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# FAFEN's Analysis of Preliminary Delimitation Proposals for Provincial Assemblies' Constituencies



## CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	2
2. CONTEXT.....	4
3. DELIMITATION PRINCIPLES AND RULES.....	5
4. PROPOSED DELIMITATION OF PA CONSTITUENCIES: VARIATION IN POPULATION CLUSTERS.....	6
5. PROPOSED DELIMITATION OF PA CONSTITUENCIES: VARIATION IN REGISTERED VOTERS.....	10
6. CONCLUDING REMARKS.....	12
5. ANNEXURES	



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Examination of the preliminary report of draft proposals recently issued by the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) reveals inconsistent adherence to the principle of equality of vote – a key principle for ensuring equitable political representation. The principle is compromised in 92 proposed Provincial Assembly (PA) constituencies, including 26 in Balochistan, 22 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 21 in Punjab, and 23 in Sindh. These proposed constituencies deviate by more than 10% from their respective provincial average population per PA constituency; exceeding the ordinarily permissible variation range of 10% established by the law. A previous report by the Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) had similarly identified 81 proposed National Assembly (NA) constituencies in which the variation in population size exceeded the 10% range.

A comparative assessment of the proposed delimitations reveals uneven inter-provincial and intra-provincial demarcations in the average population clusters of constituencies. For instance, the average population per PA constituency in Balochistan is 242,054 citizens, while the average population per constituency in Punjab is 370,307 citizens. Similarly, within the provinces, districts do not fare equally with regard to population-to-seat ratios for their respective Assemblies. For instance, in Balochistan, the population of PB-24 Killa Abdullah-III constituency, i.e. 407,323 citizens, exceeds the population of PB-17 Jhal Magsi, which represents 149,225, by more than a factor of three. Similar disparities have been noted in the other provinces.

Despite the clearly articulated spirit of equal representation in Pakistan's Constitution, the delimitation proposals effectively discriminate among provinces as the Elections Act 2017 does not provide a uniform method for determining evenly populated constituencies across federating units. A PA constituency in Punjab, on average, comprises 1.5 times more voters than a PA constituency in Balochistan. Similarly, variations within provinces mainly arise due to the 'rounding off' principle provided in the Election Rules 2017 for determining a district's share of Assembly seats. While determining a district's share of PA seats, if dividing the population of a district by the average population per PA constituency yields a fraction of over 0.5, it may be counted as one seat while a fraction of less than 0.5 may be ignored<sup>1</sup>. Applying this rule while disregarding population statistics results in unequal constituencies. For instance, Nankana Sahib's share in the PA seats was calculated to be 3.66 while Bhakkar's share was 4.46. Rounding off the figures, both districts get four seats each despite a difference of 294,144 in their populations. On the other hand, Lodhran's population exceeds that of Bhakkar by only 50,102 citizens, however, the former is allocated five PA seats while the latter gets four.

Moreover, discrepancies have been noted between population figures quoted in the proposals for NA and PA constituencies. The sums of the NA constituencies' population do not match the sums of the PA constituencies' population in at least four districts, including Dera Ghazi Khan, Lodhran and Muzaffargarh districts in Punjab and

<sup>1</sup> The share of districts was determined by dividing the population of that district with the provincial average population per PA constituency. In calculating the number of seats for the districts, a fraction of 0.5 and above was generally taken as one seat and fraction below 0.5 was ignored.

Abbottabad in KP. For instance, the aggregate population of Punjab Assembly constituencies in Dera Ghazi Khan and Lodhran exceeds the population of NA constituencies in these districts. Owing to these differences, as many as 90,550 citizens residing in these districts are at risk of being disenfranchised from representation in the NA or PAs. Similarly, there is a difference of 360 citizens between the total population assigned to NA seats and the population assigned to PA seats in KP.

FAFEN has analyzed the distribution of population and voters among the proposed PA constituencies, comparing the population sizes of the proposed constituencies with average population sizes of singular constituencies in their respective provinces. The report offers an examination of the intra- and inter-provincial variations of population and voters in the proposed constituencies.



## 2. CONTEXT

Earlier in March 2018, the ECP released a preliminary report of proposed delimitations of constituencies for National and Provincial Assemblies, which are to be finalized after voters' objections to the proposals have been addressed. The final delimitation will form a vital aspect of the ECP's Action Plan for legal and administrative measures, which according to Section 14 of the Elections Act, 2017, is to be publicly announced at least four months prior to the General Elections scheduled this year.

Pakistan's Constitution defines the number of seats for the NA and PAs and stipulates the demarcation of constituencies on the basis of population in accordance with the last officially published population census. Similarly, the Elections Act 2017 authorizes the ECP to delimit constituencies and lays out principles of delimitation that have been elaborated in Election Rules 2017. Since the results of the 6th Population and Housing Census 2017 were unlikely to be officially published before April 2018, a Constitutional Amendment was sought in December 2017 to permit the ECP to delimit constituencies on the basis of provisional instead of officially published census data. This one-time arrangement was warranted by a lack of time required for the delimitation process to be completed between the expected date of official publishing of the census results and the upcoming General Elections. The amendment also provided for an exemption to Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) from the current delimitation's purview.

The Constitutional Amendment, however, did not include provisions for increasing the number of NA or PA constituencies, due to which the ECP had to redistribute the population among the existing number of PA constituencies in the four provinces.

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of the distribution of population in PA constituencies. On the basis of data from the provisional census results, the latest publicly released electoral rolls, and the ECP's proposed delimitation of constituencies, the report offers an analysis of the intra- and inter-provincial variations of population and voter clusters in the proposed PA constituencies. Two key variables - population and registered voters - are examined to draw inferences from:

A	Provincial average of population per PA constituency
B	Provincial average of registered voters per PA constituency
C	Application of $\pm 10\%$ variation limit on provincial population and voters per constituency

### 3. DELIMITATION PRINCIPLES AND RULES

Periodic modifications to the boundaries of electoral constituencies are essential for adhering to the principle of equality of vote and ensuring equitable political representation within and across federating units. Rapid changes in the population sizes of constituencies over the course of several years can result in significant variation in population clusters across constituencies and alter the numbers of citizens represented by each seat in an assembly. Redistributing population at regular intervals to ensure numerical homogeneity of citizens represented by each seat, within acceptable bounds of variation, is key to improving the quality of elections and public trust in the process.

The Constitution and the Elections Act 2017 mandate the ECP to divide each province into territorial constituencies for the purpose of election to the PAs. Section 20 of the Elections Act 2017 lists the principles to be adhered to for ensuring the creation of homogeneous constituencies. The constituencies should be geographically compact and the areas to be included in a constituency should have uniform physical features as well as facilities for communications and public convenience. Moreover, the Act requires constituencies to remain within limits of the existing boundaries of the administrative units, as far as practicable. Nevertheless, provincial governments have powers to change the boundaries of the administrative units arbitrarily, therefore, disturbing the sharing of political power among constituencies crafted with a view of the original boundaries. In order to uphold the principle of equality of vote, the law further specifies the ordinarily permissible range of variation ( $\pm 10\%$ ) in population sizes between two constituencies. In exceptional situations where this principle is not practicable to follow, the ECP must record the reasons in writing. Previously, the law encouraged homogeneity in constituencies' population sizes but did not specify the extent by which populations could vary.

## 4. PROPOSED DELIMITATION OF PA CONSTITUENCIES: VARIATION IN POPULATION CLUSTERS

The Elections Act 2017 defines the parameter for delimitation of representation as 'elected officials from their constituencies represent the entire population'. However, the recent delimitation proposals, besides being unevenly distributed in terms of registered voters, exhibit variations in the number of citizens to be represented in each PA constituency (refer to Annexure-1 for average population and voters per PA constituency in each district).

### a Inter-Provincial Population Variations in PA Constituencies

The average population per PA constituency in Balochistan is less than the other three provinces. In Balochistan PA, one seat represents an average of 242,054 citizens while in other PAs, one seat represents more than 300,000 citizens on average, with Punjab's average being the highest (370,307). Though these inter-provincial variations do not violate the principles set down in the Elections Act 2017, they defy the constitutional guarantee of equality of all citizens before the law. In determining the standards for uniform constituencies, the Elections Act 2017 only emphasizes limiting intra-provincial variations in constituency populations while ignoring the inter-provincial variations that create a discriminatory environment in which the voters of one province may enjoy more representation than others.

On the other hand, the Constitution stresses upon the equality of vote. Article 25 explicitly states that all citizens are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection by the law. This principle of equality also extends to the voting rights of citizens. Similarly, the Constitution considers the voting power of Balochistan equal to that of Punjab in the case of the Presidential election where the weightage of votes of KP, Punjab and Sindh PA members is calculated with reference to the votes of Balochistan PA members as it has the least number of members among PAs. As many as six votes in Punjab PA equals one vote in Balochistan PA.

Despite the clearly articulated constitutional spirit of equality of vote, the current delimitation proposals discriminate among provinces as the voting power of a citizen residing in Balochistan is effectively at least 1.5 times more than the voting power of a citizen residing in Punjab. The number of seats in the Punjab PA should be increased in order to achieve parity of voting power between the citizens of these two provinces. Likewise, citizens residing in KP and Sindh would not have parity of voting power with their counterparts in Balochistan unless the seats are increased in their respective PAs. Corresponding with the rule for Presidential election, if average population per PA seat in Balochistan is taken as the standard, the Punjab PA would require 157 more seats to equalize its average population per seat with Balochistan PA. Similarly, Sindh and KP PAs would require 68 and 27 additional seats respectively to be equal to Balochistan PA in the representational value of seats across federating units.

The inter-provincial difference in seats' representational value becomes even starker when compared on the basis of the average voters per PA seat. On average, there

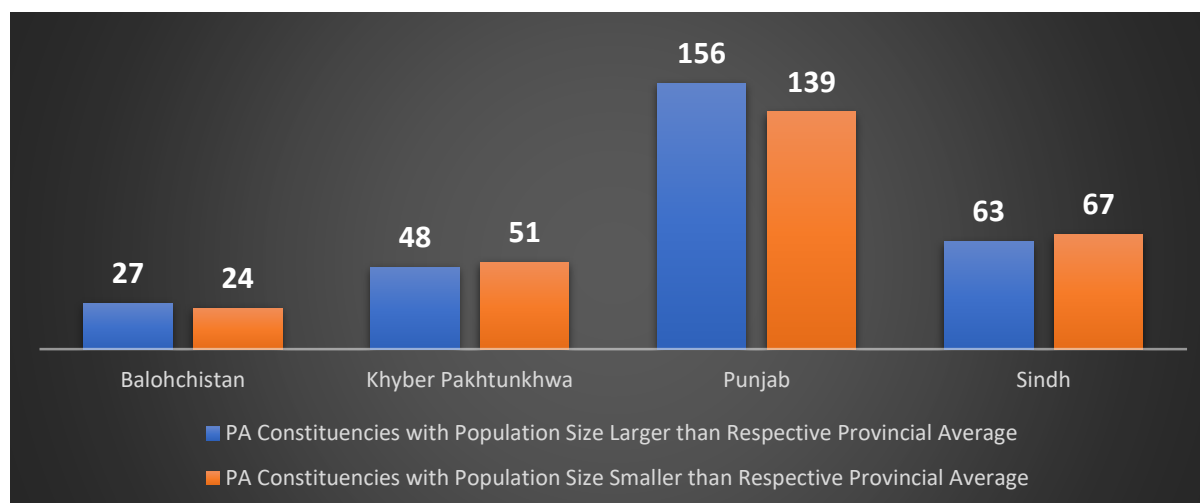
are nearly two times more voters per seat in KP than Balochistan. The average voters per PA seat in Punjab and Sindh are even higher. The following table shows the total population, total registered voters and average population and voters per PA seat in each province.

**Table 1:** Average Citizen and Voting Population/PA Constituency by Province

Province	No. of PA Constituencies	Census Population of PA constituencies	Registered Voters	Average Population per PA Constituency	Average Voters per PA Constituency
Balochistan	51	12344739	3702353	242054	72595
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	99	30523731	14016426	308321	141580
Punjab	297	109981162	55820630	370307	187948
Sindh	130	47893244	20644511	368410	158804

Plotted against the average population per PA constituency of each of the four provinces, 27 constituencies in Balochistan, 48 in KP, 156 in Punjab and 63 in Sindh have population sizes larger than their respective provincial averages. Conversely, 24 constituencies in Balochistan, 51 in KP, 139 in Punjab and 67 in Sindh have smaller populations than their respective provincial averages. Figure 1 illustrates the position of all PA Constituencies relative to their respective provincial averages:

**Figure 1:** Status of PA Constituencies with Respect to Provincial Averages



As shown in Table 2, the population sizes of 92 PA constituencies in all four provinces exceed the 10 percent range relative to their respective average populations per PA constituency. As many as 26 (51%) constituencies in Balochistan, 22 (22%) in KP, 21 (7%) in Punjab and 23 (18%) in Sindh require adjustments to fit in the ordinarily permissible variation range of 10%. Overall, population clusters in 483 PA constituencies – 274 in Punjab, 107 in Sindh, 77 in KP and 25 in Balochistan – fall within the permissible range (refer to Annexure-2 for a details of the variation in census population of each PA constituency).



**Table 2:** Deviation in Populations of PA Constituencies from Respective Provincial Averages

Province	±10% or below	±11% to ±20%	±21% to ±30%	±31% to ±40%	±41% to ±50%	Above ±50%	Total
Balochistan	25	12	6	6	1	1	51
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	77	16	3	1	2	–	99
Punjab	276	21	–	–	–	–	297
Sindh	107	23	–	–	–	–	130

Intra-provincial variation in the population sizes of constituencies arises mainly due to standardized 'rounding off' of the figures used for calculating the number of seats allocated to each district, which involves dividing district population by the average population per PA of its respective province. The Election Rules 2017 stipulate a resultant fraction of more than 0.5 to be counted as one seat and a fraction of less than 0.5 to be ignored, while the Commission has the authority to deviate from the rule in exceptional cases for reasons to be duly recorded. The practice may create representational disparities between districts. For instance, Nankana Sahib's share in the Punjab Assembly seats was calculated to be 3.66 while Bhakkar's share was 4.46. Rounding off these figures, both districts have been allocated four seats each despite a difference of 294,144 between the district populations. On the other hand, Lodhran's population exceeds Bhakkar's population by 50,102, however, the former gets five PA seats while the latter gets four. In Balochistan, Barkhan's share in PA seats was calculated to be 0.71, on the basis of which it has been allocated one PA seat, whereas Kharan and Washuk districts had shares of 0.73 and 0.63 but have been combined to form one PA constituency.

#### ■ Intra-Provincial Population Variations in PA Constituencies

Intra-provincial disparities have also been noted in the population-to-seat ratios of PA constituencies which need to be promptly addressed to ensure equal representation to Pakistani citizens. Wide variation has been noted in the smallest and largest population-to-seat ratios of PA constituencies in all provinces. For instance, PB-17 Jhall Magsi in Balochistan represents 149,225 citizens, while the population size of PB-24 Killa Abdullah-III is almost three times more than PB-17, i.e. 407,323 citizens. This is a serious violation of the principle of equality of vote, since the voting power of a citizen in PB-24 is effectively three times less than the voting power of his/her counterpart in PB-17. Similarly, in KP, PK-35 Torghar has been demarcated as a constituency with a population of 171,395 citizens, while PK-1 Chitral has a population of 447,362 – more than twice the former's population size. In Punjab, PP-273 Muzaffargarh-VI has been created with a population of 318,574 citizens, while PP-34 Gujrat-VII represents a much larger population size of 433,794 citizens. In Sindh, PS-77 Thatta-I has been allocated a population of 312,248 citizens, whereas PS-35 Naushehro Feroze-III will represent 429,980 citizens (refer to Table 2 for intra-regional variations in the population-to-seat ratios).

**Table 2:** Population-to-Seat Ratio: Smallest and Largest Constituencies by Province

Province	Smallest Constituency		Largest Constituency	
	Constituency	Population Size	Constituency	Population Size
Balochistan	PB-17 Jhall Magsi	149,225	PB-24-Killa Abdullah-III	407,323
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	PK-35 TorGhar	171,395	PK-1 Chitral	447,362
Punjab	PP-273 Muzaffargarh-VI	318,574	PP-34 Gujrat-VII	433,794
Sindh	PS -77 Thatta-I	312,248	PS-35 Naushahro Feroze-III	429,980

Moreover, a comparison of the population statistics used for determining NA and the PA constituencies reveals discrepancies between the total population figures of at least four districts. The ECP has assigned 54,245 more citizens to NA seats than PA seats in Muzaffargarh. Similarly, 36,303 fewer citizens have been assigned to NA seats than PA seats in Dera Ghazi Khan while the sum of the populations for Lodhran's NA seats is two more than the total population of the district's PA seats. In KP, Abbottabad has a larger population for PA constituencies than NA constituencies, differing by 360 citizens. If not rectified in the final list of constituencies, this difference may effectively disenfranchise as many as 90,550 citizens in Punjab and 360 citizens in KP in either the NA or their respective PAs.

**Table 3:** Discrepancies between Population Figures Used in Proposed Delimitations of NA and PA Seats

District	Total Population Assigned to PA seats (A)	Total Population Assigned to NA seats (B)	Difference (A-B)
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,872,201	2,835,898	-36,303
Lodhran	1,700,622	1,700,620	-2
Muzaffargarh	4,271,238	4,325,483	54,245
Abbottabad	1,333,272	1,332,912	-360

## 5. PROPOSED DELIMITATION OF PA CONSTITUENCIES: VARIATION IN REGISTERED VOTERS

This section assesses the proposed delimitation of PA constituencies against the average number of registered voters per PA constituency in each province, based on district-level voter statistics released by the ECP in 2017. The district averages of voters per PA constituency present an uneven distribution of voters in constituencies across districts in the proposed delimitations.

### Category I

**Districts with PA Constituencies having an average voting population of 100,000 or less:**

The average voting population in the majority (22) of districts in Balochistan is below 100,000 while in KP one district is classified in Category 1.

### Category II

**Districts with PA Constituencies having an average voting population of 100,001 to 150,000:**

The number of districts having PA constituencies with potentially 100,001 to 150,000 voters is highest in Sindh, where 14 of 29 districts fit in this category. As many as 13 districts of KP and six of Balochistan also have voting populations fitting within this range.

### Category III

**Districts with PA Constituencies having an average voting population of 150,001 to 200,000:**

The average voter population of 25 districts in Punjab, 13 in Sindh and nine in KP is between 150,001 and 200,000.

### Category IV

**Districts with PA Constituencies having an average voting population of 200,001 or more:**

As many as 15 districts, including 11 in Punjab, and two each in KP and Sindh, will have constituencies with voting populations averaging 200,001 or more.

Category/Province	Balochistan	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Total
100,000 or Less	22	1			23
100,001 to 150,000	6	13		14	33
150,001 to 200,000		9	25	13	47
200,001 or More		2	11	2	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>28<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>25<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>118</b>

<sup>2</sup> Three districts of Balochistan – Dukki, Shaheed Sikandarabad and Awaran – are not included in the analysis due to unavailability of voter registration data.

<sup>3</sup> Two districts of KP – Kohistan Lower and Kolai Palas Kohistan – are excluded from the analysis due to unavailability of voter registration data.

According to the ECP's voter registration data, a total of 94,183,920 voters are registered in four provinces with more than 59% of these voters registered in Punjab, 22% in Sindh, 15% in KP and four percent in Balochistan. The averages of voters per PA constituencies vary widely across provinces. In Balochistan, the average voting population per PA constituency is as low as 72,595 while in Punjab the average increases to 158,804. In each province, the distribution of voters across respective PA constituencies is also very uneven (refer to Annexure 1 for details of general and voting population in each district).

Electoral rolls suggest that the delimitation proposals may cause a considerably high degree of intra-provincial variation among districts in numbers of registered voters. For instance, Torghar and Chitral districts in KP have each been allocated one seat in the KP Assembly, however, the registered voters in each district amount to 76,811 and 243,045 respectively. Similarly, Lower Dir gets more seats than Abbottabad despite the former's smaller voting population than the latter. As many as five PA seats were allocated to 622,829 voters in Lower Dir and four to 774,134 voters in Abbottabad (refer to Annexure I Part-B).

In Punjab, there are four PA seats proposed for more than one million voters of Chakwal, whereas significantly less voting population of 813,576 in Rajanpur has been allocated five PA seats. The cases of Sialkot and Muzaffargarh are similar; the former, with a voting population of more than 2.1 million, has been allocated 11 PA seats while the latter gets 12 seats for a voting population of 1.87 million (refer to Annexure I Part-C).

Sindh is also not an exception. Tharparkar's 526,751 voters and Shaheed Benazirabad's 718,241 voters fare equally in the Sindh PA with four seats allocated to each district. Similarly, Karachi South and Badin get five PA seats each despite the fact that the former has 308,478 more voters than the latter. Moreover, Karachi West, with a voting population of 1.6 million, has been allocated 11 seats while Karachi Central has eight seats for over 1.7 million voters (refer to Annexure I Part-D).

In Balochistan, four PA seats have been proposed for 195,784 voters of Kech whereas three seats have been allocated to 217,871 voters in Pishin. Furthermore, there is one seat for both Sherani and Loralai even though the number of voters in the former is 84,533 less than in the latter (refer to Annexure I Part-A).

## 6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

A comparison of the proposed PA constituencies in terms of their population-to-seat and the voter-to-seat ratios depicts a skewed demarcation of the constituencies and uneven distribution of political power among and between districts and provinces. The proposed delimitations suggest 35% smaller average PA constituency size in Balochistan than Punjab. Similarly, within provinces, the smallest constituency PK-35 Torghar in KP has 1.5 times fewer citizens than the largest constituency PK-1 Chitral.

Moreover, notwithstanding the adherence to the legal delimitation principles of geographical compactness and respect for the existing boundaries of administrative units, the principle of equality of vote is compromised in as many as 92 PA constituencies where the variation in population size from the respective provincial averages exceeds the ordinarily permissible range of 10%. The lopsided distribution of population becomes more visible in Balochistan where the population of a majority (51%) of PA constituencies vary more than ten percent from the provincial average of population per constituency. The trend is similar as observed in the NA constituencies where 81 constituencies had higher than permissible variation in the population sizes.

Given the demographic complexities, there is a need to revisit the delimitation proposals and exercise to ensure equitable representation for all. For instance, a more nuanced approach guided by a variation limit not exceeding  $\pm 10\%$  from the overall average population per constituency will help ensure a more equitable distribution of population. A detailed view of the delimitation issues discussed in this report advocates the need for a significant and thorough review of the distribution and delimitation of PA constituencies before their finalization. Intra- and inter-provincial variations can not only have a potential impact on citizens' political representation but can also potentially lead to political tensions ahead of 2018 General Elections. In order to lessen the difference between constituency sizes among provinces, there is a need to revisit Constitutional provisions determining the number of seats in the Provincial Assemblies of Punjab, KP and Sindh.



FAFEN's Analysis of  
Preliminary Delimitation  
Proposals for  
Provincial Assemblies'  
Constituencies

# ANNEXURES



## Annexure I: Part A

**LIST OF DISTRICTS IN BALOCHISTAN**

District	Population	No. of PA Constituencies	Average Population per Constituency	Registered Voters	Average Registered Voters per constituency
Nasirabad	492,609	2	246,305	174,674	87,337
Khuzdar	802,207	3	267,402	191,666	63,889
Kech	909,116	4	227,279	195,784	48,946
Killa Abdullah	757,578	3	252,526	198,096	66,032
Pishin	736,481	3	245,494	217,871	72,624
Sherani	153,116	1	153,116	35,435	35,435
Zhob	310,544	1	310,544	109,191	109,191
Killa Saifullah	342,814	1	342,814	96,439	96,439
Washuk-cum-Kharan	332,358 <sup>4</sup>	1	332,358	94,985	94,985
Quetta	2,275,699	9	252,855	588,806	65,423
Musa Khail	167,017	1	167,017	58,092	58,092
Loralai	244,400	1	244,400	119,968	119,968
Dukki	153,000	1	153,000	Information Not Available	
Ziarat-cum-Harnai	257,439 <sup>5</sup>	1	257,439	95,563	95,563
Barkhan	171,556	1	171,556	61,117	61,117
Kohlu	214,350	1	214,350	46,877	46,877
Dera Bugti	312,603	1	312,603	78,462	78,462
Jaffarabad	513,813	2	256,907	188,677	94,339
Sohbat Pur	200,538	1	200,538	76,601	76,601
Jhall Magsi	149,225	1	149,225	50,949	50,949
Kachhi	237,030	1	237,030	87,581	87,581
Nushki	178,796	1	178,796	71,954	71,954
Chagai	226,008	1	226,008	76,286	76,286
Mastung	266,461	1	266,461	87,932	87,932
Shaheed Sikandarabad	200,752	1	200,752	Information Not Available	
Kalat	211,480	1	211,480	116,388	116,388
Lasbela	574,292	2	287,146	213,138	106,569

<sup>4</sup> This is combined population of Washuk and Kharan districts which are combined under one PA constituency.

<sup>5</sup> This is combined population of Ziarat and Harnai districts which are combined under one PA constituency.

District	Population	No. of PA Constituencies	Average Population per Constituency	Registered Voters	Average Registered Voters per constituency
Gawadar	263,514	1	263,514	104,753	104,753
Sibi-Cum-Lehri	251,547	1	251,547	111,690	111,690
Panjgur	224,111	1	224,111	85,071	-
Awaran-cum-Panjgur <sup>6</sup>	214,285	1	214,285	Information Not Available	

<sup>6</sup> Awaran district gets one PA seat that also includes the parts of Panjgur district. Therefore, the information about registered voters for district Awaran is not available.



## Annexure I: Part B

**LIST OF DISTRICTS IN KP**

District	Population	No. of PA Constituencies	Average Population per Constituency	Registered Voters	Average Registered Voters per constituency
Kohistan	306,337	1	306,337	140,023	140,023
Kohistan Lower	202,913	1	202,913	-	-
Kolai Pallas Kohistan	275,461	1	275,461	-	-
Tank	391,885	1	391,885	169,305	169,305
Batagram	476,612	2	238,306	234,114	117,057
Chitral	447,362	1	447,362	243,045	243,045
Hangu	518,798	2	259,399	250,055	125,028
Shangla	757,810	2	378,905	340,157	170,079
Malakand Protected Area	720,295	2	360,148	355,387	177,694
Karak	706,299	2	353,150	371,876	185,938
Lakki Marwat	876,182	3	292,061	383,337	127,779
Upper Dir	946,421	3	315,474	400,298	133,433
Buner	897,319	3	299,106	409,730	136,577
Kohat	993,874	3	331,291	473,125	157,708
Bannu	1,167,892	4	291,973	520,656	130,164
Haripur	1,003,031	3	334,344	604,383	201,461
Lower Dir	1,435,917	5	287,183	622,829	124,566
D. I. Khan	1,627,132	5	325,426	673,587	134,717
Nowshera	1,518,540	5	303,708	699,095	139,819
Abbottabad	1,333,272	4	333,318	774,134	193,534
Charsadda	1,616,198	5	323,240	802,731	160,546
Swabi	1,624,616	5	324,923	830,211	166,042
Mansehra	1,556,460	5	311,292	859,305	171,861
Swat	2,309,570	8	288,696	1,098,002	137,250
Mardan	2,373,061	8	296,633	1,136,560	142,070
Peshawar	4,269,079	14	304,934	1,547,670	110,548
TorGhar	171,395	1	171,395	76,811	76,811

## Annexure I: Part C

**LIST OF DISTRICTS IN PUNJAB**

District	Population	No. of PA Constituencies	Average Population per Constituency	Registered Voters	Average Registered Voters per constituency
Attock	1,883,556	5	376711.2	1146688	229,338
Rawalpindi	5,405,633	15	360375.5333	2947093	196,473
Chakwal	1,495,982	4	373995.5	1041820	260,455
Jhelum	1,222,650	3	407550	890396	296,799
Gujrat	2,756,110	7	393730	1794544	256,363
Sialkot	3,893,672	11	353970	2123295	193,027
Narowal	1,709,757	5	341951	919181	183,836
Gujranwala	5,014,196	14	358157	2563026	183,073
Mandi Bahaudin	1,593,292	4	398323	940822	235,206
Hafizabad	1,156,957	3	385652	617255	205,752
Sargodha	3,703,588	10	370359	2108893	210,889
Khushab	1,281,299	3	427100	771195	257,065
Mianwali	1,546,094	4	386524	855013	213,753
Bhakkar	1,650,518	4	412630	800966	200,242
Chiniot	1,369,740	4	342435	681655	170,414
Faisalabad	7,874,790	21	374990	4081986	194,380
Toba Tek Singh	2,190,015	6	365003	1237228	206,205
Jhang	2,744,085	7	392012	1303473	186,210
Nankana Sahib	1,356,374	4	339094	706798	176,700
Sheikhupura	3,460,426	9	384492	1548872	172,097
Lahore	11,126,285	30	370876	4903809	163,460
Kasur	3,454,996	9	383888	1686792	187,421
Okara	3,039,139	8	379892	1585488	198,186
Pakpattan	1,823,687	5	364737	933021	186,604
Sahiwal	2,517,560	7	359651	1362230	194,604
Khanewal	2,921,986	8	365248	1481375	185,172
Multan	4,745,109	13	365008	2351408	180,878
Lodhran	1,700,622	5	340124	842847	168,569
Vehari	2,897,446	8	362181	1473621	184,203
Bahawalnagar	2,981,919	8	372740	1440293	180,037

District	Population	No. of PA Constituencies	Average Population per Constituency	Registered Voters	Average Registered Voters per constituency
Bahawalpur	3,668,106	10	366811	1738435	173,844
Rahim Yar Khan	4,814,006	13	370308	2192019	168,617
Muzaffargarh	4,271,238	12	355937	1875423	156,285
Layyah	1,824,230	5	364846	835952	167,190
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,872,201	8	359025	1224142	153,018
Rajanpur	1,995,958	5	399192	813576	162,715

## Annexure I: Part D

**LIST OF DISTRICTS IN SINDH**

District	Population	No. of PA Constituencies	Average Population per Constituency	Registered Voters	Average Registered Voters per constituency
Tando Muhammad Khan	677,228	2	338,614	253,206	126,603
Matiari	769,349	2	384,675	316,388	158,194
Sajawal	781,967	2	390,984	316,513	158,257
Tando Allahyar	836,887	2	418,444	329,755	164,878
Jamshoro	993,142	3	331,047	398,152	132,717
Kashmore	1,089,169	3	363,056	407,024	135,675
Thatta	979,817	3	326,606	410,763	136,921
Umer Kot	1,073,146	3	357,715	424,626	141,542
Jacobabad	1,006,297	3	335,432	434,675	144,892
Tharparkar	1,649,661	4	412,415	526,751	131,688
Shikarpur	1,231,481	3	410,494	543,170	181,057
Kamber Shahdad Kot	1,341,042	4	335,261	568,010	142,003
Sukkur	1,487,903	4	371,976	599,042	149,761
Ghotki	1,647,239	4	411,810	638,365	159,591
Mirpur Khas	1,505,876	4	376,469	640,198	160,050
Larkana	1,524,391	4	381,098	641,849	160,462
Dadu	1,550,266	4	387,567	667,164	166,791
Naushahro Feroze	1,612,373	4	403,093	688,977	172,244
Badin	1,804,516	5	360,903	699,992	139,998
Shaheed Benazirabad	1,612,847	4	403,212	718,241	179,560
Malir	1,996,477	5	399,295	722,866	144,573
Sanghar	2,057,057	6	342,843	868,121	144,687
Khairpur	2,405,523	7	343,646	969,456	138,494
Hyderabad	2,201,079	6	366,847	989,572	164,929
Karachi South	1,785,284	5	357,057	1,008,470	201,694
Korangi Karachi	2,532,215	7	317,374	1,206,473	172,353
Karachi East	2,853,616	8	356,702	1,359,655	169,957
Karachi West	3,914,757	11	355,832	1,554,465	141,315
Karachi Central	2,972,639	8	371,580	1,742,572	217,822

## Annexure II: Part A

**LIST OF PA CONSTITUENCIES IN BALOCHISTAN**

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (242,054 citizens per PA Constituency)
PB-1 Sherani	153,116	-37%
PB-2 Zhob	310,544	28%
PB-3 Killa Saifullah	342,814	42%
PB-4 Musa Khail	167,017	-31%
PB-5 Loralai	244,400	1%
PB-6 Dukki	153,000	-37%
PB-7-Ziarat-cum-Harnai	257,439	6%
PB-8 Sibi-cum-Lehri	251,547	4%
PB-9 Barkhan	171,556	-29%
PB-10 Kohlu	214,350	-11%
PB-11 Dera Bugti	312,603	29%
PB-12 Nasirabad-I	249,492	3%
PB-13 Nasirabad-II	243,117	0%
PB-14 Jaffarabad-I	252,611	4%
PB-15 Jaffarabad-II	261,202	8%
PB-16 Sohbat Pur	200,538	-17%
PB-17 Jhall Magsi	149,225	-38%
PB-18 Kachhi	237,030	-2%
PB-19-Pishin-I	241,886	0%
PB-20-Pishin-II	244,757	1%
PB-21-Pishin-III	249,838	3%
PB-22-Killa Abdullah-I	182,851	-24%
PB-23-Killa Abdullah-II	167,404	-31%
PB-24-Killa Abdullah-III	407,323	68%
PB-25 Quetta-I	237,598	-2%
PB-26 Quetta-II	267,654	11%
PB-27 Quetta-III	223,044	-8%
PB-28 Quetta-IV	265,628	10%
PB-29 Quetta-V	260,187	7%
PB-30-Quetta-VI	272,179	12%
PB-31-Quetta -VII	247,459	2%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (242,054 citizens per PA Constituency)
PB-32-Quetta-VIII	278,446	15%
PB-33-Quetta-IX	223,504	-8%
PB-34 Nushki	178,796	-26%
PB-35 Chagai	226,008	-7%
PB-36 Mastung	266,461	10%
PB-37 Shaheed Sikandarabad	200,752	-17%
PB-38 Kalat	211,480	-13%
PB-39 Khuzdar-I	273,999	13%
PB-40 Khuzdar-II	271,466	12%
PB-41 Khuzdar-III	256,742	6%
PB-42 Washuk-cum-Kharan	332,358	37%
PB-43 Panjgur	224,111	-7%
PB-44 Awaran-cum-Panjgur	214,285	-11%
PB-45 Kech-I	233,765	-3%
PB-46 Kech-II	241,277	0%
PB-47 Kech-III	204,916	-15%
PB-48 Kech-IV	229,158	-5%
PB-49 Lasbela-I	282,359	17%
PB-50 Lasbela-II	291,933	21%
PB-51 Gawadar	263,514	9%

## Annexure II: Part B

**LIST OF PA CONSTITUENCIES IN KP**

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (308,321 citizens per PA Constituency)
PK-1 Chitral	447,362	45%
PK-2 Swat-I	290,443	-6%
PK-3 Swat-II	288,768	-6%
PK-4 Swat-III	291,863	-5%
PK-5 Swat-IV	301,697	-2%
PK-6 Swat-V	287,973	-7%
PK-7 Swat-VI	297,219	-4%
PK-8 Swat-VII	276,811	-10%
PK-9 Swat-VIII	274,796	-11%
PK-10 Upper Dir-I	309,464	0%
PK-11 Upper Dir-II	321,807	4%
PK-12 Upper Dir-III	315,150	2%
PK-13 Lower Dir-I	298,704	-3%
PK-14 Lower Dir-II	270,988	-12%
PK-15 Lower Dir-III	302,116	-2%
PK-16 Lower Dir-IV	265,273	-14%
PK-17 Lower Dir-V	298,836	-3%
PK-18 Malakand Protected Area-I	370,445	20%
PK-19 Malakand Protected Area-II	349,850	13%
PK-20 Buner-I	326,003	6%
PK-21 Buner-II	300,156	-3%
PK-22 Buner-III	271,160	-12%
PK-23 Shangla-I	387,028	26%
PK-24 Shangla-II	370,782	20%
PK-25 Kohistan	306,337	-1%
PK-26 Kohistan Lower	202,913	-34%
PK-27 Kolai Pallas Kohistan	275,461	-11%
PK-28 Battagram-I	228,886	-26%
PK-29 Battagram-II	247,726	-20%
PK-30 Mansehra-I	310,896	1%
PK-31 Mansehra-II	310,163	1%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (308,321 citizens per PA Constituency)
PK-32 Mansehra-III	300,161	-3%
PK-33 Mansehra-IV	311,278	1%
PK-34 Mansehra-V	323,962	5%
PK-35 Tor Ghar	171,395	-44%
PK-36 Abbottabad-I	319,368	4%
PK-37 Abbottabad-II	330,402	7%
PK-38 Abbottabad-III	321,535	4%
PK-39 Abbottabad-IV	361,967	17%
PK-40 Haripur-I	326,482	6%
PK-41 Haripur-II	344,476	12%
PK-42 Haripur-III	332,073	8%
PK-43 Swabi-I	328,300	6%
PK-44 Swabi-II	330,218	7%
PK-45 Swabi-III	317,820	3%
PK-46 Swabi-IV	329,211	7%
PK-47 Swabi-V	319,067	3%
PK-48 Mardan-I	295,485	-4%
PK-49 Mardan-II	307,610	0%
PK-50 Mardan-III	295,308	-4%
PK-51 Mardan-IV	289,112	-6%
PK-52 Mardan-V	290,595	-6%
PK-53 Mardan-VI	292,448	-5%
PK-54 Mardan-VII	302,237	-2%
PK-55 Mardan-VIII	300,266	-3%
PK-56 Charsadda-I	319,711	4%
PK-57 Charsadda-II	326,610	6%
PK-58 Charsadda-III	326,149	6%
PK-59 Charsadda-IV	327,041	6%
PK-60 Charsadda-V	316,687	3%
PK-61 Nowshera-I	314,076	2%
PK-62 Nowshera-II	312,702	1%
PK-63 Nowshera-III	307,060	0%
PK-64 Nowshera-IV	291,316	-6%
PK-65 Nowshera-V	293,386	-5%



Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (308,321 citizens per PA Constituency)
PK-66 Peshawar-I	296,593	-4%
PK-67 Peshawar-II	309,422	0%
PK-68 Peshawar-III	317,337	3%
PK-69 Peshawar-IV	315,234	2%
PK-70 Peshawar-V	318,510	3%
PK-71 Peshawar-VI	317,912	3%
PK-72 Peshawar-VII	306,432	-1%
PK-73 Peshawar-VIII	288,996	-6%
PK-74 Peshawar-IX	299,365	-3%
PK-75 Peshawar-X	295,046	-4%
PK-76 Peshawar-XI	294,498	-4%
PK-77 Peshawar-XII	298,857	-3%
PK-78 Peshawar-XIII	297,467	-4%
PK-79 Peshawar-XIV	313,410	2%
PK-80 Kohat-I	327,419	6%
PK-81 Kohat-II	320,477	4%
PK-82 Kohat-III	345,978	12%
PK-83 Hangu-I	270,295	-12%
PK-84 Hangu-II	248,503	-19%
PK-85 Karak-I	358,595	16%
PK-86 Karak-II	347,704	13%
PK-87 Bannu-I	297,697	-3%
PK-88 Bannu-II	289,647	-6%
PK-89 Bannu-III	296,212	-4%
PK-90 Bannu-IV	284,336	-8%
PK-91 Lakki Marwat-I	293,912	-5%
PK-92 Lakki Marwat-II	285,362	-7%
PK-93 Lakki Marwat-III	296,908	-4%
PK-94 Tank	391,885	27%
PK-95 Dera Ismail Khan-I	337,865	10%
PK-96 Dera Ismail Khan-II	333,260	8%
PK-97 Dera Ismail Khan-III	307,264	0%
PK-98 Dera Ismail Khan-IV	329,174	7%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (308,321 citizens per PA Constituency)
PK-99 Dera Ismail Khan-V	319,569	4%



## Annexure II: Part C

**LIST OF PA CONSTITUENCIES IN PUNJAB**

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (370,307 citizens per PA Constituency)
PP-1 Attock-I	396,447	8%
PP-2 Attock-II	369,889	1%
PP-3 Attock-III	380,539	3%
PP-4 Attock-IV	355,248	-3%
PP-5 Attock-V	381,433	4%
PP-6 Rawalpindi-I	352,783	-4%
PP-7 Rawalpindi-II	358,315	-3%
PP-8 Rawalpindi-III	350,413	-5%
PP-9 Rawalpindi-IV	342,909	-7%
PP-10 Rawalpindi-V	367,139	0%
PP-11 Rawalpindi-VI	353,874	-4%
PP-12 Rawalpindi-VII	380,103	3%
PP-12 Rawalpindi-VIII	327,810	-11%
PP-14 Rawalpindi-IX	355,277	-3%
PP-15 Rawalpindi-X	356,061	-3%
PP-16 Rawalpindi-XI	350,719	-5%
PP-17 Rawalpindi-XII	408,119	11%
PP-18 Rawalpindi-XIII	410,068	11%
PP-19 Rawalpindi-XIV	340,552	-7%
PP-19 Rawalpindi-XV	351,491	-4%
PP-21 Chakwal-I	375,241	2%
PP-22 Chakwal-II	371,380	1%
PP-23 Chakwal-III	380,370	3%
PP-24 Chakwal-IV	368,991	0%
PP-25 Jhelum-I	401,608	9%
PP-26 Jhelum-II	406,312	10%
PP-27 Jhelum-III	414,730	13%
PP-28 Gujrat-I	375,119	2%
PP-29 Gujrat-II	408,258	11%
PP-30 Gujrat-III	392,212	7%
PP-31 Gujrat-IV	390,533	6%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (370,307 citizens per PA Constituency)
PP-32 Gujrat-V	364,424	-1%
PP-33 Gujrat-VI	391,770	7%
PP-34 Gujrat-VII	433,794	18%
PP-35 Sialkot-I	360,075	-2%
PP-36 Sialkot-II	360,107	-2%
PP-37 Sialkot-III	340,269	-7%
PP-38 Sialkot-IV	348,344	-5%
PP-39 Sialkot-V	345,799	-6%
PP-40 Sialkot-VI	344,420	-6%
PP-41 Sialkot-VII	349,702	-5%
PP-42 Sialkot-VIII	369,101	0%
PP-43 Sialkot-IX	346,766	-6%
PP-44 Sialkot-X	359,038	-2%
PP-45 Sialkot-XI	370,051	1%
PP-46 Narowal-I	336,303	-9%
PP-47 Narowal-II	337,920	-8%
PP-48 Narowal-III	351,016	-5%
PP-49 Narowal-IV	326,086	-11%
PP-50 Narowal-V	358,432	-3%
PP-51 Gujranwala-I	353,778	-4%
PP-52 Gujranwala-II	359,170	-2%
PP-53 Gujranwala-III	376,323	2%
PP-54 Gujranwala-IV	365,401	-1%
PP-55 Gujranwala-V	346,706	-6%
PP-56 Gujranwala-VI	377,090	3%
PP-57 Gujranwala-VII	372,574	1%
PP-58 Gujranwala-VIII	372,675	1%
PP-59 Gujranwala-IX	342,265	-7%
PP-60 Gujranwala-X	346,424	-6%
PP-61 Gujranwala-XI	349,159	-5%
PP-62 Gujranwala-XII	343,640	-7%
PP-63 Gujranwala-XIII	358,306	-3%
PP-64 Gujranwala-XIV	350,685	-5%
PP-65 M.B.Din-I	407,502	11%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (370,307 citizens per PA Constituency)
PP-66 M.B.Din-II	396,510	8%
PP-67 M.B.Din-III	394,480	7%
PP-68 M.B.Din-IV	394,800	7%
PP-69 Hafizabad-I	381,197	4%
PP-70 Hafizabad-II	393,885	7%
PP-71 Hafizabad-III	381,875	4%
PP-72 Sargodha-I	388,465	6%
PP-73 Sargodha-II	360,836	-2%
PP-74 Sargodha-III	364,557	-1%
PP-75 Sargodha-IV	374,381	2%
PP-76 Sargodha-V	386,915	5%
PP-77 Sargodha-VI	368,957	0%
PP-78 Sargodha-VII	384,078	4%
PP-79 Sargodha-VIII	360,793	-2%
PP-80 Sargodha-IX	360,637	-2%
PP-81 Sargodha-X	353,969	-4%
PP-82 Khushab-I	426,837	16%
PP-83 Khushab-II	427,849	16%
PP-84 Khushab-III	426,613	16%
PP-85 Mianwali-I	375,026	2%
PP-86 Mianwali-II	397,540	8%
PP-87 Mianwali-III	369,590	0%
PP-88 Mianwali-IV	403,938	10%
PP-89 Bhakkar-I	419,105	14%
PP-90 Bhakkar-II	400,678	9%
PP-91 Bhakkar-III	411,647	12%
PP-92 Bhakkar-IV	419,088	14%
PP-93 Chiniot-I	341,254	-7%
PP-94 Chiniot-II	340,573	-7%
PP-95 Chiniot-III	342,380	-7%
PP-96 Chiniot-IV	345,533	-6%
PP-97 Faisalabad-I	373,208	1%
PP-98 Faisalabad-II	377,258	3%
PP-99 Faisalabad-III	371,307	1%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (370,307 citizens per PA Constituency)
PP-100 Faisalabad-IV	358,242	-3%
PP-101 Faisalabad-V	376,498	2%
PP-102 Faisalabad-VI	365,714	-1%
PP-103 Faisalabad-VII	370,293	1%
PP-104 Faisalabad-VIII	382,766	4%
PP-105 Faisalabad-IX	383,142	4%
PP-106 Faisalabad-X	374,834	2%
PP-107 Faisalabad-XI	382,248	4%
PP-108 Faisalabad-XII	359,471	-2%
PP-109 Faisalabad-XIII	357,543	-3%
PP-110 Faisalabad-XIV	384,658	5%
PP-111 Faisalabad-XV	372,158	1%
PP-112 Faisalabad-XVI	390,136	6%
PP-113 Faisalabad-XVII	374,735	2%
PP-114 Faisalabad-XVIII	363,267	-1%
PP-115 Faisalabad-XIX	379,542	3%
PP-116 Faisalabad-XX	386,382	5%
PP-117 Faisalabad-XXI	391,388	6%
PP-118 Toba Tek Singh-I	345,623	-6%
PP-119 Toba Tek Singh-II	349,186	-5%
PP-120 Toba Tek Singh-III	363,691	-1%
PP-121 Toba Tek Singh-IV	379,408	3%
PP-122 Toba Tek Singh-V	371,851	1%
PP-123 Toba Tek Singh-VI	380,256	3%
PP-124 Jhang-I	401,775	9%
PP-125 Jhang-II	395,119	7%
PP-126 Jhang-III	414,131	13%
PP-127 Jhang-IV	391,539	6%
PP-128 Jhang-V	377,067	3%
PP-129 Jhang-VI	386,682	5%
PP-130 Jhang-VII	377,772	3%
PP-131 Nankana Sahib-I	337,304	-8%
PP-132 Nankana Sahib-II	345,034	-6%
PP-133 Nankana Sahib-III	335,513	-9%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (370,307 citizens per PA Constituency)
PP-134 Nankana Sahib-IV	338,523	-8%
PP-135 Sheikhupura-I	376,922	2%
PP-136 Sheikhupura-II	379,495	3%
PP-137 Sheikhupura-III	394,130	7%
PP-138 Sheikhupura-IV	367,039	0%
PP-139 Sheikhupura-V	388,626	6%
PP-140 Sheikhupura-VI	372,291	1%
PP-141 Sheikhupura-VII	401,160	9%
PP-142 Sheikhupura-VIII	364,258	-1%
PP-143 Sheikhupura-IX	416,505	13%
PP-144 Lahore-I	371,822	1%
PP-145 Lahore-II	383,813	4%
PP-146 Lahore-III	391,374	6%
PP-147 Lahore-IV	363,361	-1%
PP-148 Lahore-V	358,229	-3%
PP-149 Lahore-VI	357,016	-3%
PP-150 Lahore-VII	375,524	2%
PP-151 Lahore-VIII	381,303	4%
PP-152 Lahore-IX	372,046	1%
PP-153 Lahore-X	374,240	2%
PP-154 Lahore-XI	352,129	-4%
PP-155 Lahore-XII	381,791	4%
PP-156 Lahore-XIII	384,758	5%
PP-157 Lahore-XIV	347,708	-5%
PP-158 Lahore-XV	364,205	-1%
PP-159 Lahore-XVI	370,265	1%
PP-160 Lahore-XVII	412,082	12%
PP-161 Lahore-XVIII	391,559	6%
PP-162 Lahore-XIX	390,806	6%
PP-163 Lahore-XX	361,039	-2%
PP-164 Lahore-XXI	359,469	-2%
PP-165 Lahore-XXII	350,027	-5%
PP-166 Lahore-XXIII	349,220	-5%
PP-167 Lahore-XXIV	360,999	-2%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (370,307 citizens per PA Constituency)
PP-168 Lahore-XXV	393,608	7%
PP-169 Lahore-XXVI	360,792	-2%
PP-170 Lahore-XXVII	352,039	-4%
PP-171 Lahore-XXVIII	354,216	-4%
PP-172 Lahore-XXIX	374,843	2%
PP-173 Lahore-XXX	386,002	5%
PP-174 Kasur-I	380,157	3%
PP-175 Kasur-II	375,483	2%
PP-176 Kasur-III	380,722	4%
PP-177 Kasur-IV	385,820	5%
PP-178 Kasur-V	390,649	6%
PP-179 Kasur-VI	365,800	-1%
PP-180 Kasur-VII	390,198	6%
PP-181 Kasur-VIII	382,047	4%
PP-182 Kasur-IX	404,120	10%
PP-183 Okara-I	374,823	2%
PP-184 Okara-II	395,760	8%
PP-185 Okara-III	387,103	5%
PP-186 Okara-IV	368,489	0%
PP-187 Okara-V	366,966	0%
PP-188 Okara-VI	384,622	5%
PP-189 Okara-VII	390,143	6%
PP-190 Okara-VIII	371,233	1%
PP-191 Pakpattan-I	362,626	-1%
PP-192 Pakpattan-II	351,886	-4%
PP-193 Pakpattan-III	359,036	-2%
PP-194 Pakpattan-IV	376,763	2%
PP-195 Pakpattan-V	373,376	2%
PP-196 Sahiwal-I	375,231	2%
PP-197 Sahiwal-II	389,605	6%
PP-198 Sahiwal-III	343,516	-7%
PP-199 Sahiwal-IV	343,814	-7%
PP-200 Sahiwal-V	347,216	-6%
PP-201 Sahiwal-VI	375,447	2%



Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (370,307 citizens per PA Constituency)
PP-202 Sahiwal-VII	342,731	-7%
PP-203 Khanewal-I	356,541	-3%
PP-204 Khanewal-II	373,535	2%
PP-205 Khanewal-III	373,787	2%
PP-206 Khanewal-IV	384,384	5%
PP-207 Khanewal-V	357,591	-3%
PP-208 Khanewal-VI	347,430	-6%
PP-209 Khanewal-VII	385,357	5%
PP-210 Khanewal-VIII	343,361	-7%
PP-211 Multan-I	373,587	2%
PP-212 Multan-II	360,230	-2%
PP-213 Multan-III	376,654	2%
PP-214 Multan-IV	372,901	1%
PP-215 Multan-V	375,720	2%
PP-216 Multan-VI	365,388	-1%
PP-217 Multan-VII	371,665	1%
PP-218 Multan-VIII	362,611	-1%
PP-219 Multan-IX	361,091	-2%
PP-220 Multan-X	347,713	-5%
PP-221 Multan-XI	356,839	-3%
PP-222 Multan-XII	350,072	-5%
PP-223 Multan-XIII	370,638	1%
PP-224 Lodhran-I	344,160	-6%
PP-225 Lodhran-II	340,286	-7%
PP-226 Lodhran-III	346,816	-6%
PP-227 Lodhran-IV	338,091	-8%
PP-228 Lodhran-V	331,269	-10%
PP-229 Vehari-I	381,047	4%
PP-230 Vehari-II	372,851	1%
PP-231 Vehari-III	354,057	-4%
PP-232 Vehari-IV	362,183	-2%
PP-233 Vehari-V	378,186	3%
PP-234 Vehari-VI	348,788	-5%
PP-235 Vehari-VII	350,454	-5%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (370,307 citizens per PA Constituency)
PP-236 Vehari-VIII	349,880	-5%
PP-237 Bahawalnagar-I	388,262	6%
PP-238 Bahawalnagar-II	352,549	-4%
pp.239 Bahawalnagar-III	387,528	5%
PP-240 Bahawalnagar-IV	369,641	0%
PP-241 Bahawalnagar-V	366,740	0%
PP-242 Bahawalnagar-VI	348,547	-5%
PP-243 Bahawalnagar-VII	398,666	8%
PP-244 Bahawalnagar-VIII	369,986	1%
PP-245 Bahawalpur-I	376,625	2%
PP-246 Bahawalpur-II	385,486	5%
PP-247 Bahawalpur-III	367,174	0%
PP-248 Bahawalpur-IV	383,392	4%
PP-249 Bahawalpur-V	380,878	4%
PP-250 Bahawalpur-VI	380,374	3%
PP-251 Bahawalpur-VII	362,812	-1%
PP-252 Bahawalpur-VIII	338,411	-8%
PP-253 Bahawalpur-IX	341,809	-7%
PP-254 Bahawalpur-X	351,145	-5%
PP-255 Rahim Yar Khan-I	373,987	2%
PP-256 Rahim Yar Khan-II	360,737	-2%
PP-257 Rahim Yar Khan-III	359,997	-2%
PP-258 Rahim Yar Khan-IV	357,088	-3%
PP-259 Rahim Yar Khan-V	364,816	-1%
PP-260 Rahim Yar Khan-VI	362,632	-1%
PP-261 Rahim Yar Khan-VII	371,634	1%
PP-262 Rahim Yar Khan-VIII	420,419	14%
PP-263 Rahim Yar Khan-IX	374,595	2%
PP-264 Rahim Yar Khan-X	377,785	3%
PP-265 Rahim Yar Khan-XI	374,514	2%
PP-266 Rahim Yar Khan-XII	359,661	-2%
PP-267 Rahim Yar Khan-XIII	356,141	-3%
PP-268 Muzaffargarh-I	346,884	-6%
PP-269 Muzaffargarh-II	344,662	-6%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (370,307 citizens per PA Constituency)
PP-270 Muzaffargarh-III	355,400	-3%
PP-271 Muzaffargarh-IV	354,250	-4%
PP-272 Muzaffargarh-V	349,666	-5%
PP-273 Muzaffargarh-VI	318,574	-13%
PP-274 Muzaffargarh-VII	363,898	-1%
PP-275 Muzaffargarh-VIII	373,516	2%
PP-276 Muzaffargarh-IX	362,586	-1%
PP-277 Muzaffargarh-X	376,485	2%
PP-278 Muzaffargarh-XI	366,250	0%
PP-279 Muzaffargarh-XII	359,067	-2%
PP-280 Layyah-I	365,795	-1%
PP-281 Layyah-II	374,939	2%
PP-282 Layyah-III	355,862	-3%
PP-283 Layyah-IV	370,587	1%
PP-284 Layyah-V	357,047	-3%
PP-285 Dera Ghazi Khan-I	365,525	-1%
PP-286 Dera Ghazi Khan-II	357,634	-3%
PP-287 Dera Ghazi Khan-III	353,294	-4%
PP-288 Dera Ghazi Khan-IV	358,903	-2%
PP-289 Dera Ghazi Khan-V	399,064	8%
PP-290 Dera Ghazi Khan-VI	343,450	-7%
PP-291 Dera Ghazi Khan-VII	349,169	-5%
PP-292 Dera Ghazi Khan-VIII	345,162	-6%
PP-293 Rajan Pur-I	401,325	9%
PP-294 Rajan Pur-II	392,893	7%
PP-295 Rajan Pur-III	380,234	3%
PP-296 Rajan Pur-IV	408,621	11%
PP-297 Rajan Pur-V	412,885	12%

## Annexure II: Part D

**LIST OF PA CONSTITUENCIES IN SINDH**

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (368,410 citizens per PA Constituency)
PS-1 Jacobabad-I	336,571	-8%
PS -2 Jacobabad-II	346,083	-5%
PS-3 Jacobabad-III	323,643	-12%
PS -4 Kashmore-I	361,265	-1%
PS -5 Kashmore-II	364,351	0%
PS -6 Kashmore-III	363,553	-1%
PS-7 Shikarpur-I	416,965	14%
PS -8 Shikarpur-II	420,697	15%
PS -9 Shikarpur-III	393,819	8%
PS-10 Larkana-I	372,029	2%
PS-11 Larkana-II	384,256	5%
PS-12 Larkana-III	391,898	7%
PS-13 Larkana-IV	376,208	3%
PS -14 Kamber Shahdadkot-I	351,541	-4%
PS-15 Kamber Shahdadkot-II	327,956	-10%
PS-16 Kamber Shahdadkot-III	330,862	-10%
PS -17 Kamber Shahdadkot-IV	330,683	-10%
PS-18 Ghotki-I	425,222	16%
PS-19 Ghotki-II	426,263	16%
PS-20 Ghotki-III	402,266	10%
PS-21 Ghotki-IV	393,488	8%
PS-22 Sukkur-I	365,789	0%
PS-23 Sukkur-II	365,622	0%
PS-24 Sukkur-III	388,260	6%
PS-25 Sukkur-IV	368,232	1%
PS -26 Khairpur-I	357,593	-2%
PS-27 Khairpur-II	351,844	-4%
PS -28 Khairpur-III	355,238	-3%
PS -29 Khairpur-IV	331,540	-9%
PS-30 Khairpur-V	346,068	-5%
PS -31 Khairpur-VI	339,556	-7%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (368,410 citizens per PA Constituency)
PS-32 Khairpur-VII	323,684	-12%
PS-33 Naushehro Feroze-I	392,795	7%
PS -34 Naushehro Feroze-II	396,214	8%
PS-35 Naushehro Feroze-III	429,980	17%
PS -36 Naushehro Feroze-IV	393,384	7%
PS -37 Shaheed Benazirabad-I	405,111	11%
PS-38 Shaheed Benazirabad-II	413,913	13%
PS-39 Shaheed Benazirabad-III	387,416	6%
PS -40 Shaheed Benazirabad-IV	406,407	11%
PS -41 Sanghar-I	347,645	-5%
PS -42 Sanghar-II	333,284	-9%
PS -43 Sanghar-III	333,872	-9%
PS -44 Sanghar-IV	357,919	-2%
PS -45 Sanghar-V	335,666	-8%
PS -46 Sanghar-VI	348,671	-5%
PS -47 Mirpurkhas-I	386,543	6%
PS -48 Mirpurkhas-II	376,650	3%
PS -49 Mirpurkhas-III	368,369	1%
PS-50 Mirpurkhas-IV	374,314	2%
PS -51 Umerkot-I	377,142	3%
PS-52 Umerkot-II	349,773	-4%
PS-53 Umerkot-III	346,231	-5%
PS-54 Tharparkar-I	428,724	17%
PS-55 Tharparkar-II	399,942	9%
PS-56 Tharparkar-III	406,192	11%
PS-57 Tharparkar-IV	414,803	13%
PS-58 Matiari-I	392,145	7%
PS -59 Matiari-II	377,204	3%
PS -60 Tando Allahyar-I	428,492	17%
PS -61 Tando Allahyar-II	408,395	12%
PS-62 Hyderabad-I	373,956	2%
PS -63 Hyderabad-II	371,322	1%
PS-64 Hyderabad-III	381,856	4%
PS -65 Hyderabad-IV	366,225	0%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (368,410 citizens per PA Constituency)
PS-66 Hyderabad-V	359,852	-2%
PS-67 Hyderabad-VI	347,868	-5%
PS-68 Tando Muhammad Khan-I	351,050	-4%
PS-69 Tando Muhammad Khan-II	326,178	-11%
PS-70 Badin-I	344,689	-6%
PS-71 Badin-II	375,361	3%
PS-72 Badin-III	361,341	-1%
PS-73 Badin-IV	358,921	-2%
PS-74 Badin-V	364,204	0%
PS-75 Sujawal-I	409,546	12%
PS-76 Sujawal-II	372,421	2%
PS-77 Thatta-I	312,248	-15%
PS-78 Thatta-II	326,157	-11%
PS-79 Thatta-III	341,412	-7%
PS-80 Jamshoro-I	347,402	-5%
PS-81 Jamshoro-II	327,632	-10%
PS-82 Jamshoro-III	318,108	-13%
PS-83 Dadu-I	402,105	10%
PS-84 Dadu-II	392,832	7%
PS-85 Dadu-III	380,442	4%
PS-86 Dadu-IV	374,887	2%
PS-87 Malir-I	387,039	6%
PS-88 Malir-II	382,557	5%
PS-89 Malir-III	411,156	12%
PS-90 Malir-IV	408,294	12%
PS-91 Malir-V	407,431	11%
PS-92 Korangi Karachi-I	363,553	-1%
PS-93 Korangi Karachi-II	346,844	-5%
PS-94 Korangi Karachi-III	371,726	2%
PS-95 Korangi Karachi-IV	364,622	0%
PS-96 Korangi Karachi-V	343,308	-6%
PS-97 Korangi Karachi-VI	368,195	1%
PS-98 Korangi Karachi-VII	373,967	2%

Name of Constituencies	Census Population	Variation in Population from Provincial Average (368,410 citizens per PA Constituency)
PS-99 Karachi East-I	364,094	-1%
PS-100 Karachi East-II	370,316	1%
PS-101 Karachi East-III	374,912	2%
PS-102 Karachi East-IV	344,474	-6%
PS-103 Karachi East-V	348,858	-5%
PS-104 Karachi East-VI	345,580	-6%
PS-105 Karachi East-VII	362,332	-1%
PS-106 Karachi East-VIII	343,050	-6%
PS-107 Karachi South-I	339,319	-7%
PS-108 Karachi South-II	348,290	-5%
PS-109 Karachi South-III	365,323	0%
PS-110 Karachi South-IV	374,132	2%
PS-111 Karachi South-V	358,220	-2%
PS-112 Karachi West-I	356,283	-3%
PS-113 Karachi West-II	367,436	0%
PS-114 Karachi West-III	341,550	-7%
PS-115 Karachi West-IV	358,956	-2%
PS-116 Karachi West-V	346,432	-5%
PS-117 Karachi West-VI	350,434	-4%
PS-118 Karachi West-VII	357,990	-2%
PS-119 Karachi West-VIII	359,069	-2%
PS-120 Karachi West-IX	362,854	-1%
PS-121 Karachi West-X	359,583	-2%
PS-122 Karachi West-XI	354,170	-3%
PS-123 Karachi Central-I	366,623	0%
PS-124 Karachi Central-II	379,062	4%
PS-125 Karachi Central-III	371,011	1%
PS-126 Karachi Central-IV	362,416	-1%
PS-127 Karachi Central-V	372,418	2%
PS-128 Karachi Central-VI	382,994	5%
PS-129 Karachi Central-VII	363,728	-1%
PS-130 Karachi Central-VIII	374,387	2%

# About **FAFEN**

- **FAFEN** is one of the most credible networks of civil society organizations working for strengthening citizens' voice and accountability in Pakistan since 2006.
- **FAFEN** has harnessed information technology for real-time monitoring, facilitation and technical backstopping of partners for effective and result-based program delivery.
- **FAFEN** is the only civil society group to have been invited by the Judicial Commission to present the evidence of illegalities and irregularities documented through the course of General Elections 2013 Observation. The systemic and procedural issues identified by FAFEN have been acknowledged by the commission in its detailed findings.
- **FAFEN's** recommendations for electoral reforms have contributed to the work of Parliamentary Committee for Electoral Reforms.
- **FAFEN's** advocacy for parliamentary transparency, accountability and reforms has shaped public discourse on parliamentary reforms. Improved citizens' access to parliamentary information including daily public release of parliamentarians' attendance records can be directly attributed to FAFEN's work.
- **FAFEN** deployed 18,000 and 40,000 non-partisan and trained observers for the systematic observation of general election 2008 and 2013, respectively, largest citizens' observation ever undertaken in Pakistan.
- **FAFEN's** evidence and recommendations for reforms have improved the quality of public and political discourse on elections, its issues and need for reforms. Leading political parties and media houses extensively use FAFEN's election findings and analysis to build a case for reforms.

With over 20,000 followers on Twitter and around 135,000 on Facebook, **FAFEN** is considered one of the most reliable sources of electoral and parliamentary information in the country.

Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) is a network of Pakistani civil society organizations and governed by the Trust for Democratic Education and Accountability (TDEA)



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