram	Chak 56-SB, Tehsil & District Sargodha.
PP - 36 Sargodha - IX	Mian Muhammad Khalid Kalyar	Mian Khan Muhammad Kalyar	Chak No.79-SB, Chokera, Tehsil & District Sargodha.
PP - 37 Sargodha - X	Major Asghar Hayat Kalyar	Mian Muhammad Hayat Kalyar	81-Shaheen Park, Sargodha.
PP - 38 Sargodha - XI	Mr. Muhammad Munir Qureshi	Mian Ghulam Muhammad Qureshi	Radhan, Tehsil Sahiwal, District Sargodha.
PP - 39 Khushab - I	Malik Muhammad Javed Iqbal Awan	Malik Karam Bakhsh Awan	Mauza Padhrar, Tehsil & District Khushab

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PP - 40 Khushab - II	Malik Saleh Muhammad Gunjial	Qadir Bakhsh	Zafarabad Gunjial, Tehsil & District Khushab
PP - 41 Khushab - III	Mr. Muhammad Asif Malik	Malik Muhammad Yaqoob	H.No.881, Mohallah Dairianwala, Khushab.
PP - 42 Khushab - IV	Malik Muhammad Waris Kallu	Malik Muhammad Sher	Village Roda, Tehsil & District Khushab.
PP - 43 Mianwali - I	Mr. Amanat Ullah Khan Shadi Khel	Haji Ghulam Rasul Khan	Mohallah Shadi Khel, Kamar Mushani, Tehsil Isakhel, District Mianwali
PP - 44 Mianwali - II	Mr. Aamir Hayat Khan Niazi	Amir Abdullah Khan Rokhri	R/o Samand Khel, Rokhri Paka, Distt. Mianwali
PP - 45 Mianwali - III	Mr. Gul Hameed Khan	Ghulam Haider Khan	Mohallah Samand Khel, Rokhri, Tehsil & District Mianwali
PP - 46 Mianwali - IV	Mr. Muhammad Sibtain Khan	Abdul Rehman Khan	Piplan City, Tehsil Piplan District Mianwali.
PP - 47 Bhakkar - I	Mr. Saeed Akbar Khan	Ghulam Akbar Khan	P.O. Shahani, Tehsil and District Bhakkar.
PP - 48 Bhakkar - II	Mr. Mureed Hussain Shah	Ghulam Sarwar Shah	Angra Dagger, Tehsil Darya Khan
PP - 49 BHAKKAR - III	Mr. Hafeez Ullah Khan	Habib Ullah Khan	Vill Niwani, Tehsil & District Bhakkar
PP - 50 BHAKKAR - IV	Mr. Naeem Ullah Khan	Habib Ullah Khan	Village Niwani Tehsil & District Bhakkar.
PP - 51 Faisalabad - I	Chaudhry Muhammad Afzal Sahi	Ch. Nawab Khan	Chak No.153/RB, Chak Jhumra Faisalabad.
PP - 52 Faisalabad - II	Dr. Muhammad Shafique Chaudhry	Ch. Faqir Muhammad	Chak No.100/RB, District Faisalabad.
PP - 53 Faisalabad - III	Mr. Raza Shahid Waseer	Malik Nawab Sher	Mohallah Bilal Ganj, Tehsil Jaranwala, District Faisalabad.
PP - 54 Faisalabad - IV	Mian Ghulam Haider Bari	Mian Ghulam Dastgir Bari	Bari House Bari Road, Tehsil Jaranwala District Faisalabad.
PP - 55 Faisalabad - V	Mr. Zaheer-ud-Din	Ch. Muhammad Bashir	8-Railway Road, Faisalabad.
PP - 56 Faisalabad - VI	Rai Rab Nawaz Khan	Rai Meer Muhammad Khan	Jhamrah, Tehsil Tandlianwala, District Faisalabad.
PP - 57 Faisalabad - VII	Malik Khalid Mehmood	Haji Ghulam Farid Watto, Advocate	608/GB, Tehsil Tandlianwala, Distt. Faisalabad.
PP - 58 Faisalabad - VIII	Mr. Shahid Khalil Noor	Ch. Zahoor Ahmad	Chak No.509/GB, Mamonkanjan, Tehsil Tandlianwala, Distt. Faisalabad.

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PP - 59 Faisalabad - IX	Chaudhry Arif Mehmood Gill	Ch. Mazahar Ali Gill	Chak No.221/GB, Tehsil Sumandari, District Faisalabad
PP - 60 Faisalabad - X	Chaudhry Khalid Mehmood Advocate	Hussain Bukhsh	Chak No.167/GB, Tehsil Sumandari, District Faisalabad
PP - 61 Faisalabad - XI	Sardar Dildar Ahmed Cheema	Sardar Hafeez-ur-Rehman Cheema	Jaingal Singhwala, Peoples Colony Faisalabad
PP - 62 Faisalabad - XII	Ahsan Raza	Haji Mukhtiar Ahmed	Chak No.239/RB, Khanuana Faisalabad
PP - 63 Faisalabad - XIII	Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan	Irshad Muhammad Khan	613-D, Peoples Colony, Faisalabad.
PP - 64 Faisalabad - XIV	Mr. Jahan-Zaib Imtiaz Gill	Imtiaz Ahmad Gill	H.No.10 Jimkhana Road, Civil Line, Faisalabad.
PP - 65 Faisalabad - XV	Raja Riaz Ahmad	Raja Sher Muhammad Khan	Chak No.123/JB, Rajaywala, Faisalabad
PP - 66 Faisalabad - XVI	Mr. M. Riaz Shahid	Ch. Barkat Ali	P-45, New Civil lines Faisalabad.
PP - 67 Faisalabad - XVII	Dr. Asad Moazzam	Muhammad Moazzam	H.No.39/D, Peoples Colony No.2, Faisalabad.
PP - 68 Faisalabad - XVIII	Mr. Faiz Ullah Kamoka	Haji Zulfiqar Ali	Chak No.214/RB, Tuddhywala, Faisalabad.
PP - 69 Faisalabad - XIX	Malik Asghar Ali Qaisar	Haji Muhammad Shafi	361- B, Samanabad, Faisalabad.
PP - 70 Faisalabad - XX	Rana Sana Ulah Khan	Sher Muhammad	12-C, Samanabad, Faisalabad
PP - 71 Faisalabad - XXI	Mr. Muhammad Nawaz	Muhammad Yousaf	626/A, Ghulam Muhammad Abad, Faisalabad
PP - 72 Faisalabad - XXII	Sheikh Ijaz Ahmad Advocate	Abdul Raheem	P.194, St. No.6, Bazar No.3, Razabad, Faisalabad.
PP - 73 Jhang - I	Mr. Ali Hassan Raza Qazi	Qazi Ghulam Dastgir	Ali House, Ali Road, Mohallah Ali Abad, Tehsil Chiniot, Distt Jhang.
PP - 74 Jhang - II	Syed Hassan Murtaza	Syed Ghulam Murtaza Shah	Chak No.146 JB, Tehsil Chiniot, Distt Jhang.
PP - 75 Jhang - III	Mr. Muhammad Saqlain Anwar	Muhammad Anwar Akhtar	Chak No.203 JB, Tehsil Chiniot District Jhang.
PP - 76 Jhang - IV	Syeda Sughra Imam	D/O Syed Fakhar Imam	Shah Jewana House, Civil Line, Jhang Saddar.
PP - 77 Jhang - V	Mr. Khalid Mehmood Sargana	Mehr Muhammad Fazil	H.No.851-B Galli Masjidwali, Mohallah Ghazi-abad, Jhang Sadar.
PP - 78 Jhang - VI	Mr. Zahoor Ahmad Sajid Janjua	Mian Allah yar	Janjua Abad Mauza Maddokey, Tehsil & District, Jhang.

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PP - 79 Jhang - VII	Mr. Muhammad Qamar Hayat Kathia	Khizar Hayat Kathia	Mouza Kakkai Nau-II, Tehsil Shorkot District Jhang.
PP - 80 Jhang - VIII	Mr. Imtiaz Ahmed Lali	Dost Muhammad Lali	Mouza Kanwain-wala, Tehsil Chiniot District Jhang.
PP - 81 Jhang - IX	Sardar Ghulam Ahmed Gadi	Haji Gehna Khan	Ghoke Diaya, Tehsil & District Jhang.
PP - 82 Jhang - X	Mr. Faisal Hayat Jaboana	Ghazanfar Ali Khan	Mauza Jaboana, Tehsil & District Jhang.
PP - 83 Jhang - XI	Mr. Najaf Abbas Sial	Nazar Abbas Sial	Mohallah Dur-e-Najaf Ahmadpur Sial.
PP - 84 T.T.Singh - I	Mr. Bilal Asghar Warriach	Ch. Ali Asghar	Chak No.358/JB, Tehsil Gojra, Distt. T.T.Singh.
PP - 85 T.T.Singh - II	Chaudhry Azhar Nadeem	Muhammad Siddique	Chak No.371/JB, Gojra, Distt. T.T.Sing.
PP - 86 T.T.Singh - III	Mr. Ashfaq ur Rehman	Abdul Rehman Jami	Chak No.325/JB Tehsil & Distt, T.T. Singh.
PP - 87 T.T.Singh - IV	Brigadier @ Javaid Akram	Ch. Muhammad Akram	Chak No.290/GB, Tehsil & Distt, T.T. Singh.
PP - 88 T.T.Singh - V	Mst. Aashifa Riaz Fatiana	W/o Muhammad Riaz Khan	Fatiana House, Kamalia.
PP - 89 T.T.Singh - VI	Makhdoomzada Syed Hussain Raza Shah	Makhdoom Syed Ali Raza Shah	Chak No.760/GB Nasir Nagar, Kamalia.
PP - 90 T.T.Singh - VII	Mr. Liaquat Ali Shoukat	Ch. Shoukat Ali	Chak No.319 /GB, Tehsil & District Toba Tek Singh.
PP - 91 Gujranwala - I	Chaudhry Muhammad Ashraf Kamboh	Muhammad Abdullah	Bazar No.2 Haidery Road Irfat Colony, Gujranwala
PP - 92 Gujranwala - II	Mr. Lala Shakeel-ur-Rehman Chaudhry Advocate	Haji Muhammad Ismail	Lala House, Noshera Road, Gujranwala
PP - 93 Gujranwala - III	Maulana Mufti Ghulam Farid Hazarvi	Abdul Jaleel Rizvi	Malik Street, Farooq Ganj, Distt. Gujranwala.
PP - 94 Gujranwala - IV	Mr. Zahid Pervaiz Chaudhry	Al Haj Ch Shah Deen	Farid Town, Gujranwala
PP - 95 Gujranwala - V	Mian Saeed Ul Hassan Dar	Mian Azhar Hussain Dar	25-A Satellite Town, Gujranwala
PP - 96 Gujranwala - VI	Chaudhry Muhammad Shabbir	Muhammad Shafi	Girjakh, Gujranwala.
PP - 97 Gujranwala - VII	Mr. Mazhar Javid	Mian Muhammad Yousaf	Qazi Ladhewala Warriach, Distt. Gujranwala.
PP - 98 Gujranwala - VIII	Chaudhry Muhammad Iqbal	Ch. Sultan Ahmed	Theri Sansi, G.T.Road, Distt. Gujranwala.
PP - 99 Gujranwala - IX	Dr. Sohail Zafar Cheema	Zafarullah Cheema	Dastgir Town (Janidila) Baghawala, Tehsil & Distt. Gujranwala.
PP - 100 Gujranwala - X	Chaudhry Shamshad Ahmad Khan	Abdul Wakil Khan	G.T.Road, Kamoke, Gujranwala.

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PP - 101 Gujranwala - XI	Mr. Amanat Ali Virk	Muhammad Amir	Village Kotli Mansu, Tehsil Noshera Virkan, Distt, Gujranwala.
PP - 102 Gujranwala - XII	Haji Mudassar Qayyum Nahra	Sultan Ahmad	Near old Committee Ghar, Noshera Virkan, Distt. Gujranwala.
PP - 103 Gujranwala - XIII	Mr. Akmal Saif Chatta	Saif Ali Chatta	Gali Ch. Bashir Ahmed Ali pur Chatta Teh. Wazirabad Distt. Gujranwala.
PP - 104 Gujranwala - XIV	Mr. Ejaz Ahmad Samma	Ch. Muhammad Shafi Samma	Bharoki Road, Tehsil Wazirabad, Distt. Gujranwala.
PP - 105 Hafizabad - I	Dr. Muzaffar Ali Shiekh	Sh. Zahoor Hussain	Chouk Farooq-e-Azam Road, Hafizabad.
PP - 106 Hafizabad - II	Ch. Shaukat Ali Bhatti	Ch. Mehdi Hassan Bhatti	Nahrian Wala, Tehsil & Distt, Hafizabad
PP - 107 Hafizabad - III	Sardar Muhammad Rafique	Muhammad Shafi	Kheromatmal, PB Hafizabad
PP - 108 Gujrat - I	Chaudhry Khalid Asghar Ghural Advocate	Ch. Asghar Ali Ghural	Ghural, Tehsil & Distt Gujrat.
PP - 109 Gujrat - II	Chaudhry Abdullah Yousaf	Muhammad Yousaf	Lala Chak, Mahmudabad, Jalalpur Jattan, Gujrat.
PP - 110 Gujrat - III	Mr. Muhammad Basharat Raja	Raja Lal Khan	H. No. 198, Dharmial Road Rawalpindi.
PP - 111 Gujrat - IV	Mian Imran Masood	Mian Masood Akhtar	H.No.2/1297, Bhimber Road, Gujrat.
PP - 112 Gujrat - V	Tanveer Ashraf Kaira	Ch. Muhammad Ashraf	Kaira, Lalamusa, Tehsil Kharian Distt. Gujrat.
PP - 113 Gujrat - VI	Mst. Maria Tariq	D/o MianTariq Mehmood	Dinga, Tehsil Kharian, District Gujrat.
PP - 114 Gujrat - VII	Ch. Muhammad Arshad	Haji Sardar Ali	Sardar House Sarai Alamgir Distt. Gujrat.
PP - 115 Gujrat - VIII	Mr. Amar Usman Adil	Khuda Dad	Kotla Arab Ali Khan
PP - 116 M.B.Din - I	Mst. Hameedah Waheed-ud-Din	D/o Mian Waheed ud Din	Mohallah Gurah, M.B.Din
PP - 117 M.B.Din - II	Chaudhry Riaz Asghar	Fiaz Ahmed	Pahrianwali, Tehsil Phalia, Distt. M.B.Din
PP - 118 M.B.Din - III	Mr. Fazal Ahmed Ranjha	Ch. Ikramullah Ranjha	Kot Sher Muhammad, Tehsil Phalia. Distt. M.B. Din
PP - 119 M.B.Din - IV	Major (Rtd)Ehsan Elahi Chaudhary	Muhammad Akbar	Pind Makko, Tehsil Malakwal, M.B. Din
PP - 120 M.B.Din - V	Mr. Muhammd Arif Chimmonana	Ch. Ahmed Yar Gondal	Chimmon, Tehsil and District M.B. Din
PP - 121 Sialkot - I	Mr. Muhammad Ajmal Cheema	Ch. Muhammad Hussain Cheema	Bilal House, Muradia Road, Model Town, Sialkot

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PP - 122 Sialkot - II	Mr. Arshad Mehmood Bagu Advocate	Ahmed Din	Nishat Park, Paris Road, Sialkot
PP - 123 Sialkot - III	Mr. Imran Ashraf	Muhammad Ashraf	38, Mohallah Satellite Town, Sialkot
PP - 124 Sialkot - IV	Mr. Tahir Akhtar Malik	Malik Akhtar Hussain	Village Dheonglay, Tehsil & Distt, Sialkot
PP - 125 Sialkot - V	Mr. Khush Akhtar Subhani	Ch. Akhtar Ali	Village Verio, Tehsi & Distt Sialkot.
PP - 126 Sialkot - VI	Syed Akhtar Hussain Rizvi	Muhammad Hussain Rizvi	Mohallah Machhi wara, Chawinda Tehsil Pasrur
PP - 127 Sialkot - VII	Chaudhry Armghan Subhani	Ch. Abdul Sattar	Village Verio, Tehsil & Distt Sialkot
PP - 128 Sialkot - VIII	Mr. Muhammad Rizwan	Muhammad Rafique	Siranwali, Tehsil Daska
PP - 129 Sialkot - IX	Mr. Anisar Iqbal Baryar	Ch. Inayat Muhammad	Bhallowali Tehsil Daska, Sialkot
PP - 130 Sialkot - X	Chaudhry Mumtaz Ali	Abdul Rashid	College Road Daska, Tehsil Daska
PP - 131 Sialkot - XI	Mr. Muhammad Azeem Ghuman,	Muhammad Azam Ghuman	Mohallah Gharbi Sambrial, Tehsil Daska, Distt. Sialkot.
PP - 132 Narowal - I	Pir Syed Saeed-ul-Hassan. Shah	Pir Syed Hafiz Muhammad Irshad Hussain Shah	Village Satowal, Tehsil & Distt Narowal
PP - 133 Narowal - II	Dr. Tahir Ali Javed	Dr. Nimat Ali Javaid	Village Tarkhana Murida, Tehsil Shakargarh
PP - 134 Narowal - III	Lt.Col.(R) Muhammad Abbas	Ch. Shams-ud-Din	Village Bhojpur, Tehsil Shakargarh
PP - 135 Narowal - IV	Khizer Ilyas Virk	Ch. Ilyas Ahmed Virk	Virk House, Baddomalhi Distt. Narowal.
PP - 136 Narowal - V	Lt. Col.(R) Shujat Ahmad Khan	Ch. Ahmed Khan	Ali Akbar Bagh, Gopal Pur, Narowal
PP - 137 Lahore - I	Mr. Sami Ullah Khan	Saif Ullah Khan	Sui Gas Road, Syed Park, Sharhdara, Lahore
PP - 138 Lahore - II	Dr. Asad Ashraf	Hassan Ashraf	22-Manchar Gali, Nicholson Road, Lahore.
PP - 139 Lahore - III	Mr. Bilal Yasin	Haji Muhammad Yasin	15/3 Mohni Road, Lahore
PP - 140 Lahore - IV	Mr. Muhammad Ajasim Sharif	Haji Muhammad Sharif	H. No. 6-B, Gali NO. 3/6 Mozang Road, Lahore
PP - 141 Lahore - V	Mr. Mujataba Shuja ur Rehman	Mian Shuja ur Rehman	Kashana Qadir 50- G.T. Road, Lahore
PP - 142 Lahore - VI	Haji Qaisar Ameen Butt	Haji Muhammad Ameen Butt.	180-Ravi Park, Lahore.
PP - 143 Lahore - VII	Chaudhry Muhammad Shaukat	Alla -ud- Din	7-Qamar Park Shadbagh, Lahore

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PP - 144 Lahore - VIII	Chaudhry Muhammad Akram	Chudhary Fateh Muhammad	97-J D.H.A. Lahore
PP - 145 Lahore - IX	Begum Rehana Jamil	W/o Muhammad Jamil	10-Sajjad Park, Naseer Abad, Lahore
PP - 146 Lahore - X	Haji Muhammad Ijaz	Muhammad Munshi	133-Mujahid Park, Ramgarh, Mughalpura, Lahore.
PP - 147 Lahore - XI	Mr. Abdul Aleem Khan	Abdul Reheem Khan	421/Defence Housing Society Lahore Cantt.
PP - 148 Lahore - XII	Mian Muhammad Aslam Iqbal	Mian Muhammad Iqbal	H.No 11/5, Fateh Sheer Road, New Mozang, Lahore
PP - 149 Lahore - XIII	Rana Mashood Ahmad Khan	Rana Abdur Rahim Khan	H. No. 14/21 Littan Road, Ghazi ilam -din-Shaheed, Itahad Park, Lahore
PP - 150 Lahore - XIV	Mehr ishtiaq Ahmad	Ch. Mushtaq Ahmad	H. No. 4, St. 6, Dholanwai, Lahore
PP - 151 Lahore - XV	Mr. Ahad Malik	Malik Abdul Aziz	55-G, Gulberg-II, Lahore.
PP - 152 Lahore - XVI	Chaudhry Abdul Ghafur	Surgan Khan	Arian, Raiwind, Distt. Lahore
PP - 153 Lahore - XVII	Mr. Muhammad Asghar Chaudhry	Muhammad Yousaf	Old Abadi, Chowk Pehalwana Wala, Kot Lakhpat, Lahore
PP - 154 Lahore - XVIII	Syed Ihsan Ullah Waqas	Syed Inayat Ullah Shah	120-F, Model Town, Lahore
PP - 155 Lahore - XIX	Mr. Qasim Zia	Zia ud Din	16-Sarwar Road, Lahore Cantt
PP - 156 Lahore - XX	Bye Election to be held on 3-7-2004		
PP - 157 Lahore - XXI	Rana Muhammad Tajamal Hussain	Ch. Muhammad Hussain	Diyal Batapur Lahore.
PP - 158 Lahore - XXII	Mr. Talib Hussain Ch.	Ch. Dil Muhammad	Mauza Dograi Khurad Lahore
PP - 159 Lahore - XXIII	Chaudhry Muhammad Mansha Sandhu	Ch Sabar Ali	Lakhoki Tehsil Cantt Lahore
PP - 160 Lahore - XXIV	Mr. Muhammad Afzal Khokhar	Muhammad Ayub Khokhar	Samsani Khohi, New Campus, Johar Town, Lahore
PP - 161 Lahore - XXV	Mr. Abdul Rashid Bhatti	Muhammad Rashid Bhatti	Mauza Ladhike Uchay, Tehsil & Distt , Lahore
PP - 162 Sheikhpura - I	Mr. Ejaz Ahmed Sehole	Manzoor Ahmad	Harlo Sehole, Sheikhpura
PP - 163 Sheikhpura - II	Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad	Muhammad Hussain	Kot Nazir Lambray, Sheikhpura.
PP - 164 Sheikhpura III	Mr. Ali Abbas	Manzoor Shah	Qila Sattar Shah, Ferozewala, Distt Sheikhpura
PP - 165 Sheikhpura - IV	Mr. Jehanzaib Rao	Rao Abdul Qavi Khan	H.No.35, G.T.Road, Shahdara, Lahore

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PP - 166 Sheikhupura - V	Chaudhry Afzal Sultan	Chaudhary Ali Sher	H. No 1, College Road, Civil Line, Sheikhupura.
PP - 167 Sheikhupura - VI	Mian Khalid Mehmood	Haji Muhammad Sharif	Mollah Muhammad Pura Jandiala Road, Sheikhupura.
PP - 168 Sheikhupura - VII	Mr. Abid Hussain Chatha	Naeem Hussain Chatha	Hussain Pur Kot Shah Muhammad, Tehsil Nankana Shib, Distt Sheikhupura.
PP - 169 Sheikhupura - VIII	Chaudhry Sajjad Haider Gujjar	Zahoor Ahmad	Mauza Muridke, Distt Sheikhupura.
PP - 170 Sheikhupura - IX	Mr. Asif Jillani Sheikh	Sh. Ahmad Hassan	Masjid Talaabwali, Sangla Hill, Distt. Sheikhupura.
PP - 171 Sheikhupura - X	Rai Ejaz Ahmad	Ahmad Hassan	Chak No. 41/RB, Sheikhupura
PP - 172 Sheikhupura - XI	Malik Zulqarnain Dogar	Malik Ahmad Din Dogar	Khiarey Kalan, Tehsil Nankana Sahib, District Sheikhupura.
PP - 173 Sheikhupura - XII	Mr. Javed Manzoor Gill	Manzoor Ahmad Gill	Chachke Gill, Tehsil Nankana Sahib, District Sheikhupura.
PP - 174 Sheikhupura - XIII	Agha Ali Haider	Ghulam Haider	Chak Haiderabad, Tehsil, Nankana Sahib, Distt Sheikhupura.
PP - 175 Kasur - I	Chaudhry Muhammad Ilyas Khan	Chudhary Muhammad Ahmad Khan	Raja Jang, Kasur
PP - 176 Kasur - II	Sardar Shaukat Ali	Muhammad Hanif	Mouza Bablyana Ottar, Kasur
PP - 177 Kasur - III	Syed Muzaffar Hassan Kazami	Syed Sharif Hassan	Gali Minar Wali, Kot Mehmood Pura, Distt Kasur.
PP - 178 Kasur - IV	Malik Ahmed Saeed Khan Advocate	Haji Muhammad Hanif Khan	Village Fateh Pur P.O. Dostpura, Tehsil & Distt. Kasur
PP - 179 Kasur - V	Malik Muhammad Ahmed Khan Advocate	Malik Muhammad Ali Khan	Khai Hithar, Tehsil & Distt Kasur
PP - 180 Kasur - VI	Sardar Hassan Akhtar Mokai	Sardar Muhammad Aslam Mokai	Village Mokai, Tehsil Chunian, Distt. Kasur
PP - 181 Kasur - VII	Mr. Shahid Qayyum	Rao Abdul Qayyum Khan	Naushehra Mehr Singh-wala Chunian
PP - 182 Kasur - VIII	Mr. Sibghat Ullah Chudhary Advocate.	Chudhary Ghulam Dastgir	Old Mandi Pattoki, Tehsil Pattoki, Distt Kasur
PP - 183 Kasur - IX	Sardar Pervaiz Hassan Nakai	Sardar Muhammad Arif Nakai	Wan Adhan, Tehsil Pattoki, Distt Kasur
PP - 184 Kasur - X	Haji Rana Sarfraz Ahmed Khan	Gulzar Ahmed Khan	Lambe Jagir, Tehsil Pattoki, Kasur
PP - 185 Okara - I	Rai Farooq Umar Khan	Rai Muhammad Ameer	Kund Borh, Okara

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PP - 186 Okara - II	Mr. Javed Alauddin Sajid	Mr. Alauddin	Chak No 2/1-RA, Tehsil Renala Khurd, Distt Okara
PP - 187 Okara - III	Syed Raza Ali Gilani	Syed Afzaal Ali Shah Gillani	Shah Maqeen House, Hujra Shah Maqeen, Distt. Okara.
PP - 188 Okara - IV	Mr. Ittikhar Hussain Chachar	Muhammad Hussain Chachar	Deeplapur Road, Basir Pur, Tehsil Deeplapur, Distt Okara .
PP - 189 Okara - V	Mian Muhammad Asghar	Mian Muhammad Nazir	Buraj Jivay Khan, Okara
PP - 190 Okara - VI	Mr. Muhammad Ashraf Khan	Haji Muhammad Din	H.No 29, St No. 3 A, Block Okara
PP - 191 Okara - VII	Mian Yawar Zaman	Mian Muhammad Zaman	H.No.1 Tehsil Road, Okara
PP - 192 Okara - VIII	Malik Nazar Farid Khokhar, Advocate	Malik Noor Muhammad Khokhar	Papli Pahar, Deeplapur, Distt. Okara
PP - 193 Okara - IX	Dewan Ikhtlaq Ahmed	Dewan Ashfaq Ahmed	Panah Nagar, Dakhli Ahmed Nagar , Haveli Lakha, Distt Okara
PP - 194 Multan - I	Mr. Muhammad Moeenuddin Riaz Qureshi	Pir Riaz Hussain Qureshi	119-Dewan Bagh, Multan.
PP - 195 Multan - II	Mr. Nafees Ahmad Ansari	Babu Feroz ud Din Ansari	1920/1 Mohallah Neelgran, Multan.
PP - 196 Multan - III	Mirza Furqan Ali Mughal	Meharban Ali Mughal	579-C, Mumtaz Abad, Multan.
PP - 197 Multan - IV	Dr. Muhammad Javid Siddiqi	Aziz ur Rehman Siddiqi	608/6, Mohalla Kirri Jamandan Multan.
PP - 198 Multan - V	Malik Muhammad Ishaq Bucha	Malik Raheem Bakhsh Bucha	Al-Raheerm, Pir Khursheed Colony Road, Multan.
PP - 199 Multan - VI	Syed Nazim Hussain Shah	Syed Qasim Hussain Shah	Kot Faqir Ali Shah, Muzafarabad, Multan.
PP - 200 Multan - VII	Mr. Muhammad Hussain Khan Bosan	Ameer Haider	Mouza Bosan Hithar Teh. & Distt. Multan.
PP - 201 Multan - VIII	Malik Muhammad Arshad Ran.	Malik Muhammad Hassan	Town Committee Qadirpur Ran, Multan.
PP - 202 Multan - IX	Rai Mansab Ali	Mauj-ud-Din	Jand Wala Qadirpur Larr, Tehsil Saddar Multan.
PP - 203 Multan - X	Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	Muhammad Hussain Khan	Kothi No.3704/70, Hassan Parwana Colony, Multan.
PP - 204 Multan - XI	Rana Ejaz Ahmad Noon	Rana Shaukat Hayat Noon	H.No.283, St.No.35/F, Islamabad at present Willayat Abad Colony, Multan.
PP - 205 Multan - XII	Rana Muhammad Qasim Noon	Rana Aslam Noon	Khalid Colony, Altamash Road, Multan.
PP - 206 Multan - XIII	Syed Mujahid Ali Shah	Syed Sadar ud Din.	Rasheed Shah Gate Shujabad, District Multan.

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PP - 207 Lodhran - I	Mr. Muhammad Amir Iqbal Shah	Muhammad Iqbal Shah	Mauza Makhdoom Ali, Tehsil Dunyapur District Lodhran.
PP - 208 Lodhran - II	Mr. Tahir Hussain Khan	Muhammad Afzal Khan	Chak No.299/WB, Tehsil Dunyapur.
PP - 209 Lodhran - III	Malik Muhammad Ajmal Joyia	Malik Shah Nawaz Joyia	H.No.196, Ward No.10, Mohallah Malikanwala, Kehror Pacca City.
PP - 210 Lodhran - IV	Mr. Muhammad Ijaz Baluch	Manzoor Hussain	Gull Cotton Area, Gul Dera, Tehsil and District Bahawalpur.
PP - 211 Lodhran - V	Syed Muhammad Rafi-ud-Din Bukhari	Syed Nasar-ud-Din Shah Bukhari	Mehrabad Gogran, Tehsil & District Lodhran.
PP - 212 Khanewal - I	Makhdoom Syed Muhammad Mukhtar Hussain Shah	Syed Nazar Hussain Shah	Haveli Korenga, Tehsil Kabirwala, District Khanewal.
PP - 213 Khanewal - II	Syed Hussain Jahanian Gerdaizi	Syed Mohib Jahanian Gerdaizi	Chak Naurang Shah, Tehsil Kabirwala, District Khanewal.
PP - 214 Khanewal - III	Mr. Zahoor Ahmed Khan Daha	Khan Hazarey Khan	Chah Niazi Wala, District Khanewal.
PP - 215 Khanewal - IV	Mr. Muhammad Yar Haraj	Sardar Allah Yar Haraj.	Chak No.13/9-R, Tehsil & Distt Khanewal.
PP - 216 Khanewal - V	Pir Mushtaq Ahmed Shah	Abdullah Shah	Chak No.13/8AR Mianchannu.
PP - 217 Khanewal - VI	Pir Zahoor Hussain Qureshi	Pir Shujaat Hasnain Qureshi	Chak No.44/15-L, Mianchannu.
PP - 218 Khanewal - VII	Mr. Abdul Razzaq Khan	Abdul Ghafoor Khan	Chak No.39/10R, Khanewal.
PP - 219 Khanewal - VIII	Mian Naveed Jahanian	Hameed Ullah	Chak No.113/10R, Basti Karim Abad, Jahanian.
PP - 220 Sahiwal - I	Mr. Wallayat Shah Khagga	Talib Ghafoor Shah	Mauza Karyal, Sahiwal.
PP - 221 Sahiwal - II	Rana Aftab Ahmad Khan	Rana Muhammad Safdar Khan	Chak No.90/9-L, Sahiwal.
PP - 222 Sahiwal - III	Malik Jalal Din	Malik Ahmad Ali	112/9-L, Sahiwal.
PP - 223 Sahiwal - IV	Mr. Muhammad Arshad Khan Lodhi	Arshad Hussain Khan	112-Harappa, Sahiwal.
PP - 224 Sahiwal - V	Mr. Waheed Asghar	Muhammad Asghar	Block No.8CCI, Sahiwal
PP - 225 Sahiwal - VI	Chaudhry Muhammad Arshad	Wali Muhammad	H No 238 Block No 2 Chichawatni.
PP - 226 Sahiwal - VII	Malik Norman Ahmad Langrial	Malik Iqbal Ahmad Langrial	Chak No 69/12/L Tehsil Chichawatni
PP - 227 Pakpattan - I	Mian Atta Muhammad Khan Maneka	Mian Khuda Yaar Maneka	Chak No.11/SP, Tehsil & Distt Pakpattan Sharif
PP - 228 Pakpattan - II	Chaudhry Javaid Ahmed Advocate	Haji Ramzan Ali	Chak Behram Pur, Pakpattan.

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PP - 229 Pakpattan - III	Mr. Mumtaz Hussain	Ch. Ghulam Rasool	Arrazi Taik Chand, Tehsil & Distt Pakpattan.
PP - 230 Pakpattan - IV	Dr. Farrakh Javed	Bashir Ahmad	116-F, Arifwala.
PP - 231 Pakpattan - V	Peer Kashif Ali Chishti	Allah Yar Chishti	Saadullah Pur, Arifwala.
PP - 232 Vehari - I	Mr. Ghulam Mohayd-ud-Din	Ghulam Rasool	Chak No-98/ EB, Shaikh Fazal Burewala, Distt Vehari.
PP - 233 Vehari - II	Dr. Nazir Ahmad Mithu Dogar	Charag Din	11, I Block Civil Lines, Burewala.
PP - 234 Vehari - III	Mr. Muhammad Ayyub Khan	Ata Muhammad Khan	Zaman Kot Mauza Saldera Otari, Tehsil & Distt Burewala.
PP - 235 Vehari - IV	Mr. Khalid Mahmood Chuhan	Ch. Qurban Ali Chuhan	House No. 59, Satellite Town, Burewala City
PP - 236 Vehari - V	Mr. Tahir Iqbal	Muhammad Sharif	Chak No. 47/WB, Tehsil and District Vehari.
PP - 237 Vehari - VI	Mr. Javed Iqbal Khan Khichi	Muhammad Hashim Khan	Mouza Shatab Garh, Tehsil Mailsi
PP - 238 Vehari - VII	Mr. Asif Saeed Khan Manais	Saeed Ahmad Khan	Tibba Sultan Pur, Tehsil Mailsi.
PP - 239 Vehari - VIII	Mian Majid Nawaz	Mian Mehr Mahtooz Ahmad	Mahtooz Abad, Tehsil Mailsi.
PP - 240 D.G. Khan - I	Sardar Meer Badshah Khan Qaisarani	Sardar Zahoor Ahmad Khan Qaisarani	Kot Qaisarani, Tehsil Taunsa Sharif, Distt D.G. Khan
PP - 241 D.G. Khan - II	Sardar Fateh Muhammad Khan Buzdar	Dost Muhammad Khan Buzdar	Barthi Shumali, Tribal Area D.G. Khan.
PP - 242 D.G. Khan - III	Mr. Javed Akhtar Lund	Khalil ur Rehman Khan	Shaden Lund, Tehsil & Distt D. G. Khan
PP - 243 D.G. Khan - IV	Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari	Sardar Maqsood Ahmad Khan Leghari	Mouza Choti Zareen, Tehsil & District D.G. Khan
PP - 244 D.G. Khan - V	Syed Abdul Aleem	Sayed Abdul Karim	House No. 10, Block No. 5, D.G. Khan.
PP - 245 D.G. Khan - VI	Mr. Muhammad Mohsin Khan Leghari	Sardar Rafiq Ahmed Khan Leghari	Cheli Zareen, Teh. & Distt. D.G. Khan.
PP - 246 D.G. Khan - VII	Sardar Muhammad Yousaf Khan Leghari	Sardar Muhammad Jamil Khan Leghari	Mohallah Leghari Chak Bakar Tehsil D.G. Khan.
PP - 247 Rajanpur - I	Khazali Raheem Khan Patafi	Sardar Abdul Rahim Khan	Jam pur Distt. Rajanpur.
PP - 248 Rajanpur - II	Sardar Hasnain Bahadur Dareshak	Nasrullah Khan Dareshak	Kot Bahadur, Kotta Naseer, Dhago Rajanpur
PP - 249 Rajanpur - III	Sardar Muhammad Aman Ullah Khan Dreshak	Sardar Muhammad Ramzan Khan Dreshak	Aaqilpur Road, Rajanpur
PP - 250 Rajanpur - IV	Sardar Shaukat Hussain Mazari	Sardar Muhammad Hussain Khan	Rojhan Town, Tehsil Rojhan District Rajanpur

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PP - 251 Muzaffargarh - I	Mr. Ahmad Yar Hanjra	Malik Ajmal Hanjra	Mouza Tibba Mustaqlil Dermiani, D.D. Panah.
PP - 252 Muzaffargarh - II	Mr. Tariq Ahmad Gurmani	Mian Ghulam Gillani Gurmani	Thatha Gurmani, Tehsil Kot Addu, Distt Muzaffargarh.
PP - 253 Muzaffargarh - III	Mr. Ahsan-ul-Haq Ahsan	Chudhary Bashir Ahmad	Chak No.147/PL, Distt Muzaffargarh
PP - 254 Muzaffargarh - IV	Sardar Amjad Hameed Khan Dasti	Sardar Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti	Mohallah Dastian, Muzaffargarh
PP - 255 Muzaffargarh - V	Malik Jawad Kamran Khar	Malik Muhammad Iqbal Khar	Basti Ara Akbar Shah Mauza Rao Baifa Gharbi, Tehsil Kot Abdu, District Muzaffargarh.
PP - 256 Muzaffargarh - VI	Mr. Imtiaz Aleem Qureshi	Mian Raheem Bukhsh	Thatha Qureshi, Tehsil & Distt Muzaffargarh
PP - 257 Muzaffargarh - VII	Mr. Ahmed Karim Qaswar	Malik Ghulam Muhammad Langariyal	House No.1 Jhang Road, Muzaffargarh
PP - 258 Muzaffargarh - VIII	Syed Haroon Ahmad Sultan	Makhdoom Muhamad Abdullah Bokharj	Basti Kharora Gudera, Mauza Khan Wala Tehsil Jatoi, Distt Muzaffargarh
PP - 259 Muzaffargarh - IX	Mr. Allah Wasaya Khan Alias Chunnu Khan	Haji Muhammad Iqbal Khan	Mauza Bait Werinwala, Tehsil Jatoi, Distt Muzaffargarh
PP - 260 Muzaffargarh - X	Mr. Yasir Arfat Khan	Ghulam Farid Khan	Jatoi House, Ghalwan Road, Alipur, Tehsil Alipur, District Muzaffargarh
PP - 261 Muzaffargarh - XI	Syed Muhammad Qaim Ali Shah	Syed Ghulam Abid Shah	Near Civil Hospital Alipur, Tehsil Alipur, District Muzaffargarh
PP - 262 Layyah - I	Chaudhry Altaf Hussain	Taj Muhammad	W.No-7, Tatehpur Town, Tehsil Karor, Distt, Layyah
PP - 263 Layyah - II	Haji Malik Allah Bux Samtia	Malik Ghulam Haider	Basti Naushera, Tehsil & Distt Layyah
PP - 264 Layyah - III	Chaudhry Asghar Ali Gujar	Ch: Salamat Ali Gujar.	Chak No. 156/TDA Teshil & Distt Layyah.
PP - 265 Layyah - IV	Meher Ejaz Ahmad Achlana	Meher Bahadur Achlana	Chak No.161-A/TDA, Layyah
PP - 266 Layyah - V	Meher Fazal Hussain Sumra	Meher Qadir Bakhush Sumra	Sumra House, Layyah City.
PP - 267 Bahawalpur - I	Makhdoom Syed Itfikhhar Hussain Gillani	Syed Shams Ud Din Gillani	41/A Model Town A, Bahawalpur at present Shams Mehal Uch Sharif
PP - 268 Bahawalpur - II	Sahibzada Muzammil-ur-Rasheed Abbasi	Sahibzada Muhammad Aurangezeb Abbasi.	1 Younis Shaheed Road, Model Town A, Bahawalpur
PP - 269 Bahawalpur - III	Bye Election to be held on 3-7-2004		
PP - 270 Bahawalpur - IV	Mian Saif Ullah Awaisi	Mian Muhammad Qasim Awaisi	H # 4 A, Model Town A, Bahawalpur

1	2	3	4
PP - 271 Bahawalpur - V	Dr. Syed Waseem Akhter	Syed Akhter Hussain (Late)	17-A Model Town B, Bahawalpur
PP - 272 Bahawalpur - VI	Malik Muhammad Iqbal Channar	Malik Faiz Muhammad.	Basti Ghulam Sarwar Thaheem, Mouza Wasailan, Distt Bahawalpur.
PP - 273 Bahawalpur - VII	Mian Muhammad Latif Panwar Rajput	Aqeel Muhammad	KPT, Bahawalpur
PP - 274 Bahawalpur - VIII	Mr. Ahmed Nawaz	Chaudhry Nazeer Ahmed	Chak 58 // HSP BWP
PP - 275 Bahawalpur - IX	Bye Election to be held on 3-7-2004		
PP - 276 Bahawalpur - X	Bye Election to be held on 3-7-2004		
PP - 277 Bahawalnagar - I	Mr. Muhammad Akhtar Khadim Alias Khadim Hussain	Mian Nazar Muhammad.	Khola Mirzeka Tehsil Minchinabad.
PP - 278 Bahawalnagar-II	Syed Nazar Mehmood Shah	Syed Rafique Muhammad Shah.	Mouza Toba Qalender Shah, Tehsil Bahawalnagar
PP - 279 Bahawalnagar-III	Rao Ijaz Ali Khan	Abdul Aziz Khan.	Mohajar Colony, Bahawalnagar.
PP - 280 Bahawalnagar-IV	Mr. Muhammad Yar Mamoonka	Haji Muhammad Warriyam Khan Mamoonka.	Mauza Dadoo Mamoonka, Khairanwala, Tehsil & Distt. Bahawalnagar.
PP - 281 Bahawalnagar-V	Mr. Muhammad Tahir Mehmood	Chudhary Muhammad Shafi.	Noor Mohallah, Chishtian, Distt Bahawalnagar
PP - 282 Bahawalnagar-VI	Mr. Muhammad Abdullah Wains	Ali Akbar.	Chak No. 109/6-R, Tehsil Haroonabad.
PP - 283 Bahawalnaga -VII	Mr. Ghulam Murtaza	Saeed Ahmad.	15/B, Awami Bazar, Haroonabad.
PP - 284 Bahawalnagar-VIII	Mr. Shahid Anjum	Abdul Majeed.	H.No.280, Street No.4, Digg Mohallah, Fortabbas.
PP - 285 Rahimyar Khan-I	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Rais	Rais Khuda Bakhsh.	Mauza Muhammad Dahah, Tehsil Liaquatpur.
PP - 286 Rahimyar Khan-II	Qazi Ahmad Saeed	Qazi Saeed Ahmad.	Mohallah Qazian, P.O.Khan Betta, Tehsil Liaquatpur
PP - 287 Rahimyar Khan-III	IMr. Mehmood Ahmad	Ch. Ameer Din	House No.4, Park Road, Liaquatpur, Rahimyar Khan.
PP - 288 Rahimyar Khan-IV	Mr. Muhammad Hashim	Gul Muhammad.	Basti Durrani, Mouza Hasilpur, P/O Zahir Pir, Tehsil Khanpur Distt: Rahim Yar Khan.
PP - 289 Rahimyar Khan-V	Mian Muhammad Aslam Advocate	Mian Haji Noor Muhammad.	Kot Mian Noor Muhammad Mari Allah Bachaya Tehsil Khan Pur.
PP - 290 Rahimyar Khan-VI	Mr. Muhammad Ijaz Shafi	Muhammad Shafi.	Panji Mori, Khan Pur.
PP - 291 Rahimyar Khan-VII	Makhdoom Ishfaq Ahmad	Makhdoom Sultan Ahmed.	Mian Wali Qurishyan , Tehsil & Distt: Rahim yar Khan.

1	2	3	4
PP - 292 Rahimyar Khan-VIII	Chaudhry Pervaiz Elahi	Ch. Manzoor Elahi.	30-C, Zahoor Elahi Town/ Road, Lahore.
PP - 293 Rahimyar Khan-IX	Engineer Javed Akber Dhilon	Akber Ali	Commerce College Road, Rahim Yar Khan
PP - 294 Rahimyar Khan-X	Mr. Javed Hassan Gujjar	Ch. Hassan Dad	Chak 88/P, Rahim Yar Khan
PP - 295 Rahimyar Khan-XI	Sardar Muhammad Darya Khan Fiaz	Sardar Haji Allah Wassaya Khan	Mouza Ratta Mohana Teh. Sadiqabad Distt. R.Y Khan
PP - 296 Rahimyar Khan-XII	Chaudhry Muhammad Shafique	Meeran Bakhsh.	Jinnah Town, Sadiqabad.
PP - 297 Rahimyar Kha -XIII	Sheikh Aziz Aslam	Sheikh Muhammad Aslam.	Ahmad Pur Lamma Tehsil, Sadiqabad



**MEMBER ELECTED AGAINST SEATS RESERVED FOR
WOMEN**

Sl. No.	Name of returned candidate	Father/Husband's Name	Address	Party affiliation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ms Nasim Lodhi	D/o Jaffar Khan Lodhi	8-B Canal Park, Lahore.	PML (QA)
2.	Khadija Nasim Farooqi	D/o Maj. @ Nasim Akbar Farooqi	Mohallah Feroze Abad, Sargodha Road, Gujrat.	-do-
3.	Zenat Khan	W/o Siraj-ud-Din Zafar Khan	449-Shehzad Colony, D.G. Khan	-do-
4.	Rabia Alia	W/o Nasir-ud-Din Khan Nayyar	Civil Lines, Sheikhpura.	-do-
5.	Shaheen Attiq-ur-Rehman	D/o Muhammad Attiq-ur-Rehman	226-Munir Road, Lahore Cantt.	-do-
6.	Dr. Farzana Nazir	D/o Nazir Ahmed	House No.2, Street No.3, Old Anar Kali, Lahore.	-do-
7.	Mrs. Nighat Zahoor	W/o Zahid Tauquir	Jhaneshpur, Narowal.	-do-
8.	Miss. Qudsia Lodhi	D/o Sardar M. M. Lodhi	122-F, Model Town, Lahore.	-do-
9.	Misbah Kokab	D/o Ali Muhammad	68-B, Defence Road, Lahore.	-do-
10.	Safia Javed Chaudhry	W/o Ch. Muhammad Javed Iqbal	151/17-F, Aziz Abad, Gujrat.	-do-
11.	Gulshan Malik	W/o Malik Muhammad Riaz	House No.45, St. No.21, Mohallah Kacke Zayan, Shahdara Town, Lahore	-do-
12.	Fareeda Rafique Sulehri	W/o Muhammad Rafique Sulehri	63-D, New Muslim Town, Lahore.	-do-
13.	Shaheena Asad	W/o Sardar Asad-ur-Rehman	191-D, Emechs 4KM, Multan Road, Lahore.	-do-
14.	Lubna Tariq	W/o Malik Tariq Muslim	Basti Adam Wali PO Akram Abad, Rahim Yar Khan.	-do-
15.	Dr. Anjam Amjad	W/o Dr. Muhammad Amjad	119-G, Model Town, Lahore.	-do-
16.	Syeda Bushra Nawaz Gardezi	D/o Syed Ahmed Nawaz Gardazi	339-Z, DHA, Lahore Cantt.	-do-
17.	Shehla Rathor	W/o Shahid Mehmood Butt	Wadala Sandhwan, Sialkot.	-do-

18.	Sadia Hamayun	W/o Babar Hamayun	40/D, Main Bazar, Shahdara, Lahore.	PML (QA)
19.	Robina Nazar Sulehri, Advocate	D/o Nazar Hussain	House No.9, Street No.2, Shaheen Park, New Shadman, Lahore.	-do-
20.	Zille-e-Huma Usman	W/o Muhammad Usman Haider	367-D, Street No.4, Gujranwala Cantt.	-do-
21.	Zahida Sarfaraz	Widow of Sarfaraz Ahmed	331-F, College Road, Sargodha.	-do-
22.	Parveen Sikandar Gill	D/o Sikandar Ali Gill	House No.9-S/18, Gulberg, Lahore.	-do-
23.	Maha Raja	W/o Dr. Naeem	Kot Raj Gaan, Chakwal.	-do-
24.	Arshad Safdar	W/o Muhammad Safdar Shakir	Street Shaban Wali, District Faisalabad.	-do-
25.	Dr. Mrs. Tasneem Rashid	W/o Major @ Abdul Rehman Rana	Town Committee, Khurrianwala, Faisalabad.	-do-
26.	Mrs. Qamar Amir Chaudhry	W/o Amir Nadeem	Green Town, Jalalpur Road, Gujrat.	PML (QA)
27.	Mrs. Lubna Malik	W/o Malik Muhammad Munawar Saqib	Arain House, Arain Market, D.G. Khan.	-do-
28.	Munawar Sagheer	W/o Sagheer Ahmed Qureshi	H. No.AA-70 Mohallah Quraishian, Jamia Masjid Road, Rawalpindi	-do-
29.	Nighat Saleem Khan	D/o Muhammad Saleem Khan	229-P, Shahzad Colony, Faisalabad.	-do-
30.	Samina Jadoon	D/o Miandad Jadoon	House No.291-Y, Street No.2, Dhok Ratta, Rawalpindi.	-do-
31.	Ms. Shagufta Anwar	D/o Mian Muhammad Anwar	Street Ibrahim Buqqi, Nowshera Road, Gujranwala.	-do-
32.	Laila Muqadas	D/o Muhammad Irshad	Manga House, Near Boys Degree College, Lahore Cantt.	-do-
33.	Shazia Chand	D/o Abdul Hameed Butt	61-B, Lalazar, Judicial Colony, Lahore.	-do-

34.	Kanwal Naseem	D/o Muhammad Nasim	Paisa Akhbar, Anar Kali, Lahore.	PML (QA)
35.	Begum Sitara Fiyaz	W/o Dewan Syed Fiazul Hasan Bukhari	Dewan House, Qasim Town, Bahawalpur.	-do-
36.	Dr. Samia Amjad	W/o Dr. Muhammad Amjad	House No.63-B, Block No.12, Khanewal.	-do-
37.	Mrs. Sajeela Ansar	W/o Ansar Mehmood Bajwa	Wajid Wala, Tehsil Pasroor, Sialkot.	-do-
38.	Nishat Afza	W/o Muhammad Abdul Razzaq	5-A, Street 71, F-8/3, Islamabad	PPPP
39.	Saghira Islam	W/o Ch. Muhammad Islam	Islam House, Sheikhpura	-do-
40.	Talat Yaqub	D/o Muhammad Yaqub	225-Sarwar Road, Lahore Cantt.	-do-
41.	Azma Zahid Bokhari	D/o Syed Zahid Hussain Bukhari	39/3, Civil Lines Tufail Shaheed Road, Sheikhpura.	-do-
42.	Samina Naveed	D/o Muhammad Sharif	246-H, Commercial College Road, Bahawalnagar.	-do-
43.	Faiza Ahmad	W/o Masood Akhtar Shaheedi	78, Lalazar Colony, Lahore.	-do-
44.	Farzana Raja	W/o Mukkarram-ul-Haq	Chak Bhegowal, Rawalpindi.	-do-
45.	Embassat Khan	D/o Matloob-ur-Rehman Khan	Lajpat Road, Shahdara, Lahore.	-do-
46.	Noor-un-Nisa	W/o Haroon Rashid	House P-818, Street 11/A, Abdullahpur, Faisalabad.	-do-
47.	Najmi Saleem	W/o Saleem Masih Sindhu	Data Gunj Bakhsh Town, Lahore.	-do-
48.	Sabiha Begum	W/o Shamim Haider Syed	811-F, Chittian Hattian, Rawalpindi.	-do-
49.	Saima Bukhari	W/o Syed Ansar Hussain Shah	799-D, Satellite Town, Rawalpindi.	-do-
50.	Memona Nabeel	D/o Nabeel Rahim Khan	245-Pak Block, Allama Iqbal Town, Lahore:	-do-
51.	Azra Bano	W/o Muhammad Afzal Sherazi	PD-426 Mohallah New Town, Rawalpindi	PPPP

52.	Shamim Akhtar	D/o Sh. Miraj-ud-Din	House No.1432, Multan.	National Alliance
53.	Humaria Awais Shahid	W/o Adnan Awais Shahid	5-N, Model Town Ext., Lahore.	-do-
54.	**Mrs. Durre Shehwar Neelum	W/o Brig. (R) Muhammad Afzal	618-X, Street No.20, DHA, Lahore.	-do-
55.	Saba Sadiq	W/o Saqib Usman Khan	187-Gulshan Block, Allama Iqbal Town, Lahore.	PML (N)
56.	Nayyar Murtaza Lone	W/o Ghulam Murtaza	Mohallah Jewan Mal Padri, Gujranwala	-do-
57.	Parveen Masood Bhatti	W/o Muhammad Masood Bhatti	C-A/35, Aziz Bhatti Road, Model Town-A, Bahawalpur.	-do-
58.	Afshaan Farooq	D/o Muhammad Farooq	Chak No.247, Tehsil and District Faisalabad.	-do-
59.	Khalida Mansoor	W/o Khalid Bashir	Madina Town, Faisalabad.	-do-
60.	Nighat Parveen Meer	D/o Faqir Muhammad Mir	Kanari Bazar J- 110, Jhelum.	-do-
61.	Shahnaz Saleem Malik	W/o Malik Muhammad Saleem	2/B Khayaban-e- Sarwar, D.G. Khan.	-do-
62.	Abida Javaid	W/o Khalifa Javaid Akbar	327-II C-I, Township, Lahore	-do-
63.	Farah Iqbal Khan	D/o Iqbal Ahmad Khan	356-Baghbanpura, Lahore Cantt.	PML (J)
64.	Tahira Munir	D/o Ch. Abdul Waheed	762-Ravi Block, Iqbal Town, Lahore.	MMAP
65.	Zaib-un-Nisa Qureshi	D/o Abdul Salam Qureshi	House No.3704/139-A, Hasan Parwana Colony, Multan Road, Lahore.	-do-
66.	*Mrs. Anjum Sultan	W/o Khalid Mehmood	China Road, Hujra Shah Muqem District Okara.	PML(Jinnah)
* Notified on 11-11-2002				
** Vice Ayla Malik				

MEMBERS ELECTED AGAINST SEATS RESERVED FOR NON-MUSLIMS IN THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF PUNJAB

Sl. No.	Name of returned candidate	Father/Husband's Name	Address	Party affiliation
1.	Engineer Shehzad Elahi	Levvis Villiam	House No.217-H, LDA, Usmania Mohallah, Lahore	PML (QA)
2.	Joel Amir Sahutra	Peter John Sahuthra	Sahutra House, Daud Nagar, Faisalabad	-do-
3.	Patrick Jacob	C. L. Jacob	Street No.4, Bilal Town, Faisalabad	-do-
4.	Joyce Rufin Julius	W/o Biship Rufin Julius	43-A, Jalal Town, Gujranwala	-do-
5.	Joseph Hakim Din	S/o Hakim Din	Inaytpura, Pasrur, Sialkot	-do-
6.	Pervaiz Rafique	S/o Rafique Masih	P-116, St. No.1, Dawood Nagar, Faisalabad	PPPP
7.	Naveed Aamir	S/o S. L. Saleem	House No.165-A, Nishtar Colony, Multan	-do-
8.	Kamran Michael	S/o M.L. Michael	H. No.11, St. No.1, Tajpura, Shadbagh, Lahore	PML (N)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSION ON THE
STRUCTURE OF THE
ATOMIC NUCLEUS
AND THE
PROPERTIES OF
NUCLEAR MATTER

MEMBERS PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH

No. and Name of Constituency	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Address
1	2	3	4
PS-1 Sukkur-I	Dr. Nasrullah Balouch	Aliah Wasayo	Aziz Manzil Royal Road, Masoomi Mohalla old Sukkur
PS-2 Sukkur-II	Mr. Anwar Ahmed Khan Mahar	Haji Shah Nawaz Khan Mahar	Village Tamachani District Sukkur
PS-3 Sukkur-III	Jam Saifullah Khan Dharejo	Jam Abdul Sattar Dharejo	Jam House Adilpur, Ghotki
PS-4 Sukkur-IV	Syed Javed Hussain Shah	Syed Naimatullah Shah	Goth Fazalabad Rohri
PS-5 Ghotki-I	Jam Mahtab Hussain	Jam Mumtaz Hussain Dahar	Deh Ubauro Taluka Ubauro
PS-6 Ghotki-II	Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan	Haji Ali Anwar Khan Mahar	Khan Garh District Ghotki
PS-7 Ghotki-III	Sardar Natir Akmal Khan Leghari	Sardar Muhammad Akmal Khan Leghari	Village Ghazi Dari Taluka Daharki
PS-8 Ghotki-IV	Mr. Abdul Razaque Khan Mahar	Waro Khan @ Allah Warayo Khan	Khanpur District Ghotki
PS-9 Shikarpur-I	Mr. Zulfikar Ali Kamario	Himath Ali Kamario	Village Tarai P.O Madeji Tal: Garhi Yasin, Distt. Shikarpur.
PS-10 Shikarpur-II	Faiz Muhammad Mahar	Pir Muhammad Mahar	Village Bhirkhan, Taluka Lakh Distt. Shikarpur
PS-11 Shikarpur-III	Agha Tariq Khan	Agha Ghulam Nabi Khan Pathan	Babar Mohalla, Sultan Kot District Shikarpur.
PS-12 Shikarpur-IV	Abid Hussain Jatol	Aitbar Khan Jatol	Village Nihibarabad/ Npiarabad, Taluka Khanpur, District Shikarpur.
PS-13 Jacobabad-I	Mr. Manzoor Ali Khan Panhwar	Haji Hamid Khan	Village Adam Khan, Jacobabad
PS-14 Jacobabad-II	Mir Naseer Khan Khoso	Haji Nawab Khan	Village Madadpur District Jacobabad.
PS-15 Jacobabad-III	Dr. Suhrah Khan Sarki	Haji Wahid Bakhsh Khan Sarki	Village Garhi Hassan Taluka Thul, Jacobabad
PS-16 Jacobabad-IV	Mir Mahboob Ali Khan Bijarani	Sardar Sher Muhammad Khan Bijarani	Karrmpur Taluka Kandhkot.
PS-17 Jacobabad-V	Mir Ghulam Abid Khan Sundrani	Mir Sunder Khan Sundrani	Village Dari Taluka Kandhkot, Distt Jacobabad
PS-18 Jacobabad-VI	Imtiaz Ahmed alias Tariq Sheikh	Abdul Rehman Shaikh	Meer Jo Padhar, Shikarpur
PS-19 Naushero Feroze-I	Mr. Arif Mustafa Jatol	Ghulam Mustafa Jatol	New Jatol, Taluka Moro, Distt Naushero Feroze

1	2	3	4
PS-20 Naushero Feroze-II	Mr. Abdul Haque <i>Alias</i> Dost Muhammad Bhurt	Ahmed Nawaz Bhurt	Bhori, Taluka Kaudiaro, Distt Naushero Feroze
PS-21 Naushero Feroze-III	Sayed Manzoor Hussain Shah <i>Alias</i> Ghulam Hussain Shah	Sayed Muhammad Aqil Shah	Sayed Mohalla Halani, Distt Naushero Feroze
PS-22 Naushero Feroze-IV	Syed Noor Muhammad Shah	Sayed Murad Ali Shah	Bhria City, Naushero Feroze
PS-23 Naushero Feroze-V	Mr. Farhad Zaman Jatoi	Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan Jatoi	New Jatoi Taluka Moro, Distt Naushero Feroze
PS-24 Nawabshah-I	Mr. Tariq Masood Arain	Manzoor Ahmed Arain	Camp No.2 Nawabshah
PS-25 Nawabshah-II	Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan Jalbani	Haji Allah Bux Jalbani	Deh 53-Nasrat Tal: Nawabshah
PS-26 Nawabshah-III	Syed Ali Ahmed Shah	Syed Haji Karam Shah	Syed House, Civil Lines, Nawabshah
PS-27 Nawabshah-IV	Mr. Ghulam Qadir Chandio	Punhal Khan Chandio	Village Punhal Khan Chandio Taluka Sakrand District Nawabshah.
PS-28 Nawabshah-V	Sardar Jam Tamachi	Fakir Rasool Bux Unar	Unar Muhalla Qazi Ahmed Taluka Daulatpur
PS-29 Khairpur-I	Syed Qaim Ali Shah	S. Ramzan Ali Shah Jilani	Jilani Mohalla, Khairpur
PS-30 Khairpur-II	Syed Sadar -ud-din Shah	Shah Mardan Shah Rashdi	Village Hameed Bhutto, Taluka Kingri
PS-31 Khairpur-III	Dr. Muhammad Rafiq Banbhan	Haji Sobharo Khan Bhanbhan	Kandiari Taluk, Faz Ganj, Distt Khairpur
PS-32 Khairpur-IV	Mr. Nawab Ali Wasan	Ali Dino Wasan	Wasan House, Mohallah Mir Ali Bazar, Khairpur
PS-33 Khairpur-V	Mr. Zahid Ali Banbhan	Late Illahi Bux Bhanbhan	Kandiari, Taluka, Faz Ganj, Distt Khairpur
PS-34 Khairpur-VI	Mr. Naeem Ahmed Kharal	Abdul Karim Kharal	Jeelani Mohalla Khairpur
PS-35 Larkana-I	Mr. Altaf Hussain Unar	Ghulam Umer Uner	Aliabad, Taluka Dokri, Distt Larkana
PS-36 Larkana-II	Mr. Nisar Ahmed Khoro	Muhammad Nawaz Khoro	Ghalib Nangar, Larkana
PS-37 Larkana-III	Mr. Muhammad Ayaz soomro	Khuda Bux Soomro	H. No.197/1 Lahori Mohallah, Larkana.
PS-38 Larkana-IV	Haji Munawar Ali Abbasi	Haji Khan Muhammad Abbasi	Waleed Mohalla, Larkana.
PS-39 Larkana-V	Mr. Ghulam Mujadid Isran	Haji Ghulam Mustafa Isran	Village Khairpur Joso, Taluka Kamber, Larkana
PS-40 Larkana-VI	Mr. Sultan Ahmed Khuhawar	Haji Saifdar Ali	Mohalla, Haji Saifdar Ali Shahdadkot, Larkana
PS-41 Larkana-VII	Mr. Aziz Ahmed Jatoi	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi	Mehrabpur Taluka Dokri, Distt, Larkana

1	2	3	4
PS-42 Larkana-VIII	Mr. Najamuddin Abro	Moulvi Wali Muhammad Abro	Khando, Taluka Warah, Disrtt. Larkana.
PS-43 Hyderabad-I	Makhdoom Jameel Ul Zaman	Makhdoom Muhammad Ameen Faheem	Makhdoom Mohalla, Ward No.4, New Hala, Hyderabad
PS-44 Hyderabad-II	Syed Jalal Shah	Ali Sher Shah	Village & Post office Matari, Hyderabad
PS-45 Hyderabad-III	Mr. Abdul Rehman Rajput	Haji Iqbal Ahmed Khan	H. No. A/113-235 Hirabad, Hyderabad
PS-46 Hyderabad-IV	Mr. Arshad Shah	Fazul-ur-Rahman	H. No. A/268 Sector 11/B, North Karachi
PS-47 Hyderabad-V	Mr. Zahid Ali Bhurgri	Ghualm Mustafa	H. No. 520/40, Quaid-E-Azam Road, Saddar Cantt, Hyderabad
PS-48 Hyderabad-VI	Mr. Muhammad Naeem	Ishtiaque Ishtiaque Ali	H. No. 912 Hashmi Colony U.No. 4 Latifabad, Hyderabad
PS-49 Hyderabad-VII	Mr. Aslam Pervez Khan	Abdul Kalam Khan Advocate	B.1/C Block A , Latifabad No. 6, Hyderabad
PS-50 Hyderabad-III	Pir Amjad Hussain Shah Jillani	Ghulam Rasool Shah Jillani	Village Paban Sharif Taluka Hyderabad
PS-51 Hyderabad-IX	Syed Ali Nawaz Shah Rizvi	Syed Muhammad Hussain Shah Alias S. Bhooral Shah	284 Shahpur Daro Sutha Tando Allahyar, Hyderabad
PS-52 Hyderabad-X	Dr. Irfan Gul Magsi	Allah Bux Magsi	Gul Plaza Chamber Tando Allahyar, Hyderabad
PS-53 Hyderabad-XI	Mir Ali Nawaz Talpur	Mir Mushtaque Ali Talpur	Mir Mohalla, Tando Muhmmad Khan, Hyderabad
PS-54 Hyderabad-XII	Mr. Abdul Qadir Soomro	Abdul Wahid	Village And Post Office Jhan Soomro, Tando Muhammad Khan
PS-55 Badin-I	Mir Muhammad Hassan Khan	Mir Bandeh Ali Talpur	Tando Ghulam Ali, Distt Badin
PS-56 Badin-II	Pir Amjad Ali	Pir Ali Noor	Village Ali Bahadurshah Deh Shorki, Badin
PS-57 Badin-III	Syed Ali Bux Shah	Syed Abdul Rasool Shah	Village Deh Sadiq, Distt, Badin
PS-58 Badin-IV	Dr. Sikandar Ali Mandhro	Haji Tharo Khan Mandharo	57-B Ward No.2, Badin
PS-59 Badin-V	Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Chandio	Sobho Khan Chandio	Village Sobho Khan Chandio Taluka Gotarchi, Badin
PS-60 Tharparkar-I	Mr. Arbab Ghulam Rahim	Arbab Taj Muhammad	Khetlari, Tehsil Diplo, Distt, Tharkpar
PS-61 Tharparkar-II	Mr. Rajvirsingh	Balvirsingh	Kharoro Jagir, Tehsil Umerkot, District Mirpurkhas
PS-62 Tharparkar-III	Mr. Arbab Haji Abdullah	Arbab Haji Taj Muhammad	Village Khetlari, Taluka Diplo, Tharparkar

1	2	3	4
PS-63 Tharparkar-IV	Mr. Abdul Razzak Rahimoon	Abdullah Khan	Chahchro, Taluka Chahchro, Tharparkar
PS-64 Mirpur Khas-I	Mr. Shabir Ahmed Qaimkhani,	Muhammad Bashir Khan Qaimkhani	H. No. C-166, Ward No. 2, Kot Ghulam Muhammad, Mirpur Khas
PS-65 Mirpur Khas-II	Syed Irfan Ali Shah,	Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	H.No. 343, Hospital Road, New Town, Mirpurkhas
PS-66 Mirpur Khas-III	Mr. Zulfiqar Ali,	Mir Ali Muhammad Khan	Mir Mohallah, Town, Digri, Mirpurkhas
PS-67 Mirpur Khas-IV	Mir Mehboob Ali,	Mir Muhammad Murad Talpur	Kot Mirs, Tal, Kot Ghulam Muhammad, Mirpurkhas
PS-68 Mirpur Khas-V	Dr. Dost Muhammad Memon	Muhammad Jam Memon	Kunri, Taluka Kunri, Mirpurkhas
PS-69 Mirpur Khas-VI	Mr. Muzafar Hussain Shah	Ghulam Hyder Shah	Dihatbah Taluka Umerkot, Mirpurkhas
PS-70 Mirpur Khas-VII	Syed Ali Mardan Shah	Haji Syed Mian Shah	Deh Kharero Pat, Taluka, Umerkot, Mirpurkhas
PS-71 Dadu-I	Mr. Ghulam Nabi Shoro	Haji Muhammad Siddique Shoro	Village Muhammad Siddique Shoro, Taluka Kotri, District Dadu
PS-72 Dadu-II	Syed Asif Ali Shah	Syed Izzat Ali Shah	Subzwari Mohalla, Sehwan Town, District Dadu
PS-73 Dadu-III	Syed Murad Ali Shah	Syed Abdullah Shah	Village Wahur Murad Ali Shah, Taluka Sehwan, District Dadu
PS-74 Dadu-IV	Mst. Marvi Mazhar	Pir Mazhar Ul Haq	Pir Colony, Dadu
PS-75 Dadu-V	Dr. Manzoor Hussain Leghari	Rais Allan Khan Leghari	Municipal Park, Dadu
PS-76 Dadu-VI	Ahsan Ali Jatoi	Abdul Hameed Jatoi	Village Betto Jatoi, Taluka Mehar, District Dadu
PS-77 Dadu-VII	Mr. Sadaqat Ali Jatoi	Abdul Hamid Jatoi	Betto Jatoi, Taluka Mehar Dadu
PS-78 Sanghar-I	Chaudhry Iftikhar Ahmed	Chaudhry Sultan Ahmed	Housing Society, Sanghar
PS-79 Sanghar-II	Haji Pir Bux Junejo	Haji Mohab Khan Junejo	Village Talib Junejo, PO Perumal, Taluka and District Sanghar
PS-80 Sanghar-III	Mr. Anwar Adil	Muhammad Aqil	Village Khalifo Muhammad Aqil, PO Khipro, Distt Sanghar
PS-81 Sanghar-IV	Jam Madad Ali Khan	Jam Anwar Ali Khan	Deh 53, Jamrao, Taluka Jam Nawaz Ali, Sanghar
PS-82 Sanghar-V	Mr. Imamuddin Shoukeen	Haji Roshan Din	Assandas Para, Taluka Tando Adam, Sanghar
PS-83 Sanghar-VI	Mr. Mahi Khan Wassan	Muhammad Essa	Shahdadpur, Sanghar

1	2	3	4
PS-84 Thatta-I	Syed Manzoor Hussain Shah Shirazi	Muzzafar Hussain Shah	Shirazi Mohalla Thatta Town, Thatta
PS-85 Thatta-II	Mrs. Sassui Palljo	Shuhail Ahmed	Village Salahani, Taluka Pano Akil, District Sukkur
PS-86 Thatta-III	Engr. Syed Sarfraz Shah Sheerazi	Yar Muhammad Shah Sheerazi	Sherazi Mohalla, Thatta Town, District Thatta
PS-87 Thatta-IV	Haji Muhammad Usman Khan	Mamoon Khan Maikani	Village Raj Malak Taluka Jati, Thatta
PS-88 Thatta-V	Syed Karimdino Shah Shirazi	Syed Yar Muhammad Shah	Sherazi Mohallah, Thatta Town, Thatta
PS-89 Karachi-I	Mr. Akhtar Hussain Jadoon	Habibur Rehman	H.No.978, Habib Ur Rehman Compound, Keamari, Karachi
PS-90 Karachi-II	Mr. Umer Sadiq	Sahib Shah	Ashfaqia Road, Jamia Masjid Ashfaqia, Baldia Town Karachi
PS-91 Karachi-III	Hafiz Muhammad Naeem	Bakhat Bedar	1725/5426 Sharmoozi Mohallah, Madina Colony, Baldia Town Karachi
PS-92 Karachi-IV	Mr. Abdul Sattar Ansari	Abdul Rehman	H.No.G- 67/3, Malik Colony Karachi
PS-93 Karachi-V	Mr. Hameedullah	Haji Subhanullah	G-19, Sector 3 Metroville, Karachi
PS-94 Karachi-VI	Mr. Abdul Qudoos	Muhammad Abdul	E/13 L/21 Gulshan-E-Iqbal, Karachi
PS-95 Karachi-VII	Mr. Anwar Alam	Manzar Ul Haq	R-86 15-A/2 Bufferzone, Karachi
PS-96 Karachi-VIII	Mr. S. A. Iqbal Qadri	Saifullah Shah	F-A L/218, Qasba Colony, Karachi
PS-97 Karachi-IX	Mr. Muhammad Hussain Khan	Munshi Khan	D/4 Ruti Spring Field, Gulzar-E-Hijri, Karachi
PS-98 Karachi-X	Syed Sardar Ahmed	Syed Ale Ahmed	D-23/A Phase -V Clifton Karachi
PS-99 Karachi-XI	Mr. Qamar Mansoor	Abdul Ghafoor Siddiqui North Karachi	11-C/2, L-60, Sir Syed Town,
PS-100 Karachi-XII	Mr. Muhammad Adil Siddiqui	Muhammad Fazil Siddiqui	B-24 Block-B, Yasinabad, Karachi
PS-101 Karachi-XIII	Mst. Bilquis Mukhtar	D/o Dr. Qazi Mukhtar	R-610/8 F.B. Area Karachi
PS-102 Karachi-XIV	Mr. Imamuddin	Habibuddin	R-662/63 A/1 Lines Area, Karachi
PS-103 Karachi-XV	Mr. Muhammad Idrees Siddiqui	Muhammad Younus Siddiqui	1-B, Block-IV, Phase-II, Regency Apartments, Karachi East
PS-104 Karachi-XVI	Mr. Muhammad Moin Khan	Muhammad Yamin Khan	L-55,1 Sector 5C/1, North Karachi

1	2	3	4
PS-105 Karachi-XVII	Mrs. Rehana Nasreen	W/O Naseer Ahmed Khan	R-1, Gulshan-E-Shamim, F.B. Area, Karachi
PS-106 Karachi-XVIII	Kunwar Naveed Jamil	Kunwar Jameel Ahmed	Bungalow No 9 A Block-D, Latifabad, Hyderabad
PS-107 Karachi-XIX	Syed Shoab Ahmed Bukhari	Syed Ansar Hussain Bukhari	17/18 Block-10 Liaquatabad, Karachi
PS-108 Karachi-XX	Mr. Muhammad Saleem	Usman Hingoro Hingoro	AK 7b 46S-74/1, New Kalri, Hingorabad Road, Karachi
PS-109 Karachi-XXI	Mr. Muhammad Rafiq	Muhammad Shafi Advocate	1436-A Chakiwara Street No.1, Karachi
PS-110 Karachi-XXII	Dr. Abdul Aziz Bantwa	Rehmatullah	C-12, Shalimar Garden Garden West, Karachi
PS-111 Karachi-XXIII	Syed Tayyab Hussain Hashmi	Syed Iqbal Hussain Hashmi	R-68, 11/C-2, North Karachi
PS-112 Karachi-XXIV	Syed Shakir Ali		
PS-113 Karachi-XXV	Syed Akhtar Mehdi Bilgrami	Syed Farrukh Hassan Bilgrami	28-C, Badar Commercial Street, Phase-V, DHA, Karachi
PS-114 Karachi-XXVI	Mr. Irfanullah Khan Marwat	Abdullah Khan Marwat	636, Gali No. 8, Azam Basti, Karachi
PS-115 Karachi-XXVII	Mr. Muhammad Abdul Rauf	Abdul Hameed Siddiqui	H.No. B-123, Block-10, F.B. Area, Karachi
PS-116 Karachi-XXVIII	Mr. Nasrullah Khan	Nisar Ahmed Khan	147/2, Hyderabad Colony, Karachi
PS-117 Karachi-XXIX	Syed Mustafa Kamal	Syed Anis Ahmed	L-541, North, Karachi Sec-2, Karachi
PS-118 Karachi-XXX	Syed Faisal Ali Subzwari	Syed Ehtaram Ali Subzwari	House No. 13/6, Block-5/E, Nazimabad, Karachi
PS-119 Karachi-XXXI	Mr. Muhammad Abass Jafari	Mehmood Hussain Jafari (Late)	R-1030, Block-9, F.B. Area, Karachi
PS-120 Karachi-XXXII	Dr. Ali Bin Hamid Zaidi	Hamid Hussain	R-56, Block-13-D Gulshan-E-Iqbal, Karachi
PS-121 Karachi-XXXIII	Mr. Hamiduzzafar	Nasib Dad Khan	G-2 Mayfair Centre, Saddar, Karachi
PS-122 Karachi-XXXIV	Mr. Muhammad Younus Khan	Abdul Aziz Khan	L-9, L-10 Sector 37/D Landhi No.2, Karachi
PS-123 Karachi-XXXV	Syed Jarar Hyder Shah	Syed Jalal Uddin Shah	C-6 A-One Apartment Isphani Road Karachi
PS-124 Karachi-XXXVI	Syed Talib Imam	Syed Wasi Imam	H.No.R.33, 1 Sector No15.A-1, Bafarzoon, Karachi
PS-125 Karachi-XXXVII	Mr. Muhammad Moin Aamir Pirzada	Muhammad Mobin	H.No. R. 94, Sec. No. 11-C, North Karachi

1	2	3	4
PS-126 Karachi-XXXVIII	Mr. Muhammad Younus Barai	Muhammad Tayyab Barai	B-110, Gulistan-e-Jauhar, Block-1, Near Safari Park, University Road, Karachi
PS-127 Karachi-XXXIX	Mr. Yousaf Munir Shaikh	Mr. Muhammad Usman Shalkh	L-211, Quaid-e-Azam Colony, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi.
PS-128 Karachi-XXXX	Moulana Ahsanullah Ashraf Hazarvi	Moulvi Abdul Malik	Masjid Tauheed Gulshan-e-Hadeed, Phase-1, Karachi
PS-129 Karachi-XXXXI	Mr. Mehmood Alam Jamot	Taj Muhammad Jamot	Jamot House, Ibrahim Haidry, Karachi
PS-130 Karachi-XXXXII	Mr. Muhammad Sajid Jokhlo	Haji Behram	Goth Haji Gul Hassain Jokhio, Kathore, Karachi

MEMBERS ELECTED AGAINST SEATS RESERVED FOR WOMEN

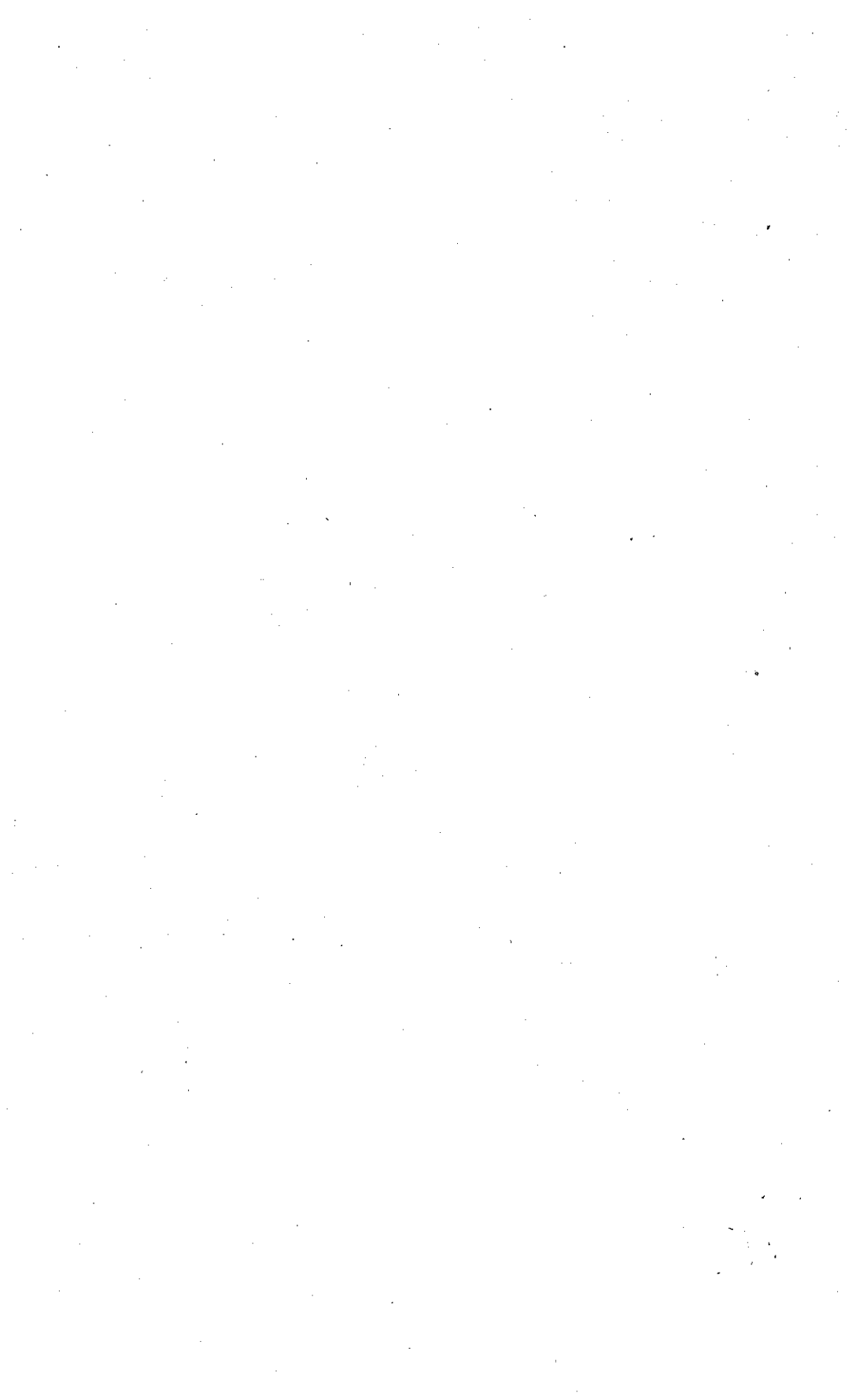
Sl. No.	Name of returned candidate	Father/Husband's Name	Address	Party affiliation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Hamida Khuhro	W/o Abdul Haleem	Old Khuro House, Empire Road, Larkana	PML (QA)
2.	Saeeda Malik	W/o Dr. Rahim-ul-Haq	ST-1/3, Clifton, Karachi	-do-
3.	Farida Baloch	W/o Maqbool Ahmed	34/1, Khayaban-e-Behria, Ph-5, DHA, Karachi	-do-
4.	Nuzhat Pathan	D/o Ghulam Sarwar	C-13, Ali Nagar Qasimabad, Hyderabad	PPPP
5.	Mehreen Razzaque	D/o Abdul Razzaque	Jilani Mohalla, Khairpur	-do-
6.	Firdous Hameed alias Farheen Mughal	D/o Abdul Hameed Mughal	Toor Shah, Deh Bohki, Tehsil & Distt. Hyderabad	-do-
7.	Fariha Razak Haroon	D/o Mohammad Abdul Razzaq	21, Khayban-e-Hilal, Ph-6, DHA, Karachi	-do-
8.	Shama Arif Mithani	W/o Mohammad Arif Mithani	A-52, Block-1, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi	-do-
9.	Shazia Atta Mohammad	D/o Atta Muhammad	Rais Mohallah Berni, Sanghar	-do-
10.	Saira Shahliani	D/o Ghulam Muhammad Shahliani	Pak Rice Mill, Garhi Khairo, Jacobabad	-do-
11.	Nasreen Chandio	D/o Mohammad Baqar Khan	B/4, Singo Lane, Layari, Karachi.	-do-
12.	Sharifunnisa	W/o Qambar Ali Khan	Leghari Muhalla, Site Road, Dadu	-do-
13.	Humera	W/o Abdul Hamid	Mirpur Sakro, Thatta	-do-
14.	Syedda Bano Siddiqui	W/o Major (R) Saghir Ahmed Siddiqui	18-C, Cantt Bazar Malir Cantt, Karachi	-do-
15.	Shamim Ara Panhwer	W/o Dr. Hamza Ali	H.No.84, Nawab Colony, Mirpurkhas.	-do-
16.	Sakina Bano	W/o Askari Hassan	C-8, Hamid Square, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi	MMAP

17.	*Ms. Kulsoom Nizamani	Prof. Karim Bux Nizamani	B-75, Dastagir Colony, Hala Naka, Hyderabad.	MMAP
18.	Shumaila Nazar	D/o Syed Nazar Ali	Flat No.2, Mala Mansion, Ramsawami, Karachi	MQM
19.	Heer Ismail Soho	D/o Ismail Soho	Distt. Thatta, Post Office Mir Pur Bathoro	-do-
20.	Farzana	D/o Mohammad Saeed	H.No.53-D/12, Mohallah Inside Pacca Qila, Hyderabad	-do-
21.	Farheena Ambreen	W/o Shaikh Mohammad Mairajuddin	G-1, Rukunuddin Square, F.B. Area, Karachi	-do-
22.	Aziz Fatima	W/o Shahrukh Mirza	A-855, Sector 11-A, North Karachi.	-do-
23.	Fareeda Bano	D/o Mohammad Khan Baloch	Plot No.K-169, Old Golimar, Mangopir Road, Karachi.	-do-
24.	**Ms. Asma Sherwani	D/o Muhammad Shamshad Khan	H.No.A-956-11-B North Karachi.	-do-
25.	Rani Ambreen Jan	D/o Jan Mohammad Memon	Raj House, Naushero Feroze	National Alliance
*Vice Dr. Farida Ahmad Siddiqui				
**Vice Miss Bilgees Mukhtar				
1	2	3	4	5
26.	Raheella Tiwana	D/o Fazal Rabbani Tiwana	OR-12, Police Hqrs. South, Garden, Karachi	National Alliance
27.	Afshan Imran	W/o M. Imran	III-H, 4/II, Nazimabad No.3, Karachi	-do-
28.	Begum Gulzar Unar	W/o Rasool Bux Unar Advocate	H. No. New WAPDA Colony, Kotri Road, Hyderabad	PML (F)
29.	Naila Inam	W/o Mohammad Inamul Haq	R-4, Sasi Homes, Gulistan-e-Johar, Karachi	-do-

**MEMBERS ELECTED AGAINST SEATS RESERVED FOR
NON-MUSLIMS**

Sl. No.	Name of returned candidate	Father/Husband's Name	Address	Party affiliation
1.	Dr. Ramesh Kumar	S/o Sital Dad	Prince Complex, Clifton, Karachi	PML (QA)
2.	Ishwardas	S/o Pitambardas alias Pretamdas	C-S-15K Hirabad, Mirpurkhas	PPPP
3.	Dayo	S/o Alu Mal	Deh Sari, Taluka Thana Bula Khan, Dadu	-do-
4.	Mukesh Kumar	S/o Bhagwan Das	19/II, St. No.15, Khayaban Shaheen, DHA, Karachi	-do-
5.	Asardass Danoo Mal Hemani	S/o Danoo Mal	Dhong Mohallah, Ghotki	-do-
6.	Poonjo Bheel	S/o Asoo Bheel	Sattar Nagar, Mirpurkhas	MQM
7.	*Mr. Yaqoob Ilyas	S/o Ilyas	M-570 Christian Colony Ghaziabad Orangi Town, Karachi	-do-
8.	Ishwar Lal	S/o Tikram Das	A-77, Phase One, Qasimabad, Hyderabad	National Alliance
9.	Dr. Bhagoomal alias Bhagchand	S/o Assoomal	Malhar Paro, Bakhoro Road, Sanghar	PML (F)

*Vice Dev Das



MEMBERS PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF NWFP

No. and Name of Constituency	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Address
1	2	3	4
PF- 1 Peshawar- I	Dr. Muhammad Zakir Shah	Muhammad Ishaq	Yousaf Abad, Dalazak Road, Peshawar
PF-2 Peshawar- II	Syed Zahir Ali Shah	Syed Zafar Ali Shah	Reti Peshawar
PF-3 Peshawar -III	Mr. Bashir Ahmed Bilour	Bilour Din Khan	7 Hospital Road, Peshawar
PF-4 Peshawar- IV	Mr. Ibrahim Khan	Ghulam Muhammad	Landi Arbad, Mohallah Machine Ghari, Peshawar
PF-5 Peshawar- V	Mulana Aman Ullah Haqani	Mulvi Rahim Ullah	Mohallah Muhammad Abad, Tehkal Bala, Peshawar
PF-6 Peshawar -VI	Mr. Kashif Azam	Muhammad Azam	Pawaka, Peshawar
PF-7 Peshawar -VII	Mr. Hashmat Khan	Zarif Khan	Village & P.O. Ali Zai, Peshawar
PF-8 Peshawar -VIII	Mr. Asif Iqbal	Muhammad Azam Khan	Jatti Bala, Peshawar
PF-9 Peshawar -IX	Mr. Iftikhar Ahmad Khan Jhagra	Muhammad Ibrahim Khan	Jhagra, Peshawar
PF-10 Peshawar -X	Mr. Javed Khan Mohmand	Haji Wahab Sher	Aza Khel, Mattani, Peshawar
PF-11 Peshawar -XI	Mr. Khalid Waqar Advocate	Muhammad Younas	Chamkany, Peshawar
PF-12 Nowshera-I	Eng. Muhammad Tariq Khattak	Nurooz Khan Khattak	Dag Ismail Khel, Nowshera
PF-13 Nowshera-II	Mr. Liaqat Khan Khattak	Hastum Khan	Manki Sharif, Nowshera
PF-14 Nowshera-III	Moulana Muhammad Mujahid Khan Al-Hussaini	Shujaat Khan	Meta Khel, NSR Kalan, Nowshera
PF-15 Nowshera-IV	Mr. Khalil Abbas Khan	M. Abbas Khan Khattak Nowshera	Mohallah Khan Khel, Akora,
PF-16 Nowshera-V	Mr. Qurban Ali Khan	Sher Afzal Khan	Badrashi, Nowshera
PF-17 Charsadda-I	Mr. Muhammad Arshad Khan	Tila Muhammad Khan	Saffar Khel Prang, Charsadda
PF-18 Charsadda-II	Mr. Saeed Khan	Nisar Muhammad Khan	Shaikhabad, Charsadda
PF-19 Charsadda-III	Mr. Alam Zeb	Sajeed Gul	Zahoorabad, Umerzai, Charsadda
PF-20 Charsadda-IV	Maulana Muhammad Idrees	Hakeem Abdul Haq	Mufti Abad Turangzai, District Charsadda.
PF-21 Charsadda-V	Mr. Sikindar Hayat Khan	Aftab Ahmed Khan Sherpow	Sherpow, Tangi, Charsadda
PF-22 Charsadda-VI	Mr. Musamir Shah	Hanif Ullah	Ataki, Charsadda
PF-23 Mardan-I	Mr. Ikramullah Shahid	Maulana Midrarullah Midrar	Nazimabad Gulberg Town, Mardan

1	2	3	4
PF-24 Mardan-II	Mr. Amanat Shah	Qadeem Shah	Nawa Killi Toru, Mardan
PF-25 Mardan-III	Mr. Israrul Haq	Molvi Ghulam Rabbani	Mandoor Mohib Banda, Mardan
PF-26 Mardan-IV	Mr. Nadir Shah	Syed Qadeem Shah	Bajoro Koroona, Mardan
PF-27 Mardan-V	Mr. Fazal Rabbani Advocate	Abdul Khanan	Mohallah Haji Muhammad Faqir Khan, P.O. Hatyan, Tehsil Takht-Bhai, District Mardan
PF-28 Mardan-VI	Maulana Hafiz Akhtar Ali	Fazal Ghani	Mian Khan, Mardan
PF-29 Mardan-VII	Mr. Abdul Akbar Khan	Sher Akbar Khan	Spinkay Falee Dehri, Mardan
PF-30 Mardan-VIII	Mr. Tajul Amin	Maulvi Abdul Hamid	Dagi, Teh. & Distt. Mardan
PF-31 Swabi-I	Dr. Muhammad Salim	Firdous Khan	Maneri Bala, Swabi
PF-32 Swabi-II	Mr. Amir Rehman	Haji Rehman Ullah	Village & P.O. Karnal Sher Killi, Swabi
PF-33 Swabi-III	Mr. Mukhtiar Ali	Amir Ghawas	Village Yar Hussain, Distt. Swabi
PF-34 Swabi-IV	Mr. Abdul Majid	Muhammad Nazof	Mathani Changan, Swabi
PF-35 Swabi-V	Mr. Maulana Fazal Ali	Fazal Haq	Zarobi, Distt. Swabi
PF-36 Swabi-VI	Mr. Sarfaraz Khan	Waris Khan	Dagai Gadoon, Swabi
PF-37 Kohat-I	Mr. Shaukat Habib	Ghulam Habib	Togh Bala, Kohat.
PF-38 Kohat-II	Syed Qalb-e-Hassan	Syed Talib Hussain	Uster Zai Payan, Kohat
PF-39 Kohat-III	Mr. Shad Muhammad Khan	Abdul Qadir	Khanan, Lachi, Kohat.
PF-40 Karak-I	Mian Nisar Gul	Mian Ehsan Gul	Sabir Abad, Karak
PF-41 Karak-II	Mr. Zafar Azam	Malik Sher Azam	Takhte Nasrati, Karak
PF-42 Hangu-I	Mr. Attiq-ur-Rehman	Ghani-ur-Rehman	Hangu Supreme Court Stay.
PF-43 Hangu-II	Gari Muhammad Abdullah	Amir Jan	Tough Chapari, Hangu
PF-44 Abbottabad-I	Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Ghani	Ghani	House no 506 Mohallah Kehal, Abbottabad
PF-45 Abbottabad-II	Sardar Mumtaz Hussain Abbassi	Haji Muhammad Nazir Khan	Riyala, Abbottabad
PF-46 Abbottabad-III	Haji Qalandar Khan Lodhi	Arsala Khan Lodhi	Lodhi A. Abad Qalandarabad District Abbottabad.
PF-47 Abbottabad-IV	Mr. Nisar Safdar Khan	Safdar Jhang Khan	Ward No 7 Moh. Town Committee Havelian, Abbottabad
PF-48 Abbottabad-V	Mr. Muhammad Idris	Abdul Aziz	Changa, Gali Abbottabad
PF-49 Haripur-I	Raja Faisal Zaman	Raja Sikandar Zaman Khan	New Khanpur, Haripur

1	2	3	4
PF-50 Haripur-II	Qazi Muhammad Asad Khan	Qazi Muhammad Asif	Sikandir Pur, Haripur
PF-51 Haripur-III	Mr. Akhtar Nawaz Khan	Gohar Rehman Khan	H. No. 179, Sector No.4 KTS, District Haripur
PF-52 Haripur-IV	Mr. Faisal Zaman	Muhammad Usman	Teh. Ghazi, Distt. Haripur
PF-53 Mansehra-I	Mr. Muhammad Shauja Khan	Muhammad Salam Khan	Mohallah Khan Bahadar, Mansehra
PF-54 Mansehra-II	Syed Mazhar Ali Qasim	Syed Qasim Shah	Tehsil Balakot, Mansehra Kavai
PF-55 Mansehra-III	Shahzada Muhammad Gushtasap Khan	Muhammad Haroon Khan	Badshah Sum Elahimong, Mansehra
PF-56 Mansehra-IV	Mr. Wajih-uz-Zaman Khan	Khan Fakhar-uz-Zaman Khan	Oghi, Mansehra
PF-57 Mansehra-V	Al Hajja Ghazala Habib	Habib ur Rehman Tanoli	Murat Mera, Mansehra
PF-58 Mansehra-VI	Mr. Zar Gul Khan	Nazar Gul Khan	Mera Mada Khail
PF-59 Battagram-I	Alhaj Muhammad Ayaz Khan	Malang Khan	Jehangir Abad, Battagram
PF-60 Battagram-II	Mr. Shah Hussain	Muhammad Zareen Khan	Teloos, Allai, Battagram
PF-61 Kohistan-I	Maulana Dildar Ahmed	Satha Khan	Kowayan Teh. Pathan, District Kohistan
PF-62 Kohistan-II	Maulana Muhammad Asmatullah	Abdul Aziz	Tehsil Palas, District Kohistan.
PF-63 Kohistan-III	Sardar Ayub Khan	Malik Charaghuddin	Village & Tehsil Dassu District Kohistan
PF-64 D.I Khan-I	Mr. Muahmmad Mazhar Jamil Khan Alizai	Nawabzada Obaidullah Khan,	Alizai Mohallah Kirri Ali Zai, D.I.Khan.
PF-65 D.I Khan-II	Mr. Hafeezullah Khan Alizai	Azizullah Khan Alizai	Mohallah Kirri Alizai, D.I.Khan.
PF-66 D.I Khan-III	Alhaj Sardar Inayatullah Khan Gandapur	Sardar Asadullah Khan	Mohallah Bara Khel, Kulachi, D.I.Khan
PF-67 D.I Khan-IV	Israr Ullah Khan Gandapur	Inayatullah Khan Gandapur	Mohallah Barra Khel, Teh. Kulachi, Distt D.I. Khan.
PF-68 D.I Khan-V	Syed Murid Kazim Shah	Syed Muhammad Taqi Shah	Bilot Sharif, D.I.Khan.
PF-69 Tank	Mr. Tahir Bin Yamin	Nawabzada Bin Yamin	Gomal Bazar Tehsil & District D.I.Khan.
PF-70 Bannu-I	Mr. Akram Khan Durrani	Ghulam Qadir Khan Durrani	Mohallah Qari Sahib Bannu City.
PF-71 Bannu-II	Maulana Qari Gul Azeem Khan	Gul Rais Khan	Speena Tangi Patoi Khel, Bannu
PF-72 Bannu-III	Mr. Hamid Shah	Kamal Shah	Gari Saidaan Noghari Naumankhel, Bannu.
PF-73 Bannu-IV	Molvi Abdur Razaq	Haji Muhammad Saeed	Mohallah Ghulam Daud, Bannu City.

1	2	3	4
PF-74 Lakki Marwat-I	Mr. Zafrullah Khan	Inayatullah Khan	Ahmad Khel, Tehsil & District Lakki Marwat.
PF-75 Lakki Marwat-II	Malik Imran Khan	Zain-ul-Abidin	Masha Mansoor, Lakki Marwat
PF-76 Lakki Marwat-III	Mr. Anwar Kamal	Khan Habibullah Khan	Mina Khel District Lakki
PF-77 Bunair-I	Mr. Jamshid Khan	Ghazan Khan	Khanano Dherai, Buner.
PF-78 Bunair-II	Mr. Habibur Rehman	Shamin Khan	Village Kolpani, Degger, Buner.
PF-79 Bunair-III	Mr. Bakht Jehan Khan	Taj Muhammad Khan	Village Torwarsak, Daggar.
PF-80 Swat-I	Mr. Muhammad Amin	Muhammad Sherin	Mohallah Shadara, Mingora
PF-81 Swat-II	Maulana Nizamuddin	Qazi Abdul Ghaffar	Koz Palaw Manyar, Swat.
PF-82 Swat-III	Maulana Irfan Ullah	Mian Sahib Jan	Totano Bandai, Tehsil Khobal, Swat.
PF-83 Swat-IV	Mr. Hussain Ahmad	Miangul Diar	Mohallah Nemat Abad, Kanju, Khabbol, Swat.
PF-84 Swat-V	Qari Mehmood	Amir Afzal Khan	Sinpora Matta, Swat.
PF-85 Swat-VI	Mr. Amir Zada	Gul Zada	Tehsil Kalam, Swat.
PF-86 Swat-VII	Maulana Mufti Hussain Ahmed	Jan Muhammad	Chalyar, Khawazakhela, Swat.
PF-87 Shangla-I	Eng: Hamid Iqbal	Sher Muahmmad Khan	Damorai, Shangla
PF-88 Shangla-II	Pir Muhammad Khan	Raja Sabir Khan	Village Nim Kalay, Tehsil Puran
PF-89 Chitral-I	Maulana Abdur Rehman	Abdur Rahim	Village Barins Tehsil & District Chitral
PF-90 Chitral-II	Maulana Jehangir Khan	Jan Khan	Rech: Tarkhow, Chitral
PF-91 Upper Dir-I	Mr. Inayatullah	Haji Amanullah Khan	Bijligar, Dir
PF-92 Upper Dir-II	Mr. Farid Khan	Alam Din	Kalkot Dir
PF-93 Upper Dir-III	Mr. Hayat Khan	Muharam Khan	Village Doogram Tehsil Wari, District Dir (U)
PF-94 Lower Dir-I	Mr. Muzaffar Said	Gulab Said	Village Banargai (Talash) Tehsil Timergara
PF-95 Lower Dir-II	Mr. Sirajul Haq	Ahsanul Haq	Kakass Tehsil Samarbagh District Dir
PF-96 Lower Dir-III	Mr. Saeed Gul	Raidi Gul	Galgoot, Lal Qila
PF-97 Lower Dir-IV	Dr. Zakir Ullah Khan	Rehman Ullah Khan	Khan Pur, Timergara.
PF-98 Malakand Protected Area-I	Syed Muhammad Ali Shah	Syed Abdul Khaliq	Badragga
PF-99 Malakand Protected Area-II	Shah Raz Khan	Habib Bahar Khan	Batkhela, Malakand Agency.

**MEMBERS ELECTED AGAINST SEATS RESERVED FOR
WOMEN**

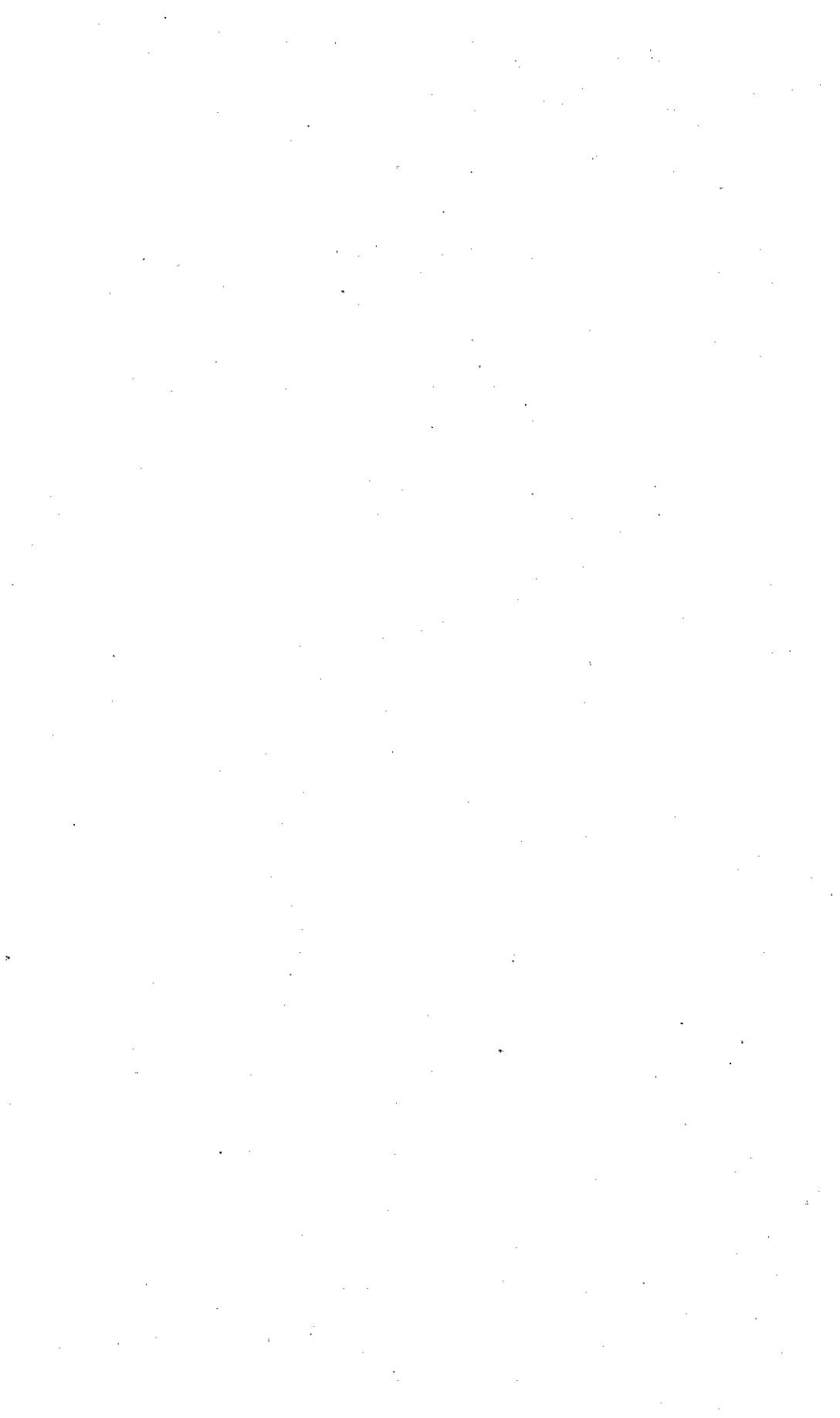
Sl. No.	Name of returned candidate	Father/Husband's Name	Address	Party affiliation
1.	Dr. Simin Mehmood Jan	D/o Brig. @ Mehmood Jan	27-Shami Road, Peshawar Cantt.	PML (QA)
2.	Nighat Yasmin Orakzai	W/o Sajjad Mehmood	Isa Kor, Isa Abad, Kohat Road, Peshawar.	-do-
3.	Muniba Shahzada Mansoorul Mulk	W/o Mansoorul Mulk	Hayatabad, Peshawar	PPPP
4.	Salma Babar	W/o Amanullah	Kari Alizai, Tehsil and District D.I. Khan	-do-
5.	Zubaida Khatoon	W/o Dr. Muhammad Iqbal Khalil	Village Pawaka, Peshawar.	MMAP
6.	Yasmin Khan	W/o Khalid Khan	Village Tarangri Paeen, Mansehra.	-do-
7.	Sabira Shakir	W/o Khan Saeed	Village Tareen Behrain, District Swat.	-do-
8.	Rukhsana Bibi	W/o Raz Muhammad Durrani	Matta Mughal Khel, Shabkadar, Charsadda.	-do-
9.	Nargis Zain	D/o Zain-ul- Zahiddin	Malano Chanr, Tehsil and District Swat.	-do-
10.	Riffat Jabeen	D/o Muhammad Ismail	House No.504, E-3, Phase-I, Hayatabad, Peshawar.	-do-
11.	Aftab Shabeer	W/o Shabeer Ahmad	Mohallah Khawaja Khaili Paeen, Baffa Town, Mansehra.	-do-
12.	Rehana Ismail	W/o Muhammad Ismail	12115 F.C. Colony, Peshawar Cantt.	-do-
13.	Fauzia Farakh	W/o Khawaja Farakh Latif	House No.1139/8, Mohallah Babu, Chand Line, Nowhsara.	-do-
14.	Nabeela Manzar	W/o Manzar Javed	Faqirabad No.2, Zaryab Colony, Peshawar.	-do-

15.	Shagufta Naz	W/o Rashid Chughtai	524/E-2, Phase-I, Hayatabad, Peshawar.	MMAP
16.	Naeem Akhtar	W/o Kishwar Khan	Mohallah Boswal Gujar Garhi, Tehsil Takhtbhai, Mardan.	-do-
17.	Ghaliba Khurshid	D/o Khurshid Ali	Mohallah Nuobijori, Kohat Gate, Peshawar.	-do-
18.	Dr. Imtiaz Sultan Bukhari	W/o Syed Sultan Hussain Shah	96, Saddar Road, Tara Singh Building, Peshawar.	PML (N)
19.	Yasmeen Pir Muhammad Khan	W/o Muhammad Ismail	Gul Kada, Saidu Sharif, Swat.	ANP
20.	Farah Aqil Shah	W/o Syed Aqil Shah	Greens Hotel, Saddar Road, Peshawar Cantt.	-do-
21.	Riffat Akbar Swati	W/o Muhammad Akbar Khan Swati	Mohallah Chitti Dheri, Tehsil and District Mansehra.	PPP (Sherpao)
22.	Nasreen Khattak	D/o Ayaz Khan Khattak	48-C, Abdul Qayyum Road, University Town, Peshawar.	-do-

**MEMBERS ELECTED AGAINST SEATS RESERVED FOR
NON-MUSLIMS**

Sl. No.	Name of returned candidate	Father/Husband's Name	Address	Party affiliation
1.	Gorsarn Lal	S/o Sharam	Diwana Baba Gagrah, Buner	MMAP
2.*	Mr. Felix Innocent	S/o Napoleon Jan	Catholic Church, Sadder Road Bannu Cantt.	-do-
3.	Malik Qasim-ud-Din Khalid	S/o Malik Sala-ud-Din Khalid	Syed Lodges, Shamir Road, Hassan Garhi, Peshawar	PPP (Sherpao)

* Notified on 21-12-2002.



MEMBERS PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF BALOCHISTAN

No. and Name of Constituency	Name	Father/Husband's Name	Address
1	2	3	4
PB-1 Quetta-I	Mr. Shatiq Ahmed Khan	Haji Sher Bahadur Khan	Ziahi House Amirabad Tail Godown, Quetta
PB-2 Quetta-II	Mr. Muhammad Younas Changezi	Ali Juma	H No. 7-32 Alamdar Road, Quetta
PB-3 Quetta-III	Moulana Hussain Ahmed Sharodi	Moulvi Muhammad Yaqoob Sharodi	Ismail Colony Sirki Road, Quetta.
PB-4 Quetta-IV	Mr. Akhtar Hussain	Inayat Ullah	Manno Jan Road, Quetta
PB-5 Quetta-V	Moulvi Dur Muhammad	Arz Muhammad	Killi Muhammad Shah, Sariab Road, Quetta
PB-6 Quetta-VI	Moulana Abdur Rahim Bazai	Malik Abdul Haque	R/O Killi Ali Muhammad Nohisar Quetta.
PB-7 Ziarat	Molvi Noor Muhammad	Dad Gul	Killi Dawat Mana Dak Khana Kawas.
PB-8 Pishin-I	Syed Matiullah Agha	Syed Khair Muhammad	Killi Shadhezai, Pishin
PB-9 Pishin-II	Mr. Abdul Wahid	Musa Jan	Khanozal (Karezat), Pishin.
PB-10 Pishin-III	Moulana Abdur Bari Agha	Syed Abdul Ali Agha	Killi Ajainzai Tehsil Pishin.
PB-11 Killah Abdullah-I	Hafiz Hamdullah	Qari Wali Muhammad	Babu Mohla Chaman.
PB-12 Killah Abdullah-II	Muhammad Naseem	Haji Abdul Sattar	Killi Karam Kulak, Killa Abdullah
PB-13 Killah Abdullah-III	Abdul Majeed Khan	Abdul Hameed Khan Achakzai	Inayatullah Karez, Gulistan District Killa Abdullah.
PB-14 Loralai	Sardar Masood Ali Khan	Sardar Muhammad Tahir Khan Luni	Zhob Road, Sardar Tahir Khan Street, Loralai.
PB-15 Loralai-II	Sardar Muhammad Azam Khan	Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob Khan Musakhel	Resident of Bazar Musakhel
PB-16 Loralai-III	Molvi Faizullah	Doulat Khan	Village Dirgi Kudezai Bori
PB-17 Loralai-IV	Mrs. Nasreen Rehman	w/o Sardar Abdul Rehman Khan Khetran	Haji Kot
PB-18 Zhob-I	Haji Jamal Shah Kakar	Haji Muhammad Shah	Shahabzai
PB-19 Zhob-II	Sheikh Jaffar Khan Mandokhel	Sadullah Khan	Killi Sheikhan Zhob
PB-20 Killah Saifullah	Moulana Abdul Wasay	Moulvi Muhammad Rafiq	Khudadzai Ghunda Manah Tehsil Muslim Bagh.
PB-21 Sibbi-I	Mir Bakhtiar Khan Domki	Sardar Mir Chakar Khan Domki	Town Lehri
PB-22 Sibbi-II	Abdul Raheem Ziaratwat Advocate	Haji Muhammad Khair	Killi Kawas Ziarat
PB-23 Kohlu Agency	Nawabzada Mir Baiach Khan Marri	Nawab Khair Bakhsh.	Tehsil Kahan.

1	2	3	4
PB-24 Dera Bugti	Mir Juma Khan Bugti	Nawab Zada Abdul Rehman Khan Bugti	Killa Nawab Bugti, Dera Bugti.
PB-25 Nasirabad-I	Mir Jan Muhammad Khan Jamali	Haji Noor Muhammad Khan Jamali	Kot Noor Pur Jamali Usta Muhammad
PB-26 Nasirabad-II	Mr. Abdul Rehman Jamali	Haji Shah Nawaz Jamali	Rojhan Jamali Tehsil Jaffarabad
PB-27 Nasirabad-III	Mr. Saleem Ahmed Khosa	Manzoor Ahmed Khosa	Goth Manzoor Ahmed Khosa
PB-28 Nasirabad-IV	Syed Mumtaz Hussain Shah	Syed Mehtab Hussain Shah	Shahpur Tehsil Chattrar
PB-29 Nasirabad-V	Mir Abdul Ghafoor Lehri	Haji Taj Muhammad	Goth Taj Muhammd Lehri Tehsil Tamboo
PB-30 Kachhi-I	Mr. Muhammad Asim Kurd Gailoo	Haji Khan Muhammad	Moza Basti Mehrullah Dh
PB-31 Kachhi-II	Shah Zaman Rind	Muhammad Zaman	Rind House, Rind Grah, Eastan By-Pass, Thakhtani Kasi, Quetta.
PB-32 Kachhi-III	Nawabzada Tariq Magsi	Mir Saifullah Khan Magsi	Sardar Mohallah Jhal Magsi
PB-33 Khuzdar-I	Sardar Sana ullah Zehri	Sardar Doda Khan Zehri	Anjeera, Tehsil Surab (Ghat Zehri)
PB-34 Khuzdar-II	Moulana Faiz Muhammad	Haji Abdullah	Koshk khuzdar
PB-35 Khuzdar-III	Mr. Muhammad Akbar Mengal	Haji Mir Naik Muhammad	Badari, Tehsil Wadh.
PB-36 Kalat-I	Molvi Attaullah	Muhammad Yar	Mangocher Kalat
PB-37 Kalat-II	Prince Faisal Dawood	Mir Dawood Khan	Shahi Darbar Kalat
PB-38 Mastung	Nawab Muhammad Aslam Khan	Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani	Raisani House Raisani Road, Quetta
PB-39 Chagai-I	Mir Amanullah Notezai	Sakhi Dost Muhammad	Killi Sargesha Dalbandin
PB-40 Chagai-II	Mir Shabbir Ahmed Badini	Mir Shah Nawaz Khan	Killi Sharif Khan Naushki
PB-41 Awaran	Mr. Abdul Quddus Blizinjo	Mir Abdul Majeed	Shandi Jaho, District Awaran
PB-42 Panjgur-I	Mr. Rehmat Ali Muhammad Baloch	Haji Saleh Muhammad	Chitkan Panjgur
PB-43 Panjgur-II	Mr. Kachkol Ali Advocate	Karam Khan	Gramkan
PB-44 Lasbela-I	Jam Muhammad Yousuf	Alhaj Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan	Babra Tehsil Bela, District Lasbela
PB-45 Lasbeila-II	Mr. Muhammad Aslam Bhotani	Sardar Umeed Ali Bhotani	Soor Dureji
PB-46 Kharan-I	Mr. Shoaib Khan	Mir Abdul Karim Nausherwani	Hospital Road Town Kharan
PB-47 Kharan-II	Mir Habib-ur-Rehman Muhammad Hassani	Mir Dost Muhammad Muhammad Hassani	Niko Jangian

1	2	3	4
PB-48 Kech-I	Syed Ihsan Shah	Syed Muhammad Aslam Shah	Zore Bazar Turbat
PB-49 Kech-II	Mr. Jan Muhammad	Yar Muhammad	Minaz Buleda
PB-50 Kech-III	Mr. Muhammad Asghar	Muhammad Anwar	Gomazi Tehsil Tump
PB-51 Gwadar	Syed Sher Jan	Syed Barkat Ali	Babar Shore Pasni



**MEMBERS ELECTED AGAINST SEATS RESERVED FOR
WOMEN**

Sl. No.	Name of returned candidate	Father/Husband's Name	Address	Party affiliation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Shama Parveen Magsi	W/o Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Magsi	20-Sariab Road, Quetta	PML (QA)
2.	Ruqiya Saeed	W/o Saeed Ahmed Hashmi	95-A, Club Road, Quetta	-do-
3.	Raheela Hameed Khan Durrani	D/o Abdul Hameed Khan Durrani	8-20/213-R(1) 2889, Street No.2, Usman Road, Quetta	-do-
4.	Rubina Irfan	W/o Irfan Karim	4-A Jail Road, Quetta	-do-
5.	Shahida Rauf	W/o Muhammad Rauf	New Najmuddin Road, Quetta	MMAP
6.	Sameena Saeed	W/o Irfan Nazir	22-A, Block No.3, Satellite Town, Quetta	-do-
7.	Armina Khanum	W/o Syed Muhammad Nazeerul Hassan	5-11-27, Gali Muhallah Multani, Kaikabad Road, Quetta	-do-
8.	Shama Yasmin	D/o Abdul Razzaq	Village Lajjah, Kharan	BNM
9.	Dr. Rubaba Khan	W/o Ajab Khan	2-31/34, Ramjee lane, Masjid Road, Quetta	JWP
10.	Farah Azeem Shah	D/o Azeem Shah Baloch	Gulistan-e-Rehim, Kirani Road, Quetta	National Alliance
11.	Spozhmai	W/o Maqbool Ahmed Qazi	322-C, Tufail Road, Quetta	Pakistan Pashtoon Khwa Milli Awami Party

**MEMBERS ELECTED AGAINST SEATS RESERVED FOR
NON-MUSLIMS**

Sl. No.	Name of returned candidate	Father/Husband's Name	Address	Party affiliation
1.	Engineer Basant Lal Gulshan	S/o Bhagoo Ram	House No.B-9, Bilal Residences, Patel Bagh, Quetta	PML (QA)
2.	Jai Prakash	S/o Topan Mai	Hindu Muhallah, Jhatpat	MMAF
3.	Ambroze John Francis	S/o John B. Francis	071, Spinny Road, Near Phelwan Baba Ziarat, Quetta	National Alliance

ELECTION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN

Chief Justice (R) Irshad Hasan Khan
Chief Election Commissioner

Chairman

Mr. Justice Muhammad Ashraf Leghari
Judge High Court of Sindh

Member

Mr. Justice Nasim Sikandar
Judge High Court of Lahore

Member

Mr. Justice Ahmed Khan Lashari
Judge High Court of Baluchistan

Member

Mr. Justice Qazi Ehsanullah Qureshi
Judge High Court of NWFP

Member

OFFICERS OF ELECTION COMMISSION OF PAKISTAN

Mr. Hasan Muhammad
Secretary

Ch. Bashir Ahmed
Joint Secretary (Admn.)

Mr. K. M. Dilshad
Joint Secretary (Budget)

Mr. Iftikhar Ahmed Qureshi
Joint Secretary (LGE)

Mr. Muhammad Saleem Akhtar
Joint Secretary (Elections)

Mr. Muhammad Afzal Khan
Deputy Secretary (Admn.)

Mr. Ayaz Muhammad Baig
Deputy Secretary (Budget)

Mr. M. R. Awaisy
Deputy Secretary (LGE)

Mr. R. B. Jan Wahidi
Deputy Secretary (Elections)

Mr. Ghazni Khan
Director Public Relations

Mr. Muhammad Saleem
Section Officer (Elec-II)

Mr. Akhtar Hussain Sabir
Section Officer (Admn.)

Mr. Iftikhar Hussain Shah
Section Officer (Cord.)

Syed Sabir Hussain Gillani
Deputy Director (PR)

Mr. Abdul Rehman Khan
Section Officer (GS)

Syed Aziz-ul-Hasan Rizvi
Section Officer (Record)

Mr. M. Anwar Hussain
Section Officer (Budget)

Mr. Muhammad Nawaz
Section Officer (Law)

Mr. Zahoor Ahmed Pasha
Research Officer

Mr. Javed Rehmat Khan
Section Officer (Elec-I)

Mr. Muhammad Ismail Khan
Section Officer (Estt-II)

Mr. Tahir Hasan
Section Officer (Liaison)

Mr. Muhammad Jamil
Section Officer (Confid.)

Mr. Rashid Muhammad
Section Officer (Estt-I)

Mr. Saleem Mehmood Jam
Accounts Officer

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB
LAHORE.

Mr. Rahim Nawaz Khan Durrani
Provincial Election Commissioner

Mrs. Farhat Khan
Joint Provincial Election Commissioner

Mr. Khalid Aziz
Deputy Election Commissioner (F) Lahore

Mr. Javed Khurshid
Deputy Election Commissioner, Bahawalpur

Mr. Muhammad Asmat Malik
Deputy Election Commissioner, Rawalpindi

Mr. Muhammad Anwar
Deputy Election Commissioner, Sargodha

Mr. S. M. Tariq Qadri
Deputy Election Commissioner, DG Khan

Sh. Jalil Ahmed
Deputy Election Commissioner, Multan

Mr. Basharat Ali
Deputy Election Commissioner, Faisalabad

Mr. Abdus Sattar
Deputy Election Commissioner, Gujranwala

Mr. M. Azam
Deputy Election Commissioner (Estt.)
PEC Office, Lahore.

**OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION COMMISSIONER, SINDH,
KARACHI.**

Mr. Ahmed Ali Halipota
Provincial Election Commissioner

Mr. Safi-ur-Rehman
Joint Provincial Election Commissioner

Mr. Sono Khan Baloch
Deputy Election Commissioner, Mirpurkhas

Mr. Muhammad Imran Siddiqui
Deputy Election Commissioner, Hyderabad

Mr. Mehboob Anwar
Deputy Election Commissioner(F), Karachi

Mr. Z. A. Farooqui
Deputy Election Commissioner (Admn)

PEC Office, Sindh, Karachi.
Mr. Azmat ullah Sheikh

Deputy Election Commissioner, Sukkur

Mr. Muhammad Saleem
Deputy Election Commissioner, Larkana

**OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION COMMISSIONER, NWFP,
PESHAWAR.**

Mr. Muhammad Altaf Khan
Provincial Election Commissioner

Mr. Muhammad Imtiaz Alam
Deputy Election Commissioner, Hazara

Mr. Gul Akbar
Deputy Election Commissioner-II

Mr. Noor Gulab
Deputy Election Commissioner, Malakand

Mr. Ghiasuddin Balban
Deputy Election Commissioner, Mardan

Mr. Sher Afgan
Deputy Election Commissioner, Kohat

Qazi Muhammad Khurshid
Deputy Election Commissioner, Bannu

Mr. Liaquatullah Qureshi
Deputy Election Commissioner(F), Peshawar.

Mr. Abdul Qadir
Deputy Election Commissioner, D.I Khan

**OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL ELECTION COMMISSIONER, BALUCHISTAN,
QUETTA.**

Mr. Abdullah Khan
Provincial Election Commissioner

Ch. Qamar-uz-Zaman
Joint Provincial Election Commissioner

Syed Sabir Hussain Gillani
Deputy Election Commissioner, Nasirabad

Mr. Muhammad Aslam
Deputy Election Commissioner, Zhob

Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed
Deputy Election Commissioner, Sibi

Mr. Abdul Jabbar Jamali
Deputy Election Commissioner, Kalat

Mr. Muhammad Noor Shahwani
Deputy Election Commissioner, Mekran

Syed Sultan Bayazeed
Deputy Election Commissioner, Quetta

ERRATA

Sl. No.	Page Number	Paragraph Number	Line Number	Printed matter	Correct matter
1.	41	Sl.No.2 of table	2	Copurt	Court
2.	50	16	9	particular of entries	particulars or entries
3.	75	1	8	for nomination of	for filing of nomination
4.	75	1	9	16-8-2004	16-8-2002
5.	75	Sl.No.(1) of table	1	16-8-2003	16-8-2002
6.	77	5	12	name of or	name or
7.	77	6	2	3589	3552
8.	78	Sl.No.2 of table of NA	Against Punjab	1715	1708
9.	78	Sl.No.3 of table of NA	Against Sindh	946	916
10.	78	Total:	N.A	3589	3552
11.	84	16	2	formation	information
12.	89	27	2	the following position	the position
13.	97	11	7	was not	were not
14.	109	After Sl.No.49, add	50.	Pak Wattan Party	Engine
15.	131	Cloth Bags:	12	cloth of	cloth bag of
16.	137	Against Sl.No.4 under column 'Quantity' of the table, the figure 100,000 may be written.			
17.	137	Against Sl.No.6 under column 'Quantity' of the table, the figure 173,000 may be written.			
18.	143	(9)	1	party of	party or
19.	143	(11)	2	police or	police on
20.	145	(18)(iii)	3	name or the	name of the
21.	200	5	10	for prepared by the Presiding	were prepared by the Returning
22.	201	7	2	present	Presents
23.	201	7	4	present	Presented
24.	201	7	4	to the that	to be that
25.	201	7	5	who received	to receive
26.	201	7	9	ballot and	ballot papers and
27.	204	6	2	it order	it's order
28.	204	7	2	and	an
29.	204	7	9	to here	to hear
30.	206	14	2	and	an
31.	206	14	4	graves	grave
32.	214	44	6	want	wanted
33.	214	46	12	retuned	returned
34.	218	62	10	wee	were
35.	249	18	7	paper for	ballot paper for

