FAFEN PARLIAMENT MONITOR

PROFILES OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES
2018 – 2023

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This report is based on information contained in Form-B and Affidavits as annexed to the Nomination Papers submitted to the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) by the contesting candidates of General Election 2018. Values in foreign currency have been converted into Pakistani Rupee using the online currency conversion utility Oanda at the rate applicable on the date of submission of Statement of Assets and Liabilities, while value of gold (where not mentioned) has been calculated at the rate of 60,000 PKR per Tola. Errors and omissions are excepted.
PARTY POSITION IN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF PUNJAB

The Provincial Assembly of Punjab (PAP) was sworn in on August 15, 2018. Currently, there are 354 members in the House while 12 general seats are vacant and five members did not take oath. The incumbent Assembly has a representation of five political parties. Moreover, there are two independent lawmakers in the House.

PTI is the largest party in the House with nearly 47% seats while PML-N is the second largest with 43% seats. See the table for the distribution of type-wise seats and party position in PAP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Party</th>
<th>General Seats</th>
<th>Reserved for Women</th>
<th>Reserved for Non-Muslims</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Muslim League (N)</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Muslim League</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan People’s Party Parliamentarians</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Rah-e-Haq Party</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members Who Did Not Take Oath in First Session</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Seats</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nearly 32% of the incoming legislators hold a Bachelors while 12% are Law Graduates. The Assembly also has 43 legislators with a Master’s degree, 25 Matriculate, while 19 are under Matriculation. Another ten have a degree in medicine. See the table for a gender-wise distribution of legislators’ educational qualifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Qualification</th>
<th>Female Lawmakers</th>
<th>Male Lawmakers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors (BA, BSc, B.Com, B.Ed. Graduate, BBA)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Graduate (BA LLB, MA LLB, LLM, Barrister at Law)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters (MA, MSc, M.Com, Masters, MBA, BBA (Honors), BSc Honors, MPA)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate (F.A, FSc, I.Com, A Levels, Diploma)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matriculation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Matriculation</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine and Dentistry (MBBS, DHMS, MCPS, MRGP, MD, MRCS)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Education (Degree from Religious Seminaries)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering (BSc. Engineering)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (Educated)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members Who Did not take Oath in First Session</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Declared/Information Missing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Seats</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
<td><strong>286</strong></td>
<td><strong>371</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A majority of the incoming legislators of PAP (58%) are agriculturists and/or businesspersons by profession. As many as 5% of lawmakers have declared their occupation as full time politicians, parliamentarians or political and social activists. Moreover, the Assembly has 21 practicing lawyers, seven health professionals, and three educationists and as many retired army officers. See the table for a gender-wise distribution of the legislators’ professions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Female Lawmakers</th>
<th>Male Lawmakers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculturist (Agriculture, Farmer, Landlord, Livestock)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Businessperson (Business Owner, Shop Owner, Business Investor, Contractor, Real Estate Dealer)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculturist and Businessperson (Agriculturist/Landlord along with Business)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Practitioner (Advocate, Lawyer, Legal Practice)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Time Parliamentarian, Politician, Political Worker, Social Activist</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Practitioner (Doctor, Homeopath, Dermatologist)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educationist (Religious Scholar, Teacher)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired Army Officer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prayer Leader</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (Consultant, Retail, Private Job, Journalist, Social Worker Self Employed, Jobless)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Declared/Information Missing</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members Who Did not take Oath in First Session</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Seats</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>68</strong></td>
<td><strong>286</strong></td>
<td><strong>371</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
None of the 354 incoming legislators claimed to have received any contribution from their respective political parties for their election campaigning. However, 57% legislators declared that they made contributions to their respective parties’ funds ranging from 20,000 PKR to 100,000 PKR. Around 69% PML-N legislators and 55% PTI legislators said they contributed to the party-funds. See the table for the party-wise number of legislators who claimed to have made the contributions to their parties’ funds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Party</th>
<th>No. of Members who contributed to Party Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Muslim League (N)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan People’s Party Parliamentarians</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Muslim League</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>213</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As many as 33 (9%) incoming legislators mentioned in their affidavits that they have criminal cases pending against them. These lawmakers belong to PTI (18), PML-N (14) and Pakistan Rah-e-Haq (one).

See table for the party-wise number of legislators against whom criminal cases are ongoing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Party</th>
<th>No. of Members Against Whom Criminal Cases are Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Muslim League (N)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Rah-e-Haq</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nearly one-third (123) legislators have declared that they possess assets of a cumulative worth between 11 million PKR to 50 million PKR while 18% had assets ranging between one to 10 million PKR. The worth of around 16% legislators’ assets ranges between 101 million PKR to 500 million PKR while 12% legislators have assets of worth between 51 million PKR to 100 million PKR. There are four billionaires in PAP with PML-N’s Sheikh Allauddin being the richest legislator with assets worth more than one billion PKR. On the other hand, nine legislators belonging to PML-N (6) and PTI (3) have assets worth less than a million. See the table for categorization of legislators’ assets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets Range</th>
<th>General Seats</th>
<th>Reserved for Women</th>
<th>Reserved for Non-Muslims</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less Than One Million</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to 10 Million</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 50 Million</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 to 100 Million</td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 to 500 Million</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 Million to One Billion</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above One Billion</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Declared/Information Missing</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members Who Did not take Oath in First Session</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Seats</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PARTY POSITION IN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF SINDH

The Provincial Assembly of Sindh (PAS) was sworn in on August 13, 2018. Currently, there are 166 members in the House, while two general seats are vacant. The incumbent Assembly has a representation of six political parties. Additionally, there is an independent lawmaker in the House. PPPP has the majority party in the House with nearly 58% seats, while PTI is the second largest party with 17% seats. See the table for seat type-wise party position in PAS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Party</th>
<th>General Seats</th>
<th>Reserved for Women</th>
<th>Reserved for Non-Muslims</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan People’s Party Parliamentarians</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Democratic Alliance</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehreek-e-Labbaik Pakistan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal Pakistan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Seats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PAS LEGISLATORS

Nearly 28% of the legislators hold a Bachelor’s degree and 18% Masters’ degree in various fields including Arts, Science, Commerce and Business Administration. The Assembly also has 22 legislators with a law degree, nine with a specialization in engineering and eight with degree in medicine, while one legislator holds a postgraduate degree. As many as ten legislators are matriculate while five are under-matriculation. See the table for a gender-wise distribution of legislators’ educational qualifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Qualification</th>
<th>Female Lawmakers</th>
<th>Male Lawmakers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors (BA, BSc. B.Com. Graduate, BBA)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters (MA, MSc. M.Com. MPA, BBA (Honors), MBA)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Graduate (BA-LLB, MA-LLB, LLM, Barrister at Law)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate (F.A. FSc. I.Com.)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matriculation (SSC, Matric)</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering (B.E. BSc. Engineering)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine (MBBS, MCPS, MD, MRCS)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Matriculation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Education (Degree from Religious Seminary, Basic Religious Education)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduation (MPhil)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Declared/Information Missing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Seats</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PROFESSIONAL DIVERSITY AMONG PAS LEGISLATORS**

A majority of the incoming legislators of PAS (64%) are agriculturists and/or businesspersons by profession. As many as six lawmakers have declared them to be full time politicians, parliamentarians or political and social activists. Moreover, the Assembly has seven practicing lawyers, four educationists, three doctors and an engineer and seven housewives as legislators.

See the table for a gender-wise distribution of the legislators’ professions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Female Lawmakers</th>
<th>Male Lawmakers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture (Agriculturist, Farmer, Landlord, Livestock)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business (Business Owner, Shop Owner, Business Investor, Contractor, Real Estate Dealer)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture and Business (Business owner and Land Lord/Agriculturist)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Practitioner (Advocate, Lawyer and Legal Practice along with agriculture and any business)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Time Parliamentarian, Politician, Political Worker</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educationist (University Chancellor, Teachers, Teacher-cum-Agriculturist)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Practitioner (Doctor, Medical Consultant, Dermatologist)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (Private Employment, Consultants, Jobless)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Declared/Information Missing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>135</strong></td>
<td><strong>168</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
None of the 166 incoming legislators claimed to have received any contribution from their respective political parties for their election campaigning. However, 57% legislators declared that they made contributions to their respective parties’ funds ranging from 20,000 PKR to 100,000 PKR. Around 80% PPPP legislators and 55% PTI legislators said they contributed to the party-funds.

See the table for the party-wise number of legislators who claimed to have made the contributions to their parties’ funds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Party</th>
<th>No. of Members who contributed to Party Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan People’s Party Parliamentarians</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PENDING CRIMINAL CASES AGAINST PAS LEGISLATORS

As many as 20 (12%) legislators mentioned in their affidavits that they have criminal cases pending against them in various courts of law. Half of these lawmakers with pending criminal cases belong to PPPP, four to GDA, three to PTI, two to MQMP and an independent. See table for the party-wise number of legislators against whom criminal cases are ongoing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Party</th>
<th>No. of Members Against Whom Criminal Cases are Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan People’s Party Parliamentarians</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Democratic Alliance</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muttahida Qaumi Movement Pakistan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LEGISLATORS’ ASSETS

Nearly one-third (59) legislators have declared that they possess assets of cumulative worth between 11 million PKR to 50 million PKR while 30% had assets whose worth ranges between one to 10 million PKR. The worth of around 15% legislators’ assets ranges between 101 million PKR to 500 million PKR while 11% legislators have assets whose worth is between 51 million PKR to 100 million PKR. The richest declared legislator in PAS is PPPP’s Mukesh Kumar Chawla who owns assets worth 550 million PKR while four legislators (two PTI, one each of MQM and TLP) have less assets of worth less than a million.

See the table for seat-wise categorization of legislators’ assets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets Range</th>
<th>General Seats</th>
<th>Reserved for Women</th>
<th>Reserved for Non-Muslims</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than One Million</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to 10 Million</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 50 Million</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 to 100 Million</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 to 500 Million</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 500 Million</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Not Available</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Seats</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (PAKP) was sworn in on August 13, 2018. Currently, there are 112 members in the House while ten general seats and two seats reserved for women are vacant. The incumbent Assembly has a representation of five political parties. Additionally, there are seven independent legislators in the House. PTI is the majority party in the House with nearly 63% seats while MMAP is the second largest party with 10% seats.

See the table for seat type-wise party position in PAKP.
Nearly 30\% of the legislators hold a Bachelors and 18\% Master’s degree in various fields including Arts, Science, Education, Commerce and Business Administration. The Assembly also has 16 legislators with a law degree, two engineers and four with degree in medicine and dentistry or related fields while one legislator holds a postgraduate degree. As many as 12 legislators are matriculate while two are under-matriculation. Moreover, three PAKP legislators are graduates of religious seminaries.

See the table for a gender-wise distribution of legislators’ educational qualifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Qualification</th>
<th>Female Lawmakers</th>
<th>Male Lawmakers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors (BA, BSc, BBA, B.Ed., BS, Graduation)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters (MA, MSc, BBA (Honors), BSc (Honors), MBA)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Graduate (LLB, LLM)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matriculation</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate (FA, FSc, Inter)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine and Dentistry (MBBS, Doctor, Diploma in MRI, BDS)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Education (Degree from Religious Seminaries)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering (B.E. BSc Engineering)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-Matric</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postgraduate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Declared/Information Missing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>92</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A majority of the incoming PAKP legislators (57) are agriculturists and/or businesspersons by profession. As many as 28 lawmakers have declared themselves to be full time politicians, parliamentarians or political and social activists. Moreover, the Assembly has five practicing lawyers, two doctors, an educationist, an industrialist and a retired army officer. Additionally, five women legislators are housewives.

See the table for a gender-wise distribution of the legislators’ professions.
None of the 124 incoming legislators claimed to have received any contribution from their respective political parties for their election campaigning. However, 45% legislators declared that they made contributions to their respective parties’ funds ranging from 30,000 PKR to 200,000 PKR. Around 62% legislators of majority party PTI said they contributed to the party-funds. In addition to these, five ANP, three PPPP and two PML-N lawmakers also claimed to have contributed to party-funds.

See the table for the party-wise number of legislators who claimed to have made the contributions to their parties’ funds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Party</th>
<th>No. of Members who contributed to Party Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awami National Party</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Muslim League (N)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>56</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As many as eight (6%) incoming legislators mentioned in their affidavits that they have criminal cases pending against them in various courts of law. As many as five of these lawmakers belong to PTI and three to ANP.

See table for the party-wise number of legislators against whom criminal cases are ongoing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Party</th>
<th>No. of Members Against Whom Criminal Cases are Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awami National Party</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Nearly one third (45) legislators have declared that they possess assets of cumulative worth between 11 million PKR to 50 million PKR while 20% had assets of worth ranging between one to 10 million PKR. The worth of around 9% legislators’ assets ranges between 101 million PKR to 500 million PKR. As many as two PTI legislators own declared assets worth more than a billion including the incumbent Chief Minister Mahmood Khan who is richest among provincial legislators with assets more than 2.5 billion PKR. In addition, four legislators have assets of worth less than a million.

See the table for seat-wise categorization of legislators’ assets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets Range</th>
<th>General Seats</th>
<th>Reserved for Women</th>
<th>Reserved for Non-Muslims</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than One Million</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to 10 Million</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 50 Million</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 to 100 Million</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 to 500 Million</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501 Million to One Billion</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above One Billion</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Declared/Information Missing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Seats</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF BALOCHISTAN 2018-2023

FAFEN Parliament Monitor

FREE & FAIR ELECTION NETWORK - FAFEN
www.fafen.org
PARTY POSITION IN PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY OF Balochistan

The Provincial Assembly of Balochistan (PAB) was sworn in on August 13, 2018. Currently, there are 61 members in the House while four general seats and one seat reserved for women is vacant. The incumbent Assembly has a representation of ten political parties. Additionally, there are five independent legislators in the House. BAP is the largest party in the House with nearly 31% seats while MMAP is the second largest party with around 15% seats.

See the table for seat type-wise party position in PAB.
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PAB LEGISLATORS

Nearly 37% of the incoming legislators hold a Bachelors and 17% a Masters degree in various fields including Arts, Science, and Commerce. The Assembly also has four legislators with a law degree, three engineers and a medical doctor while one legislator is a graduate of religious seminary. As many as four legislators are matriculate while one is under-matriculation.

See the table for a gender-wise distribution of legislators’ educational qualifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Qualification</th>
<th>Female Lawmakers</th>
<th>Male Lawmakers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bachelors (BA, BBA, Graduation, B.Com, BSc, Undergraduate)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters (MA, MSc)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Graduate (BA LLB, MA LLB)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matriculation</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineers (B.E, BSc Engineering)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate (FA)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Education (Degree from Religious Seminary)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine (MBBS)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-Matriculation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Declared/Information Missing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Seats</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>65</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROFESSIONAL DIVERSITY AMONG PAB LEGISLATORS

As many as 27 out of 65 PAB legislators are agriculturists and/or businesspersons by profession while six have declared themselves to be landlords. Moreover, five legislators are full time politicians, parliamentarians or political and social activists. In addition, the Assembly has two practicing lawyers and four house-woman.

See the table for a gender-wise distribution of the legislators’ professions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Female Lawmakers</th>
<th>Male Lawmakers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Businessperson</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculturist</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Time Parliamentarian/Politician/Political Activist/Social Activist</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculturalist and Businessman</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House-women</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Practitioners</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Employed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Declared/Information Missing</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Seats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>65</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
None of the 65 incoming legislators claimed to have received any contribution from their respective political parties for their election campaigning. However, one third legislators declared that they made contributions to their respective parties’ funds ranging from 5,000 PKR to 300,000 PKR. Around 75% legislators of majority party BAP said they contributed to the party-funds. In addition to these, four PTI, two BNP and one HDP legislator also claimed to have contributed to party-funds.

See the table for the party-wise number of legislators who claimed to have made the contributions to their parties’ funds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Party</th>
<th>No. of Members who contributed to Party Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan Awami Party</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan National Party</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazara Democratic Party</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PENDING CRIMINAL CASES AGAINST PAB LEGISLATORS

As many as 10 (15%) incoming legislators mentioned in their affidavits that they have criminal cases pending against them in various courts of law. As many as three of these legislators belong to BAP, two to ANP, and one each to PTI and PkMAP while three are independent legislators. See table for the party-wise number of legislators against whom criminal cases are ongoing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Party</th>
<th>No. of Members Against Whom Criminal Cases are Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balochistan Awami Party</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awami National Party</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Legislators’ Assets

Nearly one third (22) legislators have declared that they possess assets of cumulative worth between 11 million PKR to 50 million PKR while 21% have assets of worth ranging between one to 10 million PKR. The worth of around 8% legislators’ assets ranges between 101 million PKR to 500 million PKR. As many as three BAP and two independent legislators own declared assets worth more than 100 million. Nawabzada Tariq Magsi is the richest PAB legislator with assets more than 324 million PKR. In addition, two legislators have assets of worth less than a million.

See the table for seat-wise categorization of legislators’ assets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets Range</th>
<th>General Seats</th>
<th>Reserved for Women</th>
<th>Reserved for Non-Muslims</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than One Million</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to 10 Million</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 50 Million</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 to 100 Million</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 to 500 Million</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Declared/Information Missing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacant Seats</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>