

# ELECTION BULLETIN

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## IN THIS BULLETIN

English News	2-19
Humanitarian Interventions	20-21
Tehsil Abbottabad	22-49
Tehsil Havelian	50-55
English Articles	56-59
English Maps	60-63
Political Directory	64-71
Urdu Map	73
Urdu Articles	76-74
Urdu News	86-77

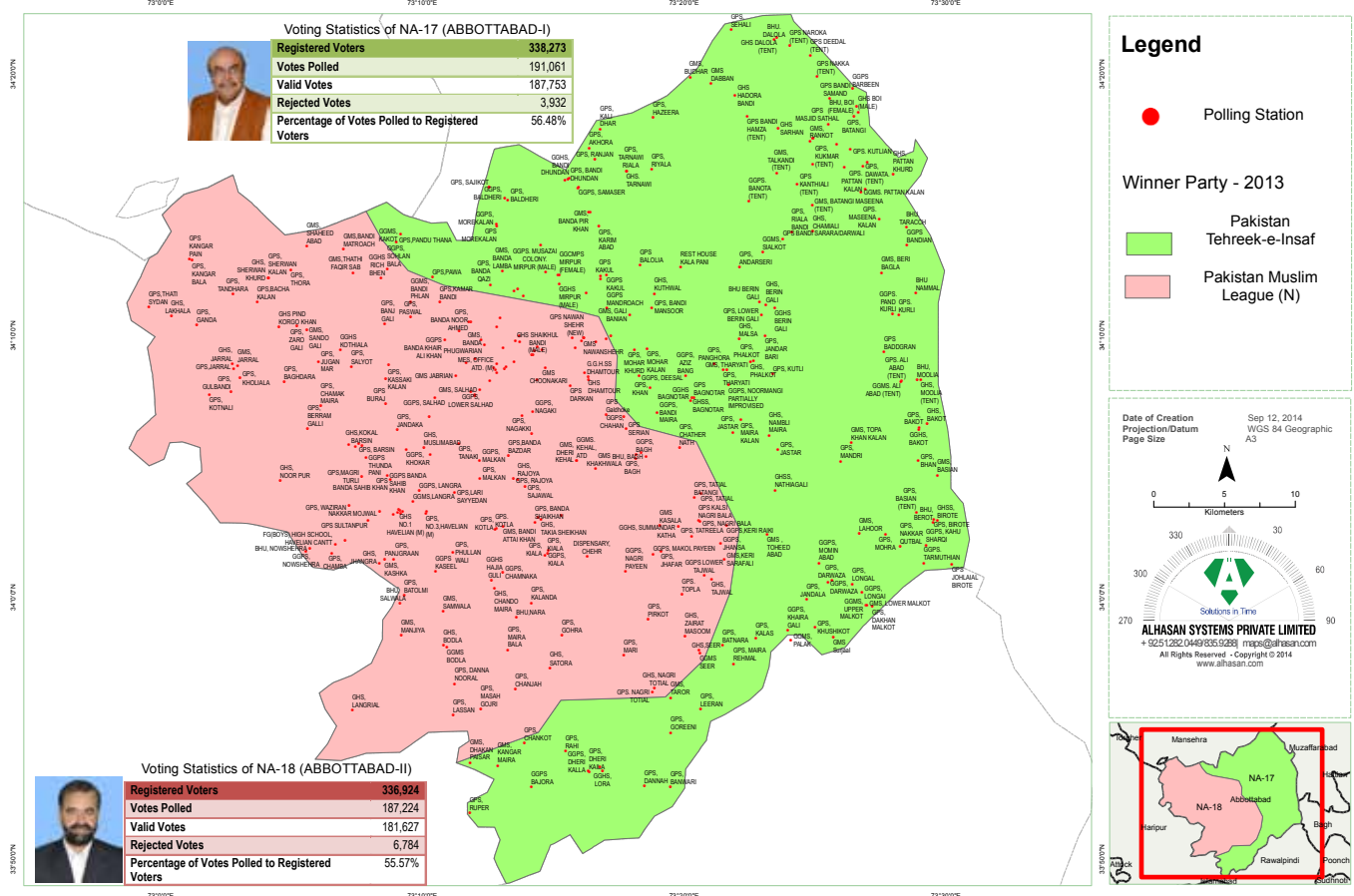
## HIGHLIGHTS:

ECP to put asset details of lawmakers on website	02
By-polls in Multan: PML-N to back Hashmi for NA-149	02
No 'written record' of ECP's ink order to PCSIR	03
SC reserves judgment in poll dispute case	04
ECP 'disowns' damning post-election report	05
ECP report: lessons learned or a damning indictment?	05
ECP issued poll review under PTI pressure: Imran	06
ECP blames ROs for election mess	07
PTI to not contest by-polls in NA-149	08
Electoral reforms committee sees problems in 2013 polls	08
ECP wants immediate electoral reforms	09
ECP, PCSIR trade charges over ink quality	09
Polls rigged from Karachi to Khyber, says Bilawal	10
Proposal to curb practice of stopping women from voting	10
ECP rejects ex-CJ's alleged influence on ROs	11

## MAPS

- ABBOTTABAD - I & II POLLING STATION - NA17 & NA 18
- KPK ASSEMBLY GENERAL ELECTION 2013 - ABBOTTABAD
- TEHSIL ABBOTTABAD VISUAL PROFILE - KPK
- TEHSIL HAVELIAN VISUAL PROFILE - KPK

### (ABBOTTABAD - I & II) POLLING STATION - NA-17 & NA-18



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## NEWS HEADLINES

### ECP to put asset details of lawmakers on website

Express Tribune, 30<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

### By-polls in Multan: PML-N to back Hashmi for NA-149

Express Tribune, 30<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

### Rigging charges carry no truth

The News, 28<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

## DETAILS

**ISLAMABAD:** Election Commission of Pakistan has decided to put asset details of lawmakers on its website after October 15, sources told Express New on Tuesday. Today is the last date for members of the Senate, National Assembly and four provincial legislatures to file their yearly statements of assets and liabilities of their own, their spouses and dependents.

By Monday evening only 30% of the lawmakers had submitted their asset declarations. Of a total strength of 1,174, only 360 members have submitted their declarations. They comprised 55 out of 104 senators, 140 out of 342 National Assembly members, 63 out of 371 Punjab Assembly members, 53 of the 168 members of Sindh Assembly, 34 out of 124 members of K-P assembly and 15 out of 65 members of Balochistan Assembly. On September 26, ECP had said that it has received the asset details of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. On July 9, the poll body had issued a notification, asking all lawmakers to submit details of their assets by September 30. ECP had said that if lawmakers fail to submit the details, their membership from the relevant assembly would be suspended.

**KARACHI / ISLAMABAD:** Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) has decided in principle to not only support Javed Hashmi as a candidate for by-elections in NA-149 Multan-II, but also campaign on his behalf in the constituency, *The Express Tribune* has learnt. The decision to back the sacked president of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) was taken at a meeting of the PML-N's parliamentary board, chaired by Hamza Shahbaz Sharif, on Monday. Participants of the meeting revealed that the board has formed three committees to help Hashmi conduct and meet the financial requirements of his campaign in NA-149. The committees, which comprise Punjab Prisons Minister Abdul Waheed Arain, members of the Punjab Public Affairs Unit headed by Mian Saud Majeed, Senator Rafique Rajwana and ex-lawmakers Rana Mehmood and Sheikh Tariq, will leave for Multan immediately and remain there till results for the by-polls are announced, they said. Once in Multan, the committees will immediately start campaigning for Hashmi and organise public gatherings for the ex-PTI leader to address, the meeting participants said. They added that the committees will also try to convince other parties to back Hashmi as a 'champion of democracy'. In the meantime, Hamza Shahbaz will secretly contact PML-N workers angry at Hashmi and try to persuade them to back the former PTI president as a candidate for one of Multan's National Assembly seats, the meeting participants said.

Both Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) Co-Chairperson Asif Ali Zardari want to see Hashmi as an independent member of parliament at any cost, participants of the PML-N parliamentary board meeting quoted Hamza Shahbaz as saying. They said Hamza told them that both PML-N and PPP are willing to award Hashmi the title of the 'Champion and Saviour of Democracy' in parliament, they said.

Although PPP has nominated Javed Siddiqui for by-polls in NA-149, the PML-N leadership believes Zardari will ask the candidate to announce his support for Hashmi at the eleventh hour, according to sources.

PPP's strategy for NA-149 vis-à-vis Hashmi came under discussion at a meeting of the party's central executive committee (CEC) held in Karachi on Monday, sources said. "While briefing the meeting on PPP's strategy for NA-149, Yousaf Raza Gilani told participants that Javed Siddiqui was a weak candidate and was nominated only to keep potential PPP voters from swinging towards a PTI-backed candidate," one source said. He added that the PPP leadership in turn asked Gilani to prepare a strategy to ensure Hashmi wins back his seat. However, at a news conference held right after the CEC meeting, PPP leaders, including Gilani, denied they had decided to withdraw their candidate in favour of Hashmi. "We have nominated Dr Javed Siddiqui on the recommendation of our chairperson Bilawal Bhutto Zardari... he will contest the polls [NA-149]," Gilani said. When contacted, PPP Information Secretary Shaukat Basra said that although the party has nominated Siddiqui its candidate for NA-149, Gilani will take a final decision on the matter.

Hashmi's main rival for the vacant seat is estranged PPP leader Aamir Dogar, who is also contesting the by-polls as an independent candidate. According to a member of the PML-N parliamentary board, the ruling party believes Dogar has been promised 'secret support' by PTI Vice-Chairman Shah Mehmood Qureshi. "Although PTI has boycotted by-polls for NA-149, the prevailing perception in the constituency the party's leadership has deliberately created reflects their support for Dogar," he said. Talking to *The Express Tribune*, PML-N Information Secretary Mushahidullah Khan said they decided against fielding a candidate against Hashmi keeping in mind the ex-PTI leader's 'longstanding commitment to democracy'. Hashmi contested and won the seat for NA-149 on a PTI ticket in last year's general elections. The seat fell vacant, however, after the former PTI president was sacked by his party after developing differences with the leadership. By-elections for NA-149 have been scheduled for October 16.

**ISLAMABAD:** The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) has prepared a detailed fact-finding report against allegations levelled against it regarding anomalies in the general elections of 2013. The report will be presented to the Electoral Reforms Parliamentary Committee tomorrow (September 29). The committee is working under the supervision of Finance Minister Ishaq Dar. While rejecting the rigging allegations of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) Chairman Imran Khan, the ECP said that the proposal of using magnetic ink was moved by the National Database and Registration Authority (Nadra) and the sample was also finalised by the authority and was manufactured by the Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR). The ECP only carried out its supply in the May 2013 elections.

### No 'written record' of ECP's ink order to PCSIR

Dawn, 28<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

### SBP refutes ECP's claim on verification of candidates' data

The News, 26<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

According to the fact-sheet, the use of magnetic ink was not a legal demand, but it was done on the administrative need for the identification of voters. Later, it was revealed that the required magnetic ink was not prepared and the ink could not meet the required standards as the thumb impression vanished after four to six hours. Five billion rupees of expenditure was incurred on the general elections while the magnetic ink cost was Rs80.8 million. The scrutiny was the work of the Returning Officers. It is stated in the fact-finding sheet that the ECP had established a scrutiny cell comprising the SBP, Nadra, NAB and FBR for the facilitation and scrutiny of the assets of the candidates which was computerised and it was impossible to change its results. It was stated that 329 out of 405 complaints about the election were disposed of. Thirty eight out of 56 PTI complaints were also disposed of. It is said that 180 million ballot papers were published. The number of candidates was double compared to 2008 while the quantity of the published papers was also in excess. That is why the ballot papers were printed at five printing presses due to the shortage of time and less manpower, and the process of printing was delayed.

The ECP has included all these facts in its report and answered the allegations levelled against it. Regarding the charges of the Free and Fair Election Network (Fafen), it was stated in the report that Fafen should provide the names, eligibility and accounting forms of its (Fafen) 40,000 commentators so that their scrutiny could be carried out. It was also pointed out in the report that survey report issued on the website of the ECP was prepared in December 2012 and in the light of this report, the strategic plan and bill of electoral reforms were prepared and, because of this, the release of this report was delayed. It was also stated in the report that the candidate or his polling agent could challenge the eligibility of voters before the issuance of the ballot paper.

**ISLAMABAD:** There is no written record of the Election Commission of Pakistan's order to the Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR) for the production of magnetic ink that was to be used in the general election of 2013, a matter that has become a bone of contention between all the institutions involved in the electoral process. A recent meeting of the commission, chaired by Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali, was told that there was no written record available of the order for the ink, because the order was given verbally.

PCSIR Director General Dr Naimat Ali Rizvi claimed at a meeting held on Friday that the then Additional Secretary ECP Mohammad Afzal Khan had verbally conveyed to Dr Nighat Afzal – a PCSIR official – the specifications of the ink required to be produced as part of the plan to check bogus votes through biometric verification. Afzal Khan is the same man who some weeks ago garnered the national spotlight when he joined the protesting Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI) and made several TV appearances, alleging massive wrongdoing in the elections. At the time, when asked by a talk show host, he confessed he had no evidence to back up his claims. However, when Dawn got in touch with Mr Khan, he denied the assertion, saying that such matters were not communicated verbally and set procedures are in place for such cases, which are strictly followed. He did admit to speaking to Dr Nighat, but said he had merely negotiated the price of the ink with her and managed to get it to a reasonable sum.

A final decision regarding the ink's procurement was to be taken by the chief executive and in his position as additional secretary; he was only a deputy head for administrative tasks. He told Dawn that with orders of this kind, files are moved and the officers' notes, from section officer's right up to the chief executive level, are considered before formally according approval. A senior official from the National Database and Registration Authority (Nadra) told Dawn that the authority's role was limited to recommending the properties of the ink based on the requirements of the automated fingerprint identification system (AFIS) that Nadra had designed. He said Nadra had originally proposed the ECP use digital scanners to capture voters' fingerprints, but that could not be integrated with manual voting systems and required the presence of an electronic voting system. In the absence of electronic voting machines, ECP had no other option but to manually acquire voters' fingerprints on the ballots' counterfoils, in accordance with the electoral laws. He said that magnetic ink had been proposed to streamline the procedure of capturing fingerprints. He said that the ink used needed to have certain specific properties. These included a quick drying time, the ability to retain its shape and integrity despite repeated contact with other sheets of paper, non-toxicity for safe use on human hands and so on. The intended end-product, the Nadra official told Dawn, was a no-smear ink that would create impressions containing enough ridge information, which could be scanned by the AFIS.

**KARACHI:** The central bank has refuted the Election Commission of Pakistan's (ECP) claim that it delayed provision of candidates' credentials for verification in the last general elections, saying on Thursday that there was no deficiency or delay in deliverance of requested information to the electoral body. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has rejected the report of 2013 election observers that the bank did not provide the candidates' data timely to the ECP for scrutiny purposes. "A mutually-agreed reporting format mechanism was developed between the SBP and ECP for scrutinising the nomination papers of the contesting candidates for the elections 2013," the central bank's spokesman said. "The mechanism was finalised at the highest level in meetings with the ECP which were also attended by the governor SBP," he added. The spokesman said returning officers (ROs) were required to upload the particulars of candidates contesting elections on the web portal of the ECP for onward submission to the State Bank. In response, the SBP had to provide the required information about the defaults of contesting candidates within 24 hours.

"The SBP started receiving requests from the ECP through online system from March 26, 2013 and completed the process on April 7, 2013 on daily basis, and no instance of any delay was reported whatsoever," the spokesman maintained. The spokesman further explained that the SBP had also developed an online information portal for the purpose of smooth and efficient verification of the data. In this regard, the ECP was requested by the SBP through a letter dated March 29,



## SC reserves judgment in poll dispute case

Dawn, 26<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

## Cooperated fully with ECP: State Bank of Pakistan

The Nation, 25<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

## Fake degree case: Election tribunal disqualifies agriculture minister

Express Tribune, 25<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

## ECP report vindicates PTI stance

2013 to advise all the returning officers to seek the verification of loan defaults as per agreed arrangements instead of approaching the SBP directly. "Further, a director-level official of the State Bank was deputed at the ECP during the entire period for coordination and on-spot resolution of any related matters. Also, a senior SBP official well-versed with e-CIB assisted the Lahore High Court in disposal of appeals of the candidates," said the spokesman. It is important to mention that the SBP facilitated the opening of bank branches on weekly holidays for settlement of any outstanding dues from the contesting candidates. Thus, the SBP carried out this task day and night in national interest. He recalled that the role of the SBP was also lauded publicly by the chief election commissioner at several occasions and no lack of cooperation was ever reported by the ECP or media.

**ISLAMABAD:** Against the backdrop of allegations of massive rigging in last year's general elections, the Supreme Court reserved on Thursday its judgment on whether the high courts could entertain interim orders issued by election tribunals in post-election disputes. A three-judge bench headed by Chief Justice Nasir-ul-Mulk hearing a number of appeals on poll disputes reserved the judgment after intense two-day proceedings during which lawyers from the two sides advanced their arguments.

The appeals were moved by Awami Muslim League chief Sheikh Rashid Ahmed from NA-55 Rawalpindi, PML-N candidates Raza Hayat Hiraj (NA-156 Khanewal), Mohammad Riaz Malik (NA-118 Lahore) and Malik Mohammad Afzal Khokhar (NA-128 Lahore), PPP's Khawaja Ghulam Rasool Koreja (NA-192 Bahawalpur) and PTI's Javed Hashmi (NA-149 Multan). The runners-up from the constituencies — including Shakeel Awan (PML-N), Syed Fakhar Imam (PPP), Hamid Zaman (PTI), Makhdoom Ahmed Alam Anwar (PML-N) and Karamat Ali Khokhar (PTI) — had challenged the results in different election tribunals which issued interim orders in some cases asking for verification of votes in certain polling stations. The winning candidates challenged the interim orders in high courts which rejected their petitions on the grounds that the courts had no jurisdiction to entertain interlocutory orders of the tribunals in view of the constitutional bar under Article 225 of the Constitution. The article empowers the tribunals to determine controversies relating to the post-election litigations.

Consequently, the successful candidates moved the apex court.

The questions raised during the proceedings requiring interpretation by the Supreme Court are: whether Article 225 ousts the jurisdiction of the high court with regard to the post-election disputes; whether the bar mentioned in Article 225 is absolute; whether the jurisdiction of the high court under Article 199 of the Constitution can be exercised against interlocutory orders issued by the election tribunals during trial; and whether the high court can exercise its jurisdiction if the decision of an election tribunal is erroneous on a point of law, arbitrary or result of non-reading of material on record. During the proceedings, senior lawyer Mohammad Akram Sheikh, who was representing Javed Hashmi, said his client's appeal had become infructuous after he himself had announced his resignation in parliament. The Election Commission has announced holding by-election in his constituency on Oct 16.

Deputy Attorney General Khawaja Ahmed Hosain, representing the government, supported the petitions and said these were maintainable and, therefore, should be accepted. "It will be highly undesirable that the election tribunal at the interlocutory stage should have absolute discretion," he said, citing a situation in which a tribunal handed down a decision on an election dispute contrary to the law. "Should the people aggrieved by decision (of a tribunal) have no right to have a forum in the shape of the high court to seek remedy?" he asked.

**KARACHI-** The State Bank of Pakistan today rejected a report of the Election Commission of Pakistan which said that the central bank did not cooperate in verifying credentials of candidates in the last general elections. In a statement, the central bank said that no negligence was committed in verifying credit data of contesting candidates. The State Bank said that it provided to ECP credit data of 24,286 candidates and 110,972 family members of candidates in period from March 26, 2013 to April 7, 2013. The central bank in its statement said that then chief election commissioner had also lauded role played by the State Bank. A report of observers released by the ECP maintained that several state institutions including FBR, SBP, NADRA and others did not cooperate with the commission in verifying credentials of the candidates.

**DI KHAN:** A Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) MPA was disqualified by an election tribunal on Wednesday after his academic degrees were found to be forged. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa agriculture minister Ikramullah Gandapur's BA qualification was challenged by PK-67 DI Khan-IV's runner-up Sardar Fatehullah Miankhel. DI Khan election tribunal judge Syed Yahya Zahid Gillani declared Ikramullah's victory in December 2013 polls null and void on charges of fake academic documents. He also disqualified him as a member of the K-P Assembly under Article 62 of the Constitution. The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) has also been directed to hold fresh polls on PK-67 (DI Khan-IV).

Ikramullah could not be reached for comment despite repeated attempts. In the family The seat was earlier won by Ikramullah's younger brother Israrullah Gandapur, who was assassinated in a suicide attack on October 16, 2013. He was greeting people at his residence in Kulachi tehsil, DI Khan when the bomber detonated his jacket. Nine others also lost their lives in the attack. The seat remained vacant until by-polls were conducted in the said constituency on December 15, 2013 where Ikramullah Gandapur was declared the winner.

**ISLAMABAD:** First, it was inflated electricity bills that embarrassed the government in the face of the protesting Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) which is camped outside parliament. Now, the post-election review report, released recently by the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) on its

Dawn, 24<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

## ECP 'disowns' damning post-election report

Dawn, 24<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

## ECP report: lessons learned or a damning indictment?

Dawn, 24<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

website, has given the PTI more ammunition against the government. In both cases, the ruling PML-N has been pushed onto the back foot. But the PTI leadership, grabbing the opportunity with both hands, is looking to use it to re-energise party morale as the nerve-wracking political standoff continues. At a press conference on Tuesday, a beaming PTI Vice Chairman Shah Mehmood Qureshi brandished the post-election report, which confirms that multiple irregularities were committed on the eve of the 2013 general elections, and railed the government. Maintaining that the report vindicated his party's stance, he said "the ball is now in the government's court".

### Qureshi asks why report completed in December was kept under wraps

Quoting from the report, Mr Qureshi said, "This is what the PTI has been highlighting throughout, but our detractors were unwilling to report it. Now, the ECP has unequivocally accepted its failure on many fronts, which endorses the PTI's stand." The report confirms that returning officers had misused their powers, the printing of ballot papers was mismanaged, there were unauthorised changes in the polling schemes, untrained staff were posted at polling booths, common ink was used for thumb impressions instead of the prescribed magnetic ink, and election results were compiled manually, despite the presence of UNDP-trained staff and equipment that was designed specifically for that purpose. Mr Qureshi also asked why this report, which had been ready since December last year, was not made public earlier. He also challenged the government side, including the prime minister, to respond to the findings, recalling that in the joint sitting of parliament last week, the treasury benches had flaunted reports from international observers which extolled the previous general elections for being "free and fair".

The PTI leader asked, "Where is the accountability? Was somebody held responsible for committing these mistakes, taken to task or put behind bars?" Mr Qureshi also assailed Finance Minister Ishaq Dar, who is also the lead negotiator for the government, over his refusal to open constituencies for probing by the proposed judicial commission. "After the revelations contained in the post-election report, I can understand why Senator Dar spoke so passionately against a thorough investigation, because he knew any probe would go against the government," he said. Asked if the PTI was still open to talks with the government, Mr Qureshi maintained that the government should be responding to PTI's proposals. The PTI had called off talks in response to what they called the government's high-handedness, when it began arresting party activists and participants of the Azadi March.

**ISLAMABAD:** In what appears to be a U-turn, the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) has disowned the post-election report it recently posted on its website, after keeping it a closely-guarded secret for over nine months. In a statement issued on Tuesday, the ECP claimed that the Post-Election Review Report on the General Elections 2013 was not an ECP-sanctioned report, but a summary of the recommendations received from various stakeholders, including international and domestic observers, polling staff and the general public. The report was authored by a 15-member committee, headed by ECP Additional Secretary Syed Sher Afgan. There are seven other ECP officials in the committee, five representatives of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and three members from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The report, a copy of which is available with Dawn, bears the ECP insignia on its title and the footer, 'ECP Post Election Review Report: General Elections 2013,' is printed at the bottom of every page. Seemingly in response to questions around the timing of its release, the ECP statement on Tuesday stated that the purpose of the report was to identify areas that required improvement based on observations made during the elections held last year.

The Post-Election Review Report, a strategic plan for 2014-2018 and a Draft Unified Law were presented to the Parliamentary Committee on Electoral Reforms in its meeting on Friday (Sept 19). This is why, ECP officials claim, they felt it was prudent to make the report public, as it had already been laid before the people's representatives present in the parliamentary committee. The executive summary of the report states: "Self-accountability is the best tool for meaningful reforms, the ECP launched this post-election review process to gather experiences of those who were directly part of the elections, and to use these experiences ... and build on improvements introduced prior to the 2013 general elections". It was hoped that the report would further contribute to a vibrant discussion and debate that will help to catalyse reforms and contribute to greater improvement in electoral processes. Reacting to what it termed "distorted comments and reports" from various quarters, the ECP stated on Tuesday that it was time to switch from a witch-hunt to a more truthful analysis.

The Commission announced it was preparing a fact-sheet on various issues being raised regarding the role of returning officers, the printing of ballot papers and the use of magnetic ink. These issues will be deliberated upon by the ECP during this week and the fact-sheet is expected to be laid before the Parliamentary Committee on Electoral Reforms at its next meeting. The Commission explained that the report on the 2013 general elections was yet to be published. It would contain two volumes; one has already been printed and the other is being finalised and would be released shortly.

**ISLAMABAD:** The Post-Election Review Report of the General Elections 2013, recently published by the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) on its website, has caused uproar in political circles. But those involved with the preparation of the report maintain that it should be viewed as a typical 'lessons learnt' exercise and should not be considered a systematic analysis of the entire electoral process. Dawn spoke to some of the stakeholders involved in the preparation of the report, as well as an independent, international observer, whose observations were included in the report itself, which was prepared jointly by the ECP, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). According to the observer,

## ECP issued poll review under PTI pressure: Imran

The News, 24<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

## Nothing kept secret in 2013 polls: ECP

The News, 24<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

each person quoted in the report was "somebody involved with the election process" and they were asked to voice their concerns. Feedback from election staff, international partners, as well as average voters, was incorporated into the report.

### Feedback from election staff, international partners and voters incorporated into report

However, the observer stressed that, "Each sentence in the report is not a conclusion." According to him, the final report, prepared by the European Union's Election Observation Mission and the Free and Fair Election Network (Fafen) — a coalition of over 30 NGOs working to observe the general elections — is a far more systematic and methodologically-sound document in terms of an analysis of the entire electoral process. However, this does not mean that the post-election report is a flawed document. In fact, it contains several instances, albeit anecdotal, of irregularities committed during the elections. But many of these were attributable to incompetence or lack of training rather than any organised conspiracy to rig the elections.

Mudassir Rizvi, head of programmes at Fafen, told Dawn there was nothing in the report that came as a revelation to those involved with the electoral process in 2013. The process for the compilation of the report was begun soon after the elections, in July, he said. In it, nearly all sources of information are from "within the system", i.e. returning officers, presiding officers and regional election commissions who were part of the ECP's own team. He maintained that several issues highlighted in the report had to do with processes under the ECP's control. "Electoral rolls are finalised a year before the elections. If it was reported that there were problems in the rolls, why were these concerns not addressed before the elections," he asked. He posited, "If the ECP had this information 'in its system', why did they not act to correct these problems in the first place?" Talking about the ECP's attempts to distance itself from the post-election review, Mr Rizvi said that the commission should not do that, adding that it was a good thing that these issues were finally being discussed openly. It is also telling that while the ECP may officially be 'disowning' the report, many of its recommendations for future electoral reforms, including some of the proposals already presented to the Parliamentary Commission on Electoral Reform, are based on issues highlighted in the post-election review.

**ISLAMABAD:** Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf Chairman Imran Khan Tuesday gave the credit for release of the post-election review report to his supporters at the sit-in and said it had validated his contention that the 2013 polls were massively rigged. "The report has come up after nine months because of masses pressure and because of the sit-in here. The Election Commission itself has conceded that there had been rigging and the polls were a fraud," Imran said while speaking to the sit-in here at the Parade Ground. He read out various portions of the ECP report, including the role of returning officers, non-application of articles 62, 63 of the Constitution at the time of scrutiny of candidates, problems in printing of ballot papers, last minute reshuffle of polling staff and illegal addition of voters in the lists by the returning officers.

Imran contended he was anxiously waiting for the proceedings of the defamation case filed by ex-CJ Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry and alleged the returning officers were under him instead of the Election Commission during the elections. "I have two strong proofs against you (Ch Iftikhar). But even if I lose the case, I shall take loan from your son to pay you Rs20 billion damages, as he has a lot of money," PTI chief retorted. He said he had a copy of the resignation of ECP Secretary Ishtiaq Ahmad Khan wherein he had written in 2012 that he was stepping down because Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry was not allowing him to work.

Moreover, Imran claimed to have a document, wherein the former chief justice had offered director general Military Intelligence in 2005 victory in the election for former President Pervez Musharraf. The PTI chairman noted that a result management system was evolved with the support of UNDP under which two computer operators were made available to each returning officer for scanning of results and sending it to the Election Commission Secretariat. However, Imran alleged that after Nawaz Sharif's speech on May 11, the system was shut down and computer operators were asked to leave and returning officers made results manually and sent them to the Election Commission here. Imran questioned why the farm 14 was not still uploaded on ECP website despite passage of 16 months following the elections. "They know if farm is uploaded, a big contradiction vis-a-vis election results will be come up," he said. It was because of these reasons, he noted, that the government was not opening four NA constituencies for audit. He charged Nadra chairman Tariq Malik was forced to flee Pakistan and his family members were given threats, as the rulers wanted to appoint their man in his place so that election results could be changed.

Imran alleged two persons were tempering with results and announced to file cases under Article 6 against them. He asked why champions of democracy forgot rigging, as there could be no democracy without transparent polls. The Election Commission, he charged, had belied the claim of prime minister that the elections were not rigged. He reiterated there should be equal application of the law for a prime minister and a poor man.

**ISLAMABAD:** Within 24 hours after the media carried reports on its post-election review report, the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) on Tuesday clarified that nothing was kept secret in the general elections of 2013 and the allegations of irregularities were baseless. A press release issued by the ECP said the report on its website was based on the observations and recommendations made by the international and national experts and observers on the 2013 general election. An ECP spokesman said that a fact-sheet on the elections was being prepared which, besides other matters, would also touch upon the role of returning officers, preparation of ballot papers and the issue of magnetised ink. He said that the ECP report would be presented to the parliamentary panel on electoral reforms on September 29. Already, the ECP has decided to have a meeting on the poll controversies on September 26. It is interesting to note that the report

## ECP blames ROs for election mess

Dawn, 23<sup>rd</sup> Sep, 2014

## ECP material destroyed in Lahore school fire

The News, 23<sup>rd</sup> Sep, 2014

was held back for over nine months and was made available now when Imran Khan and Dr Tahirul Qadri daily target the ECP for its alleged failure to conduct rigging-free polls.

On Monday evening, the ECP's IT Wing sent an SMS on several media persons' mobile phones, urging them not to release their reports on the post-election review. One wonders under what authority the IT Wing can get in touch with journalists and dictate them what to do and what not. "It appears the IT Wing on its own uploaded the report, otherwise, it has no such role whatsoever in these matters. Even if a request was to be made, it should have come via the well-maintained ECP Media Centre," charged a senior official at the Election Commission. The official claimed that the post-election review report was never shown to the Election Commission nor its nod taken prior to its display on the ECP website.

**ISLAMABAD:** The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) has tacitly held returning officers (ROs) responsible for the mess created in various constituencies in the general elections held last year. According to a post-election report issued by the ECP, the officers taken from the lower judiciary amended the polling scheme during the last few days before the general elections, causing confusion among polling staff, voters and other stakeholders. They also changed polling staff at the last minute, replacing trained staff with inexperienced personnel. The ROs were legally responsible to identify and select polling stations. But, the report added, they did not conduct this task themselves. District committees which comprised representatives of ECP, civil administration and the education department, identified, selected and verified the list of polling stations.

The ROs, in coordination with district administrations, were responsible to arrange transport for dispatching election material from their offices to polling stations. The report said the transportation facility was not adequate. Since the number of buses hired to deliver material to polling staff did not match the number of stations, delivery was many hours behind schedule. There was the same problem at the end of polling. Polling staff had to wait for buses, even after completion of their polling duty until the staff at nearby polling stations completed their job. There was not enough space in buses for both polling staff and the material. Presiding officers were not aware of shortage of election material as they did not check the quantity of material against invoices and came to know about the shortage on the polling day. Most of the polling staff knew nothing about magnetised ink and its purpose, and so used normal inkpads instead of magnetised ones. In what appeared to be an admission of its failure, the ECP said the election material like voting screens, ballot paper, scissors and pens was of bad quality. The usual practice observed was that electoral block codes with serial number had not been pasted on each polling booth. This created confusion among voters as they had to search for their booths.

Most polling stations were very congested and two to three booths were set up in one small room. The efficiency of polling staff was suffered to high number of voters, cramped space, extremely hot weather and loadshedding of electricity. Envelopes for packing ballot papers were fewer and smaller than the number and size of papers. Moreover, there was shortage of tamper-evident bags. According to the report, most of the presiding officers did not properly pack tamper-evident bags and other material. District election commissioner offices did not have adequate storage facility for the election material. The report said ROs did not take the responsibility for retrieval of election material and DROs and ROs did not take responsibility of missing material.

**UNTRAINED STAFF:** The report said untrained staff was engaged for tabulation. Mistakes in the Form XIV negatively influenced the result tabulation. ROs used the manual system and result management system (RMS) as secondary mechanism. The ECP said the introduction of RMS was really a good idea, but there were several flaws in it. Due to certain flaws in the system no result was received from Sindh during the first night after the polls.

The ROs had full authority to accept or reject nomination papers of contesting candidates, but the ECP did not issue specific instructions for undertaking this process. It had been left to the ROs' discretion. Provisions of Article 62 and 63 of the Constitution were subjective and the application of these clauses varied from one RO to another, causing inconsistencies in the scrutiny process. The report discloses that many candidates had been cleared without proper verification as a scrutiny cell established in the ECP headquarters did not perform effectively. Many ROs did not receive candidates' data from NAB, SBP and FBR, or were provided information after the scrutiny process was over.

The handbook for DROs and ROs covered most of the necessary information and guidance for the polling day, but they had been provided with these books very late. The ROs received their appointment notifications 15 days before the elections and the deadline given for finalisation of the polling scheme had abruptly been shortened. According to the report, ROs did not have adequate transport to inspect polling stations. Some polling personnel nominated by their departments were not available for duty at the last moment and some of the polling staff who received training did not turn up on the day. The ECP said some influential candidates managed to get shifted the polling stations of their opponents' voters to far-flung areas so that they could not cast their vote.

**LAHORE:** A major fire erupted at the Central Model School on the Rati Gun Road on Monday, resulting in the loss of the election commission's material. The fire brigade reached the school to extinguish the fire. According to reports, the fire erupted in the basement where the Election Commission of Pakistan's record was stored. The whole record was burnt. Meanwhile, the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) on Monday clarified that material of vital importance was not stored at the government school in Lahore where the fire broke out.

"The material stored in the basement of the government school was not used," ECP Deputy Director Abdul Hameed asserted. "The material for general elections was not affected," he said, adding, "The material stored in the basement was for the upcoming by-elections and local bodies'



## PTI to not contest by-polls in NA-149

Express Tribune, 22<sup>nd</sup> Sep, 2014

## Electoral reforms committee sees problems in 2013 polls

Dawn, 22<sup>nd</sup> Sep, 2014

## Elections 2013: PTI did not exist in 50pc constituencies

The News, 22<sup>nd</sup> Sep, 2014

elections." The deputy director further said that it was routine to store the election material in government schools and permission was sought from the Punjab government in this regard. "The commission had been using the basement for storage purposes temporarily." Hameed stated that the commission was estimating the losses caused to their material by the fire and will investigate the incident. The Rescue 1122 workers managed to extinguish the fire. School officials and students were evacuated soon after the fire broke out and sent home.

**MULTAN:** Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf on Monday announced its decision to not contest by-elections in NA-149 Multan-II, *Express News* reported. PTI leader Shah Mehmood Qureshi made this announcement in a press conference. The seat had fallen vacant after the resignation of disgruntled PTI leader Makhdoom Javed Hashmi. The by-polls in constituency are scheduled for October 16.

**ISLAMABAD:** The Parliamentary Committee on Electoral Reforms, which met on Friday for the first time since the protesting Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI) and Pakistan Awami Tehreek (PAT) descended on the capital, observed that there were "complications, confusions, and an absence of coordination" in the 2013 general elections, sources privy to what was discussed in the meeting told Dawn on Sunday. The committee, chaired by Finance Minister Ishaq Dar and consisting of nearly all the parties represented in parliament – with the exception of the boycotting PTI – examined a host of issues in its last meeting. In the recently concluded joint session of parliament, legislators from several parties in the house admitted that there were apparent irregularities in the 2013 elections. These included allegations of improper use of magnetic ink, the printing of additional ballot papers and vote verification, most of which have been raised by the PTI.

### Use of decades-old printing machines caused ballot paper errors

The committee was shocked to learn that the Printing Corporation of Pakistan (PCP) used 66-year-old machines to print the ballot papers for the 2013 general elections. "It was quite astonishing for all of us that the outdated machines used by PCP had caused several problems and led to errors in ballot papers," Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed, a member of the committee, told Dawn on Sunday. On Friday, the committee was briefed by officials from several key departments involved in the electoral process, including the National Database and Registration Authority (Nadra), the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), the PCP and the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. During the briefings, the committee raised questions around the use of magnetic ink. They inquired why Nadra and ECP insisted that voters only use the expensive ink to stamp ballot papers. "We said that if such expensive ink did not serve the purpose, then why it was used in the first place? We have also asked (the departments) to explain what is special about this ink and how it was used to ensure transparency in the elections," Mr Hussain said.

The committee will now be briefed on these points in its next meeting, expected to be held on September 29. The meeting also found that there were complications in the election process and that staff deputed at polling stations was often not properly trained. "Election Commission staff at the polling stations did not know how to properly guide voters or address their complaints," Mr Hussain said. An ECP source also said that staff inefficiency had caused several problems and errors at polling stations during the elections. The source said the meeting gave serious consideration to the allegations and concerns raised by the PTI and decided to review them thoroughly. All departments concerned have been asked to submit a point-by-point response to the allegations at the next meeting, which may also be open to the media. The committee also asked the ECP to explain whether ballot papers were printed from a private printing press in Urdu Bazaar, Lahore, as claimed by the PTI.

**ISLAMABAD:** To form a government at the centre in Islamabad, a political party or alliance needs to win at least 50 percent of seats the National Assembly in the general elections. But in the May 11, 2013 polls, Imran Khan's PTI — now demanding the prime minister's resignation by making big allegations of rigging without any evidence — was almost non-existent in 50 percent of the constituencies. PTI's security deposits were confiscated in 93 National Assembly constituencies and Imran Khan failed to post any candidate in 40 constituencies, meaning the PTI was almost non-existent in exactly 133 NA constituencies making up about half of the 272 total National Assembly constituencies. In his speech, while concluding the historic joint session of parliament on Friday, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said that the security deposits of the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) were confiscated in 55 National Assembly constituencies, whereas factually the PTI's deposits were confiscated in 93 NA constituencies and the party failed to field any candidate in 40 constituencies. Polling agents of the PTI in different polling stations across the country properly signed the results at their polling stations and the results of the concerned constituencies were consolidated and finalised on the basis of those results. So far, the PTI can't level a single allegation of which constituency the consolidated results were having discrepancies or difference with those signed by its polling agents. The party and its chief are merely dancing to the tunes of those who want to grab power once again and to stop Chinese investment and create a Balochistan-like situation in the rest of the three provinces.

On May 11, 2013, polls were not held in NA-38, NA-83 and NA-254, so these constituencies are not included in this comprehensive study and data is analysed for the remaining 269 constituencies. During by-elections on two of these three constituencies, the PTI's performance was worse and its security deposit was confiscated even in by-polls in NA-254, Karachi. The PTI has termed by-polls as fully transparent in an official statement. According to existing election laws, the security deposit of a candidate is confiscated if he fails to secure less than 12.5 percent of the total validly casted votes. This study is on the basis of this rule. Otherwise, there was a suggestion before the May 2013 elections that security deposit should be confiscated if a

candidate secures less than 20 percent of total votes. Had that suggestion been accepted, the PTI would have been non-existent in more than 70 percent of constituencies as its candidate's secured considerable votes only in some KP constituencies and a handful of urban constituencies in Sindh and Punjab. In many constituencies, PTI even failed to secure 1 percent of the votes.

Following are brief details of 93 National Assembly constituencies where security deposits of PTI candidates were confiscated as they failed to secure even 12.5 percent of the total votes.

In NA-22, 71,236 votes were cast, 1,370 votes were secured by PTI, which are 1.92% of the total cast votes. Similarly, NA-24, 220,433, 21,394, 9.70%, NA-27, 170625, 18405, 10.78%, NA-31, 92744, 6120, 6.59%, NA-36, 53017, 1795, 3.38%, NA-37, 93968, 294, 0.31%, NA-39, 47602, 3805, 7.99%, NA-40, 77113, 8239, 10.68%, NA-41, 37461, 667, 1.78%, NA-44, 58959, 7069, 11.98%, NA-64, 238820, 11813, 4.94%, NA-65, 189710, 8885, 4.68%, NA-67, 222840, 7011, 3.14%, NA-74, 246463, 6199, 2.51%, NA-76, 185170, 17758, 9.59%, NA-77, 175444, 10444, 5.95%, NA-78, 177008, 11297, 6.38%, NA-79, 192563, 22420, 11.64%, NA-80, 205706, 25015, 12.16%, NA-89, 168977, 8236, 4.87%, NA-90, 152655, 1890, 1.23%, NA-92, 216146, 12248, 5.66%, NA-98, 201776, 20778, 10.29%, NA-99, 179614, 20212, 11.25%, NA-100, 184883, 6490, 3.51%, NA-101, 198457, 11592, 5.84%, NA-102, 173811, 5653, 3.25%, NA-104, 200095, 19318, 9.65%, NA-108, 239629, 25406, 10.60%, NA-109, 210501, 13813, 6.56%, NA-114, 212753, 18535, 8.71%, NA-115, 142358, 13369, 9.39%, NA-116, 146223, 9108, 6.22%, NA-132, 160238, 16467, 10.27%, NA-134, 146443, 14131, 9.64%, NA-137, 169065, 8896, 5.26%, NA-138, 182053, 13127, 7.21%, NA-139, 182988, 21725, 11.87%, NA-141, 187800, 11989, 6.38%, NA-142, 173646, 18325, 10.55%, NA-144, 169090, 18648, 11.02%, NA-145, 170939, 12319, 7.20%, NA-146, 163583, 11999, 7.33%, NA-147, 158404, 8195, 5.17%, NA-153, 211229, 18155, 8.59%, NA-156, 186878, 20837, 11.15%, NA-163, 174115, 16311, 9.36%, NA-171, 184298, 17514, 9.5%, NA-174, 211060, 6964, 3.29%, NA-175, 214671, 13805, 6.43%, NA-176, 205915, 10840, 5.26%, NA-177, 221919, 13757, 6.19%, NA-179, 205008, 9476, 4.62%, NA-180, 182206, 2555, 1.40%, NA-181, 229376, 20699, 9.02%, NA-182, 262364, 32212, 12.27%, NA-183, 158921, 197, 0.12%, NA-187, 184456, 360, 0.19%, NA-188, 206464, 1897, 0.91%, NA-191, 206143, 6653, 3.22%, NA-192, 191424, 16426, 8.58%, NA-193, 159044, 17158, 10.78%, NA-194, 162946, 15837, 9.71%, NA-195, 167340, 18347, 10.96%, NA-198, 126678, 8584, 6.77%, NA-199, 151680, 1272, 0.83%, NA-202, 140412, 2240, 1.59%, NA-204, 134908, 2187, 1.62%, NA-207, 144959, 1290, 0.88%, NA-208, 111131, 7589, 6.82%, NA-210, 99501, 561, 0.56%, NA-212, 189836, 1064, 0.56%, NA-213, 218648, 2520, 1.15%, NA-215, 170509, 1506, 0.88%, NA-216, 172372, 904, 0.52%, NA-221, 139974, 14544, 10.39%, NA-222, 146770, 1499, 1.02%, NA-223, 184578, 1486, 0.80%, NA-224, 207130, 4534, 2.18%, NA-225, 182765, 340, 0.18%, NA-236, 199225, 1395, 0.70%, NA-242, 198288, 10889, 5.49%, NA-243, 241233, 29875, 12.38%, NA-255, 177594, 19033, 10.71%, NA-258, 171331, 17697, 10.32%, NA-260, 169393, 7653, 4.51%, NA-261, 132402, 2920, 2.20%, NA-263, 101703, 3227, 3.17%, NA-264, 92925, 1884, 2.02%, NA-265, 86334, 6037, 6.99%, NA-267, 88280, 95, 0.10%, NA-268, 61826, 575, 0.93%, NA-270, 99860, 1320, 1.32%.

PTI chief Imran Khan who is terming himself as 'Prime Minister Imran Khan' nowadays couldn't even field candidates in the following 40 constituencies: NA-23, NA-55, NA-73, NA-87, NA-88, NA-91, NA-94, NA-103, NA-143, NA-184, NA-185, NA-200, NA-201, NA-203, NA-205, NA-206, NA-209, NA-211, NA-214, NA-217, NA-218, NA-219, NA-220, NA-226, NA-227, NA-229, NA-231, NA-232, NA-234, NA-233, NA-235, NA-237, NA-238, NA-249, NA-257, NA-262, NA-266, NA-269, NA-271, NA-272. Not only this, among 269 constituencies where polling was held on May 11, 2013, Imran Khan's PTI fielded 229 candidates of which 202 lost the elections and only 30 candidates filed petitions in election tribunal, meaning exactly 172 candidates were hundred percent sure of their defeat because of public reaction. Very few know that not all the 30 of these petitions were on charges of rigging and a few were against the eligibility of the opposing candidate. Now Imran Khan's PTI, instead of strengthening the party at grassroots level to give better results in the 2018 polls, has started attacking the media, criticising it for becoming a puppet in the hands of secret forces and the party chief declaring himself as prime minister.

**ISLAMABAD** - Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) has demanded the government immediately introduce the electoral reforms in the light of the recommendations presented by Election Commission of Pakistan Secretary Ishtiaq Ahmad Khan to the Electoral Reforms Committee of Parliament.

The ECP has advised the government to make amendments in Article 224 to introduce biometric system e-voting machine. It has also recommended allowing expatriate Pakistanis to vote in the elections. The ECP has recommended extension in the time period between dissolution of assemblies and elections from 30 days to 40 days. Census should also be declared mandatory and constituencies redefined before the next general elections, the ECP has recommended. The document suggests that the ECP should be authorised to issue final polling scheme 60 days prior to the elections and polling staff given maximum authority. The ECP has also suggested that the reserved seats in the parliament should be awarded according to the number of votes received by a party instead of number of seats won by it.

**ISLAMABAD:** A controversy over the failure of a plan to obviate vote fraud through introduction of biometric system in last year's general elections took a new twist on Friday when the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) and Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR) traded charges over what is being termed the magnetised ink fiasco. During a meeting of the parliamentary committee on electoral reforms held here to consider a set of reforms to ensure free, fair and transparent elections, the ECP criticised the quality of ink supplied by the PCSIR. But a representative of the council insisted that it had manufactured the ink in accordance with the specifications given by the commission.

## ECP wants immediate electoral reforms

The Nation, 20<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

## ECP, PCSIR trade charges over ink quality

Dawn, 20<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

## Polls rigged from Karachi to Khyber, says Bilawal

Dawn, 20<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

## Proposal to curb practice of stopping women from voting

Dawn, 19<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

The PCSIR argued that the ECP was responsible for transporting the magnetised ink to polling stations, alluding that something had gone wrong during the process. An ECP official said after the meeting that the PCSIR had informed only after the elections that the validity of the ink was six hours after the opening and insisted that this was the major cause of a large number of votes becoming unverifiable. He, however, conceded that lack of training of the polling staff could also be blamed because different inks had to be used for taking thumb impressions of voters on the ballot papers and the counterfoils.

The introduction of biometric verification system had given the hope that bogus votes would be traced and impersonators punished, but the verification of votes in some constituencies in Sindh by the National Database and Registration Authority indicated that the magnetised ink had not been used and as a result, thousands of votes in these constituencies could not be verified. Members of the parliamentary committee questioned the quality of ink used and asked why polling staff had not been properly trained when an otherwise good plan had been developed for voters' verification system. A member of the committee told Dawn that another meeting would be held on Sept 29 and officials of the Printing Corporation of Pakistan had been called to explain their position about allegations of printing of fake ballot papers being levelled by Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf. The committee also sought a report from the ECP on allegations about role of returning officers in alleged rigging.

**LAHORE:** PPP Chairman Bilawal Bhutto Zardari says he will inform the nation how last year's general elections were rigged to deprive his party of its share of votes. "You and I will complete the mission of Shaheed Benazir Bhutto. At the Oct 18 gathering in Karachi (to commemorate the Karsaz tragedy) I will tell you how the elections were rigged from Karachi to Khyber," he told his party workers and supporters in Multan on Friday. Accompanied by former prime ministers Yousuf Raza Gilani, Raja Pervez Ashraf and other PPP leaders, he visited various areas and distributed relief goods among flood-affected people. He formed a committee comprising Ali Musa Gilani and Malik Amir Dogar to mobilise PPP workers from south Punjab to attend the Oct 18 public meeting. Bilawal Bhutto said this was not the time for politics. "I appeal to everyone to unite to serve the flood-affected people. Today Punjab is inundated but some people in Islamabad are conspiring to submerge the whole of Pakistan," he said. At an earlier meeting with party leaders at Bilawal House in Lahore, he vowed to again make Punjab a citadel of PPP. "Marsoon, Marsoon, Punjab Na Daisoon (We will die but not surrender Punjab)," he said.

He said all sections of society should devote their attention to mitigate the sufferings of the flood-affected people and any distraction would hamper relief work and efforts to rehabilitate the people. He said the PPP was the victim of the rigging in 2013 elections but accepted the results for the sake of continuity of democracy. There could be no compromise on constitution, democracy and rule of law, he added. He said the PPP was determined to get back Punjab and said there should be no doubt in anyone's mind in this regard. The PPP has the best solution for the problems of the poor of Punjab because it believes in people's politics and their genuine empowerment. The party's Punjab president Manzoor Ahmed Wattoo introduced to Bilawal Bhutto the party's emerging political personalities and office-bearers. The PPP chairman offered Fateha for the martyrs of the Zarb-i-Azb military operation and said: "Terrorists and extremists cannot be allowed to make the nation hostage in the name of irrelevant and redundant ideology."

The meeting was attended by Raja Ashraf, Qamar Zaman Kaira, Navid Chaudhry, Tanvir Ashraf Kaira, Imtiaz Safdar Warrich, Fakharzaman, Jehangir Badar, Raja Riaz, Samina Gurkhi, Malik Mushtaq Awan, Ghazanfar Gul, Chaudhry Mushtaq Gujjar, Faisal Rauf, Barrister Amir Hassan, Mian Khurram Wattoo, Amir Raja and Omar Sharif Bokhari. Our Muzaffargarh Correspondent adds: Hundreds of PPP workers and flood-affected people gathered at the Head Mohammadwala Bridge on Chenab to welcome Bilawal Bhutto. But local leaders could not cross the river because of a breach near the bridge. Former MPA Irshad Sial said the PPP chairman visited the bridge because his mother Benazir Bhutto had pledged to build it for the people of Muzaffargarh. "She had come to Muzaffargarh on Dec 25, 2007, two days before she was assassinated," he said.

**ISLAMABAD:** The draft of new election law prepared by the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) proposes to expand the scope of the offence of 'undue influence' to include reaching an agreement to restrain women from contesting an election or exercising their right to vote. It calls for empowering the commission to declare the poll void partly or entirely if it finds that women were stopped from voting under an agreement or other grave illegalities have taken place. The ECP may order filing of a complaint in a court of competent jurisdiction against persons reaching such an agreement. This provision is not there in the current election law.

### Capturing polling stations may be defined as 'corrupt practice'

An amendment has been proposed in the law which if passed by parliament will reduce punishment for the offence of capturing polling stations. The draft also seeks to widen the definition of corrupt practices to include capturing of polling stations and tampering with ballot papers. Earlier these were confined to bribery, impersonation, undue influence and dissemination of false information affecting the result of an election. But the proposed law will relax the minimum sentence of three-year imprisonment prescribed in the existing law for the offence. Under Section 82 of the Representation of People Act, 1976, a person guilty of this offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years or a fine of up to Rs5,000 or both. But a more stringent sentence has been prescribed under Section 82A for capturing polling stations which specifically mentions 'not less than three years imprisonment' extendable to five years, and a fine of not less than Rs50,000 and extendable to Rs100,000. Under the proposed amendment, seizing a polling station would be dealt with as a corrupt practice and the guilty will be punishable with an imprisonment to the extent of three years or a fine of up to Rs100,000 or both.

### ECP rejects ex-CJ's alleged influence on ROs

The News, 18<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

### ECP gives nod to NA-122 vote recheck

The Nation, 18<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

Legal experts are of the opinion that a law envisaging maximum sentence without specifying the minimum will leave the matter to the discretion of the judge concerned. "If a law prescribed imprisonment of up to three years, the judge can jail the accused for a month, a day or even fraction of a day," Advocate Asad Siddiqui told Dawn. The draft law proposes to take away the president's discretionary power of announcing a date for general elections and makes consultation a mandatory requirement. A four-fold increase has been proposed in election expenditures to Rs6 million for a National Assembly seat and Rs4m for provincial assembly. The draft law proposes to eliminate ghost polling stations. Under the new procedure, soon after the appointment of district returning officers and returning officers the commission will provide a list of polling stations to the returning officer concerned. After physical verification of polling stations, the returning officer will be empowered to make alterations in the list as he deems necessary and publish it for public inspection, inviting objections from the electors to be filed with the district returning officer. The final list of polling stations, specifying the electoral area of voters entitled to vote in each polling station, is required to be published in the official gazette at least 30 days prior to the polling day. To discourage non-serious candidates, the security deposit is proposed to be increased from Rs4, 000 to Rs50,000 for a National Assembly seat and from Rs2,000 to Rs25,000 for a provincial assembly seat. The deposit shall not be refunded if a candidate receives less than one fourth of the total votes cast. Under the proposed law, secretaries of union councils will be required to submit lists of birth and deaths to the registration officer concerned to help keep the electoral rolls updated.

**ISLAMABAD:** The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) on Wednesday rejected Imran Khan and Afzal Khan's allegations that former chief justice Iftikhar Chaudhry had influenced the process of appointment of returning officers and their performance in the last year's polls. In a meeting under the chairmanship of Acting Chief Election Commissioner Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali, the forum decided to write to the government for the third time to carry out a national census, as without it, delimitation and local bodies election will be a futile exercise. It is pertinent to mention here that the cabinet had referred the issue of census to the Council of Common Interests where it has been pending for months. The last census was held in 1998 while it is binding on the government to conduct the national exercise after each decade. The meeting acknowledged that though the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs had drafted a bill to empower the Election Commission to conduct delimitation on the basis of 16-year-old census would be an irrelevant drive.

The commission felt that the draft law was okay but it was decided that when the bill would be taken up by the Senate and the National Assembly's standing committees, the commission could suggest proposals (amendments). The forum wanted amendments in Article 222 of the Constitution, as presently; the Election Commission did not have the mandate to undertake the job of delimitation of the local bodies for its mandate was confined to delimitation of constituencies of the National Assembly and the provincial assemblies. The meeting also decided to write to the provinces again to enact laws for census as per the directions given by the Supreme Court in March this year. The provinces were given five months for this purpose. During the proceedings, PTI Chairman Imran Khan's application for having access to the election-related material, including ballot papers, electoral lists and counterfoils in NA-122 to him or his representative, was also considered. Imran was defeated by PML-N's Sardar Aayaz Sadiq, now the National Assembly Speaker, by around 8000 votes. An application by the ruling party candidate for changing the election tribunal was rejected by the forum.

The Election Commission decided to build strong rooms in the centre and in the four provinces to keep the election-related material after each general election and bye-election. This is provided in the electoral laws but was never implemented hitherto.

**ISLAMABAD -** The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) on Wednesday gave its nod to PTI Chairman Imran Khan to check the electoral record of NA-122 (Lahore) from where he had lost election against National Assembly Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq. The decision was taken at a meeting of the commission held here with acting Chief Election Commissioner Anwar Zaheer Jamali in the chair. It comes at a time when the PTI is staging a sit-in close to the ECP headquarters where the commission is repeatedly being accused of playing an active role in rigging the 2013 elections.

Under Section 44 of the Representation of Peoples' Act, 1976, the returning officers are supposed to forward packets containing ballot papers, counterfoils of issued ballot papers, marked copies of the electoral rolls, ballot paper account, tendered and challenged ballot papers and their vote lists. Under Section 45 of the Act, these documents retained by the commission are open for public inspection. The commission also discussed the proposed bill on delimitation sent by the ministry of parliamentary affairs to the cabinet. The ECP which has received a copy of the proposed bill agreed in principle with the bill aimed at giving it the power for delimitation, but observed that there was a need to amend Section 222 of the Constitution and the Fourth Schedule to include delimitation for local governments in them. The commission termed fresh census for realistic delimitation as an essential requirement saying that the demography had changed since last census was carried out in 1998. The commission was of the view that delimitation without census would be an exercise in futility. It was decided that the ECP will write a letter to the government urging it to expedite census.

The ECP also decided to write letters to the governments concerned for completing legislation on local governments. It noted that the provinces had been given five months to do it by the apex court in its judgment passed on March 19, which expired on August 18. The commission also watched the much-criticised address of the then Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry to the



**Computerised vote possible only after approval by parliament, SC told**

Dawn, 18<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

**By-election on seat vacated by Hashmi on Oct 16**

Dawn, 16<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

returning officers and found nothing objectionable in it. It also noted that the decision to give one time waiver on bar against sparing judges as returning officers had been made by the national judicial policy making committee (NJPMC) headed by the Chief Justice of Pakistan and comprises chief justices of all the four provincial high courts. It stressed that it was not an independent decision of the former Chief Justice of Pakistan. The commission also reminded that various political parties including the PTI had demanded polls with district and sessions judges as returning officers.

The ECP also discussed introduction of biometric system in the upcoming local government elections in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). It was decided that a meeting on the issue will be held next week which will be attended by the representatives of the KP government and National Database and Registration Authority (Nadra).

**ONLY 96 MPS SUBMIT ASSETS**

**DETAILS: ECP**

The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) has revealed that out of 1,174 parliamentarians only 96 have submitted details of their assets. Those filing the assets details include Mehmood Khan Achakzai, Abid Sher Ali, Raja Zafarul Haq, Nayyar Bukhari and Sh Rashid Ahmad. Total assets details are received from 16 senators and 23 MNAs. The ECP has issued a final notice for September 30 for parliamentarians to submit their asset details. This is a mandatory requirement under section 42A of the Representation of the People Act, 1976 and section 25A of the Senate (Elections) Act, 1975.

**ISLAMABAD:** The Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) told the Supreme Court on Wednesday that introduction of computerised balloting in future elections would not be possible until parliament carried out an appropriate legislation. A report submitted by the ECP before the court said parliament had the ultimate authority to decide about the computerised balloting system since several steps needed to be taken before the commission could introduce electronic voting machines (EVMs) in place of ballot boxes and papers. The report was presented before a three-judge bench headed by Justice Saqib Nisar that had taken up a complaint about lack of implementation of its June 8, 2012 judgment on electoral reforms and concerns raised by PTI chief Imran Khan about last year's poll results in at least four constituencies of Punjab. The judgment in the Workers Party case had worked out comprehensive criteria aimed at discouraging show of wealth, power and pageantry in elections. Mr Khan, through PTI additional secretary Saifullah Niazi, had sought thumb verification and recount of votes in four National Assembly constituencies bagged by PML-N stalwarts. The constituencies are NA-125, Lahore, won by Railways Minister Khawaja Saad Rafiq; NA-154, Lodhran, of Siddiq Khan Baloch; NA-110, Sialkot, of Minister for Defence and Water and Power Khawaja Muhammad Asif; and NA-122, Lahore, from where Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq was elected.

**A report submitted by ECP in the court said parliament had the ultimate authority to decide about the computerised balloting system**

The Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf chief has alleged several times that the government had managed to get additional ballot papers printed from private printers instead of the government's security presses two days before the elections. At the last hearing on May 8, the court had ordered the ECP to submit comprehensive replies on the issues. ECP Secretary Ishtiaq Ahmad Khan appeared before the court and explained that the report that had been submitted highlighted the need for legislation by parliament after discussion on merits and demerits of the changes required in the electoral system with regard to compulsory voting and computerised balloting. One of the directives in the judgment was to take effective steps for a computerised balloting system and frame rules to ensure that elections were conducted justly, fairly and honestly while guarding against corrupt practices. The commission, the report said, had complete realisation of its power to ensure that the elections were held freely, fairly, justly, honestly and on a level playing field in accordance with the law and rules.

It said the ECP had recently launched its second five-year (2014-18) strategic reform agenda comprising 160 objectives under 13 broader goals and pledged to strive to improve the electoral process before the next general elections, due in 2018. Referring to the concerns expressed by the PTI leader, the ECP said it had obtained a report from its field officers, particularly with reference to NA-125, to ascertain efforts made by the returning officers and the district election commissioner to ensure compliance with the Representation of the People Act of 1976 as well as the apex court's judgment. The report conceded that efforts made by the ECP to depute an equal number of officials from the federal and provincial governments in all the constituencies had failed in most areas because of an acute shortage of employees from the centre. In NA-125, of the 265 presiding officers in polling stations, 91 were from the federal government and 174 from the Punjab government, it conceded. Of the 1,730 assistant presiding officers, 284 were from the federal and 1,446 from the provincial governments. Among the polling officers, 127 were from federal and 738 from the provincial governments. The court ordered Advocate Bilal Hasan Minto, representing the Workers Party, and Hamid Khan of the PTI to submit a rejoinder to the reports. The case will now be taken up on Oct 13.

**ISLAMABAD:** The controversial backdated acceptance of Makhdoom Javed Hashmi's resignation as a member of the National Assembly forced the Election Commission of Pakistan on Monday to announce a schedule for the by-election on the seat with squeezed timelines for the electoral process. Mr Hashmi, the estranged leader of Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf, was elected from NA-149, Multan. According to the schedule, a public notice will be issued by the returning officer on Sept 17 and nomination papers for the by-election will be filed on Sept 22 and 23. Scrutiny of the

## Poll rigging probe exercise to be non-starter

The News, 13<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

papers will be held on Sept 24 and 25. The last date for filing of appeals against acceptance or rejection of nomination papers is Sept 27. The tribunal will dispose of appeals on Sept 29 and last date for withdrawal of candidature is set at Sept 30. The revised list of candidates will be published on Oct 1 and polling will be held on Oct 16. National Assembly Speaker Ayaz Sadiq had accepted Mr Hashmi's resignation with effect from Aug 18. "Makhdoom Mohammad Javed Hashmi has tendered his resignation from NA-149 (Multan-II) on the 18th August, 2014 under clause (1) of Article 64 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and thereupon his seat has become vacant with effect from the same date," read a notification issued on Sept 3 with the signatures of NA Secretary Mohammad Riaz. A source close to Mr Hashmi, however, insisted it was not the case. He said resignations of 31 PTI legislators, including that of Mr Hashmi who formally announced resigning during the joint session of parliament on Sept 2, had been submitted to the NA secretariat on Aug 22. Sources told Dawn that the ECP had written a letter to the National Assembly Secretariat advising it to declare the seat vacant from the date of issuance of the notification.

Article 224 (4) of the Constitution says, "When, except by dissolution of the National Assembly or a provincial assembly, a seat in any such assembly has become vacant, not later than 120 days before the term of the assembly is due to expire, an election to fill the seat shall be held within 60 days from the occurrence of the vacancy." That means the ECP is required to complete the process by Oct 17. The ECP has managed to do it this time, but the letter has been written keeping in view the scenario of acceptance of resignations submitted by 31 PTI legislators with retrospective effect in the same manner. The commission has decided to appoint the Regional Election Commissioner, Multan, as district returning officer and the district election commissioner as returning officer. The decision has been taken after refusal by the Lahore High Court to spare judicial officers for poll duties, pointing out that there was no room for it under the judicial policy. It is believed that Mr Hashmi will contest the by-poll as an independent candidate and the PML-N and PPP will not field their candidates against him.

**ISLAMABAD:** No matter what the PTI and the government agree to with regard to the terms of reference for the SC's judicial commission to probe the 2013 election rigging, this job can neither be completed in one month as sought by the PTI nor in even three months as desired by the government. There are also some legal and constitutional hurdles that may turn the whole exercise into a non-starter. On an average, Nadra requires 15-20 days for the verification of thumb impressions of all the votes cast in just one constituency. The PTI wants verification of thumb impressions in 30 constituencies, which means Nadra will need 10 to 15 months just to complete this job. The government wants to double the number of such constituencies, which means 20 to 30 months are needed for such an exercise. "It is not an easy job but a time consuming technical work," a Nadra official confided to The News. According to an ECP source, in a parliamentary committee meeting the issue was recently discussed where Nadra had said that on an average it would require 15-20 days for verification of thumb impressions of votes cast in one constituency alone. The source said that such an audit of all the constituencies would require around 10 years. The source added that if for any technical reason thumb impression is not verified, it does not mean that such a vote is bogus. The same could be verified with the national identity card number written on each vote.

Under the law, the thumb impression on vote is not a mandatory provision. It was the Election Commission of Pakistan which, through an executive order, had included the provision of thumb impression for the purpose of transparency for the election 2013. The PTI wants the judicial commission to be headed by the incumbent Chief Justice of Pakistan. Under the law, the government can request the CJ for the setting up of a commission for any inquiry but it is the discretion of the chief justice to name any judge of his choice for the inquiry. During the last PPP regime, the PM wanted his choice judges for the commission requested by him. However, the then CJP rejected the prime minister's request and appointed the commission of his own choice. Besides, a constitutional question is raised whether the government could set up a judicial commission on matters pertaining to electoral disputes/rigging, which under the Constitution is the sole domain of the election tribunals. It is pertinent to mention here that some weeks back Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif had requested the Chief Justice of Pakistan for the formation of a three-member judicial commission but the commission has not yet been established.

Under the law, recounting, verification or audit of votes of any constituency can only be possible if so ordered by the election tribunal or in a review petition by the Supreme Court. The government could not get this job done unless the law and the Constitution are amended. It is also relevant to mention here that the PTI's proposed ToRs for the judicial commission have no mention of much-discussed "35 punctures" or the alleged involvement of ex-CJ Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, Justice (retd) Khalilur Rehman Ramday, the Geo-Jang Group and Nawaz Sharif. The PTI proposals, as provided to the government, also do not talk of the "systematic institutionalised rigging" to prove that the mandate of the PTI was stolen in favour of PML-N. In public, the PTI alleges the Geo-Jang Group to have rigged the polls by airing the speech of Nawaz Sharif at 11:23pm on May 11, 2013 when only 18% polling was complete. There is no mention of this point in the proposed ToRs. It has also been saying that former Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry, Justice (retd) Ramday, Najam Sethi and member ECP Justice (retd) Riaz Kiani used their offices or influence to rig the polls. However, in the proposed eight-page paper, this point is also missing. The PTI has been alleging that the then caretaker chief minister, Punjab, Najam Sethi, had informed Nawaz Sharif on phone that he had fixed 35 punctures, which means he had rigged the polls in 35 constituencies to ensure PML-N's win. This point is also not mentioned in the ToR. The PTI allegation that after Nawaz Sharif's speech at 11:23pm on May 11, 2013 in which he asked the people to give him complete victory, the UNDP computers saving the election data were

## ECP yet to post election result forms on its website

Dawn, 12<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

removed from the RO offices and the ROs changed the whole results for win, is also missing from the PTI recommended ToRs. The PTI allegation that its mandate was stolen in a systematic election rigging that involved Nawaz Sharif, the ECP, ex-CJ Supreme Court, the caretaker government and others, has also found no mention in its proposed ToRs.

**ISLAMABAD:** Even 16 months after the 2013 general elections, the Election Commission of Pakistan is yet to make public documents that are the backbone of an election result. The ECP is yet to meet its promise to place these documents, including forms XIV, XV, XVI and XVII, on its website. It is widely believed that any meaningful investigation into alleged poll rigging is not possible without verification and audit of election result forms. "Is there any example of democracy in the world where Election Commission is reluctant to release result forms. If nothing to hide, then why hide," the outgoing chairman of the National Database and Registration Authority tweeted recently. When contacted, a senior ECP official said copies of these documents could be obtained from returning officers and provincial offices of the commission on payment of a fee. He said the quarters concerned had been directed by the ECP to supply copies of these documents and if an applicant faced problem he/she could approach the commission. The official said the legal aspects of placing these forms on the ECP website were being examined. A statement of voter count is prepared by the presiding officer in form XVI while the ballot paper account is recorded in form XV by the presiding officer. The returning officer consolidates the results of the count furnished by the returning officer in form XVI. The returning officers are required under the law to submit the result of the count to the commission in form XVII.

Under Section 28 (2) of the Representation of the people (conduct of election) rules, 1977, the consolidated statement together with the result of count is to be sent to the commission immediately after the count for declaration of the result and publication of the name of returned candidate in the official gazette. Under Section 29 of the rules, the documents retained by the commission, except ballot papers, are open to public inspection during office hours on payment of a specified fee. A source claimed that the ECP was yet to receive complete record from the returning officers, who were not under its control. Meanwhile, the Free and Fair Election Network (Fafen) launched an online public campaign asking the ECP to post on its website essential documents related to the 2013 election results without further delay, which are fundamental to any objective assessment of the elections and are required for electoral transparency.

"The ECP forms contain records of polling station vote counts, accounting for ballot papers, consolidation of election results, and polling schemes implemented on election day. All of the forms contain information of public importance that must be available to citizens, according to the Constitution and law of Pakistan. The release of these documents is necessary for ECP to fulfil its public commitment and meet legal standards for electoral transparency," said a statement released by Fafen. It said the documents include Form XIV (statement of the count) and Form XV (ballot paper account) for all polling stations for all National and provincial assembly constituency elections, as well as Form XVI (consolidation of statements of the count), Form XVII (result of the count) and the polling scheme exactly as implemented on the election day for all National and provincial assembly constituencies. It regretted that despite repeated requests from civil society and political parties, the ECP was yet to make public these essential documents. "These forms are fundamental to any objective assessment of general elections 2013. The public release of all key documents is required in order to address the questions being raised about the quality and transparency of general elections 2013," the statement said.

The Fafen petition addressed to the ECP secretary reads: "In the light of the ongoing turmoil in Pakistan, the basis of which appears to be firmly rooted in controversy surrounding the 2013 general elections, I am writing to you today as a concerned citizen to request the Election Commission of Pakistan to play its role." It said that transparent and unobstructed availability of record of elections was of primary importance in engendering a sense of confidence in the validity of election results. The petition acknowledges the steps taken by the ECP to make information available to the public via its website, including nomination forms, statements of assets and liabilities of candidates, polling schemes, etc., saying that the commission deserved credit and commendation for the positive and constructive step. Fafen urged the commission to immediately publish the forms related to the 2013 elections and subsequent by-elections for all national and provincial assembly constituencies in the interest of transparency and said it would be a significant contribution by the ECP in helping the nation along the journey to strengthen democracy and independent institutions and regulatory bodies, such as the commission itself.

**ISLAMABAD:** The Free and Fair Election Network (Fafen) on Thursday blamed the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) for failing to fulfill its responsibility of releasing essential documents, forms containing vote count, ballot count and consolidation of statements of the count, result of the count and the polling scheme exactly as implemented on election day for all national and provincial assembly constituencies. Interestingly, Fafen which generally reported that the May 11 polls last year were held in a free, fair and transparent atmosphere, had, however, pointed out certain anomalies noticed in the conduct of polls and submitted its report to the Election Commission early this year for investigations. However, the Election Commission rubbished all the apprehensions expressed in the report about possible manipulation of the vote pattern in its meetings that followed. Fafen thus launched a consolidation of its online public campaign while demanding the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) release essential documents related to the results of the General Elections 2013 without further delay, citing the forms as fundamental to any objective assessment of the elections and electoral transparency. The noticeable thing about Fafen's fresh move is that it comes in the wake of protests in Islamabad being staged by the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) regarding alleged rigging in the elections. Earlier, on Monday, Fafen had demanded of the ECP to probe into its report which

## Fafen declares ECP irresponsible

The News, 12<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

### **ECP to seek LHC directive for RO appointment**

*The Nation*, 11<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

### **ECP member serves legal notice on retired official**

*Dawn*, 11<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

### **MNA disqualified**

*Dawn*, 10<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

### **Committee on poll reforms makes little progress**

*Dawn*, 9<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

indicated some irregularities like overnight change of electoral scheme in 93 National Assembly constituencies, transfers/postings of 1,600 employees in violation of rules and maximum number of rejected votes which could be part of the systemic attempt to defeat certain candidates.

The ECP forms contain the records of polling station vote counts, accounting for ballot papers, consolidation of election results, and polling schemes implemented on Election Day. "All the forms contain information of public importance that must be available to citizens, according to the Constitution and law of Pakistan," said a statement released by Fafen, adding that the release of these documents was necessary for ECP to fulfill its public commitment and meet legal standards for electoral transparency. The documents include Form XIV (Statement of the Count) and Form XV (Ballot Paper Account) for all polling stations for all National and Provincial Assembly constituency elections, as well as Form XVI (Consolidation of Statements of the Count), Form XVII (Result of the Count) and the Polling Scheme exactly as implemented on election day for all National and Provincial Assembly constituencies. The ECP has yet to make public these essential documents despite repeated requests by Fafen and political parties. "The public release of all key documents is required in order to address questions being raised about the quality and transparency of the General Elections 2013," said Fafen. All citizens can sign a petition urging the ECP to publish the documents, the Fafen statement said.

**ISLAMABAD** - The ECP Wednesday decided to approach the Lahore High Court in order to seek court's directive for the appointment of returning officer ahead of announcing schedule for bye-election on NA-149, Multan. The ECP's decision in this regard came following the controversy of massive rigging during May 2013 general elections allegedly by the returning officers. The PTI, which is protesting alleged rigging in May 2013 general election nowadays, has accused returning officers of defeating the party against the ruling PML-N. PTI MNAs have already submitted their resignations to the speaker National Assembly to press the government for independent probe into its allegations.

**ISLAMABAD:** The member of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) for Punjab, retired Justice Riaz Kayani, has served a legal notice on former additional secretary of the ECP Mohammad Afzal Khan for allegedly making defamatory statements against him. In the notice issued through his counsel S M. Saleem Shahnazi, Justice Kayani has called upon Mr Khan to pay Rs20 million in damages or tender an unqualified apology within 14 days, failing which legal proceedings could be initiated against him both in civil and criminal courts. The notice has reminded the former ECP official that he castigated former chief justices Iftikhar Mohammad Chaudhry and Tassaduq Hussain Jilani, retired Justice Khalilur Rehman Ramday and former chief election commissioner retired Justice Fakhruddin G. Ebrahim "for rigging" the last general elections one way or the other, during an interview to a private TV channel telecast on August 24. The notice has contended that Mr Khan concealed a "true legal aspect of the matter out of ill-will" by stating that Justice Kayani was drawing a monthly salary of Rs1 million as ECP member in addition to collecting a huge amount in pension as retired judge of the high court. "The truth of the matter is that about 60 retired judges of the superior judiciary were drawing pension under the law in force at that time. My client was not the only exception.

However, subsequently the august Supreme Court gave a contrary judgment against which a civil review petition is pending adjudication. "Thus in the circumstances imputation of corruption against my client was absolutely baseless and out of malice. In fact it was mala fide to expose my client to hatred, contempt, ridicule and tended to injure his spotless career," Advocate Shahnazi says in the notice. The notice also mentions the allegation that Justice Kayani was responsible for up to 90 per cent of the wrongdoing taking place recently in the ECP. It has been claimed in the notice that Mr Khan had sought re-employment and promotion to grade 22, which had been refused by Justice Kayani and the decisions had subsequently been approved by the commission. It has been pointed out that the ECP in its meeting on Aug 27 had deliberated upon the allegations of rigging and rejected and condemned them as baseless, unfounded and without any truth or substance. Through his "defamatory statements" the former additional secretary of the ECP has launched "a vicious and venomous public attack" on Justice Kayani's integrity and honour and as a result the latter has suffered public humiliation, ridicule, pain, mental anguish, agony and distress, according to the notice. The "vicious and detestable design" is against the basic human rights protected in Islam, every civilised society and under the 1973 constitution, it says. Justice Kayani enjoys matchless reputation of integrity, knowledge of law and discipline, the notice says. His almost three decades of legal practice were followed by appointments as deputy attorney general, judge of the Lahore High Court, chairman of the Punjab Services Tribunal, chairman of the highrise building commission — a post specifically entrusted to him by the Supreme Court, federal secretary for law and human rights and finally member of the ECP.

**QUETTA:** The Balochistan Election Tribunal on Tuesday disqualified Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam-F MNA Maulvi Agha Muhammad from holding a public office in a fake degree case. The tribunal judge, Mohammad Naeem Kakar, declared null and void the election results of his constituency and ordered re-election in it. Maulvi Agha was elected from NA261 (Pishin-Ziarat).

**ISLAMABAD:** The special parliamentary committee on electoral reforms completed half of its lifetime on Monday without any significant progress, mainly owing to the prevailing political situation. The 33-member committee formed by National Assembly Speaker Ayaz Sadiq on July 25 is required to complete its task within 90 days, or by Oct 23. But it has so far been able only to prepare its rules of business and terms of reference, besides electing Finance Minister Ishaq Dar as its chairman. The committee members were to receive a briefing on Sept 2 from officials of various institutions and departments responsible for conducting elections in the country, but it could not meet due to sit-ins held by the Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI) and Pakistan Awami



### PTI wins KP by-poll

Dawn, 9<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

### Tough contest expected in PK-68 by-polls today

The Nation, 8<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

### 30 NA seats can't determine entire poll outcome

The News, 6<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

Tehreek (PAT) in Islamabad's red zone. Mr Dar told Dawn that the committee could not meet on Sept 2 due to the blockade of the Pakistan Secretariat buildings by the protesters and, therefore, a briefing by the departments was not possible. He said now he had planned to convene the meeting this week as the secretariat had started functioning on Monday.

#### **The 33-member panel formed by National Assembly Speaker on July 25 is required to complete its task by Oct 23**

The committee has been tasked "to evaluate the shortcomings of the previous electoral process and make recommendations to hold free, fair and transparent elections" in future. It has representatives of almost all political parties in the National Assembly and Senate and its meetings were also attended by PTI leaders Dr Arif Alvi, Shafqat Mehmood and Shireen Mazari. When contacted, Mr Alvi criticised the government and said it was not convening the meeting possibly because of the ongoing sit-in, believing that the PTI members might not attend it. He said the PTI had already submitted its proposals in writing to the committee. Therefore, he said, Mr Dar should hold the meetings regularly even if the PTI members did not attend. Mr Alvi, who represents his party in the ongoing talks with the government on ways of ending the current impasse, said there had been no understanding between the government and his party about the issue of convening the committee's meetings. Another member of the committee, Raza Rabbani of the PPP, told Dawn that it appeared that Mr Dar had been unable to convene the meeting because he headed the government team holding talks with the PTI. Moreover, he said, he believed that holding the meeting without PTI's participation could prove to be an exercise in futility because the party might not accept its recommendations. When asked if the committee would be able to complete its task by Oct 23, he said, timing was not an issue because under the rules the committee members could seek extension from parliament.

**DERA ISMAIL KHAN:** Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf candidate Ehtisham Javed Akbar won the by-election held for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly's PK-68, Dera Ismail Khan-V, and constituency on Monday. According to unofficial results from all the 108 polling stations, Mr Akbar bagged 37,178 votes against 32,640 polled by Syed Murid Kazim Shah. Mr Shah contested the poll as an independent candidate but he enjoyed the backing of PPP, Awami National Party and JUI-Fazl. The voter turnout was around 60 per cent. The constituency has 127,617 registered voters (69,003 men and 58,614 women) and 27 polling stations were set up for men and 27 for women. Fifty-four polling stations were such where both men and women were allowed to cast their votes. In all, 13 candidates were in the run. The seat had fallen vacant after Javed Akbar, who had won as an independent candidate, was disqualified by an election tribunal in a fake degree case. Mr Ehtisham, Javed Akbar's son, contested the by-poll on a Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf ticket.

**PESHAWAR** - The by-election on the vacant seat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly PK-68, Dera Ismail Khan, will be held today (Monday). A total of 13 candidates are in the run; however, a tough contest is expected between PTI's nominee Ehtesham Javed Akbar and an independent candidate Murid Kazim Shah. The seat fell vacant after an election tribunal disqualified an independent MPA Javed Akbar Khan for having fake degree of a religious seminary. The runner-up candidate in 2013 general election Syed Murid Kazim of Awami National Party had filed petition against Javed Akbar Khan who had put his weight behind the ruling PTI in the provincial assembly. The contest is being considered a litmus test for the popularity of ruling PTI, as its candidate will face tough contest. The PTI candidate Ehtesham Javed is son of Javid Akbar, while Makhdoom Syed Murid Kazim enjoys support of ANP and PPP.

In the 2013 general elections, Javed had secured 41,349 votes while his close contender Murid Kazim had got 31,125 votes whereas the PTI candidate Mohammad Hamyun Khan had obtained 1,613 ballots. The district administration has made all arrangements for the by-election. A total of 108 polling stations have been set up for 127,617 registered voters. Some 54 polling stations are combined while 27 each had been set up separately for male and female voters, officials said.

**ISLAMABAD:** Regardless of the result of the ongoing talks between the government and Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), the written official response to the demands of the other side says that a sample of 30 out of 272 National Assembly constituencies (11%) cannot be extrapolated to determine the final outcome of the 2013 general elections. While it rules out the resignation of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, it says the National Assembly will be dissolved under Article 58(1), and a caretaker cabinet be appointed in accordance with the Constitution in consultation with all concerned, including the PTI, if the Judicial Commission (JC) found that there was a systematic and concerted plan or conspiracy to manipulate the elections for or against any political party in connivance with the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), former members of the judiciary, returning officers, federal and provincial caretaker governments or any other person. It is incorrect that PTI has been deprived of its legitimate right to be a constitutional consultee in nomination of the federal interim setup. As PTI sits on the opposition benches (assuming its resignations are withdrawn), it can convey its views through the leader of the opposition. The response said the functions and powers of the JC, whose findings shall be binding and enforceable, should not empower it to act as a super election tribunal in violation of the letter and spirit of Article 225. Its functions should be confined to determination of its terms of reference (ToR). It said that the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) cannot agree that the JC proceedings should be summary in nature. There are important and complicated issues before the JC having serious constitutional, legal and political implications, which cannot be determined in summary proceedings.

The JC may be required to submit its report containing its findings and conclusions within 30 days or within such time as the JC may determine. Its report shall be a public ToR for JC to determine occurrence of election fraud and rigging. The official response said that the PML-N has already

## Govt, PTI trade proposals for electoral reforms

Dawn, 5<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

proposed that the JC should comprise three Supreme Court judges, who are to be nominated by Chief Justice Nasirul Mulk. It would be pleased if the chief justice decides to head the JC personally. The JC, to be constituted through an Act of Parliament after consensus with other political parties in both Houses and not by a presidential ordinance, will investigate allegations of massive poll rigging. The Evidence act "shall be applicable" to the JC proceedings. To avoid controversy, it was proposed that the JC may be empowered to decide its own procedure since the issues before the JC are very serious, important and complicated, and evidence of witnesses in respect of such issues requires be properly recording and examining. The JC's conclusions and findings regarding the ToR have to be based on the evidence on record. No conclusion or finding can be drawn or given on "prima facie" satisfaction or on the basis of "any evidence". Sufficient and credible evidence has to be produced before the JC to prove the allegations as reflected in the TOR beyond reasonable doubt.

The PML-N agreed, in principle, to the constitution of the proposed Joint Investigation Team (JIT) to have balanced composition and its head may be appointed after consultation with all. The government agreed that without casting any aspersions on present incumbents non-controversial, non-partisan professionals shall be appointed as heads of the National Database & Registration Authority (Nadra), Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) and ECP Secretary after consultation with all concerned. Rigging has not been defined in the Representation of the People Act (RoPA), 1976. It is generally taken to mean extensive corrupt and illegal practices [as defined in sections 78 and 83 of RoPA, 1976] which have materially affected the result of an election. Rigging cannot be redefined retrospectively as PTI is attempting to do through its proposal in order to facilitate proving of its allegations. Non-utilization or defective manufacture of magnetic ink, even if established, resulting in inability of Nadra to verify thumb impressions, cannot ipso facto lead to the presumption that these have resulted in corrupt or The PML-N had no concern, whatsoever, with the manufacture, supply or use of the magnetic ink.

The government response said that the ECP members can only be removed under Article 209. Hence unless they resign voluntarily, the appointment of new members can only be made after relevant constitutional provisions are amended pursuant to the recommendations of the parliamentary committee on electoral reforms.

**ISLAMABAD:** The dreaded 'D' word was back on Thursday evening when a key member of the Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI) negotiating team dispelled an impression that the party was about to seal a deal with the government and end the political stalemate. "The two sides have only agreed broadly to our proposal of electoral reforms and establishing a judicial commission. There is no further progress on the rest of our demands," Dr Arif Alvi told Dawn. He made these remarks after the working paper prepared by his party had been made public. A quick read of the eight-page working paper makes it clear that finding the much hoped middle ground will not be easy.

For instance, the PTI wants new legislation for the setting up of a supreme judicial commission (SJC) with exclusive powers. The PTI wants the commission to have the power to investigate, prosecute and pass a binding judgment for the contesting parties — the government and PTI. The primary function of the SJC will be to "undertake an independent investigation into the allegations of PTI regarding rigging or manipulation of the 2013 elections and based on its investigation to submit within 30 days, a legally binding and enforceable final report". In order to be able to investigate the party has suggested that the SJC be helped by a joint investigation committee (JIC) comprising officials from FIA, Nadra, ECP, ISI, MI and IB. This committee will work as the investigative arm of the SJC. Senior lawyers are agreed that these suggestions will require legislation. "It appears to be a new idea that will require a constitutional amendment," said S.M. Zafar, former law minister and seasoned constitutional expert and Supreme Court lawyer when told about the proposal. He explained that at present the investigation of rigging during elections rested with the Election Commission of Pakistan, which too could not entertain pleas on the issue after a certain period of time. His views were endorsed in a way by Dr Alvi who admitted that the two sides were heading for tough negotiations as they tried to finalise the terms of reference of the proposed SJC. He said that the PTI was not willing to simply rest the matter after agreeing to a commission as in recent times the findings of commissions on memogate and the media did not provide any conclusive solutions. However, the PTI's proposals do not end at ensuring a watertight commission, which according to the paper will investigate 30 constituencies that will be identified by the PTI.

### Defining the evidence

They go much further — the party has also explained in detail what would be considered evidence that would be enough to prove rigging. Here the party has suggested that bias on the party of any ECP official; omissions or malpractices of district returning officers; returning officers; unauthorised transfer or postings of government officials; last-minute changes in location of polling stations; delays in the consolidation or notification of results; stuffing of ballot boxes, eleventh-hour changes in polling schemes; Nadra's failure to verify voters' thumb impression can all constitute as proof of rigging. There is no doubt that if these proposals are accepted and investigations carried out under such stringent rules, it may prove difficult to give a green chit to the result of any controversial constituency.

### What comes next?

The working paper adds that if such 'rigging' is proven the prime minister will have to recommend the dissolution of the assemblies and new elections held. In fact, it is because of this set of recommendations relating to the aftermath of the investigations that the PTI has suggested that the rigging issue is examined in two phases. In first phase, the powerful SJC carries out the investigations and in the second (once the rigging is established) the PM will resign; assemblies

## May 2013 elections were fair: US

The News 4<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

will be dissolved; electoral reforms carried out; an impartial caretaker set-up established with the consensus of all parties; resignation of all the members of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP); and hold all those accountable under Article 6 of the Constitution who allegedly helped rig the 2013 general elections.

In this second phase, the SJC is supposed to ensure that all of the above is carried out. According to another significant proposal, the PTI wants to have Supreme Monitoring Council (SMC) for the interim period (after the government and assemblies are sent home) which shall act as the primary forum for settlement of any and all disputes, disagreement or deadlocks between the PTI and PML-N or between the PTI or and the executive authorities. But despite this tall – very tall – order, Dr Alvi insisted that his party had shown flexibility by backtracking on its two key demands – the immediate resignation of the prime minister and the immediate dissolution of the assemblies. "Instead, we suggested that he go on a month's leave till the judicial commission completes its election probe and the assemblies stay intact. And the latter will allow the PML-N to remain a majority ruling party of the house."

Late at night, hours after the proposal of the PTI was made public, the government said it had prepared a detailed reply after taking the parliamentary party leaders into confidence. This reply, the government said, had been sent to the PTI leadership. The reply was presented by Senator Ishaq Dar to the PTI leadership, said the government. The PTI has asked for a day to respond to it. Talking to Dawn, Asad Umar, another PTI negotiator, said that the party would discuss the government response on Friday. PTI General Secretary Jahangir Tareen told a television channel that the two sides would meet on Friday. When asked, Federal Minister retired Lt Abdul Qadir Baloch didn't share any details of the response though he said it had been sent to PTI. Gen Qadir is part of the government team holding negotiations with PTI. However, a government source, privy to the preparation of the reply told Dawn, "I don't know how the two sides are going to bridge this gap, because currently they are still poles apart."

### The prime minister continues to solicit support

The prime minister had an hour-long meeting with the heads of parliamentary parties and took them into confidence about the government's talks with the PTI. In the morning, he also met the six-member peace Jirga led by Jamaat-i-Islami Emir Sirajul Haq.

### Siraj's Mission Impossible

In the evening the JI emir, after meeting the PPP leader of the opposition Syed Khurshid Shah, said the two sides (government and PTI) had to move fast as no-one could afford any more delays. He said that both sides wanted the six-member peace Jirga present when they met on Friday. Late at night there were some unconfirmed reports of a meeting between PTI Chairman Imran Khan and the JI emir at the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa house. However, it wasn't possible to confirm this.

**WASHINGTON/NEW DELHI:** The United States views Pakistan's May 2013 elections to be free and fair, a State Department Spokesperson indicated Wednesday, saying there has been no change in its position on the polls. "Nothing has changed in our view," Spokesperson Jen Psaki said at the daily briefing. She was asked if the US still regards last year's elections to be free and fair, as it did at the time polls they were completed, or accepts PTI leader Imran Khan and his supporters' rigging allegations. The spokesperson said the United States was closely watching the situation in Pakistan, in the face of marches in Islamabad. "As I understand, in Pakistan, the protests have died down and things have calmed a bit in the streets." She added, "I also want to make clear that our (US) embassy is fully open there in Islamabad. I know there was confusion about that yesterday." Psaki said that the US was in contact with the Pakistani government, however, America was not involved in any sort of internal political decision pertaining to the ongoing protest, and it was not a part of the negotiation process at all.

Psaki expressed her aspiration saying that all the political parties should resolve the current political process through dialogue peacefully so that this conflict could be resolved as soon as possible. She added all the political parties should come to a political solution in cooperation with one another, and should work towards strengthening the foundations of democracy and the Constitution. "We continue to monitor the situation in Pakistan, and we're in contact with appropriate counterparts," State Department spokesperson Jen Psaki told reporters at the daily press briefing. To questions, the spokesperson said the US was not anyway involved in the discussions between the parties. The US, she added, believed that the parties involved should resolve the issues in a way that would strengthen democracy.

Moreover, even though India is closely monitoring the political situation in Pakistan, Central Intelligence Agency, in a classified report submitted to the government on Monday, have clearly stated that "a weak Nawaz Sharif government is against India's security and strategic interests". Highly-placed government sources said the importance that India was attaching to the fast-changing developments in Pakistan could be judged from the fact that Prime Minister Narendra Modi, currently on a visit to Japan, was also being constantly updated about developments in Pakistan. The report, that has been submitted to key ministries and details of which have been accessed by Asian Age newspaper, also goes on to mention, "Sharif government had been able to keep activities of the Pakistan Army and the ISI under check to a large extent. This has a direct impact on India's security scenario. But a fluid political situation in Pakistan makes both the army and the ISI more powerful and then they would surely pursue their anti-India agenda more aggressively". Intelligence agencies have also advised the government that security along the India-Pakistan border should be beefed up considerably in view of the ongoing crisis in Pakistan. According to the report, Pakistan's security agencies, particularly the Army, is said to be playing

## Imran Khan does not believe election mandate was stolen from him

The News 2<sup>nd</sup> Sep, 2014

an important role in "covertly supporting" the ongoing agitation against the Sharif government.

**Data from Election Tribunals**, the Election Commission and Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) confirm that a total of 58 seats have been contested in the Election Tribunals by the PTI. The Free and Fair Elections Network (Fafen), the election monitoring association that PTI Chairman Imran Khan has quoted several times in the last 12 months, has issued a recent report titled, 'Political Parties' Petitions with Election Tribunals' dated August, 2014 and available at [www.fafen.org](http://www.fafen.org). The report on Page 11 shows that out of the 58 seats where Imran Khan feels election rigging took place, only 30 are of the National Assembly. Out of those 30 seats, only 20 are those which the PML-N won. The candidate who has at least 172 seats out of 342 National Assembly seats gets to be the prime minister and forms the government. In the 2012 elections, including minority and women's reserved seats, the PTI had independently won 34 seats and the PML-N had won 170 seats. Nineteen independent candidates also joined the PML-N taking the total score to 189. Even if all the 20 seats of National Assembly where Imran Khan believes the PML-N rigged the elections were turned and given to PTI, PTI's score would rise only by 20 seats and the PML-N score would decrease by 20. That means the PML-N majority would decrease from 189 to 169 and PTI minority would increase from 34 to 54. This would have no significant impact to the PML-N and the PTI as far as mandate and government making is concerned. The PTI would still lose to PML-N by 115 seats.

However, this analysis is assuming that all 20 National Assembly seats the PTI thinks were rigged in favour of PML-N were decided in court of law in favour of Imran Khan. There are still 11 NA based PTI petitions pending out of 30, but so far Election Tribunals have rejected most of Imran Khan's rigging complaints. Imran Khan has also been giving the wrong impression that government had not opened four National Assembly seats as the government has no control or say over the Election Commission of Pakistan and Election Tribunals. However, critics argue that if the government had gone to the Supreme Court to ask what can legally been done on the PTI request for opening four seats it would have gotten some answer. Another option, critics mention, is for PML-N to have resigned from those four seats held new elections there. The PML-N, however, did not opt for legal or political option in a timely manner. Imran Khan on 19th May 2014 at 8pm with Fariha Idrees, on 3rd July 2014 on Kal Tak with Javed Chaudhry, and on 12th August 2013 with Kamran Shahid demanded for a judicial commission under the Supreme Court chief justice.

On 13th of August the prime minister finally agreed to form the Supreme Court Judicial Commission to confirm whether or not 2013 elections mandate was systematically rigged to support one party at the expense of the other.



## HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION IN ELECTION SECTOR

### ECP MUST RELEASE ELECTION RESULT FORMS NOW

Free and Fair Election Network  
11<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

**ISLAMABAD**, September 11, 2014: The Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN) launched today an online public campaign (<http://www.fafen.org/petition/ecp/sign>) demanding the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) to post on its website essential documents related to the results of General Elections 2013 without further delay, which are fundamental to any objective assessment of the elections and are required for electoral transparency.

The ECP forms contain the records of polling station vote counts, accounting for ballot papers, consolidation of election results, and polling schemes implemented on Election Day. All of the forms contain information of public importance that must be available to citizens, according to the Constitution and law of Pakistan. The release of these documents is necessary for ECP to fulfill its public commitment and meet legal standards for electoral transparency. The documents include Form XIV (Statement of the Count) and Form XV (Ballot Paper Account) for all polling stations for all National and Provincial Assembly constituency elections, as well as Form XVI (Consolidation of Statements of the Count), Form XVII (Result of the Count) and the Polling Scheme exactly as implemented on Election Day for all National and Provincial Assembly constituencies.

The ECP has yet to make public these essential documents despite repeated requests by FAFEN and political parties. These forms are fundamental to any objective assessment of General Elections 2013. FAFEN says the public release of all key documents is required in order to address questions being raised about the quality and transparency of General Elections 2013. All citizens can sign a petition urging the ECP to publish the documents by clicking on the following web link <http://www.fafen.org/petition/ecp/sign>.

### 79 ELECTION PETITIONS STILL AWAIT DECISIONS

Free and Fair Election Network  
12<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

**ISLAMABAD**, September 12, 2014: The election tribunals decided five cases from August 11 to 31, 2014 - bringing the total number of decided cases to 331 out of 410 (305 out of 384 by the tribunals and 26 by the ECP) while 79 petitions (19%) are still pending with the election tribunals. Given the backlog, the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) seems to have failed to ensure compliance with the mandatory legal provision of disposing of election petitions within 120 days of receipt. Section 67(1)A of the Representation of Peoples Act 1976 says that "where a petition is not decided within four months further adjournment sought by any party shall be given only on payment of special cost of Rs 10,000 per adjournment and an adjournment shall not be given for more than three days." Even though all the pending cases have crossed the limit of 120 days, no tribunal has complied with the mandatory provision of imposing fine to the responsible party. The Supreme Court of Pakistan has already emphasized that the tribunals should follow the above-mentioned provision strictly. The ECP constituted 14 tribunals across the country following the General Elections 2013 to redress election-related complaints of contesting candidates. The ECP received 409 petitions, while one petition was filed directly with the election tribunal in Lahore.

Most of the petitions were moved by contesting candidates, while three petitions were filed by voters. Independent candidates filed 98 petitions, followed by PML-N candidates with 66 petitions - 12 against PTI and 14 against PPP. Of the 12 petitions against PTI, only one has been accepted so far. Eight petitions against PTI have been dismissed while three still await decisions. Meanwhile, none of the petitions filed by PML-N against PPP have been accepted. PTI filed 58 petitions - 43 against winning candidates of PML-N. Of these 43 petitions, 20 were filed to resolve disputes over National Assembly seats while the rest were related to the provincial assemblies. One petition was filed by PTI against PPP to resolve a dispute over a National Assembly seat in Sindh. So far, none of the petitions filed by PTI against either party have been accepted. Twenty-eight petitions (27 against PML-N and one against PPP) have been dismissed while 16 are still awaiting decisions. In addition, PPP members filed 50 petitions that included 19 against PML-N and one against PTI. The only petition against PTI in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was dismissed by the tribunal. Of the 19 petitions against PML-N, only two have been accepted; 13 dismissed while four are pending with the respective tribunals.

### PEACEFUL BY-ELECTION HELD IN DERA ISMAIL KHAN

Free and Fair Election Network  
26<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014

**Islamabad**, September 26, 2014: A peaceful polling process amid unlawful campaigning around certain polling stations marked the by-election held in Dera Ismail Khan on September 8, 2014.

By-election was held in PK-68 following the disqualification of independent candidate Javed Akbar Khan for submitting a fake degree. The ECP set up a total of 108 polling stations (27 male, as many female and 54 combined) for 127,698 registered voters (69,003 male and 58,695 female). FAFEN deployed 15 trained, non-partisan election observers in the constituency to observe the by-election and collected information from 22 male, 15 female and 41 combined polling stations. The polling process was observed at 78 polling stations, while the opening and closing processes were observed at 15 polling stations.

In general, the polling staff was cooperative with the observers. The polling process was well-managed to a large extent, with only a few disruptions and anomalies reported from a small number of polling stations. No incident of violence was reported from any of the polling stations observed by FAFEN. However, party camps and campaign material of political parties were seen near various polling stations while one polling station was not established according to the polling scheme. Moreover, voters were allowed to join the queue after the closing time at three polling stations. Some of FAFEN's key findings are as follows:

- Party Camps and Campaign Material:

FAFEN observers saw campaign material of various political parties within 100 yards at 16 polling station and party camps within 400 yards at 18 polling stations, in violation of the ECP's Code of Conduct for the political parties and candidates. The observers also reported seeing armed

personnel other than security officials outside two polling stations. Also, there were two polling stations where security officials were not present.

- Pre-voting Preparations

According to Section 8(2) of Representation of People's Act 1976, the polling scheme needs to be finalized 15 days prior to election-day. However, one of the observed polling stations (Government High School Kot Jati) was not established according to the polling scheme. Another polling station did not have a sign prominently displayed outside, while the signs outside three polling stations did not mention their names and numbers.

- Opening of Polling Stations

No violations related to the opening of polling stations were reported by any observer. One of the observers was initially barred from entering the polling station but was given permission to carry out the observation later.

- Unauthorized Persons in Polling Booths

The observers reported only one incident where an armed person was seen inside a polling booth. Apart from that, no unauthorized person was seen at any of the observed polling stations.

- Voter Identification

The observers reported 15 cases where security officials did not check the voters' CNICs at the entrance. The officials at three polling stations allowed voters with expired CNICs to cast their votes; while voters with IDs other than CNICs were also allowed at two of these polling stations. The officials did not check the voters' thumbs for indelible ink at one polling station and didn't apply the ink at two polling stations.

- Ballot Paper Distribution

The Assistant Presiding Officers (APOs) at two polling stations did not stamp and sign the ballot counterfoils, while another APO did not get the voters' thumbprints on the counterfoils.

- Privacy of Voters

There was only one incident where an unauthorized person was seen accompanying the voter behind the secrecy screen.

- Closing of Polling Stations

FAFEN observers saw voters being allowed to join the queue after the closing time at three polling stations. No other violation was reported from any of the observed polling stations.

- Ballot Counting

The polling officials did not create a separate pile for each candidate at two polling stations and did not count the challenged, tendered and rejected ballots separately at three polling stations. Furthermore, one of the Presiding Officers did not give a copy of the Statement of the Count to the FAFEN observer.

#### Recommendations

- Having observed the aforementioned irregularities, FAFEN recommends:
- Security officials deputed outside polling stations should be instructed to allow local as well as international observers to carry out their observation in order to ensure a transparent voting process.
- The ECP should ensure all campaign materials and party camps are removed from near the polling stations.
- Security officials should check the voters' CNICs outside every polling station.

## TEHSIL: ABBOTTABAD

### Profile

Abbottabad is located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Number of Settlements/ Communities: 390

### Population

**Population 2011 ( Estimated from Census 1998)**

Tehsil	Total
Abbottabad	1,154,271

### Area

Total Area: 1,756 sq.km

### Election

#### General Election 2013

<b>Constituency</b>	NA-18
<b>Winner</b>	Murtaza Javed
<b>Party</b>	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
<b>Registered Votes</b>	347,770
<b>Percentage of Votes Polled to registered voters</b>	20%

#### General Election 2008

<b>Constituency</b>	NA-18
<b>Winner</b>	Murtaza Javed Abbasi
<b>Party</b>	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
<b>Registered Votes</b>	347,770
<b>Percentage of Votes Polled to registered voters</b>	46.88%

### Dominant Political Personalities

In 2002, Mr. Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob from PML (Q) was the winner from this constituency. In 2008 Mr. Murtaza Javed Abbasi from Pakistan Muslim League (N) won the seat by getting 46.88% votes. In 2013 Mr. Murtaza Javed from Pakistan Muslim League (N) got the seat by getting 69,839 votes from the said constituency.

### Health

**Total number of Health Facilities in Abbottabad: 268**

List of the Health Facilities:

Name	Type
ABBASI HOSPITAL NUMMAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
ABBASI HOSPITAL TARCH	GENERAL HOSPITAL
ABBASI MEDICAL CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE
ABBASI MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
ABBOTT PHARMACY	MEDICAL STORE
ABIDA BABY CLINIC	CHILDREN HOSPITAL
ADIL MEDICAL CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE
AHMED MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
AHSAN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
AL-ADAM MEDICAL CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
AL-HUDA HOMEOPATHIC CLINIC & STORE	HOMEOPATHIC
AL-KAUSAR HOMEIO CLINIC	HOMEOPATHIC
AL-MARYAM HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
AL-NOOR HOMEOPATHIC CLINIC	HOMEOPATHIC
AL-REHMAN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
AL-SADAAT MEDICAL CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE
AL-SAMI CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
AL-SHAMS MEDICAL CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE
AL-SHIFA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
AL-SHIFA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
AL-SHIFA FAMILY CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
AL-SHIFA MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
ALI MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
ALLAI BATAGRAM MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
ALTAF HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL

	ANEEQA KHAN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
	AYUB MEDICAL COMPLEX	GENERAL HOSPITAL
	AYUB TEACHING HOSPITAL ABBOTTABAD	GENERAL HOSPITAL
	AZAM MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
	AZEEM PHARMACY	MEDICAL STORE
	BABAR HOMEIO CLINIC	HOMEOPATHIC
	BACH CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
	BADAR CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
	BAKH CHRISTIAN HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
	BALAKOT MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
	BANO CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
	BENAZIR BHUTTO SHAHEED TEACHING HOSPITAL	DISTRICT HQ HOSPITAL
	BHU BAGH BANDI	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU BAKOT	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU BANDA PIR KHAN	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU BANGNOTER	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU BEERAN GALI	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU BEROT KALAN	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU BHARWAL	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU BODLA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU CHAMALI	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU CHATTAR KALAS	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU DALOLA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU DHAMTOUR	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU GHORI	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU HARNO	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU HERLAIN	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU JABRAIN	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU KAKUL	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU KALU MAIRE	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU KANGAR BALA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU KOKAL BARSEEN	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU KOKMANG	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU KOTHIALA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU LANGRIAL	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU MALKOT	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU MANGAL AZIR	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU MERA RUMAL	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU MIPUR	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU MOCHI KOT	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU MOHRA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU MOOLIA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU MUJAITH	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU NAGRI BALA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU NAGRI TOTIAL	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU NARA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU NAWAN SHEHR	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU NUMMAL	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU PALAK	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU PANDO THANA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU PATTAN KALAN	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
	BHU PHAL KOT	BASIC HEALTH UNIT



BHU PHULLA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU PIND KARGU KHAN (GADAGALI)	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU RAJOYIA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU SALOOL BANDI	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU SALWALA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU SARHAN	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU SATORA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU SHEIKHUL BANDI	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU SUMAKARAGGA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU SUMUNDER KATAH	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU TAJWAL	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU TAKHTI AHMAD KHAN	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU TAKIA SHEKHAN	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU ZIARAT MASOOM	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BILAL MEDICAL CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE
BURJ AL DAHAR MEDICAL CENTER	MEDICAL STORE
CANTT BOARD DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
CARRY CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
CITI HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL ABBOTTABAD	GENERAL HOSPITAL
CIVIL DISPENSARY BANDI DHUNDAN	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY BANDI PHULAN	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY BANDI SARARA	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY BUNJ	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY CHANDO MEERA	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY CHANGLA GALI	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY CHEHR	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY DAKHAN TITRIALA	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY GHORA DHAKA	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY HAVELIAN	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY KANTHIALY	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY KASALA	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY KAYALA PAYEEN	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY KHAN KALAN	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY KUTHWAL	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY KUTHWAL	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY LAKHALA	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY LEARAN	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY MANJOOHAN	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY MOHRI	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY NAGRI BALA	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY PAWA	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY RICHBHAN	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY SIALKOT	DISPENSARY
CIVIL DISPENSARY TOHEED ABAD	DISPENSARY
CIVIL HOSPITAL ABBOTTABAD	GENERAL HOSPITAL
CIVIL HOSPITAL BOI	GENERAL HOSPITAL
CIVIL HOSPITAL KHAIRA GALI	GENERAL HOSPITAL
CIVIL HOSPITAL KHANISPUR (AYUBAI)	GENERAL HOSPITAL
CIVIL HOSPITAL NATHIA GALI	GENERAL HOSPITAL
CIVIL HOSPITAL SHERWAN	GENERAL HOSPITAL
CLINIC AL-BUKHARI	GENERAL PHYSICIAN

CLINICAL LABORATORIES AGA KHAN	CLINICAL LABORATORIES
CMH ABBOTTABAD	GENERAL HOSPITAL
CMH FAMILY WING	GENERAL HOSPITAL
DENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC	DENTAL CLINIC
DISPENSARY	DISPENSARY
DISPENSARY BEGAN	DISPENSARY
DISPENSARY JARRAL	DISPENSARY
DISPENSARY PLAIR	DISPENSARY
DISPENSARY RIALA	DISPENSARY
DISPENSARY SARHAN	DISPENSARY
DISTRICT JAIL HOSPITAL ABBOTTABAD	GENERAL HOSPITAL
DOCTOR SARDAR AYUB CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR BUSHRA KHAN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR IRUM SARWAR CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR MEHMOOD FAIZANI CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR MOHAMMAD ALI RAZA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR MOHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR RIAZ CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR SAQIB MALIK CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR SHEHZAD IQBAL CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR SHER AFZAL CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR SOHAIL MALIK CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR SYED QASIM MEHMOOD SHAH CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR SYED TAHIR HUSSAIN SHAH CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR TAHIR HAROON CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR. ABDUL ISLAM ARIF CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
DR. HABIB-ULLAH CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
EHSUN HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL CENTRE	GENERAL HOSPITAL
ESSI DISPENSARY HAVELIAN	DISPENSARY
EYE SURGEON PROFESSOR DR JAFAR KHAN CLINIC	OPTICS
FAIR MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
FAISAL HASSAN AWAN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
FAMILY HEALTH CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
FAREED HOSPITAL AND MATERNITY HOME	MATERNITY HOME
FIVE MART BEAUTY CLINIC	SPECIALIST
FRIENDS MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
FRONTIER MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
GENRAL HOSPITAL ABBOTTABAD	GENERAL HOSPITAL
GOVT. HOSPITAL TARNAWAI	GENERAL HOSPITAL
GOVT. MCH CTR NAWANSHER	MCH CENTRE
HASHMAT LATIF MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL	HOMEOPATHIC
HAZARA JANNAT MEDICAL CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE
HIRA HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
HOMEO CLINIC	HOMEOPATHIC
INST. OF NUCLEAR MEDICAL ONCOLOGY & RADIOTHERAPY	GENERAL HOSPITAL
IQBAL GENERAL HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
ISHFAQ HOMEOPATHIC CLINIC	HOMEOPATHIC
ISLAMABAD CLINIC & LAB	ROUTINE TEST LABORATORIES
JADON CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
JADOON CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN

JINNAH HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
JINNAH PHARMACY	MEDICAL STORE
JINNAHABAD MEDICAL CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE
KHALIDA PARVEEN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
KHAN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
KHAN MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
KHURRAM MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
LADY DR NADIA HAROON CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
LEPROSY CLINIC ABBOTTABAD	LEPROSY CENTRE
MADINA TU SHIFA HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
MAJIDA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
MANGAL POLY CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
MARGIS ARIF HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
MEDICAL CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE
MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
MEDICAL STORE BIROTE	MEDICAL STORE
MEHR MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
MOMINIA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
MUFTI CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
MUSARAT CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
NAGINA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
NAJMA SAEED CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
NARGIS ARIF HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
NARGIS DANISH CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
NASEEM HEALTH CARE CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE
NAVEED CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
NAYAB ULTRASOUND CLINIC	DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE
NAZAKAT MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
NO TENSION CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
NOOR-UL-HUDA MEDICAL CENTRE & MATERNITY CLINIC	MATERNITY HOME
NUSRAT MEHMOOD CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
ORUSH HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
OSAMA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
PMA HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
POF HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
POLICE HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
PROFESSOR DR ALAM ZAIB MANAN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
PROFESSOR SURGEON ZIA-UL-REHMAN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
QAZI CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
QURESHI MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
QURESHI MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
QURESHI MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
RAHAT UN NISA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
RAJPUT BROTHERS MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
RAQIYA SULTANIA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
RASHEED MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
REHMAN HOSPITAL & ZERBAT MEDICAL CENTRE	GENERAL HOSPITAL
REHMAT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
REYALA HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
RHC HAVELIAN	RURAL HEALTH CENTER
RHC KALPANI	RURAL HEALTH CENTER

## Education

RHC LORA	RURAL HEALTH CENTER
RHC MORIBADAN	RURAL HEALTH CENTER
ROOHI HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
ROOHI TABSAMM CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
RUQIA HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
SABINA KHATTAK CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
SAEED MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
SAIF PHARMACY	MEDICAL STORE
SAIMA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
SAJJAD CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
SAKINA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
SARWAR CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
SARWAR SURGICAL & GENERAL HOSPITAL	GENERAL HOSPITAL
SEEMA AKBAR CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
SHAEEN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
SHAFIQ MEDICAL CENTER	MEDICAL STORE
SHAH MEDICAL CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE
SHAHID MEDICAL CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE
SHAHWANI MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
SHAMA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
SHC SEER	SUB-HEALTH CENTER
SHIFA HEALTH CENTER	MEDICAL STORE
SHIFA PHARMACY	MEDICAL STORE
SIQA BANO CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
SMILE DENTAL CLINIC	DENTAL CLINIC
TAHIR MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
THE LITE MEDICAL & ORTHOPEDIC STORE	MEDICAL STORE
VENUS MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
VETERINARY CLINIC	VETERINARY
WAQAS MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
WASIF MEDICAL CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE
WASIM MEDICAL STORE	MEDICAL STORE
WOMEN & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	CHILDREN HOSPITAL
WOMEN & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL	CHILDREN HOSPITAL
YOUSAF HOMEOPATHIC CLINIC	HOMEOPATHIC
ZAIN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
ZARBAT MEDICAL CENTRE	MEDICAL STORE

### Total Number of Educational Facilities: 1960

Boys Schools: 1058

Girls' Schools: 628

Co. Education: 274

Private: 126

Government: 1834

Name	Type	Name	Type
ZAWIYA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL SATTI COLONY	PHS	GMPS MUNGIAN	GMPS
YOUNG MUSLIM PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS MUNDRAIN	GMPS
WOMEN MEDICAL COLLEGE	PC	GMPS MORKANDI	GMPS
VERACITY SCHOOL MANDIAN	PHS	GMPS MORHADI	GMPS
USMANIA MADDRASA KOHU	PMMS	GMPS MOMAN ABAD	GMPS
UIMS UDHYANA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES	PRIVATE	GMPS MOHRRA PAWA	GMPS



	TURKISH RELIGIOUS FOUNDATION SECONDARY SCHOOL	PHSS	GMPS MOHARI NAGRI BALA	GMPS
	THE PIPERS SCHOOL MANDIAN	PHS	GMPS MOHALLAH SATIAN	GMPS
	THE PEACE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE	PC	GMPS MOHALLAH SARFARAZ KHAN	GMPS
	THE EDUCATORS JINNAHABAD	PHS	GMPS MOHALLAH HAJI MUQARAB KHAN	GMPS
	THE DREAM'S ACADEMY SARBAN	PRIVATE	GMPS MOHALLA HAJI SAFDAR KHAN	GMPS
	TAQIYA SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS MISSAH SAYDAN	GMPS
	TAMEER-I-WATTAN PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE	PC	GMPS MEHAIL	GMPS
	TAMEER-E-SEERAT PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS MAWAN DE HILL	GMPS
	SYED AHMED SHAHEED BOYS HIGH SCHOOL & COLLEGE BIROTE	GC	GMPS MASHAN	GMPS
	SYED AHMED SHAHEED ACADEMY BIROTE	PRIVATE	GMPS MANTHAR	GMPS
	SUIS COLLEGE ABBOTTABAD	PC	GMPS MANDROCH KALAN	GMPS
	SKYIANS COMMUNITY SCHOOL ABBOTTABAD	PHS	GMPS MANDRAIAN	GMPS
	SIR SYED HIGH SCHOOL & COLLEGE	PC	GMPS MALIK ABAD	GMPS
	SIDRA GIRLS SCHOOL BIROTE	PHS	GMPS MAKRI	GMPS
	SHIMLIAN TUTION CENTRE SARBAN	PRIVATE	GMPS MAIRA REHMAT KHAN	GMPS
	SHAMMA PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS MAIRA NAWA SHER	GMPS
	SHAHEEN PUBLIC SCHOOL LORA HAZARA	PHS	GMPS MAIRA MUZAFAR	GMPS
	SESAMES SYSTEM OF EDUCATION SUPPLY BAZAR	PHS	GMPS MAIRA CUM KUMHARAN	GMPS
	SEEDA EDUCATION SYSTEM KAHU SHARQI	PHS	GMPS MAIRA BATTANG	GMPS
	SEEDA EDUCATION SYSTEM BIROTE	PHS	GMPS MAIRA BALA	GMPS
	SEEDA EDUCATION SYSTEM BIROTE	PHS	GMPS MAIRA	GMPS
	SCHOOL OF BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT SUPPLY BAZAR	PC	GMPS MAHALA SHEIKHAN SULTAN PUR	GMPS
	SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS LOWER TAJWAL NO.2	GMPS
	SASA EDUCATION SYSTEM BIROTE	PHS	GMPS LOWER TAJWAL NO.1	GMPS
	SARHAD PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMILABAD	PHS	GMPS LOWER SANGAL	GMPS
	SARHAD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	PC	GMPS LOWER SAMBLI	GMPS
	S.M PUBLIC SCHOOL SALAR MAIRA	PHS	GMPS LOWER PAND	GMPS
	ROYAL EDWARD MONTESSORI AND SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS LOWER MASINA	GMPS
	ROSE VALLEY PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE SALHAD	PC	GMPS LEERAN	GMPS
	ROOTS SCHOOL SYSTEM HABIBULLAH COLONY	PPS	GMPS LARRI BOGHRAN	GMPS
	RISING STAR PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS LANGRA	GMPS

	RESOURCE ACADEMY	PRIVATE	GMPS LAMBA MAIRA JHANGI	GMPS
	REHMANIA PUBLIC SCHOOL MALIKPURA	PHS	GMPS LAHOOR KASS	GMPS
	REGIONAL CENTRE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, PAKISTAN	PC	GMPS KUTLY KHAN KALAN	GMPS
	RAHBAR PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSLIMABAD	PHS	GMPS KUTHRIAN	GMPS
	QILAH SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS KUNJ MOCHI DARA	GMPS
	PUNJAB UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CENTER	GU	GMPS KUNDAN	GMPS
	PRIVATE SCHOOL KOHU BIROTE	PHS	GMPS KUND (LOON PATIAN)	GMPS
	PRIMARY STAR ACADEMY	PRIVATE	GMPS KUGHARRY	GMPS
	PRESENT TIMES PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE	PC	GMPS KUFAN GALI	GMPS
	PINE HILLS PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE	PC	GMPS KOTLA	GMPS
	PINE HILLS GIRLS SCHOOL & COLLEGE NAWAN SHEHR	PC	GMPS KOTE	GMPS
	PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS KOTAKIAN	GMPS
	PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS KOT SAMBLI	GMPS
	PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE	PC	GMPS KOT GALI	GMPS
	PAK SAUDIA PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS KOKALIA KHAN KALA	GMPS
	NIMS COLLEGE OF MEDICINE NAWAN SHEHR	PC	GMPS KOHI MOLIA	GMPS
	NEW CENTURY SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL HAVELIAN	PHSS	GMPS KHUSHAL KHAN (GADA SANGALA)	GMPS
	MUSLIM FOUNDATION PUBLIC SCHOOL HAVELIAN	PHS	GMPS KHOLIAN (BAMOCHI)	GMPS
	MUSLIM COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY	PC	GMPS KHOI SAMBLI	GMPS
	MUHAMMADEN PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS KHATHA SERI	GMPS
	MOUNTAIN WELFARE SCHOOL KAKUL CANTT	PHS	GMPS KHATER PHALKOT	GMPS
	MODERNAGE PUBLIC SCHOOL & GIRLS COLLEGE	PC	GMPS KHATER KOTE	GMPS
	MODERNAGE PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE	PC	GMPS KHATER CHAK	GMPS
	MODERN SCHOOL SYSTEM BILAL COLONY	PHS	GMPS KHAMARA	GMPS
	MODERN AGE PUBLIC SCHOOL CIVIL LINES	PHS	GMPS KHALORA KALAN	GMPS
	MODEL PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS KHAITRAN	GMPS
	MINHAJ-UL-QURAN PUBLIC SCHOOL HAVELIAN	PHS	GMPS KEHAN	GMPS
	MARIA MONTESSORI SCHOOL SYSTEM JEHANGHI	PPS	GMPS KARMATIAN	GMPS
	MANGAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS KANGIR MAIRA	GMPS
	MADDRASA AYESHA SIDDDQUE	PMMS	GMPS KAMEELA	GMPS
	LONDON INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPPLY BAZAR	PHS	GMPS KALU LUPARA	GMPS
	KPK UNIVERSITY OF	GU	GMPS KALSI AKHROOTA	GMPS

ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

KINGS PUBLIC SCHOOL NAWAN SHEHR	PHS	GMPS KALSE BAKOTE	GMPS
JINNAH PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL HAVELIAN SHAHR	PHS	GMPS KALI DELI	GMPS
JICA MODEL SCH: DHAMTOUR	GCMS	GMPS KALAS CHHATRI	GMPS
JICA MODEL MIRPUR	GCMS	GMPS KALAS	GMPS
ISLAMIA PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS KALA PANI	GMPS
ISLAMIA MODERN PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE SARBAN	PC	GMPS KAINA SHERWAN	GMPS
IQRA PUBLIC SCHOOL RIAN WALI ZIARAT	PHS	GMPS JULGRAN NO.2	GMPS
IQRA PUBLIC SCHOOL HAVELIAN SHAHR	PHS	GMPS JORIAN	GMPS
IQRA PUBLIC SCHOOL AND COLLEGE HAVELIAN	PC	GMPS JOKHA MOH:RASHAD)	GMPS
IQRA PUBLIC SCHOOL ABBOTTABAD	PHS	GMPS JHAFAR	GMPS
IQRA PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE ABBOTTABAD	PC	GMPS JAWA	GMPS
IQRA ACADEMY	PRIVATE	GMPS JASWARA	GMPS
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL EXCELLENCE	PHS	GMPS JALMALI	GMPS
INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL HAVELIAN SHAHR	PHS	GMPS JALLA	GMPS
INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE	PC	GMPS JABRI SEER	GMPS
INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ACCOUNTANCY ABBOTTABAD	PC	GMPS JABRI HARYALA	GMPS
INSTITUTE COMPUTER LANGUAGES	PRIVATE	GMPS JABRI (KURLI)	GMPS
IMPERICAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS JABRAN GHARI	GMPS
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY HAVELIAN	PC	GMPS JABBRIAN THANDA CHOWA	GMPS
HAZARA HILLS ACADEMY	PRIVATE	GMPS HUTRARY NO.2	GMPS
HAVELIAN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE SULTANPUR	PC	GMPS HULLAH SAILKOTE	GMPS
HAMDANI PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS HILL NAKA	GMPS
GPS ZARO GALI	GPS	GMPS HILL KARMATTI M.B. BHEN	GMPS
GPS WAZIRAN	GPS	GMPS HAVALY RIALA	GMPS
GPS UTLI GANDIAN	GPS	GMPS HARIALAH BOI	GMPS
GPS USMA DHARI	GPS	GMPS GULI BEHN	GMPS
GPS UPPER SALHAD	GPS	GMPS GUJAR BANDI	GMPS
GPS UPPER SAJAWAL	GPS	GMPS GRANG DALOLA	GMPS
GPS UPPER MULKOT	GPS	GMPS GRAN WALI SIALKOT	GMPS
GPS UPPER MALSA	GPS	GMPS GRAN KAHU SHARQI	GMPS
GPS UPPER KUNJ	GPS	GMPS GORIAN SHERWAN	GMPS
GPS UPPER KARACHH	GPS	GMPS GOLRA	GMPS
GPS UPPER CHANJOR	GPS	GMPS GOHAL	GMPS
GPS UPER KEHAL ABBOTTABAD	GPS	GMPS GHORI SHERWAN	GMPS
GPS UPER BIRANGALI UTLA	GPS	GMPS GAVERA	GMPS
GPS TORI	GPS	GMPS GARAKAI NAGRI BALA	GMPS

GPS TOPLA	GPS	GMPS GALI M.B. BHEN	GMPS
GPS TOPA KHAN KALAN	GPS	GMPS GALI BANIAN	GMPS
GPS TOHEED ABAD N. GALI	GPS	GMPS GALI BAGLA	GMPS
GPS TODOO MIARA	GPS	GMPS GALI BAGH	GMPS
GPS THORA KHURD	GPS	GMPS GALALAN DI DHAKI	GMPS
GPS THOHA	GPS	GMPS GAIDA KATHA	GMPS
GPS THESI M.B. BHEN	GPS	GMPS FATEH BANDI	GMPS
GPS THATI SYDAN	GPS	GMPS FAREED ABAD	GMPS
GPS THATHI SHARIF	GPS	GMPS DUNNA ALI ABAD	GMPS
GPS THATH KARM SHAH	GPS	GMPS DULLA BANDI	GMPS
GPS THARYATI	GPS	GMPS DREAK GALI M.B. BHEN	GMPS
GPS THANNA KHURD	GPS	GMPS DHONG KHAN KALAN	GMPS
GPS THANDA MIARA	GPS	GMPS DHOKE	GMPS
GPS THANDA CHOHA	GPS	GMPS DHERY PATEHIL SHERWAN	GMPS
GPS THANAH TOTANI	GPS	GMPS DHERIAN MOOLIIYA	GMPS
GPS THALLAH	GPS	GMPS DHERIAN (B.QAZI)	GMPS
GPS THAKRIALA (LORA)	GPS	GMPS DHERI SYDIAN CHANDO MAIRA	GMPS
GPS TERMUTHIAN	GPS	GMPS DHERI CUM TANNAN	GMPS
GPS TERHANA BALA	GPS	GMPS DHERI BARMAL	GMPS
GPS TERHANA	GPS	GMPS DHERA PHALKOT	GMPS
GPS TELHAR	GPS	GMPS DHARIAN (LORA)	GMPS
GPS TEETH	GPS	GMPS DHAREY	GMPS
GPS TATREELA	GPS	GMPS DHARAN RAJOIA	GMPS
GPS TATIAL BATTANGI	GPS	GMPS DHANGER D.KAILAG	GMPS
GPS TATIAL	GPS	GMPS DHANGAR	GMPS
GPS TAROR	GPS	GMPS DHAMIAL	GMPS
GPS TAROODE BANDI	GPS	GMPS DANNA TATREELA	GMPS
GPS TARNAWAI	GPS	GMPS DANNA PATTAN KHURD	GMPS
GPS TARLA KHETAR	GPS	GMPS DANNA PATTAN KALAN	GMPS
GPS TARKOT	GPS	GMPS DANNA MISRIAL	GMPS
GPS TARKHANA MAIRA	GPS	GMPS DANNA KASSKI KHURD	GMPS
GPS TARHATTI	GPS	GMPS DANNA DRAIR	GMPS
GPS TARHAT	GPS	GMPS DANNA CHARHAN	GMPS
GPS TARHARI NO.2	GPS	GMPS DANNA BAYIAN GOJRY	GMPS
GPS TARHARI NO.1	GPS	GMPS DANA RANKOT	GMPS
GPS TARHANA MISTRIAN	GPS	GMPS DANA HASSAN BEK	GMPS
GPS TARALA BAGLA	GPS	GMPS DANA DUBRAN	GMPS
GPS TARACH	GPS	GMPS DAKYIAN	GMPS
GPS TANNAN	GPS	GMPS DAKHAN MAJUHAN	GMPS
GPS TANGOLAY	GPS	GMPS DAKHAN KHAN KALAN	GMPS
GPS TANDHARA	GPS	GMPS DAKHAN	GMPS



		CHAMNAKA	
GPS TANAKKI	GPS	GMPS CHUTRI (CHAMIALI)	GMPS
GPS TALKANDI	GPS	GMPS CHUMB NAMLI MAIRA	GMPS
GPS TALHAD	GPS	GMPS CHOI CHAMHATTI	GMPS
GPS TALAQ BAN	GPS	GMPS CHHAM CHAHAN	GMPS
GPS TAKYA CAMP	GPS	GMPS CHATRI KHURD	GMPS
GPS TAKIA SHEIKHAN	GPS	GMPS CHATRI BALA	GMPS
GPS TAKIA HALL	GPS	GMPS CHAPRI K.KHAN	GMPS
GPS TAKHAR	GPS	GMPS CHANJILA	GMPS
GPS TAHRA	GPS	GMPS CHANJAKI	GMPS
GPS TAHRA	GPS	GMPS CHAMNAKA	GMPS
GPS SUNGRARY	GPS	GMPS CHAJHAN	GMPS
GPS SUNGLI	GPS	GMPS CHACK HALL	GMPS
GPS SUMWALA H.GALI	GPS	GMPS BUZARGAL	GMPS
GPS SUMMA KARAGA	GPS	GMPS BUNKOTE	GMPS
GPS SUMBAL DHARA	GPS	GMPS BUDHAR	GMPS
GPS SUMBAL	GPS	GMPS BOKERAY	GMPS
GPS SULTAN PUR	GPS	GMPS BILAL MASJID KUNJ	GMPS
GPS SOYAGALI	GPS	GMPS BEER WALAY	GMPS
GPS SOHLAN BALA	GPS	GMPS BATTANGI KHAITER( MOOLIA)	GMPS
GPS SOHLAN	GPS	GMPS BATTANGI BANGLA	GMPS
GPS SOBAN GALI	GPS	GMPS BATANGI	GMPS
GPS SIRLA	GPS	GMPS BASTI MOR SAMMASAR	GMPS
GPS SINGI MAIRA	GPS	GMPS BASALI	GMPS
GPS SIAN DA KATHA	GPS	GMPS BASALA	GMPS
GPS SHERWAN	GPS	GMPS BARRIAN (SARBHANA)	GMPS
GPS SHERBAI SYEDAN	GPS	GMPS BARKOT	GMPS
GPS SHEIKH UL BANDI	GPS	GMPS BANIAN	GMPS
GPS SHAHED ABAD	GPS	GMPS BANDI BARSEEN	GMPS
GPS SHADIAL	GPS	GMPS BANDA HAFIZ JEE	GMPS
GPS SERIAN DHERAM PANI	GPS	GMPS BANDA FIAZ ULLAH KHAN	GMPS
GPS SERIAN (BAGH)	GPS	GMPS BAILA	GMPS
GPS SERI KHAN KALAN	GPS	GMPS BAGLA(BIRAN GALI	GMPS
GPS SERI GUJRAT	GPS	GMPS BAGLA KARI	GMPS
GPS SERI BANDI SARRARA CHAMILI	GPS	GMPS BAGHATI	GMPS
GPS SERI BAGNOTAR	GPS	GMPS BAGH SERI	GMPS
GPS SEHARA DOGA	GPS	GMPS BAGAN (JHANGI)	GMPS
GPS SEHALI	GPS	GMPS BADNA	GMPS
GPS SEERGAH	GPS	GMPS BADALA	GMPS
GPS SEEN TARAR	GPS	GMPS AIN PUR	GMPS
GPS SEARI	GPS	GMKS TARLI TALL	GMMS
GPS SATHAL	GPS	GMKS TAKIA CAMP	GMMS
GPS SARI SHER SHAH	GPS	GMKS SOWAI DARRA	GMMS
GPS SARI	GPS	GMKS NAKRA (NAGRI BALA)	GMMS

GPS SARHAN	GPS	GMKS MALACH	GMMS
GPS SARGAL	GPS	GMKS MALACH	GMMS
GPS SAREELA	GPS	GMKS MAIRA BUN	GMMS
GPS SARBHANA	GPS	GMKS LUNDI (BATANGI DE MOHERI)	GMMS
GPS SARANDAH	GPS	GMKS KINARIAN	GMMS
GPS SARAI NIAMAT KHAN	GPS	GMKS HILL SARLA	GMMS
GPS SANJA	GPS	GMKS GUL BANDI	GMMS
GPS SANGRALAN	GPS	GMKS GHONI NALOTHA	GMMS
GPS SANGRA BATANGI	GPS	GMKS DANDA PALKOT	GMMS
GPS SANDOGALI	GPS	GMKS BANDI SATHAL	GMMS
GPS SANDARI	GPS	GMKS BANDA KHAIR ALI KHAN	GMMS
GPS SAMBLI	GPS	GIRLS CADET COLLEGE MUSAY DI HATTI	PC
GPS SAMANDAR KHATHA	GPS	GHSS ZAIRAT MASOOM	GHSS
GPS SALYOT	GPS	GHSS SHANGLA	GHSS
GPS SALWALA	GPS	GHSS RHICH BHEN	GHSS
GPS SALOL BANDI	GPS	GHSS NAWANSHEHR	GHSS
GPS SAJJIKOT	GPS	GHSS NATHIA GALI	GHSS
GPS SAJIKOT M.B. BEHAN	GPS	GHSS LORA	GHSS
GPS SAIRAN KARI RAKI	GPS	GHSS LANGRIAL	GHSS
GPS SADDRA	GPS	GHSS KHANSPUR	GHSS
GPS SADDIAH	GPS	GHSS DALOLA	GHSS
GPS SABAL	GPS	GHSS CHAMTAR	GHSS
GPS RUPER	GPS	GHSS BOI	GHSS
GPS RIYALA PLUCK	GPS	GHSS BEROTE	GHSS
GPS RICHBHEN	GPS	GHSS BANDI DHUNDAN	GHSS
GPS RIAN DA MAIRA	GPS	GHSS BAGNOTER	GHSS
GPS RIAN	GPS	GHSS BAGNOTER	GHSS
GPS RIALA SIALKOT	GPS	GHS TOHEED ABAD	GHS
GPS RIALA MAJUHAN	GPS	GHS TARNAWAI	GHS
GPS RIALA BANDI	GPS	GHS TAKIA SHEIKHAN	GHS
GPS RIALA (Q.ABAD)	GPS	GHS SUMANDAR KATHA	GHS
GPS RAWAL KOTE	GPS	GHS SHEIKH UL BANDI	GHS
GPS RATTI DHERI	GPS	GHS SEER	GHS
GPS RATTA CHAHATI	GPS	GHS SATORA	GHS
GPS RATTA BAGLA	GPS	GHS SARHAN	GHS
GPS RATTA BAGLA	GPS	GHS S.N.KHAN	GHS
GPS RANKOT	GPS	GHS RAJOIYA	GHS
GPS RANJAN	GPS	GHS PHAL KOTE	GHS
GPS RAMKOT	GPS	GHS PAWA	GHS
GPS RAKKER BISALA	GPS	GHS PATTAN KHURD	GHS
GPS RAJOYA	GPS	GHS NOOR PUR	GHS
GPS RAHI LORA	GPS	GHS NO.4 A/ABAD	GHS
GPS QALANDARAABAD	GPS	GHS NO.3 A/ABAD	GHS
GPS QALANDAR ABAD	GPS	GHS NO.2 HAVELIAN	GHS
GPS PUNGRAN	GPS	GHS NO.1 HAVELIAN	GHS
GPS PUMANMAR	GPS	GHS NO.1 A/ABAD	GHS
GPS PULHAIR BANDI	GPS	GHS NAREELA	GHS
GPS POONA	GPS	GHS NAMLI MAIRA	GHS
GPS PIPAL	GPS	GHS NAMLI MAIRA	GHS
GPS PIND KARGU KHAN	GPS	GHS NAMBAL	GHS

GPS PIND GUNDA	GPS	GHS NAGRI TUTIAL	GHS
GPS PHULAN WALI	GPS	GHS NAGRI BALA	GHS
GPS PHULALA	GPS	GHS MUSLIM ABAD	GHS
GPS PHALLA	GPS	GHS MOOLIA	GHS
GPS PHALKOT	GPS	GHS MOHRI BED BHEN	GHS
GPS PEHLAWAN	GPS	GHS MIRPUR	GHS
GPS PEHAL	GPS	GHS MALSA	GHS
GPS PAYAN MAJUHAN PAYEEN	GPS	GHS MAKOOOL PAYEEN	GHS
GPS PAWA	GPS	GHS MAJUHIAN	GHS
GPS PATTAN KHURD	GPS	GHS LAKHALA	GHS
GPS PATTAN KHURD	GPS	GHS KUTHWAL	GHS
GPS PATTAN KALAN	GPS	GHS KUTHIALA	GHS
GPS PATTI DOGA	GPS	GHS KOKAL BARSEEN	GHS
GPS PATOTAY	GPS	GHS KHARA GALI	GHS
GPS PATHIAN	GPS	GHS KERI RAIKI	GHS
GPS PATHI BANDI (RIYALA)	GPS	GHS KANTHIALI	GHS
GPS PASWAL S.N. KHAN	GPS	GHS KAKUL	GHS
GPS PASWAL MIAN	GPS	GHS KAKOTRI	GHS
GPS PASWAL	GPS	GHS JHANGRA	GHS
GPS PANJOTH	GPS	GHS JHANGI	GHS
GPS PANGOORA	GPS	GHS HARNI (AZIZABAD)	GHS
GPS PANDU THANA R.BEHN	GPS	GHS HADORA BANDI	GHS
GPS PANAKHA	GPS	GHS GHORA BAZ GARAN	GHS
GPS PALL BOI	GPS	GHS GHARI NOOR PUR	GHS
GPS PALKOTE	GPS	GHS GHAMBEER	GHS
GPS PALAKIAN BANDI MAIRA	GPS	GHS DHAMTOUR	GHS
GPS PAGHRAN	GPS	GHS CHANDO MAIRA	GHS
GPS PAGA	GPS	GHS CHAMHALLI	GHS
GPS NURDUBA	GPS	GHS CHAMHAD	GHS
GPS NOSHEHRA HAVELIAN	GPS	GHS BODLA	GHS
GPS NOOR PUR S.N. KHAN	GPS	GHS BHURAJ	GHS
GPS NOOR MONG	GPS	GHS BEERAN GALI	GHS
GPS NOJA BANDI	GPS	GHS BANDA PIR KHAN	GHS
GPS NILORE S.N. KHAN	GPS	GHS BAKOTE	GHS
GPS NILORE	GPS	GHS BAGH	GHS
GPS NEELO	GPS	GHS BAGAN	GHS
GPS NAWAN SHEHR NO.2	GPS	GHS	GHS
GPS NAWAN SHEHR NO.1	GPS	GGSS HAVELIAN	GHSS
GPS NATHIA GALI	GPS	GGPS ZIARAT BAKOTE	GPS
GPS NARYAT	GPS	GGPS ZARIT KHOI SAMBLI	GPS
GPS NARWARA	GPS	GGPS WAZERIAN	GPS
GPS NARRIAN	GPS	GGPS UTLI PAND PHALKOTE	GPS
GPS NARRI HOTER	GPS	GGPS UPPER TAJWAL	GPS
GPS NAROKA	GPS	GGPS UPPER MALSA	GPS
GPS NARIAN GEHAR	GPS	GGPS UPPER MALKOT	GPS
GPS NARHOTAR	GPS	GGPS UPPER MAIRA KALAN	GPS
GPS NARAY BOOJI	GPS	GGPS UPPER KURLI	GPS
GPS NARA (NAMMAL)	GPS	GGPS UPPER KEHAL	GPS
GPS NARA	GPS	GGPS UPPER HURNARA	GPS

GPS LEERAN SEER	GPS	GPS BAGAN NATHIA GALI	GPS
GGPS DANGAN	GPS	GHS BAGAN	GHS
GGPS NAREELA	GPS	GGPS BAGON	GPS
GHS NAREELA	GHS	GGMS BAGAN	GES
GGMS BATHIAN	GES	GPS KALA KOT	GPS
GMS BATTHIAN	GES	GMPS KUFAN GALI	GMPS
GGPS KAGIAN	GPS	GGPS JHANSA	GPS
GPS DAGHAN	GPS	GPS JHANSA	GPS
GGPS MARRI	GES	GMPS TUKORIAN	GMPS
GMS MARI	GMPS	GPS MULLAN DE BARRIAN	GPS
GMPS KEHAN	GPS	GMPS SULFI MOHALLAH CHAKER	GMPS
GPS HAIRLAN SATORA	GMPS	GGHS KERI RAIKI	GHS
GMPS OCHHAR NO.1	GPS	GGPS KARI RAKHI	GPS
GPS MOHALA GELIANI PIRKOT	GES	GPS KARI RAIKAI	GPS
GMS PIR KOTE	GPS	GHS KERI RAIKI	GHS
GGPS PIR KOTE	GPS	GGPS DHUNIAN	GPS
GGPS NOWSHERA	GPS	GPS DHUNIAN	GPS
GPS UPPER CHANJOR	GPS	GGPS KASSIAN	GPS
GGPS TUPLA (TAJWAL)	GPS	GPS SAIRAN KARI RAKI	GPS
GPS TOPLA	GES	GPS JAB (KARI RAIKI)	GPS
GMS THUNDAH	GPS	GMPS KARMATIAN	GMPS
GPS GAIDAR	GPS	GPS BATTI KARI	GPS
GPS JALSI TAJWAL (ROTI DA MARA)	GPS	GMPS NARI KARI	GMPS
GPS JHANGRA TAJWAL	GPS	GPS DOONG NAGIRI BALI	GPS



	GGPS UPPER TAJWAL	GMPS	GGPS NARRIAN (SARBHANA)	GPS
	GMPS LOWER TAJWAL NO.1	GES	GPS NAIRIAN (N.BALA)	GPS
	GGMS TAJWAL	GPS	GMPS KALA PANI	GMPS
	GGPS THUNDA	GPS	GGPS KALA PANI	GPS
	GGPS LOWER TIJWAL	GMPS	GMPS BATTANGI BANGLA	GMPS
	GMPS LOWER TAJWAL NO.2	GPS	GPS KALA BAGH	GPS
	GPS MAIRA HASNAL	GPS	GGPS MAIRA KHURD	GPS
	GGPS MAIRA HUSNAL	GPS	GPS MAIRA KHURD	GPS
	GPS DAKHAN SEER	GHS	GGMS NAMLI MAIRA	GES
	GHS SEER	GPS	GHS NAMLI MAIRA	GHS
	GGPS SEER	GPS	GGPS NAMLI MAIRA	GPS
	GPS MAIRA REHMAL	GES	GPS NAMLI MAIRA	GPS
	GMS MAIRA REHMAL	GPS	GPS KARMILA	GPS
	GGPS MAIRA RAMAL	GES	GMPS PAGGAR NAMLI MAIRA	GMPS
	GGMS MAIRA RUHMAL	GPS	GGPS KUTLI NAMLI MAIRA	GPS
	GPS MIAN SEER	GPS	GMPS CHUMB NAMLI MAIRA	GMPS
	GGPS DHARA	GPS	GPS MAIRA KALAN	GPS
	GPS KALAS SEER	GES	GGPS UPPER MAIRA KALAN	GPS
	GGMS KALAS	GMPS	GGPS SURMA GALI	GPS
	GMPS SUMBER	GPS	GGPS NOOR NALA	GPS
	GGPS BATNARA	GPS	GPS JASTER	GPS
	GPS BATNARA SEER	GMPS	GGPS JASTAR	GPS
	GMPS JABRI SEER	GMPS	GMPS PAKHIAN	GMPS
	GMPS NALAH SEER	GPS	GGPS GEH (BAGNOTER)	GPS

GGPS AMANA	GHSS	GPS GEAH	GPS
GHSS ZAIRAT MASOOM	GPS	GGPS KUTLI BAGH	GPS
GGPS HOTHILA	GPS	GPS KUTLI BAGH	GPS
GGPS KABLIAH KUTLIAN	GPS	GPS CHATIAI NATH	GPS
GPS KHAIRA GALI BAZAR	GPS	GGPS CHATER NATH	GPS
GPS DANA SURJAL	GMPS	GGPS CHATER NATH	GPS
GMPS DANNA MISRIAL	GPS	GGPS SARI (BAGNOTAR)	GPS
GPS KHUSHI KOT	GMPS	GPS SERI BAGNOTAR	GPS
GMPS KALU LUPARA	GPS	GGPS KARATI BAGH	GPS
GPS ANDER SAIRI	GPS	GGPS MAIRA BAGH	GPS
GGPS CHHAN	GPS	GHS BAGH	GHS
GPS ARWAR KHAIRAGALI	GES	GPS BAGH	GPS
GMS MALKOTE	GPS	GMPS GALI BAGH	GMPS
GPS LOWER MALKOT	GPS	GPS KOHALIAN	GPS
GPS DHAKA MALKOT	GES	GPS BEGER MAL	GPS
GGMS LOWER MALKOTE	GPS	GGPS BAGH	GPS
GGPS UPPER MALKOT	GPS	GMPS CHHAM CHAHAN	GMPS
GPS UPPER MULKOT	GPS	GPS SERIAN (BAGH)	GPS
GGPS LOWER MALKOT	GPS	GPS CHAHAN	GPS
GGPS KHUSHI KOTE	GPS	GMPS DHOKE	GMPS
GGPS LONGAL	GPS	GPS GALDHOKE DAMTOR	GPS
GPS LONGAL	GPS	GPS GALL	GPS
GPS KHAN MALKOT	GES	GGPS JASWAL RAJOYA	GPS
GGMS DARWAZA	GPS	GPS JASWAL	GPS

GGPS DARWAZA KHANASPUR	GPS	GMPS BOKERAY	GMPS
GPS DARWAZA	GPS	GPS KHAKHWALA	GPS
GGPS RAILY	GPS	GPS DHERI	GPS
GGPS DAHAKA PLACK	GHS	GMS DHERI KEHAL	GES
GHS KHARA GALI	GPS	GGPS CHARRIAN	GPS
GGPS DHONG MALACH	GES	GGPS BANDA SHOHLIAN	GPS
GGMS JANDALLA	GPS	GPS BANDA SHOHALIAN	GPS
GPS JANDALA (DEWAL)	GPS	GGPS DOTAR	GPS
GGPS PALAK JHANDALA	GPS	GPS DOTAR SAP	GPS
GPS ANDER KOT	GPS	GPS DARKAN	GPS
GPS BAGLA NO.4	GPS	GGPS DARKAN	GPS
GPS DEHARA	GPS	GPS TAHRA	GPS
GPS BIJWAN	GPS	GPS TAHRA	GPS
GPS KUZA GALI	GPS	GGPS AKHREELA	GPS
GGPS BASOOT	GPS	GPS AKHREELA NO.1	GPS
GPS KAGIAN NATHIA GALI	GPS	GGPS CHOONA	GPS
GGPS JANDAKA	GMPS	GMS CHOONA KARI	GES
GMPS DHANGER D.KAILAG	GPS	GPS CHHUNA	GPS
GPS CHAMBA	GPS	GGPS SANGU DE GHARI	GPS
GGPS CHAMBA	GPS	GPS TAKYA CAMP	GPS
GPS NOSHEHRA HAVELIAN	GPS	GMKS TAKIA CAMP	GMMS
GPS KALU MERA	GPS	GGPS THUNDI DHERI	GPS
GGPS MALLA	GES	GMPS CHANJAKI	GMPS
GMS MALLAH	GPS	GGPS DHERI (RAJOYA)	GPS

GPS MALLAH	GPS	GPS DHERI KEHAL	GPS
GPS NAKKAR MOJWAL	GPS	GPS MUSLIM ABAD	GPS
GPS HAVELIAN NO.4	GHS	GGPS GHORABAZ GRIAN	GPS
GHS NO.2 HAVELIAN	GHS	GHS GHORA BAZ GARAN	GHS
GHS NO.1 HAVELIAN	GPS	GMPS THUB M.B. BHEN	GMPS
GPS HAVELIAN NO.1	GHSS	FF SCHOOL	PHS
GGHSS HAVELIAN	GHS	GGPS NALOTHA	GPS
GGHS HAVELIAN VILLAGE	GPS	GPS NALOTHA	GPS
GPS HAVELIAN VILLAGE	GPS	GPS PATHIAN	GPS
GGPS HAVELIAN VILLAGE	GPS	GGPS PATHIAN	GPS
GPS LANGRA	GPS	GGPS NAGRI PAYEEN	GPS
GPS WAZIRAN	GPS	GPS NAGRY PAYEEN	GPS
GPS MOHABATA	GPS	GGPS MAKOL DANA	GPS
GGPS THANDA PANI	GPS	GGPS MAKOOL PAYEEN	GPS
GPS MAGRI TARLI	GMPS	GPS MAKOOL PINE	GPS
GMPS SAKINDAR ABAD (MAGRI TARLI)	GPS	GHS MAKOOL PAYEEN	GHS
GPS MAGRI BALA	GPS	GMPS JHAFAR	GMPS
GPS KANDAL S.N. KHAN	GMPS	GPS MAKOOL BALA	GPS
GMPS SUNGER	GPS	GGPS MAKOOL BALA	GPS
GPS JABBRI S.N KHAN	GMPS	GMPS DANNA TATREELA	GMPS
GMPS GOLRA	GHS	GPS TATREELA	GPS
GHS NOOR PUR	GPS	GGPS TATREELA	GPS
GPS NOOR PUR S.N. KHAN	GMPS	GMPS MOHARI NAGRI BALA	GMPS
GMPS AIN PUR	GPS	GPS AKHORATA	GPS



GPS BANDI MIAN PIR DAD	GPS	GMPS TARARI JANDAR	GMPS
GGPS BANDI MIAN PIR DAD	GES	GMPS KALSI AKHROOTA	GMPS
GGMS PASWAL	GPS	GGPS SUMMANDER KHATA	GPS
GPS PASWAL S.N. KHAN	GPS	GGHS SUMANDAR KATHA	GHS
GGPS BANDA MUNEER KHAN	GPS	GPS SAMANDAR KHATHA	GPS
GPS SARAI NIAMAT KHAN	GHS	GHS SUMANDAR KATHA	GHS
GHS S.N.KHAN	GPS	GMPS PARI PAND	GMPS
GGPS SARAI NIAMAT KHAN	GHS	GMPS JABRAN GHARI	GMPS
GGHS S.N.KHAN	GPS	GGPS BATT A KERY	GPS
GPS KHU	GPS	GPS NAGRI BALA	GPS
GGPS SHINGRI	GPS	GHS NAGRI BALA	GHS
GPS KARACH S.N. KHAN	GPS	GPS KALSI NAGRI BALA	GPS
GGPS KARCH NO.2	GPS	GGPS NAGRI BALA	GPS
GPS SERIAN DHERAM PANI	GPS	GMPS GARAKAI NAGRI BALA	GMPS
GGPS DHARAM PANI	GPS	GMPS NALLAIN	GMPS
GPS DEHRAM PANI	GPS	GPS TATIAL	GPS
GGPS KRAN SERIAN	GPS	GGPS TITIAL	GPS
GGPS CHAMAD	GPS	GMPS BAGAN (JHANGI)	GMPS
GPS CHAMHAD	GHS	GPS TATIAL BATTANGI	GPS
GHS CHAMHAD	GPS	GMKS NAKRA (NAGRI BALA)	GMMS
GPS TALHAD	GPS	GGPS KHOO	GPS
GGPS BEHAKY	GPS	GPS DHAKAN NALOOTA	GPS
GPS BEHAKI S.N KHAN	GPS	GMKS GHONI NALOTHA	GMMS
GPS BHATT S.N KHAN	GPS	GGPS DAKHAN TATREELA	GPS

GGPS BHATT	GPS	GMPS RIALA	GMPS
GGPS GAJAL	GPS	GPS KASALA NAGRI BALA	GPS
GPS GAJJAL	GMPS	GMS KASALA	GES
GMPS SARARAH S.N. KHAN	GMPS	GGPS KASALA	GPS
GMPS FAREED ABAD	GPS	GPS KUTLIAN NAGRI BALA	GPS
GPS BEESALA S.N KHAN	GPS	GPS THOHA	GPS
GGPS BASALA	GPS	IMPERICAL PUBLIC SCHOOL	PHS
GGPS BARAM GALI	GPS	GGPS HARI DE KATHER	GPS
GPS BERAM GALI S.N KHNA	GPS	GMS HARI KHATER	GES
GGPS CHMAK MAIRA	GPS	GPS HARI KHATAR M.B. BHEN	GPS
GPS CHAMAK MAIRA	GPS	GMPS HILL KARMATTI M.B. BHEN	GMPS
GPS SADDIAH	GMPS	GMPS TIPRI KATHA	GMPS
GMPS KALI DELI	GES	GPS GHORA BAZGRAN	GPS
GGMS KOKAL BARSEEN	GPS	GPS JAGIAN KHOALIAN RAJOYA	GPS
GGPS BARSEEN	GHS	GPS PATTAN KALAN	GPS
GHS KOKAL BARSEEN	GPS	GGMS PATTAN KALAN	GES
GPS KOKAL BARSEEN	GPS	GPS BARWALA	GPS
GGPS SOHLAN	GPS	GGPS BASIAN BARWALA	GPS
GPS SOHLAN	GPS	GPS NAKHITAR MAJHAN	GPS
GGPS BAI NOORAN	GMPS	GGPS BARWALA	GPS
GMPS FATEH BANDI	GPS	GGPS MASINA KALAN	GPS
GPS SHADIAL	GPS	GGPS GHARI NO.2	GPS
GGPS SHADIAL	GPS	GMPS LOWER MASINA	GMPS
GPS KONSAN	GPS	GPS MASINA KALAN PATTAN	GPS

GPS BAGH DARA	GPS	GGPS TARACHH	GPS
GGPS BAGH DARA	GMPS	GGPS SURGAL	GPS
GMPS NALLA	GPS	GPS TARACH	GPS
GPS TODOO MIARA	GES	GGPS BANDIAN BEEROTE	GPS
GMS THODO MAIRA	GPS	GPS CHALISIAN	GPS
GGPS JOGAN MAR	GPS	GPS BANDIAN	GPS
GGPS GEHLI	GMPS	GMPS JABRI (KURLI)	GMPS
GMPS MUNGIAN	GPS	GPS JHALLAN	GPS
GPS BAGGARIAN P.K KHAN	GPS	GMPS LEERAN	GMPS
GPS ZARO GALI	GPS	GPS LANGALOOT	GPS
GPS SANDOGALI	GPS	GPS MAJUHAN NAMBAL	GPS
GGPS KUMHARAN	GMPS	GGPS MAJUHAN	GPS
GMPS KALI DELI	GMPS	GHS MAJUHAN	GHS
GMPS CHANJILA	GPS	GMPS LARRI BOGHRAN	GMPS
GMPS DAKYIAN	GPS	GPS NARA (NAMMAL)	GPS
GPS PIND KARGU KHAN	GPS	GGPS NAMBAL	GPS
GGPS PIND KARGO KHAN	GMPS	GPS NAMMAL	GPS
GPS RAKKER BISALA	GPS	GHS NAMBAL	GHS
GMPS RAKKER THALA	GPS	GPS THALLAH	GPS
GPS JABBI JARRAL	GPS	GMPS LOWER SANGAL	GMPS
GPS NAKHY SAYDIN	GES	GPS BADALA MOLIA	GPS
GPS BANDA MUGHLAN	GPS	GGPS SANGAL	GPS
GMS GUL BANDI	GPS	GPS DAKHAN MOLIA	GPS
GPS GUL BANDI JARRAL	GMPS	GPS MIRA(BAKOT)	GPS

GPS KOTNALI	GES	GPS BADDGRAN	GPS
GMPS DHERI BARMAL	GPS	GPS NAKKAR PAKHO	GPS
GGMS NELOOR MAIRA	GMPS	GPS KURLI MAJVAN	GPS
GPS NILORE S.N. KHAN	GPS	GGPS UPPER KURLI	GPS
GMPS NILORE BALA	GPS	GMPS PAND KURLI	GMPS
GPS GORAKKI S.N. KHAN	GMPS	GGPS LOWER KURLI	GPS
GGPS GORHAKI	GPS	GPS AKHORA NO.2	GPS
GMPS JAWA	GHS	GPS PAYAN MAJUAN PAYEEN	GPS
GPS KAKOTRI	GES	GMPS NAKAR MAJHOT	GMPS
GHS KAKOTRI	GPS	GPS MAJHOT	GPS
GGMS KAKOTRI	GPS	GPS BAIRI BAGLA	GPS
GGPS KAKOTRI KARACH	GPS	GMS BERI BAGLA	GES
GPS MACHHAN DA MAIRA	GPS	GPS TARHATTI	GPS
GPS KANDHORI	GPS	GGPS THARATI	GPS
GGPS KAKOTRI KHAS	GPS	GGPS PAIKHU NAKKAR	GPS
GPS NALAKKI	GPS	GMPS NATHIAL MOOLIA	GMPS
GGPS NALKI	GPS	GGPS MOOLIYA	GPS
GPS GANHARI	GPS	GMPS KOHI MOLIA	GMPS
GPS BARATHHI	GPS	GPS MOOLIYA	GPS
GPS KARRACHH	GPS	GHS MOOLIA	GHS
GGPS BACHA SANI	GPS	GMPS UPPER MOOLIA	GMPS
GPS BACHHA SANI JARRAL	GMMS	GMPS DHERIAN MOOLIYA	GMPS
GGPS JARRAL	GPS	GMPS BATTANGI KHAITER( MOOLIA)	GMPS
GMKS SOWAI DARRA	GPS	GMPS MORKANDI	GMPS

GPS KHOLIALA	GPS	GPS LEERAN SYDDAN	GPS
GGPS KHOLIALA	GPS	GMPS DHONG KHAN KALAN	GMPS
GPS JABBRI	GPS	GGPS ZIARAT BAKOTE	GPS
GPS KARRAM	GPS	GMPS KALSE BAKOTE	GMPS
GPS KANGAR AMGH HMGH	GMPS	GGPS MOHALLAH KIYANI	GPS
GGPS KANGER HAMGAH	GPS	GPS LOWER BAKOTE	GPS
GMPS BARKOT	GPS	GHS BAKOTE	GHS
GPS TAKIA HALL	GPS	GPS BAKOTE	GPS
GGPS TAKIA HALL	GPS	GGPS BAKOTE SHARIF	GPS
GGPS BACHHAH KH (R)	GPS	GGHS BAKOTE	GHS
GPS KHANDA KHUH	GPS	GMPS MORHADI	GMPS
GGPS PIND	GMPS	GGPS FAIZ ABAD	GPS
GPS PIND GUNDA	GPS	GPS MASOOMA	GPS
GMPS PIND GULLI	GPS	GGPS KHAN KHURD	GPS
GGPS GANDA	GMPS	GPS KHAN KHURD	GPS
GPS KOTEHRA	GPS	GMPS TOPA KHAN KHURD	GMPS
GMPS KOT GALI	GPS	GPS BHAN	GPS
GPS HALL (LAKHALA)	GPS	GGPS BHUN	GPS
GGPS LAKHALA	GHS	GPS CHILHOOTA	GPS
GPS LAKHALA	GPS	GGPS BASSIAN	GPS
GHS LAKHALA	GPS	GPS HOTROL	GPS
GGPS KANGRORA	GMPS	GMS BASSIAN	GES
GPS KANGRORA SHERWAN	GMPS	GPS SANGRALAN	GPS
GMPS TRINGAL PAN	GPS	GPS NARRI HOTER	GPS



GMPS KOTLA	GPS	GPS SUNGRARY	GPS
GGPS BAREELA	GPS	BRIGHT FUTURE ACADEMY	PRIVATE
GPS BAREELA	GMPS	GMS SANGRARI	GES
GPS SARI SHER SHAH	GPS	GGPS SUNGARARI	GPS
GMPS MAKRI	GPS	GPS SARANDAH	GPS
GPS THATI SYDAN	GPS	GGPS JABRI KHAN KALAN	GPS
GGPS KANGAR BALA	GPS	GGPS SERI KHAN KALAN	GPS
GPS KANGAR BALA	GMPS	GPS SERI KHAN KALAN	GPS
GPS KANGAR PAIN	GPS	GMS SERI KHAN KALAN	GES
GMPS TARIQ ABAD	GPS	GMPS SINGAL KOT	GMPS
GGPS KANGAR PINE	GPS	GPS LUNDI MANDRI	GPS
GPS CHOOOR GRAN	GMPS	GMPS KUTLY KHAN KALAN	GMPS
GPS KALA BAT	GMPS	GMS TOPA KHAN KALAN	GES
GMPS CHOI CHAMHATTI	GPS	GMPS PAGGAR KHAN KALAN	GMPS
GMPS GHORI SHERWAN	GMPS	GGPS PAGAR KHAN KALAN	GPS
GPS RATTI CHAHATI	GPS	GMPS RAITRY KHAN KALAN	GMPS
GMPS THANDA CHOHA	GMPS	GMPS DAKHAN KHAN KALAN	GMPS
GPS TANDHARA	GPS	GMPS KOKALIA KHAN KALA	GMPS
GMPS SULTAN ABAD	GPS	GPS NAKAR KHAN KALAN	GPS
GGPS TANDHARA KHURD	GPS	GGPS NAQER QUTBAL	GPS
GPS BARNORI	GPS	GMS NAKAR KHAN KALAN	GES
GPS PAGHRAN	GMPS	GPS DANNA KHAN KALAN	GPS
GPS DERA CHAMTHI	GPS	GPS ALI ABAD MOLIA	GPS
GMPS NAKKA (JUHNA)	GPS	GMS ALI ABAD	GES

GPS JUHNA	GMPS	GGPS ALI ABAD	GPS
GGPS JUHNA CHAMATI	GPS	GGMS ALI ABAD	GES
GMPS NEACHAIN	GPS	GPS BALI KOTE	GPS
GGPS BERI	GPS	GGPS BALIKOTE	GPS
GPS BERI CHAMHATI	GPS	GMPS DUNNA ALI ABAD	GMPS
GGPS TARAPPI	GPS	GPS KALA BAN	GPS
GPS KHAR PHAR	GPS	GPS TOPA KHAN KALAN	GPS
GGPS KHARPIR	GES	GPS DUNGA GALI	GPS
GPS NAMSHERA	GMPS	GPS KUNDLA NATHIA GALI	GPS
GMS THATHI AHMAD KHAN	GMPS	GGPS TOHEED ABAD	GPS
GMPS SHAH DE GALI	GPS	GPS TOHEED ABAD N. GALI	GPS
GMPS KAMEELA	GMPS	GHS TOHEED ABAD	GHS
GPS CHAKAR BAYIAN KHLAN	GHSS	GPS MARIA PASALA	GPS
GMPS JALMALI	GMPS	GGPS PASALA	GPS
GGHSS SHERWAN	GPS	GPS RATTA BAGLA	GPS
GMPS GORIAN SHERWAN	GPS	GPS RATTA BAGLA	GPS
GPS SHERWAN	GMPS	GGPS HAROTA	GPS
GGPS SHERWAN KALAN	GPS	GGPS BADHAIR	GPS
GMPS SARHALLAH GALI	GPS	GPS BADHAIR NATHIA GALI	GPS
GGPS SHERWAN KHURD	GPS	GMS BADHAIR	GES
GPS BACHAH KALAN SHERWAN	GMPS	GMPS UPPER PASALA	GMPS
GGPS BACHHAH KALAN	GPS	GGMS MALLACH	GES
GMPS KHALORA KALAN	GPS	GGPS MALACH	GPS
GGPS KHALORA KHURD	GPS	GMPS SAIR MALACH	GMPS

GPS DARA MANNA P.K KHAN	GMPS	GMPS JASWARA	GMPS
GPS MANNA(PIND KARGU KHAN)	GPS	GGPS JASWARA	GPS
GMPS MAIRA CUM KUMHARAN	GMPS	GPS NATHIA GALI	GPS
GGPS PATHEL	GPS	GHSS NATHIA GALI	GHSS
GMPS DHERY PATEHIL SHERWAN	GPS	GPS LASSAN NATHIA GALI	GPS
GGPS KALAR KHAITER	GPS	GPS BARIAN NOOR MANG	GPS
GPS KALAR KHATTER	GMPS	GGPS LOWER MAIRA KALAN	GPS
GGPS THORA KALAN	GPS	GPS GULAGA	GPS
GMPS THORA KALAN	GMPS	GGPS KHURRE BANDA	GPS
GPS THORA KHURD	GPS	GGPS BAGNOTAR	GPS
GMPS TAKIAN SHERWAN	GPS	GPS BAGNOTAR	GPS
GPS BOMMBOCHI	GMPS	GHSS BAGNOTER	GHSS
GGPS BAMMOCHHI	GPS	GGHS BAGNOTAR	GHS
GMPS KHOLIAN(BAMOCHI )	GES	GGPS LAMBA BAGLA	GPS
GPS KUMHARAN SHERWAN	GPS	GMPS GALI BAGLA	GMPS
GMS SHAHEED ABAD	GPS	GPS PALAKIAN BANDI MAIRA	GPS
GGPS SHAHEED ABAD	GMPS	GGPS BANDI MIRA	GPS
GPS SHAHED ABAD	GMMS	GPS BANDI MAIRA BAGNOTER	GPS
GMPS NAKKA SHAHEED ABAD	GMPS	GGPS RAJPUT CHUMB	GPS
GMKS TARLI TALL	GPS	GGPS RIAN	GPS
GMPS SHAMAL KEHNI	GMPS	GMPS TRAIDA	GMPS
GPS PEHAL	GPS	GPS DAKHAN SYDDIAN	GPS
GMPS SHARULAH	GPS	GGPS MAIRA AZIZ BANG	GPS
GGPS BANDI MATRACH	GES	GGMS AZIZ BANG	GES

GPS BANDI MATRACH	GES	GGPS AZIZ BANG	GPS
GMS BANDI MATRACH	GPS	GPS MAIRA AZIZ BANG	GPS
GGMS BANDI MATRACH	GMPS	GGMS THARIYATI	GES
GGPS BUZARGAL	GPS	GGPS THARYATI	GPS
GMPS BUZARGAL	GPS	GPS THARYATI	GPS
GGPS SHERBAI SYEDIAN	GPS	GMS THARYATI	GES
GPS SHERBAI SYEDAN	GPS	GPS SINGI MAIRA	GPS
GPS GARAMARY RICH BHEN	GPS	GGPS NOOR MONG	GPS
GGPS GRAMORI	GMPS	GPS NOOR MONG	GPS
GPS SARGAL	GMPS	GMS NOOR MONG	GES
GMPS KUGHARRY	GPS	GPS DAKKI KHAITER	GPS
GMPS MALIK ABAD	GMPS	GMPS KHATER PHALKOT	GMPS
GPS PANDU THANA R.BEHN	GPS	GPS KUTLI PHALKOT	GPS
GMPS MOHALLAH SARFARAZ KHAN	GPS	GGPS KUTLI PHALKOTE	GPS
GGPS PANDU THANA	GES	GGPS SAHANA	GPS
GGPS KAKOT	GPS	GMPS SEHANA PHULKOT	GMPS
GGMS KAKOTE	GPS	GGPS UTI PAND PHALKOTE	GPS
GPS KAKOT	GPS	GMPS LOWER PAND	GMPS
GGPS SAIAL	GPS	GPS PHALKOT	GPS
GGPS TALHAR	GMPS	GHS PHAL KOTE	GHS
GPS TELHAR	GPS	GMPS DHERA PHALKOT	GMPS
GMPS PATHERI	GPS	GGPS UPPER MALSA	GPS
GPS LALY DE BANDI	GPS	GPS UPPER MALSA	GPS
GGPS LALY DI BANDI	GPS	GGPS JULGHRAN	GPS

	GPS KISHNA	GPS	GMPS JULGRAN NO.2	GMPS
	GGPS KISHNA	GPS	GMPS NAKKAR	GMPS
	GGPS MOCHI KOT	GES	GGPS JANDER BARI	GPS
	GPS MOCHI KOT	GMPS	GPS JANDAR BARI	GPS
	GMS SHAH KOTE (MOCHI KOTE)	GPS	GMPS KHATER KOTE	GMPS
	GMPS NALA PESWAL MIAN	GPS	GGPS DHAKI KHAITAR	GPS
	GGPS PASWAL MIAN	GPS	GGPS HERAN BIRAN GALI	GPS
	GPS PASWAL MIAN	GCMS	GPS HARAN BERAN GALI	GPS
	GPS CHABBRIAN	GES	GGPS DHERI HOTAR	GPS
	GGCMS CHABRIAN	GPS	GMPS BAGLA(BIRAN GALI	GMPS
	GMS MORE KALAN	GPS	GHS MALSA	GHS
	GPS MOR KALAN	GPS	GPS MALSA	GPS
	GGPS MORE KALAN	GPS	GGPS LOWER MALSA	GPS
	GPS MALYAR MOHERA	GHS	GPS PANGOORA	GPS
	GGPS HILL MARA	GPS	GGPS PANGORA	GPS
	GGHS HALL MAIRA	GPS	GPS SABAL	GPS
	GPS CHITHA MAIRA	GPS	GGPS SABAL	GPS
	GGPS CHITTA MARIA	GPS	GGPS LOWER BEERAN GALI	GPS
	GPS BALDHERI MAIRA	GPS	GPS LOWER BIRANGALLI	GPS
	GPS BAL DHERI	GMPS	GGHS BEERAN GALI	GHS
	GGPS BALDEHRI	GPS	GPS UPER BIRANGALI UTLA	GPS
	GMPS MAIRA BATTANG	GHS	GGPS UPPER BEERAN GALI	GPS
	GPS SAJIKOT	GPS	GPS KERI	GPS
	GGHS SAJI KOTE	GPS	GHS BEERAN GALI	GHS

	GMPS NAKKAR	GMPS	AL-ANJAL PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL HAVELIAN SHAHR	PHS
	GMPS NAKKA UPPER BATTANGI	GMPS	ABU HURAIRAH PUBLIC SCHOOL HAVELIAN	PHS
	GMPS NAKKA SHAHEED ABAD	GMPS	ABBOTTABAD PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSAY DI HATTI	PHS
	GMPS NAKKA BHURAJ	GMPS	ABBOTTABAD PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE ABBOTTABAD	PC
	GMPS NAKKA (JUHNA)	GMPS	ABBOTTABAD PREP SCHOOL AWAMI ROAD	PPS
	GMPS NAKIAN	GMPS	ABBOTTABAD MODEL SCHOOL MUSAZAI COLONY	PHS
	GMPS NAKAR MAJHOT	GMPS	ABBOTTABAD INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE	PC
	GMPS NAKAR DOMALA	GMPS	ABBOTT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE SARBAN	PC
	GMPS MUSAZAI COLONY	GMPS	ABBOTTABAD INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE	PC



## TEHSIL: HAVELIAN

### Profile

Havelian is located in Abbottabad  
 Number of Settlements/ Communities: 75

### Population

**Population 2011: Estimated from Census 1998)**

Tehsil	Total Population
Havelian	265,828

### Area

Total Area: 406.959999 sq.km

### Election

#### General Election 2013

<b>Constituency</b>	NA-18
<b>Winner</b>	Murtaza Javed
<b>Party</b>	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
<b>Registered Votes</b>	347,770
<b>Percentage of Votes Polled to registered voters</b>	20%

#### General Election 2008

<b>Constituency</b>	NA-18
<b>Winner</b>	Murtaza Javed Abbasi
<b>Party</b>	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
<b>Registered Votes</b>	347,770
<b>Percentage of Votes Polled to registered voters</b>	46.88%

### Dominant Political Personalities

In 2002, Mr. Sardar Muhammad Yaqoob from PML (Q) was the winner from this constituency. In 2008 Mr. Murtaza Javed Abbasi from Pakistan Muslim League (N) won the seat by getting 46.88% votes. In 2013 Mr. Murtaza Javed from Pakistan Muslim League (N) got the seat by getting 69,839 votes from the said constituency.

### Health

Total number of Health Facilities in Havelian: 31

#### List of the Health Facilities:

Name	Type
ANEEQA KHAN CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
NAGINA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
SARWAR CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
NAJMA SAEED CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
MOMINIA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
ABIDA BABY CLINIC	CHILDREN HOSPITAL
AL-SHIFA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
OSAMA CLINIC	GENERAL PHYSICIAN
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL	HOMEOPATHIC
BHU BODLA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU RAJOYIA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU SUMAKARAGGA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
RHC LORA	RURAL HEALTH CENTER
BHU PHULLA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
CIVIL DISPENSARY GHORA DHAKA	DISPENSARY
BHU NAGRI TOTIAL	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU CHAMALI	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
DISPENSARY SARHAN	DISPENSARY
BHU LANGRIAL	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
CIVIL DISPENSARY KAYALA PAYEEN	DISPENSARY
BHU NARA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT

## Education

BHU BAKOT	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU BHARWAL	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
BHU TAKIA SHEKHAN	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
CIVIL DISPENSARY CHEHR	DISPENSARY
RHC MORIBADAN	RURAL HEALTH CENTER
CIVIL DISPENSARY CHANDO MEERA	DISPENSARY
BHU SALWALA	BASIC HEALTH UNIT
CIVIL DISPENSARY MANJOOHAN	DISPENSARY

### Total Number of Educational Facilities: 347

Boys Schools: 196

Girls' Schools: 118

Co. Education: 33

Private: 09

Government: 338

Name	Type	Name	Type
GMPS SHEEDUNDI	GMPS	GPS SAREELA	GPS
GPS NARIAN GEHAR	GPS	GMS SAREELA	GES
GPS DEHRI RAKHALA	GPS	GPS PUNGRAN	GPS
GPS BAGLA NO.2	GPS	GGPS PANJGRAN	GPS
GPS TARALA BAGLA	GPS	GPS RATTI DHERI	GPS
G G P S U.N SCHOOL GAMBEER MALACH	GPS	GGPS KASHKA	GPS
GGPS SUMMA KARAGA	GPS	GHS JHANGRA	GHS
GPS GAMBIR NO.2	GPS	GPS JHUNGRA	GPS
GPS SUMMA KARAGA	GPS	GGPS JHANGRA	GPS
GMPS KUTHRIAN	GMPS	GPS MOHRA JHANGRA	GPS
GPS KARAGA	GPS	GMPS MAHALA SHEIKHAN SULTAN PUR	GMPS
SCHOOL	PHS	GMPS DHANGAR	GMPS
GGPS GUMBHEER	GPS	GPS SULTAN PUR	GPS
GPS GHAMBIR NO.1	GPS	GGPS SULTAN PUR	GPS
GHS GHAMBEER	GHS	GGMS SULTAN PUR	GES
GMPS NARIAN GALI GHAMBIR	GMPS	GGPS KASIL	GPS
GPS ATERAN	GPS	GPS KASEEL	GPS
GPS PHALLA	GPS	GPS PIPAL	GPS
GMS PHULLAH	GES	GGPS MUJAHAT	GPS
GGMS PHALLAH	GES	GPS MUJATH	GPS
GGPS PHALA	GPS	GMPS SUMBAL DA MARA	GMPS
GPS RUPER	GPS	GPS PHULAN WALI	GPS
GGPS RAYALA RUPPER	GPS	GGPS KANGR WALL MASJID	GPS
GGPS KUND BATTAL	GPS	GPS DARRA	GPS
GPS KUND BATTAL	GPS	GGPS PHULWALA	GPS
GPS BISSAN LORA	GPS	GPS CHITPARY	GPS
GPS BANWARI LORA	GPS	GPS AMLIALA	GPS
GGPS BANWARI	GPS	GGMS LANGRA	GES
GPS DANNAH (LORA)	GPS	GPS LUNDAY	GPS
GGPS DANNAH LORA	GPS	GMKS LUNDI (BATANGI DE MOHERI)	GMMS
GGPS NANGAL LORA	GPS	GGPS WAZERIAN	GPS
GPS THATH KARM SHAH	GPS	GMPS LANGRA	GMPS
GPS THAKRIALA (LORA)	GPS	GGPS LANGRA	GPS
GMPS NANGAL	GMPS	GPS BANDA SAHIB KHAN	GPS

GGPS CHARBUT	GPS	GGPS BANDA SAHIB KHAN	GPS
GPS CHARBAT	GPS	GPS CHARI	GPS
GMPS BADALA	GMPS	GPS BANDI QAZIAN	GPS
GGPS DHERI KHAYALA	GPS	GGPS DHANGER	GPS
GGCMS LORA	GCMS	GPS MUSLIM ABAD	GPS
GPS LORA	GPS	GGPS KHOKHAR DARA NO.2	GPS
GHSS LORA	GHSS	GGPS KHOKHAR NO.1	GPS
GGPS GARHI	GPS	GPS KHOKHAR	GPS
GPS DHERI KIALA LORA	GPS	GGPS MAHAMDAH	GPS
GGHSS LORA	GHSS	GPS MAHMADA	GPS
GHS GHARI NOOR PUR	GHS	GGCMS BARWAL	GCMS
GMS KANGAR MAIRA	GES	GPS BHARWAL	GPS
GGPS SAIRI (LORA)	GPS	GHS MUSLIM ABAD	GHS
GPS DAKHAN PAISAR	GPS	GPS TANAKKI	GPS
GPS GHARI LORA	GPS	GMPS GOHAL	GMPS
GGPS DHAKAN PAISAR	GPS	GGPS MALKAN	GPS
GMPS NALLAH	GMPS	GGMS MALKAN	GES
GPS LANJIAN SYEDAN	GPS	GPS MALKAN	GPS
GMPS MAIRA BALA	GMPS	GPS LARI SAYYDAN	GPS
GGPS CHANKOT	GPS	GGPS LARI SAYEDAN	GPS
GGPS CHARBUT	GPS	GPS SERI GUJRAT	GPS
GPS CHAN KOT LORA	GPS	GPS KUND KOPRAI	GPS
GPS DHARIAN RAHI	GPS	GMPS DHERIAN (B.QAZI)	GMPS
GGPS DEHRIAN BEERWALA	GPS	GGPS BANDA ABDUL JABBAR KHAN	GPS
GPS RAHI LORA	GES	GPS BANDA ABDUL JABBAR KHAN	GPS
GGMS RAHI	GPS	GPS BANDA BAZDAR	GPS
GGPS NOOR PUR LORA	GMMS	GGPS BANDA BAZDAR	GPS
GMKS MALACH	GMMS	GGPS BANDI ATAI KHAN	GPS
GMKS MALACH	GPS	GPS TEETH	GPS
GGPS KUTLI NO.2	GPS	GMPS DHARAN RAJOIA	GMPS
GPS BASHKOLI	GMPS	GPS HURNARA	GPS
GMPS PALLIAN	GPS	GGPS UPPER HURNARA	GPS
GPS KAHARI TUTIAL	GES	GGPS GARHI PHULGRAN	GPS
GMS GHOREENI	GES	GPS GHARI PHULGRAN	GPS
GMS GHOREENI	GPS	GGPS BATTALA	GPS
GPS GOREENI	GPS	GPS BATALA RAJOIA	GPS
GPS KALAL KOTE	GPS	GGPS KIYALA	GPS
GGPS PALASI	GPS	GPS TARKHANA MAIRA	GPS
GGPS KUTLI NO.1	GPS	GGPS KEHEL RAJOYA	GPS
GPS KOTLI TARILORA	GPS	GGMS KIAYLA	GES
GPS MALMULA	GPS	GPS KIALA	GPS
GPS MALMOOLA	GPS	GMS KIALA	GES
GGPS NARHOTER	GPS	GPS PUMANMAR	GPS
GPS NARHOTAR	GPS	GPS CHEHR M.B. BHEN	GPS
GPS SARI	GPS	GGPS CHEHR	GPS
GPS BASWAIR	GPS	GPS BATANGAN	GPS
GGPS BATTANGI	GPS	GGCMS DEWAL	GCMS
GPS BATTANGI NO.1	GPS	GPS DEWAL M.B.BHEN	GPS
GPS CHAH BATTANGI	GMPS	GGPS SAJI KOT NO.2	GPS
GMPS SITRAL	GMPS	GPS SAJIKOT M.B. BEHAN	GPS
GMPS RIATI	GPS	GGMS SAJI KOTE	GES

GGPS KHOYAIN	GPS	GHS RAJOIYA	GHS
GPS KHOYAN	GPS	GGHS RAJOYA	GHS
GPS FATAH ABAD	GMPS	GGPS RAJOYA	GPS
GMPS DHARIAN (LORA)	GMPS	GPS UPPER SAJAWAL	GPS
GMPS DHAMIAL	GPS	GPS RAJOYA	GPS
GGPS CHANALI	GPS	GPS MANAN	GPS
GPS CHANALI	GPS	GPS DAKHAN TATREELA	GPS
GGPS TAROR	GPS	GPS TAKIA SHEIKHAN	GPS
GPS TAROR	GPS	GHS TAKIA SHEIKHAN	GHS
GGPS NAGRI TOTIA	GPS	GPS BANDA SHEIKHAN	GPS
GPS NAGRI TUTIAL	GHS	GGPS BANDI BARSEEN	GPS
GHS NAGRI TUTIAL	GPS	GMPS BANDI BARSEEN	GMPS
GPS PANJOTH	GPS	GPS BANDI ATTAI KHAN	GPS
GPS NEELO	GPS	GGHS BANDI ATTAI KHAN	GHS
GPS BENANI	GPS	GMS BANDI ATTAI KHAN	GES
GPS KATHA	GPS	GGPS KOTLA	GPS
GPS SANDARI	GPS	GPS KOTLA	GPS
GPS CHANJAH	GPS	GMPS MOHALLAH HAJI MUQARAB KHAN	GMPS
GPS CHATIAN AHMAD KHAN	GMPS	GMPS TALL	GMPS
GMPS MISSAH SAYDAN	GPS	GGPS TALL	GPS
GPS MISSAH GOJRI	GPS	GMPS DULLA BANDI	GPS
GGPS MASAH GOJERI	GPS	GPS SAREELA	GMPS
GPS LASSAN BODLA	GPS	NEW CENTURY SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL HAVELIAN	PHSS
GGPS LASSAN	GPS	ABU HURAIRAH PUBLIC SCHOOL HAVELIAN	PHS
GPS DUBRAN	GPS	MUSLIM FOUNDATION PUBLIC SCHOOL HAVELIAN	PHS
GMPS NEELGAGAR	GMPS	MINHAJ-UL-QURAN PUBLIC SCHOOL HAVELIAN	PHS
GGPS DUBRAN	GPS	GBHS MUSLIMABAD	GHS
GMPS DANA DUBRAN	GMPS	FARHAN PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSLIMABAD	PHS
GGPS LANGRIAL	GPS	RAHBAR PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSLIMABAD	PHS
GPS LANGRIAL	GPS	SARHAD PUBLIC SCHOOL JAMILABAD	PHS
GHSS LANGRIAL	GHSS	GBPS KHOKHAR MAIRA	GPS
GPS USMA DHARI	GPS	GGPS KHOKHAR MAIRA	GPS
GGPS GALI BATGRAN	GPS	GGPS SAMWALA	GPS
GPS GALI BATGRAN	GPS	GBPS SAMWALA PAIYAAN	GPS
GGPS JOGE MAIRA	GPS	GBHS SAMWALA PAIYAAN	GHS
GGPS KARHAKKI	GPS	GGHS LORA	GHS
GPS KARHAKKI	GPS	GBHS LORA	GHS
GMPS NAKIAN	GMPS	F.G PRIMARY SCHOOL LORA	GPS
GPS FAQIR MOHAMMAD	GPS	SHAHEEN PUBLIC SCHOOL LORA HAZARA	PHS
GPS TARHARI NO.1	GPS	GBHS MOHRI BEDBEN	GHS
GMPS MUNDRAIN	GMPS	GGPS DAKHAN CHAMNAKKA	GPS
GGPS DANNA NORAL	GPS	GMPS DAKHAN MAJUHAN	GMPS
GPS MAJHUHAN BODLA	GPS	GMPS TRIMAN	GMPS
GPS DANNA NOORAL	GPS	GMPS JOKHA MOH:RASHAD)	GMPS
GGPS SATORA	GPS	GGPS CHAMNIKA	GPS

GHS SATORA	GHS	GMPS DAKHAN CHAMNAKA	GMPS
GMPS KOTE	GMPS	GGHSS HAJIA GALI	GHSS
GPS PANAKHA	GPS	GPS HAJIA GALI	GPS
GGPS KANGAR HOTER	GPS	GPS NAHNOONI	GPS
GPS KANGAR HOTER	GPS	GPS GOHRI	GPS
GMPS KHAITRAN	GMPS	GPS MAIRA BALA	GPS
GPS BATKANALA	GPS	GGMS MAIRA BALA	GES
GMPS OCHHAR NO.2	GMPS	GMPS KHAMARA	GMPS
GMPS KUNDAN	GMPS	GGPS KIALA PAYEEN	GPS
GGPS SUMBAL DHARA	GPS	GGPS JATALA	GPS
GPS SUMBAL DHARA	GPS	GGMS BODLA	GES
GGPS MAIRLAN	GPS	GMPS KHUSHAL KHAN (GADA SANGALA)	GMPS
GPS GOHRA M.B. BHEN	GPS	GGPS NOJA BANDI	GPS
GGPS GOHRA	GPS	GPS NOJA BANDI	GPS
GMPS PURYAN WALA	GMPS	GHS BODLA	GHS
GGPS NARWARA	GPS	GPS BODLA MAJUHAN	GPS
GPS NARWARA	GPS	GGPS MAIRA PAYEEN	GPS
GPS BAGLA NO.3	GPS	GMPS CHACK HALL	GMPS
GGPS HIRLAN	GPS	GPS RIALA MAJUHAN	GPS
GPS POONA	GPS	GPS UPPER KARACHH	GPS
GGPS POONA	GPS	GGPS KARCH NO.1	GPS
GMKS DANDA PALKOT	GMMS	GGPS DAHNAK	GPS
GGPS PALKOT	GPS	GMPS DHERI SYDIAN CHANDO MAIRA	GMPS
GPS PALKOTE	GPS	GPS CHANDO MAIRA	GPS
GPS BALKHOU	GPS	GGMS CHANDU MAIRA	GES
GPS THESI M.B. BHEN	GPS	GGPS CHANDO MAIRA	GPS
GPS KASQORIAN M.B. BHEN	GPS	GHS CHANDO MAIRA	GHS
GMPS PAGHANA	GMPS	GGPS HAJIA GALI	GPS
GGPS NARA	GPS	GMPS TIPER MUJHITH	GMPS
GPS NARA	GPS	GGPS CHAPRI	GPS
GMS NARA	GES	GPS SUMWALA H.GALI	GPS
GMPS DREAK GALI M.B. BHEN	GMPS	GMPS CHAPRI K.KHAN	GMPS
GGPS MOHRA KALANDA	GPS	GMS SAMWALA	GES
GPS KALANDA	GPS	GGCMS SAMWALLA	GCMS
GGPS KALANDA	GPS	GMPS KANGIR MAIRA	GMPS
GPS KERI KALANDA	GPS	GPS JABA BANDI	GPS
GGMS MOHRI BED BHEN	GES	GGPS GUGGAN	GPS
GGPS MOHRI BED BHEN	GPS	GGPS JHANIAN	GPS
GHS MOHRI BED BHEN	GHS	GPS SUMBAL	GPS
GMPS GALI M.B. BHEN	GMPS	GGPS CHAMNIKA	GPS
GMPS CHAMNAKA	GMPS	GMPS DAKHAN CHAMNAKA	GMPS
GGPS MANJIA	GPS	GGPS SALWALA	GPS
GPS MANJIA	GPS	GGPS BATOLNI	GPS
GMS MANJIA	GES	GPS BATOLNI	GPS
GGPS GARBA	GPS	GGPS SARELA	GPS
GPS SALWALA	GPS		

## One-third democracy

Published on 14<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014, Dr Farrukh Saleem

The News

We need more democracy, not less. Democracy is about three things: elections, accountability and responsiveness. Pakistani democracy has elections but our democracy is completely devoid of both accountability and responsiveness. All that we have is one-third of democracy. Over the past 44 years, we have had ten elections – 1970, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 and 2013. Over the past 44 years, “officials – whether elected or appointed by those who have been elected – have never been held accountable for their “decisions and actions”. In the absence of accountability, “elections and the notion of the will of the people have no meaning”.

Over the past 44 years, we have had ten elections – 1970, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 and 2013. Over the past 44 years, “officials – whether elected or appointed by those who have been elected” – have acted in pursuance of their own goals and interests. A democracy’s responsiveness is the “degree to which government output matches public preferences”. Over the past 44 years, our democracy has responded well to the needs and preferences of the elected but failed to respond to the needs and preferences of the voters. All that we have is one-third of democracy. We need more democracy, not less. Our democracy needs to recognise current needs of the voters. Our democracy needs a process that makes financial commitments (currently financial commitments are made at the whims of individuals). Our democracy needs to re-think the processes for making public policy choices. The essence of our crisis is that

We are missing the essence of democracy. Democracy is about wishes of the voters. Not in Pakistan. Democracy is about priorities of the voters. Not in Pakistan. Budget drafters are supposed to prioritise priorities of the voters. Not in Pakistan.

Consider this: The Punjab government has allocated a paltry Rs100 million for the 1.8 million displaced due to floods while the allocation for the PM House stands at a tall Rs770 million. The National Disaster Management Authority gets around Rs160 million for the whole year while the allocation for the PM’s foreign travels stands at a tall Rs1.5 billion.

Imagine: the Punjab government’s allocation per flood affectee is Rs55 while the allocation for the PM House is Rs2 million per day. Imagine: the National Disaster Management Authority’s daily budgetary allocation is Rs450,000 while the allocation for the PM’s foreign travels is Rs4 million per day.

We are a constitutional democracy and a constitutional democracy must be accountable. We are a constitutional democracy and a constitutional democracy must be responsive. With ten elections over the past 44 years, all we have is one-third of democracy. And one-third of democracy is going to take us nowhere. Remember, if you are going nowhere any road will take you there. All that we have had is either uniformed dictatorships or elected dictatorships. We need to develop strategies to influence the behaviour of our politicians. And we need to make our elected governments responsive to our needs.



## The never-ending election

Published on 14<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014, Rahimullah Yusufzai

The News

Afghanistan is again on edge as a result of the long-drawn-out and disputed presidential election is expected to be announced next week. The Afghan people have become used to conflict and bloodshed over the past more than three decades and the ongoing political crisis with regard to the outcome of the polls could mean one more spell of disputes and suffering. However, the fact that the presidential election was contested largely on an ethnic basis could add one more problem to the several others that the multi-ethnic and war-ravaged country is already facing.

The long and arduous recount and audit of the 8.1 million votes polled in the run-off vote held on June 14 should have been completed by September 10 as promised by the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Afghanistan, Jan Kubis. The United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan (Unama) headed by him was tasked to help the country's Independent Election Commission to do this job as many Afghans, particularly one of the candidates, Dr Abdullah and his supporters, didn't have much trust in the IEC to be fair and impartial.

Jan Kubis had promised President Hamid Karzai last month that the recounting and auditing of the polled votes would be over by September 10 and the result would be announced then. Karzai had become impatient with the delay in completing the process and reportedly even threatened to leave his job. His term of five years finished in May 2014, but he had to stay on as the election of his successor became controversial and was delayed.

It has been more than five months that the first round of polling in the presidential election was held – on April 5 – but the Afghan voters still don't know the winner. Though they certainly have an idea that Dr Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai, the 64-year old Pakhtun economist from Logar province and a former finance minister and World Bank official, is expected to win the polls in keeping with the preliminary vote-count announced earlier by the Independent Election Commission, they would like the new president to be announced as soon as possible. This is probably the longest election of this kind in the world, but Afghanistan cannot be judged by international standards in view of the serious challenges its nascent democracy is facing.

To be self-reliant, the Afghans wanted to conduct the 2014 presidential election entirely on their own through the Independent Election Commission and the Electoral Complaints Commission, but it soon became obvious that they were rather ambitious in undertaking such a difficult task.

In the previous four elections – two presidential and two for parliament – the Electoral Complaints Commission had some foreigners as members along with Afghans, but this time there was no non-Afghan in both the commissions and therefore accusations of partiality were frequently heard and Ziaul Haq Amarkhel, secretary of the Independent Election Commission was forced to resign when Dr Abdullah and his aides accused him of favouring Dr Ashraf Ghani. In the end, foreign help had to be involved in resolving the issues and making the process transparent. Both the Unama and the United States, by invitation or uninvited, are now busy striving to lend some credibility to the presidential election. The US is also mediating to make Dr Abdullah and Dr Ashraf Ghani agree to the formation of a unity government by sharing

power. US Secretary of State John Kerry had to visit Kabul twice in a month to persuade the two candidates to agree to the vote recount and audit and also share power in a government of national unity once the election result is announced. However, the sticking point in the endless negotiations between all sides is the authority the loser would be given in the power-sharing arrangement.

Since Dr Ashraf Ghani is certainly going to be the winner and the next president, the dispute is over the powers he would be willing to give to Dr Abdullah as the 'chief executive officer' in the new unity government. He has said many times that he supports formation of a unity government, but at the same time has spoken against "duality of power" and a "two-headed government" violating Afghanistan's constitution. On his part, Dr Abdullah has announced beforehand that he won't accept the result of the 'fraudulent' election. He is claiming to have won the election and is blaming Karzai, among others, for depriving him of victory both in 2009 and 2014. The 53-year old Dr Abdullah, a former foreign minister in Karzai's cabinet and an anti-Taliban politician claiming to inherit late mujahideen commander Ahmad Shah Masood's legacy, has argued that he wants to share power in the unity government as a matter of right and not charity. His idea of the power-sharing arrangement is to have a president and prime minister and empower the latter sufficiently. In any case, the 'chief executive' in two years time would be named the prime minister after amendments in the constitution. Dr Ashraf Ghani, however, doesn't want to commit himself to a deal that would bind his hands as the president and contend with a prime minister with whom he has many disagreements. Assured of a win, he is already making it known what to expect from his presidency by talking about his 100-day plan to improve security and devoting 30 percent of his time to the economy in a bid to create jobs and reduce poverty.

Aware of a non-official survey that showed that Taliban attacks have recently increased by 12 percent, Dr Ashraf Ghani has pointed out that the uncertain political situation due to the delay in announcing the winner of the contentious presidential election had contributed to the insecurity as well as the downside in the economic situation. He knows that the Afghan Taliban benefited from the uncertainty caused by the election disputes and would be keen to exploit the situation further in case Dr Abdullah's refusal to accept the outcome of the presidential polls leads to unrest and ethnic strife as is being predicted. This would put into question the credibility of the election and the legitimacy of Dr Ashraf Ghani as president.

There isn't any likelihood of a civil war in the country and those talking of Afghanistan's division aren't aware of the intensity of the Afghans' love for their homeland, but the situation will remain uncertain and fraught with risks unless a workable deal is worked out through persistent US mediation and the Americans stay engaged to push the rival claimants to power to abide by the terms. Such a situation would be a challenge for not only the Afghan ruling elite but also the US and its western allies who have spent colossal amounts of money and used unprecedented firepower for the last almost 13 years trying to build a democratic and stable Afghanistan without really achieving the desired goals.

## National agenda

Published on 07<sup>th</sup> Sep, 2014, Dr Farrukh Saleem

The News

Lesson number 1: Elections in 1970, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 and 2013 have established a solid trend: our electoral system has failed to deliver. National agenda: Re-engineering of the electoral system in order to: one, make democracy accountable; two, make democracy responsive.

Lesson number 2: Over time, voters are becoming poorer. Over time, elected leaders are becoming richer. National agenda: Re-engineering of the economic system in order to safeguard the economic system from political overreach. Elections in 1970, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 and 2013 have all been based on first-past-the-post, single winner electoral system. Elections in 1970, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 and 2013 have all produced a 'representational dictatorship'. In essence, our elections have become a competition among the elite – nothing more.

We need more democracy not less. We need to do two things. One, we need to bring in some sort of a multiple-winner electoral system; proportional or semi-proportional. Two, we need to bring in some sort of an act prohibiting the establishment of political dynasties. The House of Representatives of the Philippines is debating House Bill 3587 or the Act Prohibiting the Establishment of Political Dynasties that "seeks to prohibit relatives up to the second degree of consanguinity to hold or run for both national and local office in successive, simultaneous, or overlapping terms."

Elections in 1970, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 and 2013 have established a political system in which political power generates huge monetary pay-offs. Our version of democracy lacks two things. One, our democracy lacks accountability. Two, our democracy responds neither to the needs of the voters nor to the needs of the state. Elections in 1970, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 and 2013 have

established that every economic institution in the country has been deliberately programmed to benefit the elite – not the voters. Just look at PIA, Pakistan Railways, Pakistan Steel, National Insurance Corporation of Pakistan, Capital Development Authority, Pakistan National Shipping Corporation, State Cement Corporation of Pakistan, Trading Corporation of Pakistan, Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan and Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan.

All the so-called 'public-sector enterprises' are deliberately programmed to extract resources that belong to the public – and transfer the same to private pockets.

Elections in 1970, 1977, 1985, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, 2002, 2008 and 2013 have established that 'enterprises' exist so that resources can be extracted from the state to benefit the elite. This cycle has to be broken. Here are the four typical characteristics of a predatory state. One, monetary rewards of political power are extremely high (in Pakistan monetary rewards of political power are higher than anywhere else on the face of the planet). Two, massive under investment in human capital. Three, tax policy is to benefit the elected, not the voter. Four, there's widespread rationalisation of theft. This cycle has to be broken.

The predatory Pakistani state has created a society that has become one of the worst places to live if you are not part of the moneyed class or the political class. The predatory Pakistani state has created a society that has become one of the best places to live if – and only if – you are part of either the moneyed class or the political class.

Conclusion 1: We are going nowhere without re-engineering the electoral system.

Conclusion 2: We are going nowhere without re-engineering the economic system.

## But he won

Published on 2<sup>nd</sup> Sep, 2014, Owen Bennett-Jones  
 The News

He was elected. It's all you need to know. There were lots of reasons not to vote for Nawaz Sharif in 2013. His last government was known not only for its corruption but also its failure to deal with the issues that most bothered the electorate, such as health and education. And for those of a liberal persuasion there was always a question mark over the PML-N's relationship with religious extremists in Punjab. But despite all the issues on which people could oppose the PML-N, the fact remains that when the vote was held last year, he won. And he won quite easily. Of course the argument is made that some part of the election was rigged. And in some seats that may well be true. Given the history of election rigging in Pakistan that would hardly be a surprise.

But anyone who witnessed the campaign would have to accept that there was genuine bedrock of support for the PML-N.

The election was exciting because, as all the pundits pointed out, it was the first time a democratically elected government handed over power to another democratically elected government. And there seemed to be no reason why that could not happen again. The debate after the election was not about whether Nawaz could complete his term but rather it centred on the question of whether he would prove capable of doing anything with his mandate. For those interested in Pakistani democracy the election was encouraging for another reason. A new challenger party, the PTI, broke through as a significant national force thereby disrupting the all too comfortable, longstanding PPP-PML-N duopoly. It suggested that should the two main parties continue to fail to deliver there was a real prospect of their losing their grip on Pakistani politics.

The main issue in the last election campaign was electricity and for once Pakistan's electorate witnessed the benefits of a functioning democratic process that transmitted their desires to the politicians. Nawaz understood that, for most voters, the question was: 'Who can stop the power cuts?' And if he wanted to secure a fourth term he needed to deliver genuine improvement in electricity provision. Interestingly, even in the midst of the current crisis, when the prime minister spoke before the parliament he showed that he still understood that electricity remains the pressing concern in the minds of most people: he devoted a significant part of his speech not to the protests in Islamabad but to the question of whether he would get more power generated.

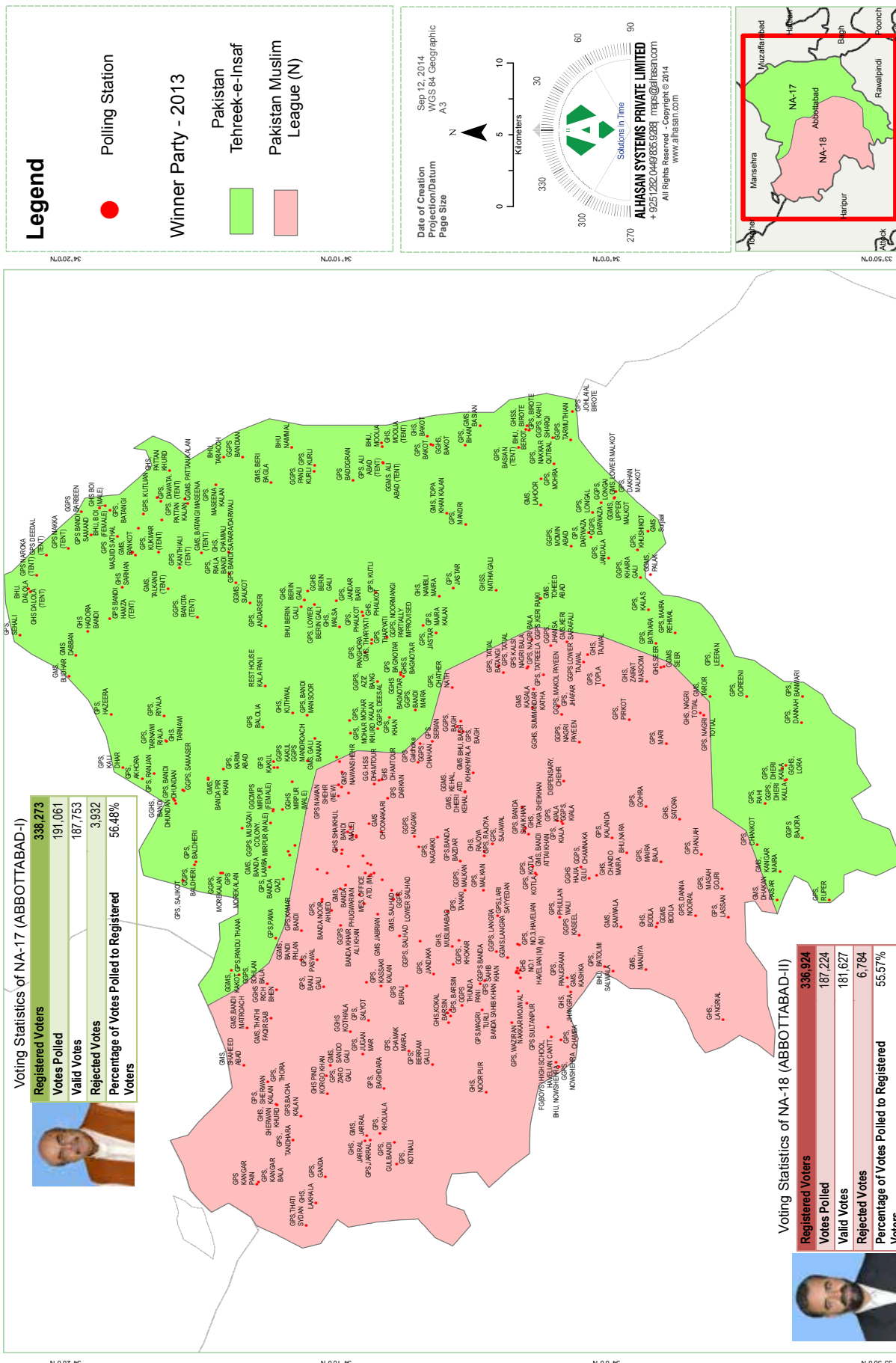
While Nawaz Sharif is good at winning elections he seems to find holding on to power more difficult. Of course, you can argue that

this is his fault. During the first year of the current government he has made mistakes. There are the things he has not done: the corrupt remain at liberty and the tax remains uncollected. And there are the tactical issues he got wrong. Many of his PML-N parliamentarians, for example, feel ignored by him. And he didn't address the opposition's genuine sense of grievance about some possibly rigged constituencies by holding enquiries into what happened. While it's difficult to be sure precisely what issue is driving the current drama it's quite possible that the reason Sharif is facing such a vigorous challenge is because of his desire to put General Musharraf in jail. For Sharif, the humiliation he received at the hands of Musharraf has to be avenged. For Sharif, it's personal.

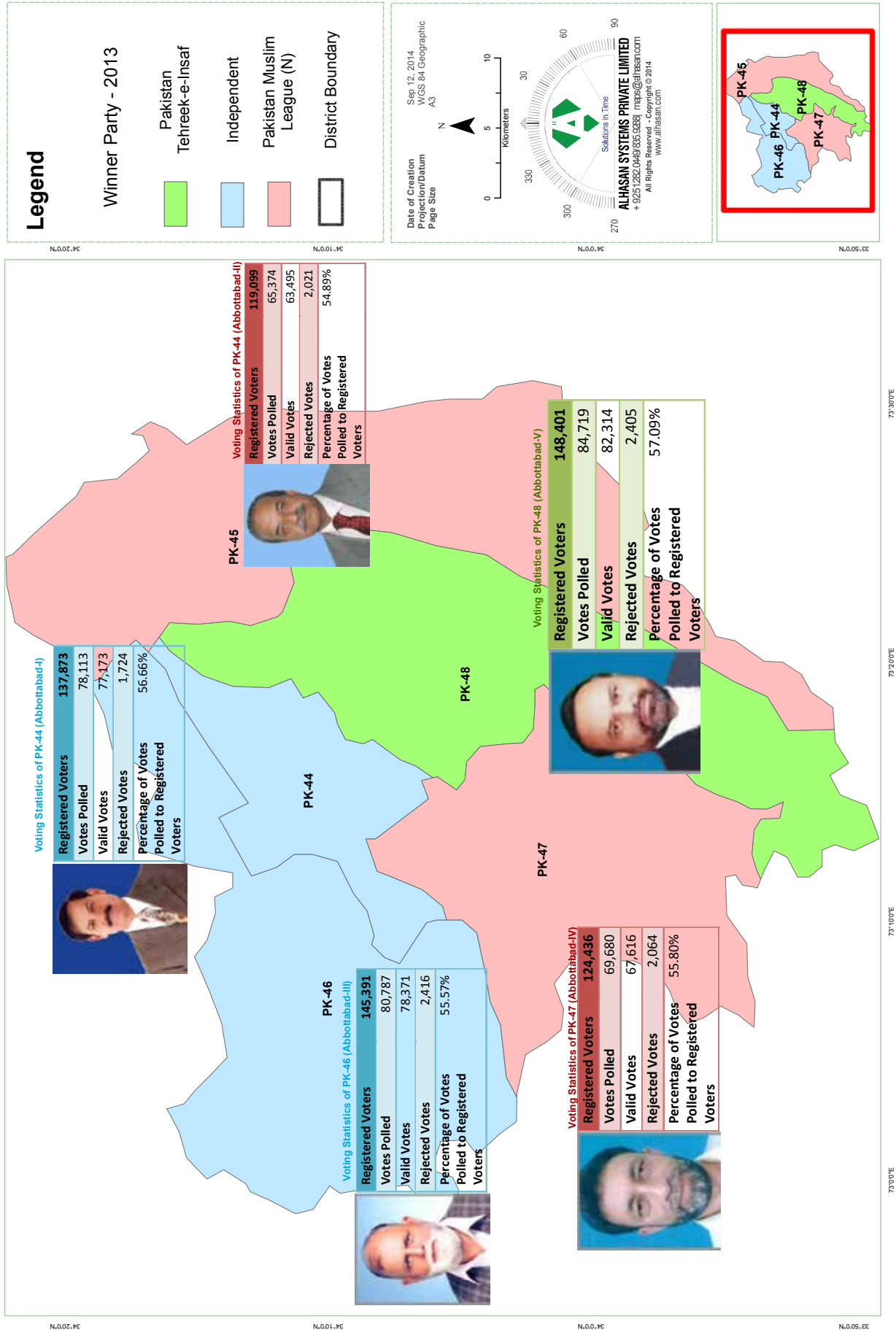
This is a problem because for the army it's a red line. Many in the army would make another point. The armed forces are currently engaged in a genuinely important fight with Taliban. No doubt the military are themselves responsible for the lack of media coverage of the North Waziristan campaign – they probably fear that if they gave free reign to journalists in the war zone there would be an inconvenient amount of reporting on the human suffering there. At the same time the army quite understandably wants more public support for what it is doing and Nawaz has failed to provide it. Whatever you think about Musharraf's future, it's difficult to argue against the contention that, right now, the government's priority should be to stand alongside the young men fighting for Pakistan's future in the tribal areas.

Nawaz knows all about winning power and then having it taken off him. He may well survive this time but, if not, it would be the third time that he has failed to complete a term. And looking back at those precedents suggests that if he does get pushed out any government that replaced him would be just as insecure and unstable as this one. The army might prefer a government of technocrats who lack the democratic legitimacy that would enable them to be independent. If that's what they have in mind the question would be whether one of Sharif's challengers would be given the prime ministership so as to give the whole affair the democratic veneer that comes with having a politician as your front man. Whatever happens it is difficult to believe that there will be any progress on the things that matter such as less illiteracy, functioning HOSPITAL available to all, a legal system that delivers justice, an end to those power cuts and.... well, that list could go on and on. There is so much to do. And, once again, it's not getting don.

## (ABBOTTABAD - I & II) POLLING STATION - NA-17 & NA-18

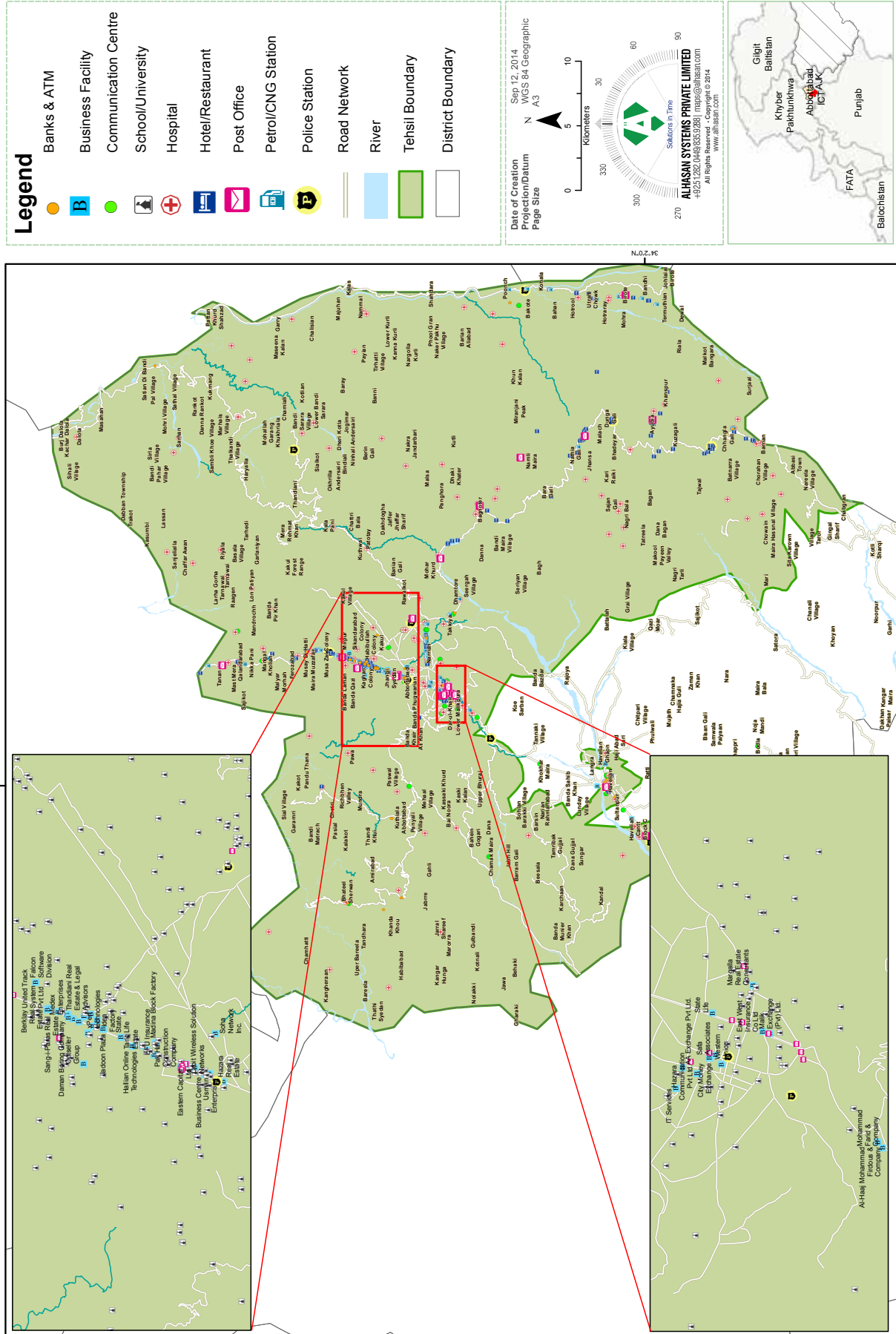


# KPK ASSEMBLY GENERAL ELECTION 2013 - ABBOTTABAD



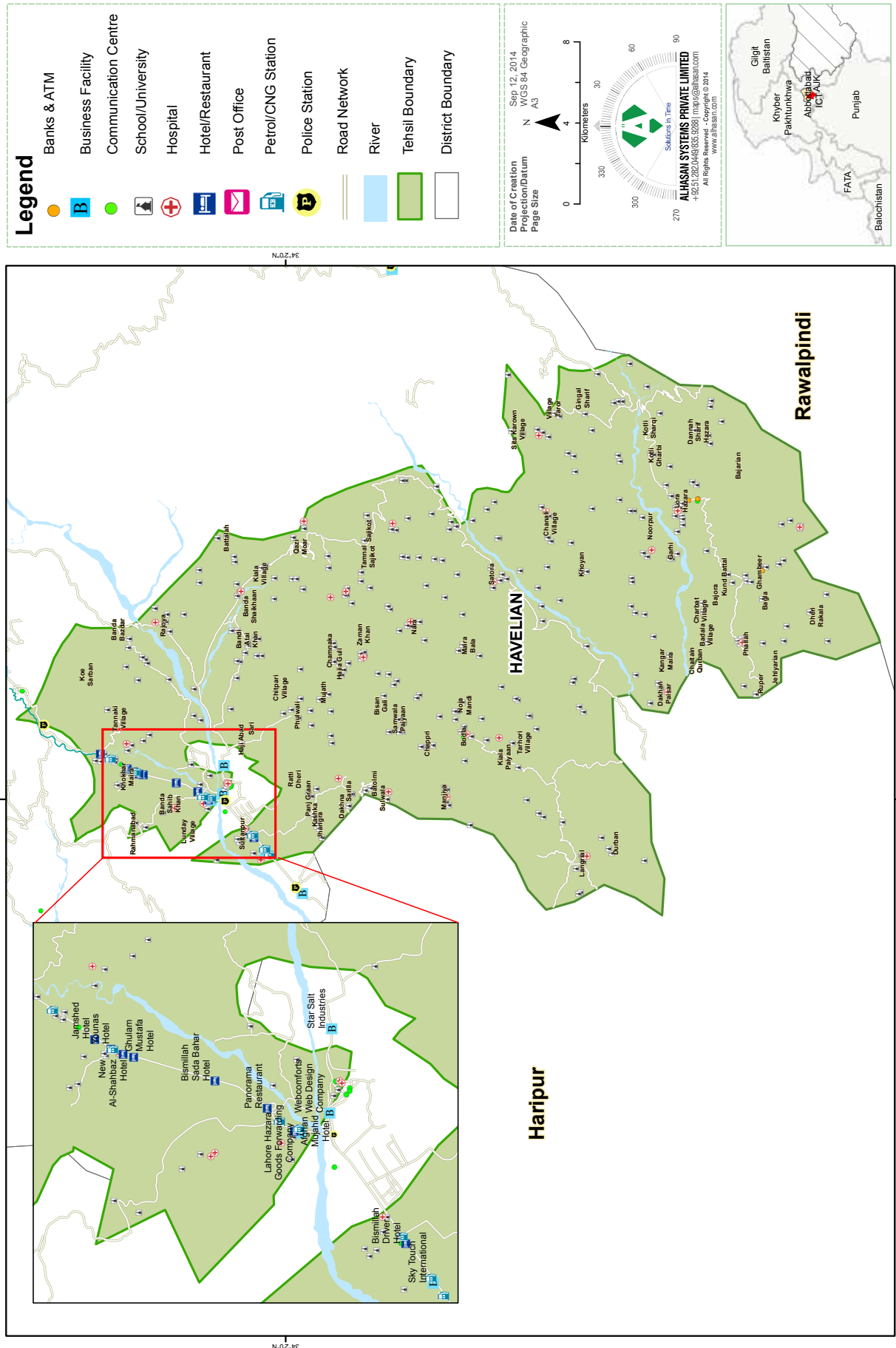


# TEHSIL ABBOTTABAD VISUAL PROFILE - KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA





## TEHSIL HAVELIAN VISUAL PROFILE - KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA



## Political Directory:

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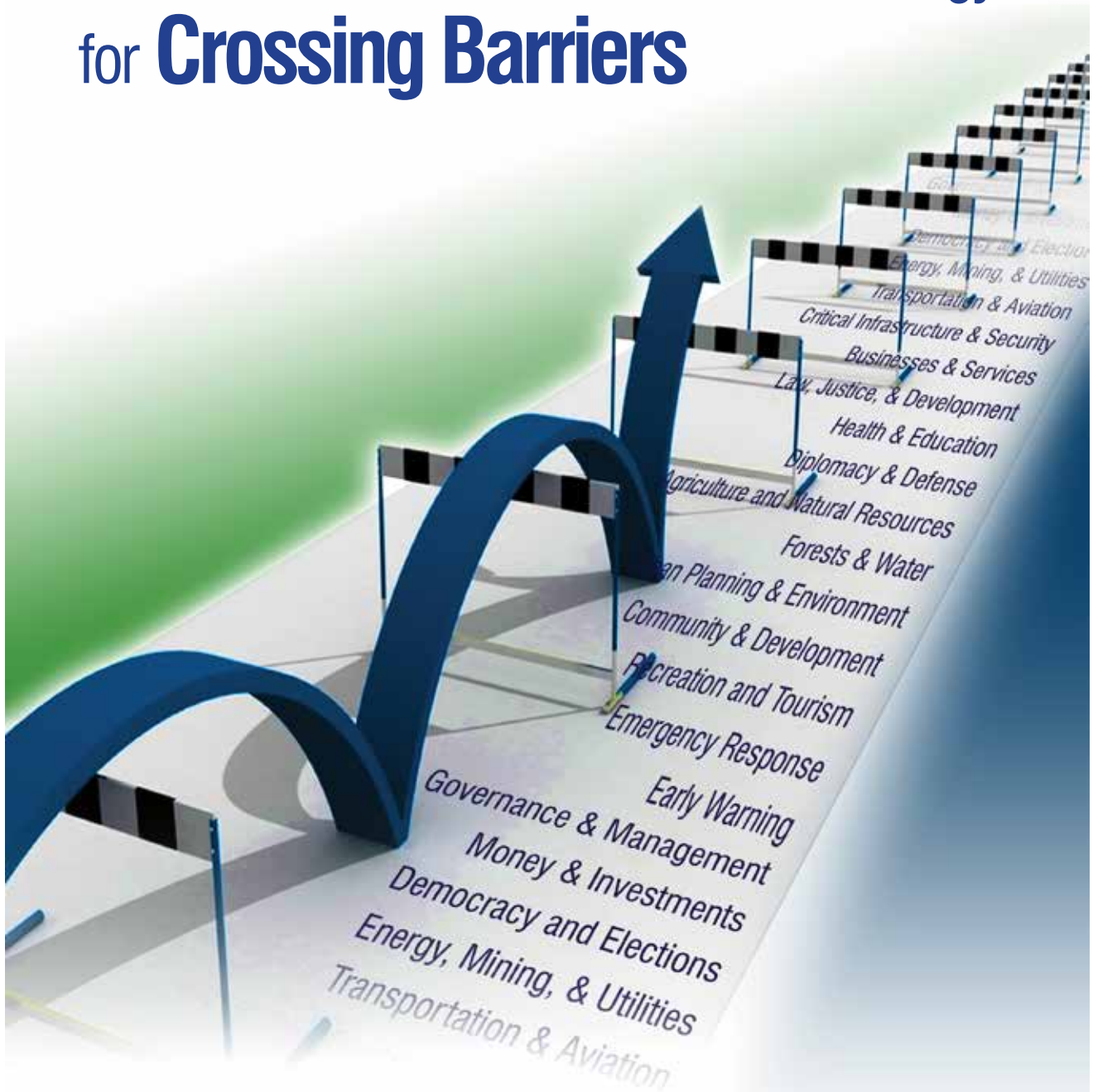


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Public Fourm Dr. Muhammad Aslam President Head Office: # 8, 1st Floor, Mussarrat Arcade, G-11 Markaz, Islamabad. Ph No. 051-2830612	Salam Pakistan Party Muhammad Shoaib President shoaibandco786@yahoo.com House No:254-C, Abadi No:3, Street No:11, Tench Bhatta, Rawalpindi. Ph:051-8006303
Punjab National Front Ch.Mustansar Assd President Lawyers Chambers No.211, 1st Floor, District Courts, Lahore	Seraiki Sooba Movement Pakistan Malik Mumtaz Hussain Jai President mumtazssm@yahoo.com Central Office: Seraikistan House, Quaid-e- Azam Road, North Gulgasht Colony Multan. Ph:03006343093
Punjab National Party Mian Amir Abbas President 17-B, Iqbal Complex, 60-shadman Market, Lahore. Cell: 0321-8458465	Shan-e-Pakistan Party Abdul Hafeez Khokhar President House No.1, Street No. 24, F-7/2, Islamabad Ph 2278785 Fax 2278920
Qaumi Inqilab Party	Sindh Democratic Alliance

Raja Naseeb Khan Chairman Central Secretariat 2. Naseeb House 118, Railway Housing Scheme No. 1, Chaklala, Rawalpindi.	Imtiaz Ahmed Shaikh President 53-A, 11th South Street Phas-II, D.H.A. Karachi.
Qaumi Jamhoori Party Air Marshal (R) M. Asghar Khan President 1-Kachehry Road, Abbottabad .	Sindh Dost Ittehad Pir Zafar Jhandir, Founder and Quaid & Chairman 52/1, Lane # 24, Khyban-e-Badban, Phase- VII, DHA, Karachi.
Qaumi Tahaffaz Party Rafiq R. Sanjrani Chairman <a href="https://www.facebook.com/rsanjrani1">https://www.facebook.com/rsanjrani1</a> Central Office: 28 Mayo Welfare Complex, Phulgran Road, Barakahu, Islamabad. Phone: 051-2263080. Fax: 051-2255967	Sindh National Front Sardar Mumtaz Ali Bhutto Chairman 62/III , Street:B-8, DHA, Phase-V, Karachi, Ph: No. 5873867
Qaumi Watan Party (Sherpao) Aftab Ahmad Khan Sherpao Chairman <a href="mailto:j_masood85@yahoo.com">j_masood85@yahoo.com</a> 5-F, Rehman Baba Road, University Town, Peshawar. Ph: 091-841630-841730 Fax: 091-844523	Sindh Taraqi Passand Party (STP) Dr.Qader Bux Magsi Chairman <a href="mailto:stpparty@yahoo.com">stpparty@yahoo.com</a> B#43, Happy Homes Qasimabad Hyderabad
Roshan Pakistan League Muhammad Azam President 939, Street No.91, I-8/4, Islamabad	Sindh United Party Sayed Jalal Mehmood President <a href="mailto:sindhunitedparty@hotmail.com">sindhunitedparty@hotmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:info@sindhunitedparty.org">info@sindhunitedparty.org</a> 126, Hyder Manzil, Muslim Colony, Opposite : Nishtar Park, Jamshed Town, Karachi. Ph: 021-2045978, Fax: 2228994
Roshan Pakistan Party Mubrik Ali Ch. President <a href="mailto:pkwo.org@hotmail.com">pkwo.org@hotmail.com</a> Federal Secretariat: House No.2, Bock-C, Tajpura Scheme, Lahore, Cantt.	Sindh Urban-Rural Alliance Syed Parvez Ali Shah President Bungalow No. 27/1, Phase VI, D.H.A, Karachi. Central Office: 1st, Floor, Main Plaza, Baba-e-
Sada-e-Pakistan Party Malik Gul Nawaz Chairman <a href="mailto:sadaepakis@aol.com">sadaepakis@aol.com</a>	Swabi Qaumi Mahaz Dr. Muhammad Saleem Chairman Dr. Muhammad Saleem Clinic, Sawbi Adda, Sawabi.
Tameer-e-Pakistan Party Lt. Gen Faiz Ali Chishti (R) President HPho:u0s2e1N-2o7.725/4A, Sarwar Road, Rawalpindi Cantt. Ph: 051-5583612 Fax:5584188	Tehreek-e-Istehkaam Pakistan Syed Ali Raza Chairman <a href="mailto:quaidepakistan@gmail.com">quaidepakistan@gmail.com</a> 6-A, Canal Park, Gulberg-II, Lahore.
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Tehreek Jamhoriyat Pakistan General (R) Zakir Ali Zadi President 54-4th Floor, Ghafoor Chairman, Abdullah Haroon Road, Saddar, Karachi	Tehreek-e-Ittehad-e-Adam Ijaz Ahmed President
Tehreek Tabdili Nizam Pakistan Nawab Muhammad Iqbal Khan Baloch, Advocate Chairman Nawab House, Purmat Road, Jalalpur Perwala, Multan Ph:03006589815	Tehreek-e-Suba Hazara SardarHaider Zaman (Baba) <a href="mailto:info@subahazara.com">info@subahazara.com</a> Mohalla Darul Khair Malakpura, Abbottabad.
Tehreek-e-Awami Inqalab Party Mr. Zubair Ramzan Chairman Faridi Bazar, Dera Ghazi Khan. Cell No.0333- 6787777	Tehreek-e-Tahfuz-e-Pakistan Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan Chairman 207, Hill Side Road E-7, Islamabad, Cell No.0333-5213523
Tehreek-e-Hussainia Pakistan Muhammad Hussain Akbar President <a href="mailto:minhajulhussain@hotmail.com">minhajulhussain@hotmail.com</a> Markazi Office: 652/H Block No. 5 Sector D/I Town Sheep, Lahore.	Tehreek-e-Wafaq Pakistan Manzoor Ali Bhatti President Shadman 4-Jail Road, Lahore.
Tehrik-e-Istaqlal Rehmat Khan Wardag Central President <a href="mailto:timediace@gmail.com">timediace@gmail.com</a> Head Office Karachi: M-31, Corniche Residence, Opposite Bilawal House, Clifton Block II, Karachi. 75600. Ph: 021- 5824752-3 Fax: 021-5379346. Cell: 0300- 2270167-0333-2111237	Tehrik-e-Masawaat Mst. Musarrat Shaheen Chairperson 7/A-C/1, Gulberg-III, Lahore.
Tehrik-e-Istiqlal Pakistan Rahbar: Air Marshal(R) M. Asghar Khan President 33-Nagra Law Chambers, District Court, Sheikhpura.	Wattan National League Pakistan. Gulfaraz Khan Abbasi President Near Mohallah Sai Masjid, Sector E-11, Main Golra Road, Islamabad.

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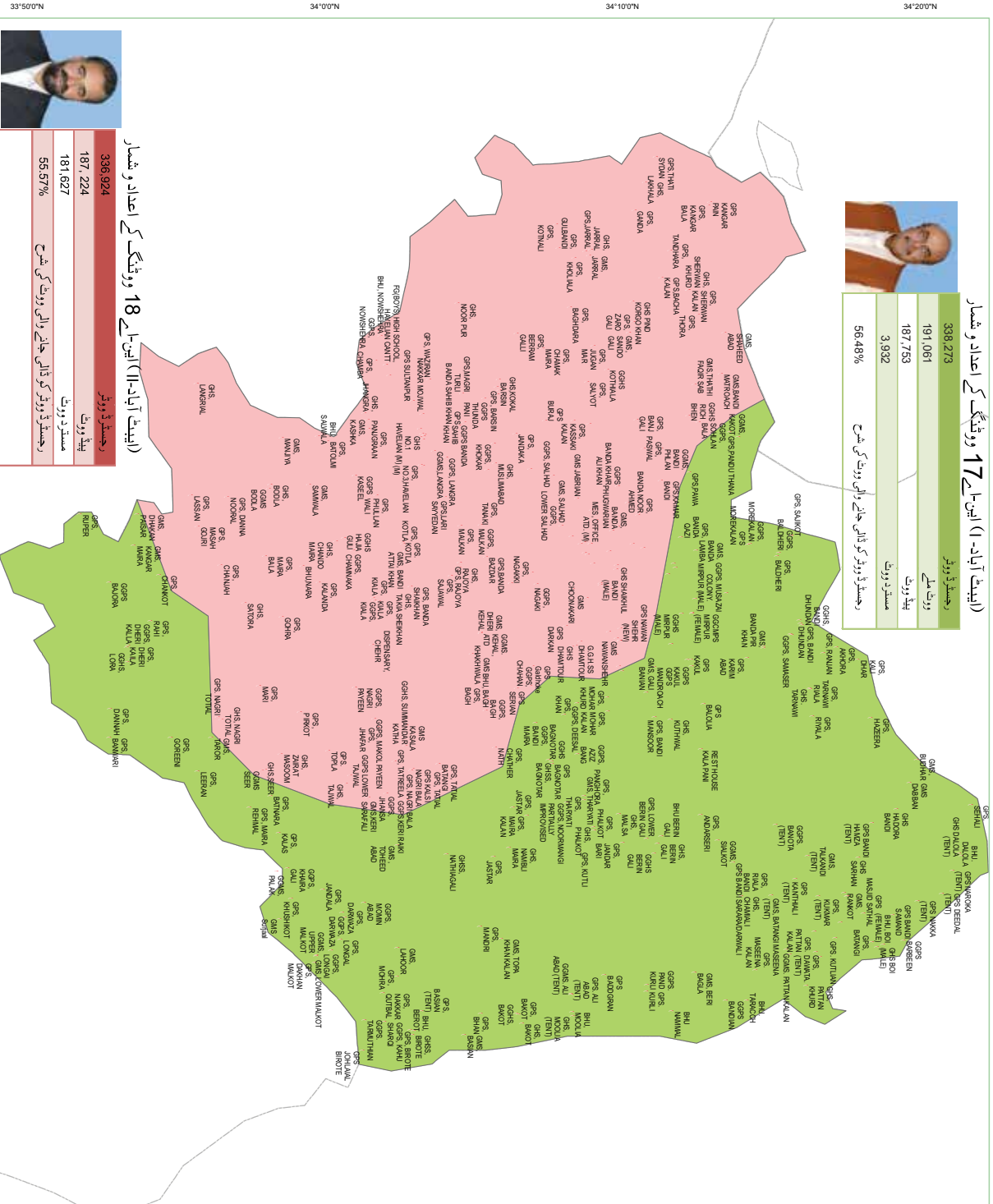
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# (ایبٹ آباد - 1 اور 11) پولنگ اسٹیشن - این - اے 17 اور این - اے 18

(ایبٹ آباد - 1) این - اے 17 پولنگ کے اعداد و شمار



رجسٹرڈ ووٹر	338,273
ووٹ ملے	191,061
پلیٹ ووٹ	187,753
مسترد ووٹ	3,302
رجسٹرڈ ووٹر کو ڈالی جانے والی ووٹ کی شرح	56.48%



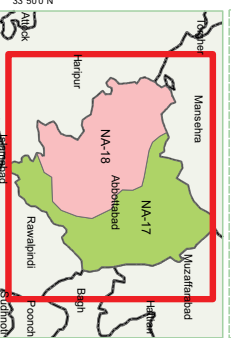
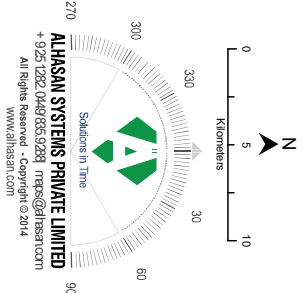
## علامات

پولنگ اسٹیشن

جیتنے والی پارٹی - 2013

پاکستان تحریک انصاف  
پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ن)

Date of Creation Sep 12, 2014  
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رجسٹرڈ ووٹر	338,924
پلیٹ ووٹ	187,224
مسترد ووٹ	181,627
رجسٹرڈ ووٹر کو ڈالی جانے والی ووٹ کی شرح	55.57%

(ایبٹ آباد - 1) این - اے 18 پولنگ کے اعداد و شمار



73°07'E

73°10'E

73°20'E

73°30'E

33°50'N

34°00'N

34°10'N

34°20'N



لوگ اصغر خان کا جانشین کہتے ہیں۔ سیاسی اتر مارشل عمران خان۔ عمران نے ابھی اپنے مخالف سیاست دانوں کو لکھا ہے۔ برا بھلا کہا ہے مگر ان کے نام نہیں رکھے۔ ہم عمران خان کو بتائیں کہ بھٹو صاحب نے ان کے آئیڈل اصغر خان کو آلو خان کہا تھا اور آلو بھنگے ہو گئے تھے آج کل تو آلو بہت ہی مہنگے ہیں۔ تحریک استقلال اور تحریک انصاف ہمارے ہاں کسی معاملے میں استقلال نہیں اور انصاف کا نام و نشان کہیں نہیں ہے۔ دھرنے میں جو دھاندلی ہو رہی ہے اسے بھی افضل خان ہی بیان کریں گے۔ افضل خان نے سابق چیف جسٹس تصدق جیلانی کو بھی اپنی لپیٹ میں لے لیا ہے۔ اب چیف جسٹس ناصر الملک کی ریٹائرمنٹ کے بعد کیا کہا جاتا ہے؟ اس میں ادارے تباہ کر دینے کی سازش اپنے عروج پر ہے۔ سپریم کورٹ کے بعد الیکشن کمیشن۔ اب صرف ایک ادارہ باقی رہ گیا ہے پاک فوج۔ اس کے بھی خلاف سیاستدان لگے ہوئے ہیں۔ یہ سب مارچ اور دھرنے حکومت کے خلاف دکھاوے کے لئے ہیں۔ اصل ٹارگٹ پاک فوج ہے۔ پاک فوج کو الجھانا اور سیاست میں کھینچ کے لانا ایک ایسی سازش ہے جس کا مقصد پاک فوج کو کمزور کرنے اور بے معنی کاموں میں پھنسانے کے علاوہ کچھ اور نہیں ہے۔ دس دن سے زیادہ ہوئے ہیں کہ پوری قوم کی زندگی اجیرن کر دی گئی ہے۔ شکر ہے کہ پاک فوج سیاست دانوں کے سارے ہتھکنڈوں سے واقف ہے۔ پاک فوج متحد مضبوط پاکستان کی علامت ہے۔

افضل خان کے ”ملازم“ ممبر الیکشن کمیشن جسٹس (ر) ریاض کیانی نے استعفیٰ دینے سے انکار کر دیا ہے جب کہ ان سے استعفیٰ کا مطالبہ ابھی افضل خان نے بھی نہیں کیا ہے۔ ریاض کیانی نے کہا ہے کہ الیکشن کمیشن میں ابھی کئی افضل خان موجود ہیں۔ وہ ریٹائر ہونے کے بعد سامنے آئیں گے جس ادارے میں عمر بھر ملازمت کی ہے۔ اس پر صرف الزام لگائیں گے۔ دھرنے میں اس انٹرویو کے بعد عمران خان نے خطاب کیا لوگوں میں عورتوں اور بچوں میں جوش و خروش پیدا ہو گیا مگر علامہ طاہر القادری کے عوامی تحریک والے دھرنے میں کوئی ہلچل محسوس نہیں کی گئی۔ وہاں میرے دوست نوید خان پہلے دن سے موجود ہیں۔ وہ مسلم لیگ حقیقی کے صدر ہیں۔ سوچنے کی بات ہے کہ مسلم لیگ غیر حقیقی کون سی ہے۔ نوید خان، عمران خان کے ابتدائی ساتھیوں میں سے ہیں۔ آج عمران کے ابتدائی ساتھیوں میں سے ایک بھی اس کے ساتھ نہیں ہے۔ عمران خان کے لئے دیسی مرغی پکڑنے میں تحریک انصاف کے نمایاں اور معروف آدمی ہونے کے باوجود خود نوید خان بھاگ دوڑ میں شریک ہوتے مگر عمران خان کی بے مروتی، بد لحاظی، نظر انداز کرنے کی عادت، دوستوں اور دوسروں کی عزت نفس کا خیال نہ کرنے کی رعونت کو زیادہ دیر ایک دلیر اور سچا پٹھان بچہ نوید خان برداشت نہ کر سکا۔ مواحد حسین، معراج محمد خان، سابق گورنر بلوچستان اور خیبر پٹی کے اویس غنی اور نسیم زہرا کے علاوہ کئی خواتین و حضرات عمران خان سے بیزار ہوئے اور چھوڑ گئے۔ نوید خان کا خیال ہے کہ یہ پرانے لوگ وہ تھے جو واقعی نیا پاکستان کا خواب دیکھتے تھے۔ وہ انقلاب ڈاکٹر طاہر القادری کی جدوجہد میں سمٹ آیا ہے۔ دھرنا تو عوامی تحریک کا ہے۔ عمران خان کے دھرنے کو نائٹ کلب سے تشبیہ دی جا رہی ہے مگر مجھے دکھ ہے کہ وہاں اسرار الحسن اور شہزاد رائے کے برابر میرے محبوب گلوکار اور بڑے آدمی عطا اللہ عیسیٰ خیلوی کو لے آیا گیا ہے۔ اب دھرنے کی پیشکش عورتیں ابرار الحق کے گانوں پر زیادہ مست ہو کے ناچتی ہیں۔ سنا ہے وہاں رات کے مناظر اور دوسرے مشاغل کی تصویریں بنائی جا رہی ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر طاہر القادری نے شریف برادران سے کہا ہے کہ وہ آئیں اور بات کریں کچھ نہ کچھ طے کر لیا جائے گا۔ ایسے میں وہاڑی سے خان محمد اسلم خان کی تجویز بھی اچھی ہے کہ کوئی ثالثی فیصلہ کر لیا جائے۔ دونوں طرف سے دو، دو غیر جانبدار محب وطن آدمی ہوں جو فیصلہ کریں اور یہ ہنگامہ ختم ہو۔ عمران خان تو اب ”ناچ مارچ“ کا پروگرام بنا رہا ہے۔ ناچنا ایک فطری عمل ہے۔ اسے فطری رہنے دیا جائے تو اچھا ہے۔ دھرنے میں جو دھاندلی ہو رہی ہے۔ اس کی تحقیقات بھی ہو رہی ہے۔ اور افضل خان کس کا ”انتخاب“ ہے۔ یہ انتخابات والا انتخاب ہے۔ میں نے افضل خان کو صحافیوں سے لڑتے ہوئے دیکھا تب وہ الیکشن کمیشن کی تعریف کر رہے تھے اور بہت معزز اور نوبل نگران وزیر داخلہ ملک حبیب جدون کھڑے انہیں دیکھ رہے تھے۔



نہیں دیکھ سکتے، اور دیکھیں بھی تو کیسے۔؟ انہوں نے کوئی معمولی جرم نہیں کیا شریف برادران کو ناراض کیا ہے، جنہوں نے اپنے باغیوں کو عبرت تک انجام سے دوچار کرنے میں کوئی کسر نہیں چھوڑی۔ سیاسی پیمان خیزی کے اس دور میں حکومت سے عوامی فرمائشیں ختم ہو کر رہ گئی ہیں، ہونی اور انہونی کے خوف میں لٹکے لوگ اچھے وقت کا تقاضہ کرنے کی بجائے بُرے وقت کے ٹلنے میں ہی عافیت سمجھ رہے ہیں۔ چنگانہ انداز سیاست اکتاہٹ کے شکار عام لوگ سیاسی شور سے ہٹ کر کسی اور جانب کان لگائے بیٹھے ہیں، وہ ایسی آواز سنا چاہتے ہیں جو ملک و قوم کو کوئی درست سمت دے، راہ گم کرنے کے بجائے آگے بڑھنے کا راستہ دکھائے۔ سیاستدانوں کی غیر سنجیدگی اب ڈھکی چھپی بات نہیں جو ذاتی مفاد کے لئے قومی مفادات قربان کرنے میں زور برابر شرمندگی محسوس نہیں کرتے اور جب نااہل ثابت ہو جاتے ہیں تو ان کا بویا پاک فوج کو کاٹنا پڑتا ہے، اس ضمن میں کبھی کسی ناقد نے انصاف سے کام نہیں لیا ہمیشہ جمہوریت کی بساط لپیٹنے کی بات تو کی گئی، لیکن جمہوری نظام پر مسلط نااہل لوگوں کا کیا دھرا کبھی کسی کو نظر نہیں آیا۔

اگست کو اسلام آباد میں کیا ہوگا۔؟ ہر ذہن میں یہ سوال بار بار اٹھ رہا ہے لیکن اس کا جواب کسی کے پاس نہیں، اس کا نہ تو حکومت کو کوئی اندازہ ہے اور نہ ہی تحریک 14 انصاف کوئی پیشگوئی کرنے کی پوزیشن میں ہے، اسلام آباد میں نافذ العمل آئین کے آرٹیکل 245 کا استعمال تحریک انصاف کو لگام ڈالنے کے لئے کیا گیا ہے لیکن یہ اٹا حکومت کے گلے بھی پڑ سکتا ہے، حکومت اس سے کس کس صورت میں متاثر ہو سکتی ہے۔؟ اس پر شاید سرکاری مال خوردوں نے توجہ دینے کی کوئی ضرورت محسوس نہیں کی۔ انہوں نے یہ بھی زحمت گوارہ نہیں کی کہ بھٹو حکومت جب بوکھلاہٹ کا شکار ہوئی تو اس نے کون کون سی سیاسی غلطیاں کیں۔؟ یوم آزادی سے پہلے حکومت کو ڈاکٹر طاہر القادری کے اعلان کردہ یوم شہداء کا بھاری پتھر بھی اٹھانا ہے، اور یہاں کسی گڑبڑ کی صورت میں پنجاب حکومت تو کڑے امتحان سے ضرور دوچار ہوگی مگر اسلام آباد پر اور زیادہ دباؤ آجائے گا، ابھی تو عمران خان ڈاکٹر طاہر القادری سے فاصلہ رکھے ہوئے ہیں لیکن اگر دونوں نے کسی مرحلے پر ایک دوسرے کی ضرورت محسوس کی تو انہیں قریب آنے میں کوئی!!! ہچکچاہٹ محسوس نہیں ہوگی۔ صرف دونوں کو متضاد مطالبات چھوڑ کر ایک تیج پر آنا ہوگا۔ انقلاب اور انتخاب میں سے کسی ایک پر اتفاق کرنا ہوگا۔

### افضل خان کا ”انتخاب“ اور دھرنے میں دھاندلی

نوائے وقت

27 اگست 2014

کالم نگار | ڈاکٹر محمد اجمل نیازی

سابق ایڈیشنل سیکرٹری الیکشن کمیشن افضل خان نے بہت لرزا خیز انکشافات کئے ہیں۔ مگر انہیں انکشافات کہنا ٹھیک بات نہیں ہے کہ یہ باتیں ہو چکی ہیں۔ یہی باتیں خود عمران خان کر چکے ہیں اور بار بار کر چکے ہیں۔ عمران نے بھی انکشاف نہیں کئے تھے، الزام لگائے تھے۔ الزام میں کچھ کچھ انکشاف ہوتا ہے۔ جب افضل خان الیکشن کمیشن میں تھے تو وہ کیوں خاموش تھے؟ خاموشی نیم رضا۔ تو الیکشن کمیشن کی دھاندلی میں افضل خان بھی شریک تھے۔ یہ سوال برادر ممبر لقمان نے بھی افضل خان سے کیا تھا مگر ہمارا کلچر ہے کہ ہم نوکریاں بچاتے ہیں۔ خاموش رہتے ہیں اور جب کوئی ڈیل یعنی کوئی سودا ہوتا ہے تو پھر بولتے ہیں۔ یہ بعد از وقت راگنی ہے۔ بے وقت راگنی میں سُرنہیں ہوتا۔ ہوتا ہے تو یہ سر بن جاتا ہے جس کی جمع اسرار ہے۔ ”راز“۔۔۔ راز میں مثبت اور منفی نقطے دونوں ہوتے ہیں۔ جب عمران نے رولا ڈالا ہوا تھا تو افضل خان کہاں تھے۔ اس وقت تک دھاندلی نہیں ہوئی تھی؟ رسول کریم کی حدیث ان کو یاد ہوگی۔ ”برائی کو ہاتھ سے روکو۔ زبان سے روکو۔ دل میں برا سمجھو۔ مولوی افضل خان دل میں برا سمجھتے رہے ہوں گے۔ اب زبان کی باری آئی ہے۔ ہاتھ کب چلے گا؟ حیرت ہے کہ افضل خان مولانا فضل الرحمن کے آدمی ہیں۔ فضل الرحمن نے ان کا نام چیف الیکشن کمیشن کے طور پر پیش کیا تھا۔ ان کی داڑھی کچھ بڑی ہو جائے اور مونچھیں تو انہوں نے بالکل صاف کی ہوئی ہیں۔ وہ مولانا فضل الرحمن کے بھائی لگیں گے۔ ان کے انداز و اطوار سے میں نے اندازہ لگایا کہ وہ مولانا کی نقل بہت اڑاتے ہیں اس سے ہاتھوں کے طوطے بھی اڑ سکتے ہیں۔ لیڈر ایڈووکیٹ بہادر خاتون عاصمہ جہانگیر نے بھی افضل خان پر تنقید میں طوطے کا ذکر کیا ہے۔

یہاں پر سلطان باہو کا یہ مصرعہ عرض ہے تاڑی مار اڈا نہ باہو، اسان آہیں اڈن ہارے ہو

بے لگام اور لوگوں کی زندگیاں حرام کرنے والے مخصوص میڈیا کے لئے نوید ہو کہ افضل خان خیر سے جرنلسٹ (صحافی) رہے ہیں۔ انہوں نے آغاز میں سرکاری خبر رساں سے کیا اور وہ ”ترقی“ کرتے کرتے یہاں تک پہنچے ہیں یا پہنچائے گئے ہیں۔ غیر سیاسی راستوں پر بھی ڈیل وغیرہ ہوتی ہے اور ڈیلی (روزانہ) ہوتی ہے۔ افضل خان APP ایجنسی اچھے بھی لگے؟ پشتو کے محاورے اور ضرب المثالیں بھی سنا رہے تھے۔ اس ادبی مقابلے میں ممبر لقمان بھی شریک ہوئے۔ دونوں کی پشتو ہمیں سمجھ نہ آئی۔ میں سوچ رہا ہوں کہ مولانا فضل الرحمن سے افضل خان کی کیا گڑبڑ ہوئی ہے۔ یہ بھی ہو سکتا ہے کہ یہ مولانا کی کوئی چال ہو۔ پروگرام کے ختم ہونے پر ممبر لقمان نے کہا کہ گھر جانے والے راستے میں افضل خان کی کچھ ہوا تو کون ذمہ دار ہوگا۔ یہ خطرہ نواز شریف کی طرف سے بھی ہو سکتا ہے اور مولانا فضل الرحمن کی طرف سے بھی ہو سکتا ہے۔ جسٹس ریاض کیانی تو میڈیا پر آگئے، جینٹل مختلف تھا۔ مگر ان باتوں کی بازگشت دور دور تک گئی۔ جواب آں غزل قریب قریب سے آیا۔ افضل خان نے سابق چیف جسٹس افتخار چودھری کو دھاندلی میں پوری طرح شریک قرار دیا۔ اب بات الیکشن کمیشن کے دروازے پر ہے۔ الیکشن کمیشن کا ایک سابقہ ذمہ دار آدمی کھلم کھلا الزام لگا رہا ہے تو کوئی بات تو ہوگی۔ اب بات بلکہ گیند عمران خان کی کورٹ سے نکل کر اصلی کورٹ میں جا پڑی ہے۔ کورٹ مارشل کا دھیان بھی آتا ہے اور خیال مارشل لاء کی طرف چلا جاتا ہے۔ سیاستدانوں کی بڑی خواہش ہے کہ مارشل لاء لگ جائے مگر پاک فوج کتر رہی ہے۔ وہ پاکستان کو بچانا چاہتی ہے۔ مارشل سے آج کل اڑ مارشل اصغر خان بہت یاد آتے ہیں۔ عمران خان کو

## آرٹیکل

### انقلاب یا انتخاب

نوائے وقت

11 اگست 2014

کالم نگار | محمد اکرم چوہدری

اٹھا دو، گرا دو، مٹا دو، ہٹا دو۔۔۔ سیاسی جماعتوں میں اقتدار کیلئے چھینا چھٹی میں کان پڑی آواز سنائی نہیں دے رہی، سیاست کے بازیگر کرتب دکھانے میں مصروف ہیں تو عوام بھی محو تماشائی ہیں، پیپلز پارٹی دور کے ڈسے ہوئے عوام 11 مئی کے انتخابات سے بہتری کی امید لگائے بیٹھے تھے، انہوں نے مسلم لیگ نون کو اقتدار کی باگ ڈور تھما دی کیونکہ ماضی میں اس جماعت کی کارکردگی قابل برداشت تھی، عوام کا خیال تھا کہ نواز لیگ اگر ریلیف نہیں دے گی تو بوجھ بھی نہیں بڑھائے گی لیکن نون لیگ نے لوگوں کی یہ خام خیالی جلد دور کر دی۔ حکمرانوں نے اپنے حامی حلقوں کو عوام پر کھلا چھوڑ دیا، اس مافیائے بے خوف ہو کر لوگوں کا خوب خون چوسا، ماہ رمضان میں بدترین منافع خوری اور لوٹ مار کے بعد عید اور بعد از عید تمام کاروباری طبقے عوام پر طبع آزمائی کرتے رہے۔ اللہ اللہ کر کے عید کی طویل چھٹیاں اختتام پذیر ہوئیں تو معاشی میدان میں کام کاج کے بجائے سیاست کی گھن گرج سنائی دی اور کم از کم اگست کا نصف بھی ملک کے سیاسی حالات کی نذر ہوتا دکھائی دے رہا ہے۔ کروڑوں اور اربوں پتی سیاستدان۔ کنگلے عوام کے غم میں گھلے جارہے ہیں۔ کوئی نظام کو انقلاب کے غلاف میں لپیٹنے کے درپے ہے تو کوئی نظام کی غلامی سے آزادی کا خواب دکھا رہا ہے۔ حکومت ہٹانے کیلئے سرگرداں شخصیات باہر بیٹھ کر اگر اقتدار کیلئے مری جا رہی ہیں تو تخت پر براجمان حکمرانوں کا کرسی سے محبت کا عالم کیا ہو گا۔؟ یہ اندازہ لگانا مشکل نہیں۔

ابتداء میں عمران خان کی طرف سے مارچ کا اعلان غیر معمولی محسوس نہیں ہو رہا تھا، پہلے عمران خان نے صرف مارچ کی بات کی جس کا مقصد ایک روزہ احتجاج ریکارڈ کرانا تھا لیکن وقت کیساتھ ساتھ عمران خان کا موقف سخت ہوتا چلا گیا۔ دراصل عمران خان نے بھانپ لیا کہ حکومت میں دم خم نہیں، حکمران بری طرح سہمے ہوئے ہیں، جب حکومت کو پک دکھائی چاہئے تھی اس نے ہٹ دھرمی کا مظاہرہ کیا اور اب نرمی کے راستے تلاش کرتے پھر رہے ہیں۔ حکومتی ٹیم میں سمجھ بوجھ رکھنے والے لوگ دور دور تک دکھائی نہیں دے رہے، نواز لیگ کا یہ حال دیکھ کر بھٹو دور کا آخری عرصہ اقتدار بے اختیار آنکھوں کے سامنے گھوم جاتا ہے، اس وقت بھی انتخابی دھاندلی کو بنیاد بنا کر تحریک چلائی گئی تھی اور اقتدار کے بھاری بیڑے میں عملی طور پر ذوالفقار علی بھٹو تنہا دکھائی دیتے تھے، کوئی ان کی مشکلات کا بوجھ بانٹنے کیلئے تیار نہیں تھا، جس پر مصرین نے پارٹی کے کرتا دھرتا افراد کو دودھ پینے والے مجنوں قرار دیا، جو قطعی طور پر بڑے وقت کے دوست نہیں تھے، آج نواز لیگ بھی تاریخ سے سبق سیکھنے کے بجائے انہی راستوں سے گزرتی نظر آ رہی ہے، اور دودھ پینے والے مجنوں کی بھی بہتات ہے۔ 14 اگست کو عمران خان نے آزادی مارچ کو اب غیر معینہ مدت کے دھرنے میں تبدیل کرنے کا اعلان کیا ہے۔ حکومتی حلقوں کیلئے تشویش کی بات ہے کہ ابتداء میں کپتان تنہا دکھائی دے رہا تھا لیکن اب اسکی آواز میں بہت سی دیگر آوازیں بھی مل رہی ہیں سیاسی دائرہ کار کے ماہر چودھری برادران بھی حکومت کے خلاف مختلف قوتوں کو ایک پلیٹ فارم پر متحد کرنے کی کوششوں میں مصروف ہیں، چودھری شجاعت میدان سیاست کے زیرک کھلاڑی ہیں اور وہ حکومت کا سیاسی محاصرہ کر کے اسے مشکل میں ڈالنے کی پوری صلاحیت رکھتے ہیں۔ چودھری برادران کی پہلی کوشش یہی ہے کہ وہ یوم آزادی پر حکومت مخالف بڑا اتحاد کھڑا کرنے میں کامیاب ہو جائیں لیکن سولو فلائٹ کی خواہش اور تن تنہا حکومت گرانے کا کرڈٹ لینے کا جنون ایک موثر اتحاد کی راہ میں رکاوٹ بن رہا ہے۔ حکومت کے خلاف ڈاکٹر طاہر القادری اور عمران خان کی مہم ناکام بنانے کیلئے پیپلز پارٹی فی الحال پیش پیش ہے کیونکہ اس کی نظر میں نواز حکومت کے مخالفین جمہوریت کی بساط لپیٹنے کے مشن پر ہیں، جس کا پیپلز پارٹی کو بھی نقصان پہنچے گا، پی پی کی قیادت نے مسلم لیگ نون کو پارلیمنٹ کی حد تک مکمل حمایت کا یقین لایا ہے اور حکومت کیخلاف سرگرم عناصر کو باور کرایا ہے کہ وہ وقت کی مناسبت سے درست پتے نہیں کھیل رہے، آصف علی زرداری نے یہ تاثر ظاہر کیا ہے کہ اس وقت حکومت ہٹانے کیلئے اچھل کود کریں والے اگر اسلام آباد کا بیچ جیت بھی گئے تو ان کے ہاتھ کچھ نہیں آئے گا۔ پارٹی ذرائع کے مطابق پیپلز پارٹی نے بھی سیاست میں زندہ رہنا ہے، وفاق کی علامت جماعت ایک صوبے تک محدود نہیں رہ سکتی لیکن یہ وقت کسی ایسی مہم جوئی کیلئے مناسب نہیں، پیپلز پارٹی جمہوری تقاضوں کے مطابق اہم قومی ایجنڈوں پر حکومت سے سیاسی ٹکڑے لے لیکن کسی ایسی لڑائی میں حصے دار نہیں بنے گی جو جمہوریت کی بساط لپیٹنے کا سبب بن جائے۔

تحریک انصاف کے سربراہ عمران خان نے ابھی اسلام آباد میں بیٹھنے کی بات واضح کی ہے لیکن وہ وہاں سے اٹھیں گے کن شرائط پر یہ بات نہیں بتائی۔ حکومتی رابطوں پر عمران خان نے باور کرایا کہ تیرکمان سے نکل چکا، اب بات مذاکرات سے آگے نکل چکی ہے، کپتان کے دو ٹوک موقف پر مسلم لیگ نون نے عمران خان کے مطالبات کی روشنی میں ایک آئینی پیکیج کے خدو خال تیار کر لئے ہیں، جس میں انتخابی اصلاحات کا قابل قدر حصہ موجود ہے۔ حکومت کی یہ کوشش ہے کہ آئندہ عام انتخابات کو منصفانہ بنانے کے لئے تحریک انصاف کے زیادہ سے زیادہ مطالبات تسلیم کرنے کا آپشن کھلا رکھا جائے جبکہ عمران خان ممکنہ طور پر 2013 کے انتخابی نتائج کو دھاندلی کا شاخسانہ قرار دے حکومت کے مینڈیٹ کو جعلی ثابت کرنا چاہتے ہیں، تحریک انصاف میں بعض حلقے عمران خان کے آزادی مارچ کے اقدام کو غیر ضروری جارحیت سمجھتے ہیں، جاوید ہاشمی تیسری قوت کی مداخلت کے ڈر سے اسلام آباد پر چڑھائی سے کترا تو رہے ہیں لیکن سیاسی زندگی کے اس موڑ پر ان کے پاس کوئی اور چارہ بھی نہیں، مسلم لیگ نون کی طرف تو وہ مڑ کر بھی

گئیں۔ مسلم لیگ (ن) کی کوئی نگران حکومت نہیں تھی۔ الیکشن کمشن ماضی میں متنازعہ ہوتا تھا۔ پہلی بار الیکشن کمشن اتفاق رائے سے تھا۔ عمران خان نے بھی اتفاق کیا تھا۔ ووٹرز لسٹ متنازعہ ہو جاتی ہے مگر الیکشن 2013 کے لئے نادرا کے شناختی کارڈ کی بناء پر ووٹرز لسٹ بنی۔ ماضی میں ریٹرننگ افسروں سے الیکشن کمشن تک نتائج پر تنازعہ ہو جاتا تھا۔ لندن میں اے پی سی کانفرنس میں اتفاق رائے ہوا تھا۔ پریذائیڈنگ افسر کا نتیجہ حتیٰ ہو گا۔ ریٹرننگ افسر کے بارے میں یہ کہنا اس نے نتائج بدل دیئے یہ بہت بڑی زیادتی ہے۔ مقامی سطح پر کسی بد نظمی پر الیکشن کو متنازعہ نہیں بنا سکتے۔ عمران خان نے کہا ہے کہ بیلٹ اردو بازار میں چھپے جبکہ بیلٹ پیپرز کی چھپائی اور تقسیم فوج کے ذمہ تھی۔ تحریک انصاف فوج پر الزام لگانا چاہتی ہے۔ عمران خان یہ نہیں بتا سکتے، حکومت کے پاس کون سا قانون تھا جس کے تحت حلقے کھل سکتے۔ ان حلقوں کے معاملات ٹریبونل کے پاس تھے۔ الیکشن ٹریبونل میں تحریک انصاف کی شکایات 55 ہیں۔ ان میں سے 39 کا فیصلہ کر دیا گیا۔ گزشتہ 15 دنوں سے کان پک گئے ہیں۔ دو سو بندے ہوں یا 4 سو وہی درس دیا جاتا ہے۔ عمران خان پاکستانی قوم کو مغربی جمہوریت کا درس دیتے ہیں اور آدھا سچ بتاتے ہیں۔ 10 ڈونگ سٹریٹ میں پر مٹ لئے بغیر کوئی پر نہیں مار سکتا۔ وائٹ ہاؤس کے پاس بھی پر مٹ لے کر مظاہرہ کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ ڈنڈے اور میٹھوں سے مظاہرے نہیں کئے جاتے۔ دنیا کا کوئی ملک اجازت نہیں دیتا کہ اس کے دارالحکومت میں بلوائی خیمہ زن ہو جائیں۔ ملک امیج کو جتنا انہوں نے نقصان پہنچایا ہے کسی نے نہیں پہنچایا۔ ہماری نرمی کا ناجائز فائدہ اٹھا رہے ہیں۔ پاکستان کی بدنامی دشمن جو اربوں ڈالر سے نہیں کر سکے وہ ان لوگوں نے کی۔ عمران خان اور طاہر القادری نے جس قسم کی زبان استعمال کی تشدد کا پرچار کیا اس کی جمہوریت میں مثال نہیں ملتی۔ مسلم لیگ (ن) کے کارکنوں نے صبر و تحمل کا مظاہرہ کیا ہے۔ نجکاری کمشن کے سربراہ محمد زبیر نے کہا کہ الیکشن سے قبل مختلف تنظیمیں سروے کرتی ہیں۔ ان سب نے مسلم لیگ (ن) کی کامیابی کی نوید دی تھی۔ عمران خان بار بار میاں نواز شریف کی 11 بجکر 23 منٹ کی تقریر کی بات کرتے ہیں جبکہ سب چینل مسلم لیگ (ن) کی جیت کی بات کر رہے تھے۔ انوشہ رحمان نے کہا کہ 10 اور 11 بجے کے درمیان ہمارے پاس ڈیٹا آگیا تھا، مسلم لیگ جیت گئی۔ محمد زبیر نے کہا کہ عمران خان کو 35 پیکر کا خواب آیا تھا۔ ان 35 میں سے صرف 2 نشستیں مسلم لیگ (ن) کو ملی ہیں۔ محمد زبیر نے ایک سوال کے جواب میں کہا کہ یہ کہنا درست نہیں کہ تحریک انصاف کی جیت چوری کر کے مسلم لیگ (ن) کو دیدی گئی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ابن اے 55 کے حوالے سے شیخ رشید احمد نے حکم انتاعی لیا ہوا ہے۔ عمران خان نے میاں نواز شریف کو ہدف بنایا ہوا ہے، وہ کراچی میں دھاندلی کی بات نہیں کرتے۔ وفاقی وزیر زاہد حامد نے کہا کہ چینی صدر کے دورہ پاکستان میں اربوں ڈالر کے معاہدات ہونے کی توقع ہے۔ حکومت چاہتی ہے کہ جتنی جلد ممکن ہو مسئلہ کو حل کیا جائے۔ نیک نیتی سے مذاکرات کئے تاہم وزیراعظم کے استعفیٰ کے بارے میں یہ کہا تھا کہ یہ نہیں ہو سکتا نہ اس پر بات ہو سکتی ہے۔

ڈیرو سے الیکشن لڑینگے۔

لاہور (خبر نگار) پے پلز پارٹی کے سرپرست اعلیٰ بلاول بھٹو نے پے پلز پارٹی پنجاب کے صدر میاں منظور احمد وٹو اور سے کرٹری جنرل تنویر اشرف کا نہ کو کراچی سے پنجاب کے سے لاب کے متاثرین کے لے امدادی اشیاء کے 30 ٹرک حوالے کئے جو لاہور کیلئے روانہ کر دیئے گئے۔ جلد ہی مزید 20 ٹرک پنجاب کو روانہ کیے جائیں گے۔ اس موقع پر وزرے اعلیٰ سندھ قائم علی شاہ، فرے ال تالپور، اوے س مظفر اور شیر ی رحمان بھی موجود تھے۔ مے اں منظور احمد وٹو اور تنویر اشرف کا نہ نے بعد مے ں بلاول بھٹو اور آصف علی زرداری سے بلاول ہاؤس کراچی مے ں ملاقات کی۔ ملاقات کے دوران منظور احمد وٹو نے بلاول بھٹو کو سے لاب کی تباہ کاریوں سے آگاہ کرتے ہوئے مے ں کی متاثرین کے لے فوری ضرورت کا بتایا جس پر کو پے مے ں آصف علی زرداری نے فوراً 5 کروڑ روپے کے مے ں خرچے دکر پنجاب پے پلز پارٹی کے حوالے کرنے کی ہدایت جاری کی۔ منظور احمد وٹو کے مطابق بلاول بھٹو نے کہا کہ وہ جلد پنجاب کے سے لاب سے متاثرہ اضلاع کا دورہ کرے گے اور امدادی اشیاء بھی متاثرین کے درمے ں تقسیم کرے گے۔ مے ں منظور وٹو نے بلاول بھٹو کا پنجاب کے سے لاب کے متاثرین کے لے دل کھول کر امداد دے نے کا تہہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کیا اور کہا کہ اس سے لوگوں کے مصائب مے ں خاطر خواہ کمی ہوگی۔ پنجاب کے 16 اضلاع حالے سے لاب سے بری طرح متاثر ہوئے ہیں جس سے لاکھوں اے کڑ اور کپاس کی کھڑی فصلیں تباہ ہوئے ہیں۔ اسکے علاوہ دے ہات مے ں ہزاروں مکان گر گئے اور مال موے شی کا بھی بہت زے ادہ نقصان ہوا ہے۔ منظور احمد وٹو نے کہا کہ انہوں نے آج پارٹی کے سے کرٹریٹ لاہور مے ں 3 بجے اعلیٰ سطحی اجلاس طلب کے اے تاکہ مے ں سامان جلد از جلد سے لاب متاثرین تک پہنچایا جاسکے۔ بلاول بھٹو زرداری نے آزاد کشمیر کے سیلاب متاثرین کے لئے 10 کروڑ روپے کا چیک دیا ہے۔ پیر کو بلاول ہاؤس مے ں آزاد کشمیر کے پیکیسر سردار غلام صادق کو ان کے وفد کے ساتھ جس مین آزاد کشمیر کے وزیر تعلیم میاں عبد الوحید، ورکس اینڈ سروسز چوہدری عبدالرشید اور وزیر پاپولیشن ویلفیئر فرزانہ یعقوب سمیت دیگر کو بلاول بھٹو زرداری نے آزاد کشمیر کے لئے 10 کروڑ روپے کا چیک دیا۔

اسلام آباد (نمائندہ خصوصی + نوائے وقت رپورٹ) وفاقی وزیر برائے پلاننگ ڈویلپمنٹ اینڈ ریفارمز احسن اقبال نے کہا ہے کہ ایف آر آر درج ہوگی تحریک انصاف اسمبلیوں مے ں آگئی اب دھرنے ختم کریں، ایسا نہ ہوا تو سمجھا جائیگا کہ کسی کے اشارے پر چین کے صدر کے دورے کو سبوتاژ کیا جا رہا ہے، چور اور لیٹروں کی پارلیمنٹ کہنے والوں نے آج اسی پارلیمنٹ مے ں موقف پیش کرنے کی ضرورت محسوس کی، مسلم لیگ (ن) کسی بے ضرر این جی او کا نام نہیں بلکہ سیاسی قوت کا نام ہے، عمران خان اور طاہر القادری نے جس طرح تشدد کا پرچار کیا کسی جمہوریت مے ں ایسی مثال نہیں ملتی، پچھلے پندرہ دنوں سے ایک ہی درس سن کر قوم اور ہمارے کان پک گئے ہیں، ریٹرننگ افسروں پر انتخابی نتائج تبدیل کرنے کا الزام بے بنیاد ہے، عمران خان دھاندلی کا ایک ثبوت بھی پیش نہیں کر سکے۔ مذاکرات جاری ہیں ملک کے بہتر مستقبل کی خاطر تمام لوگ گلے شکوے بھلا دیں گے۔ بچوں اور عورتوں کا مزید استحصال نہ کیا جائے انہیں گھر واپس جانے دیا جائے۔ پارلیمنٹ کو جعلی قرار دینے والوں نے پارلیمنٹ کا سہارا لے کر اپنا موقف پیش کیا ہے۔ عمران خان جب دل چاہے کسی کی بھی گڑبی اچھال دیتے ہیں۔ عمران خان کی اپنی پارٹی کی فیکٹ فائونڈنگ کمیٹی نے رپورٹ مے ں الیکشن کے حوالے سے کہا کہ پارٹی ٹکٹ میرٹ پر تقسیم نہیں ہوئے، کرپشن کی گئی اور پارٹی قیادت انتخابات مے ں شکست کی ذمہ دار ہے۔ تحریک انصاف کے چیئرمین پارٹی کے اندر فیصلہ کرنے کی صلاحیت نہیں رکھتے تو ملک کے فیصلے کیسے کریں گے۔ انہوں نے ان خیالات کا اظہار پریس کانفرنس سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے کیا۔ وفاقی وزیر زاہد حامد، وزیر مملکت انوشہ رحمان، نجکاری کمیشن کے سربراہ محمد زبیر بھی انکے ساتھ تھے۔ احسن اقبال نے کہا کہ پارلیمنٹ کے اندر دھرنے کے حوالے سے بات چیت ہوتی رہی ہے۔ عمران خان یکطرفہ طور پر باتیں کرتے ہیں، حقائق کو توڑ موڑ کر بیان کرتے ہیں۔ اس طرح بیان کرتے ہیں جیسے ان کا مینڈیٹ چوری ہوا۔ الیکشن 2013ء کی سب سے زیادہ مانیٹرنگ کی گئی تھی پوری دنیا سے مبصرین پاکستان آئے اور انتخابات کو شفاف قرار دیا۔ یورپی یونین کے گروپ نے کہا کہ الیکشن شفاف اور بہتر تھے۔ دنیا مے ں کہیں ایسا الیکشن نہیں ہوتا جس مے ں شکایات نہ ہوں۔ امریکہ اور بھارت مے ں بھی شکایات ہوتی ہیں۔ الیکشن مے ں متنازع بنانے والی چیزوں پر اتفاق رائے تھا۔ الیکشن سے قبل نگران حکومتیں اتفاق رائے سے بنائی

بیلٹ پیپر کی چھپائی اور تقسیم فوج کے ذمہ  
تھی، کیا تحریک انصاف اس پر الزام لگا رہی  
ہے: احسن اقبال

نوائے وقت

04 ستمبر، 2014

انتخابات میں عمران خان اور ایاز صادق لاہور کے حلقہ این اے 122 سے مد مقابل تھے جس میں عمران خان کو شکست کا سامنا کرنا پڑا تھا جس کے بعد انہوں نے حلقے میں دھاندلی کا الزام عائد کیا تھا۔ الیکشن کمیشن نے الیکشن 2013ء کا ریکارڈ اپنی تحویل میں لینے، انتخابی ریکارڈ محفوظ کرنے کیلئے چاروں صوبوں میں ریکارڈ رومز بنانے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ اجلاس میں سابق چیف جسٹس افتخار چودھری کے آر اوز سے خطاب کی ویڈیو بھی دیکھی گئی۔ بلدیاتی حلقہ بندیوں کا اختیار الیکشن کمیشن کو دینے کیلئے آئین میں ترمیم کی تجویز دی گئی ہے۔ الیکشن کمیشن نے کہا کہ آر اوز کا تقرر جوڈیشل کمیشن کی منظوری سے کیا گیا۔ افتخار چودھری نے آر اوز سے خطاب میں صرف شفاف الیکشن کی بات کی تھی۔ ڈی جی الیکشن مسعود مالک نے کہا ہے کہ عمران خان بیلٹ پیپر اور کانٹریکٹ فائل کا معائنہ کر سکتے ہیں، ریٹرننگ افسروں کا تقرر سابق چیف جسٹس افتخار چودھری کا اکیلا فیصلہ نہیں تھا بلکہ یہ جوڈیشل پالیسی کمیٹی کا فیصلہ اور سیاسی پارٹیوں کا بھی اصرار تھا۔ خیبر پی کے میں بلدیاتی انتخابات کی تیاریوں کے حوالے سے چیف سیکرٹری کے پی کے اور چیئرمین نادرا سے رپورٹ طلب کی ہے۔ میڈیا کو بریفنگ دیتے ہوئے انہوں نے کہا کہ الیکشن 2013ء میں ریٹرننگ افسروں کے حوالے سے سابق چیف جسٹس افتخار چودھری پر لگائے جانے والے الزامات درست نہیں۔ چیف سیکرٹری خیبر پی کے اور چیئرمین نادرا سے بائیو میٹرک سسٹم اور لوکل حکومت کے قوانین کے بارے میں رپورٹ طلب کی ہے جس کے بعد خیبر پی کے میں بلدیاتی انتخابات کے لئے پیش رفت کا اندازہ لگایا جاسکتا ہے۔ الیکشن کمیشن کے اجلاس میں عمران کا سپیکر قومی اسمبلی سے مستعفی ہونے کا مطالبہ، افضل خان کے الزامات سمیت خیبر پی کے میں بلدیاتی انتخابات کے انعقاد اور حلقہ بندیوں سے متعلق قانون میں تبدیلیوں کا جائزہ لیا گیا۔ اجلاس میں فیصلہ کیا گیا کہ حلقہ بندیوں کے حوالے سے آئین میں ترمیم اور مردم شماری کی ضرورت ہے۔ ثناء نیوز کے مطابق الیکشن کمیشن کے ذرائع کے مطابق بلدیاتی انتخابات 2014ء میں کرانا کسی طور ممکن نہیں رہا۔ سپریم کورٹ نے بلدیاتی انتخابات کے لئے الیکشن کمیشن کو 15 نومبر کا وقت دیا تھا۔ ذرائع کے مطابق الیکشن کمیشن کا صوبوں کو بلدیاتی انتخابات کے معاملے پر خط لکھنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے، خط میں صوبوں کو قانون سازی جلد مکمل کرنے کے لئے کہا جائے گا۔ وزارت پارلیمانی امور نے نئی حلقہ بندیوں سے متعلق مسودہ تیار کر کے الیکشن کمیشن کے حوالے کر دیا ہے۔ ذرائع نے بتایا کہ وزارت پارلیمانی امور نے نئی حلقہ بندیوں کیلئے ڈرافٹ تیار کر لیا جس میں نئی حلقہ بندیوں کا اختیار الیکشن کمیشن کو دیا گیا ہے۔

کراچی (سٹاف رپورٹر + ایجنسیاں) پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی کے سرپرست اعلیٰ بلاول بھٹو زرداری نے کہا ہے کہ وہ 2018ء کے عام انتخابات میں قومی اسمبلی کی اسی نشست پر انتخاب لڑنا چاہتے ہیں جس پر ان کی والدہ بے نظیر بھٹو الیکشن میں حصہ لیتی تھیں۔ کوئی ڈنڈا اٹھا کر یہ کہے کہ وزیراعظم کو باہر نکالو تو ایسا نہیں ہو سکتا۔ سندھ کی تقسیم کا سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ سندھ صوبوں کی سرزمین ہے، اس لئے سندھی طالبان کا لفظ ان کی سمجھ سے باہر ہے۔ طالبان کا پاکستان میں کارروائیاں نہ کرنے سے متعلق بیان مثبت ہے۔ تاہم طالبان کے بیان کا مطلب یہ نہیں کہ ماضی میں تشدد کی جو کارروائیاں کی ہیں ان پر کچھ نہ کیا جائے۔ دھرنے کی سیاست غیر سنجیدہ ہے، پورے ملک میں سیلاب آیا ہوا ہے ایسے حالات میں دھرنے انا کا مسئلہ لگتے ہیں۔ جب میڈیا آزادی اور انقلاب مارچ دکھانا چھوڑ دے گا تو دھرنے ختم ہو جائیں گے۔ بلاول ہاؤس کراچی میں سیلاب زدگان کی امداد کے لئے بھیجے جانے والے امدادی کامان کا معائنہ کرنے کے بعد میڈیا سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے بلاول بھٹو زرداری نے کہا کہ دہشت گردی کے لئے کسی کو بھی اپنی زمین استعمال کرنے کی اجازت نہیں دی جائے گی۔ اس وقت بھی یوسف رضا گیلانی کے بیٹے علی حیدر گیلانی طالبان کی قید میں ہیں، انہیں رہا کیا جانا چاہئے۔ قانون کی عملداری ہونی چاہئے۔ قانون کا راستہ اختیار کیا جانا چاہئے۔ نیول ڈاکٹریٹ پر حملہ اندرونی معاملہ لگتا ہے، شمالی وزیرستان سے نقل مکانی کرنے والے لاکھوں آئی ڈی پیز اور سیلاب متاثرین اس وقت ملک کا سب سے اہم مسئلہ ہیں، وہ قوم سے اپیل کرتے ہیں کہ آئی ڈی پیز اور سیلاب متاثرین کی مدد کی جائے، جب سیاست کا وقت ہو اس وقت سیاست کی جانی چاہئے۔ جب میڈیا آزادی اور انقلاب مارچ دکھانا چھوڑ دے گا تو دھرنے ختم ہو جائیں گے۔ ان کی خواہش ہے کہ بے نظیر بھٹو جس نشست پر انتخابات میں حصہ لیتی تھیں وہ بھی اسی حلقے سے انتخابات میں حصہ لینا چاہتے ہیں لیکن اس کا فیصلہ پارٹی کرے گی۔ الطاف حسین کے سندھ کو تقسیم کرنے کے بیان کی مذمت کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے کہا کہ سندھ کی تقسیم کا سوال ہی پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ کراچی میں بلدیاتی انتخابات ہونے چاہئیں۔ آئندہ عام انتخابات میں حصہ لینے کا اعلان کرتے ہوئے انہوں نے کہا کہ وہ این اے 207 رتو

آئندہ عام انتخابات اپنی والدہ کی سیٹ پر  
لڑوگا: یہ نہیں ہو سکتا کوئی ڈنڈا اٹھا کر کہے  
وزیراعظم کو باہر نکالو: بلاول

نوائے وقت

16 ستمبر، 2014



حلقہ بندیوں اور نئی ووٹر لسٹیں بن سکیں۔

اسلام آباد (نمائندہ نوائے وقت + آن لائن + آئی این پی) سپریم کورٹ میں انتخابی اصلاحات عملدرآمد کیس اور تحریک انصاف کی چار حلقوں میں انگوٹھوں کی تصدیق کیس میں سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشنر اشتیاق احمد خان نے عدالت کو بتایا کہ انہوں نے جواب داخل کرا دیا تھا الیکشن کمشنر نے چار حلقوں کے بارے میں تحقیقات مکمل کر کے رپورٹ دے دی تھی اب مذکورہ درخواست گزاروں سے جواب طلب کیا جائے جس پر عدالت نے تحریک انصاف اور پاکستان ورکرز پارٹی سے تفصیلی جواب الجواب 13 اکتوبر تک طلب کر لیا ہے۔ جسٹس ثاقب نثار نے کہا کہ عدالت انتخابی اصلاحات کے بارے میں فیصلہ دے چکی ہے جس پر عمل کرنا فریقین کی آئینی و قانونی ذمہ داری ہے۔ حکومت نے انتخابی اصلاحات نہ کر کے خود کو پریشانی میں ڈالا ہے، انتخابی اصلاحات پر عمل نہ کر کے حکومت بھگت رہی ہے یہ اور بھی بھگتے گی، ہمارا کام آئین و قانون کے مطابق فیصلہ دینا تھا وہ ہم نے دے دیا تھا۔ جسٹس ثاقب نثار کی سربراہی میں تین رکنی بنچ نے کیس کی سماعت کی۔ الیکشن کمشنر کی جانب سے منیر پراچہ، تحریک انصاف کی طرف سے حامد خان اور ورکر پارٹی کی طرف سے ان کے وکیل پیش ہوئے۔ عدالت نے کہا کہ جب الیکشن کمشنر کو چار حلقوں میں انگوٹھوں کی تصدیق کیلئے کہا تھا اس پر ابھی تک کیوں تصدیق نہیں ہو سکی۔ عدالت نے سماعت کچھ دیر کیلئے مؤخر کر کے سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشنر کو طلب کیا۔ بعد ازاں سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشنر اشتیاق احمد خان اپنے وکیل منیر پراچہ کیساتھ پیش ہوئے اور عدالت کو بتایا کہ عدالت کے حکم پر انتخابی اصلاحات اور چار حلقوں میں انگوٹھوں کی تصدیق کے بارے میں جواب داخل کرا چکے ہیں جس میں تمام تر معاملات پر تحقیقات کے بعد رپورٹ جمع کروائی گئی ہے۔ آئی این پی کے مطابق فاضل بنچ نے ریمارکس دیئے ہیں کہ عدالت کو بتایا جائے 4 حلقوں میں انگوٹھوں کے نشانات کی تصدیق کیوں نہیں ہو سکی، سپریم کورٹ نے انتخابی اصلاحات سے متعلق جامع فیصلہ دیا تھا، پتہ نہیں کس پیرا پر عمل ہوا اور کس پر نہیں۔ عدالت نے سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشنر سے پوچھا کہ بتایا جائے چار حلقوں میں انگوٹھوں کے نشانات کی تصدیق کیوں نہ ہو سکی۔ سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشنر نے کہا کہ الیکشن کمشنر نے انتخابی اصلاحات اور انگوٹھوں کی تصدیق سے متعلق پہلے ہی موقف عدالت میں پیش کر دیا ہے۔ سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشنر نے بتایا کہ الیکشن کمشنر کے جواب پر غلط نمبر لگنے کی وجہ سے شاید ابہام ہوا۔ ثنائیوں کے مطابق عدالتی وقفہ کے بعد سماعت دوبارہ شروع ہوئی تو سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشنر اشتیاق احمد ای سی پی کے وکیل منیر پراچہ عدالت کے پیش ہوئے۔ منیر پراچہ نے بتایا کہ الیکشن کمشنر نے جواب جمع کرا دیا تھا، عدالت کو نہیں ملا تو معذرت کرتے ہیں جس پر جسٹس ثاقب نثار نے کہا کہ یہ اہم مقدمہ ہے اس میں معذرت بہت چھوٹا لفظ ہے۔ عدالت کا واضح حکم تھا جس پر عمل نہیں کیا گیا۔ منیر پراچہ نے بتایا کہ الیکشن کمشنر کے جواب پر غلط نمبر لگ گیا تھا اس لئے وہ نہیں مل رہا تھا۔ درخواست گزار اور بلال منٹو نے موقف اختیار کیا کہ انہوں نے الیکشن کمشنر سے پوچھا تھا تاہم کوئی تسلی بخش جواب نہیں دیا گیا۔

اسلام آباد (خبر نگار + ایجنسیاں + نوائے وقت رپورٹ) الیکشن کمشنر نے تحریک انصاف کے چیئرمین عمران خان کی جانب سے سپیکر قومی اسمبلی ایاز صادق کے انتخابی حلقے این اے 122 کے ریکارڈ کے معائنے کیلئے دی گئی درخواست منظور کر لی۔ الیکشن کمشنر کا اجلاس قائم مقام چیف الیکشن کمشنر جسٹس انور ظہیر جمالی کی زیر صدارت ہوا جس میں انتخابی عذر داریوں اور الیکشن ٹریبونل سے متعلق معاملات کا جائزہ لیا گیا جبکہ اجلاس میں تحریک انصاف کے چیئرمین عمران خان کی جانب سے سپیکر قومی اسمبلی ایاز صادق کے انتخابی حلقے این اے 122 کے ریکارڈ کے معائنے کیلئے دی گئی درخواست کو بھی منظور کرتے ہوئے فیصلہ کیا گیا کہ لاہور سے کامیاب ہونیوالے ایاز صادق کے حلقے کے ریکارڈ کا معائنہ صوبائی الیکشن کمشنر کے افسر کی زیر نگرانی کیا جائیگا۔ الیکشن کمشنر کے اجلاس میں انتخابات 2013ء کا چاروں صوبوں میں موجود تمام ریکارڈ بھی تھویل میں لینے کا فیصلہ کیا گیا۔ قائم مقام چیف الیکشن کمشنر نے عمران خان کی جانب سے انتخابات میں ریٹنگ افسروں کی تقرری اور سابق چیف جسٹس افتخار چودھری پر لگائے گئے الزامات مسترد کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ ریٹنگ افسروں کی تقرری میں افتخار چودھری کا اکیلے کوئی کردار نہیں ان کی تقرری جوڈیشل کمشنر کی منظوری سے ہوئی تھی، اس میں چاروں صوبائی ہائیکورٹ کے چیف جسٹس اور سپریم کورٹ کے چیف جسٹس کا فیصلہ شامل تھا۔ اعلیٰ سطح کے اجلاس میں بلدیاتی انتخابات میں حلقہ بندیوں کا اختیار الیکشن کمشنر کو دینے کیلئے آئینی ترمیم کی تجویز دی گئی اور بلدیاتی انتخابات سے قبل مردم شماری کو بھی لازمی قرار دیا گیا۔ بلدیاتی انتخابات کیلئے خیبر پی کے حکومت سے بائو میٹرک سسٹم میں پیشرفت پر بھی جواب طلب کر لیا گیا۔ واضح رہے عام

انتخابی اصلاحات پر عمل نہ کر کے حکومت بھگت رہی ہے، یہ اور بھی بھگتے گی: سپریم

کورٹ

نوائے وقت

18 ستمبر، 2014

بلدیاتی انتخابات سے قبل مردم شماری لازمی ہو گی: سپیکر قومی اسمبلی کا حلقہ: الیکشن کمشنر نے عمران کو ریکارڈ کے معائنہ کی

اجازت دیدی

نوائے وقت

18 ستمبر، 2014

تھا۔ مشاہد حسین سید کا کہنا تھا "پولنگ اسٹیشن پر موجود الیکشن کمیشن کا عملہ ووٹرز کی شکایات کے سدباب کے لیے مناسب اقدامات کرنے تک سے واقف نہیں تھا۔" ای سی پی ذرائع نے بھی بتایا کہ عملے کی نااہلی پولنگ اسٹیشنز میں متعدد مسائل اور خامیوں کا سبب بنی۔ ذرائع نے بتایا کہ اجلاس کے دوران پی ٹی آئی کے الزامات اور تحفظات پر سنجیدگی سے غور کیا گیا اور ان پر مکمل نظر ثانی کا فیصلہ کیا گیا۔ تمام متعلقہ محکموں کو آئندہ اجلاس کے موقع پر ان الزامات پر نکات کے ساتھ جواب جمع کرانے کی ہدایت بھی کی گئی، یہ اجلاس میڈیا کے لیے بھی اوپن ہوگا۔ کمیٹی نے ای سی پی سے یہ بھی وضاحت مانگی کہ پی ٹی آئی کے دعوے کے مطابق کیا واقعی بیلٹ پیپرز اردو بازار لاہور کے ایک نجی پرنٹنگ پریس سے پرنٹ کرائے گئے یا نہیں۔

**ملتان:** پاکستان تحریک انصاف نے ملتان کے حلقے این اے 149 میں ہونے والے ضمنی انتخابات کا بائیکاٹ کا اعلان کر دیا ہے۔ تحریک انصاف کے وائس چیئرمین شاہ محمود قریشی کا کہنا ہے کہ یہ فیصلہ پارٹی کے مشاورتی اجلاس کے دوران کیا گیا ہے۔ خیال رہے کہ پی ٹی آئی کے صدر جاوید ہاشمی کے استغنے کے بعد قومی اسمبلی کی یہ نشست خالی ہو گئی تھی۔ ایک بیان میں شاہ محمود قریشی کا کہنا تھا کہ پی ٹی آئی کسی صورت بھی اس حلقے کے ضمنی انتخابات میں حصہ نہیں لے گی۔ ان کا یہ بھی کہنا تھا کہ آئندہ کے لائحہ عمل کا اعلان کور کمیٹی کے اجلاس میں کیا جائے گا۔ دوسری جانب اس حلقے میں کاغذات نامزدگی جمع کروانے کا سلسلہ بھی جاری ہے، جہاں جاوید ہاشمی آج اپنے کاغذات نامزدگی جمع کروائیں گے

**اسلام آباد** (نوائے وقت رپورٹ + آن لائن + آئی این پی) الیکشن کمیشن نے حکومت سے فوری طور پر انتخابی اصلاحات کا مطالبہ کر دیا ہے۔ الیکشن کمیشن نے انتخابی اصلاحات کا پیکیج پارلیمنٹ کی انتخابی اصلاحات کمیٹی کے حوالے کرتے ہوئے اس مقصد کیلئے فوری طور پر آئین میں ترامیم اور قانون سازی کا مطالبہ کیا ہے، وزیر خزانہ اسحق ڈار کی سربراہی میں قائم 33 رکنی انتخابی اصلاحات کمیٹی کے اجلاس میں پیش کئے گئے پیکیج میں زور دیا گیا ہے کہ انتخابی عمل کو منصفانہ، غیر جانبدارانہ اور شفاف بنانے کیلئے آئین کے آرٹیکل 244 میں ضروری ترامیم کی جائیں۔ حکومت کی مدت ختم ہونے کے بعد نگران حکومت کے تحت انتخابات کیلئے مدت 90 روز کی بجائے 120 روز کی جائے اور الیکشن کمیشن کو اجازت دی جائے کہ وہ پولنگ سے 60 روز قبل پولنگ سکیم جاری کرے۔ اس مقصد کیلئے پولنگ کے عملے جن میں ریٹرننگ افسر، ڈپٹی ریٹرننگ افسر اور اسسٹنٹ ریٹرننگ افسر شامل ہیں، ان پر الیکشن کمیشن کا کنٹرول مزید مضبوط بنانے کا مطالبہ بھی کیا گیا ہے۔ الیکشن کمیشن کے ذرائع کے مطابق 20 سے زائد صفحات پر مشتمل پیکیج میں جو اصلاحات تجویز کی گئی ہیں ان میں بائیو میٹرک سسٹم کا استعمال اور دیگر اصلاحات شامل ہیں جن سے آنے والے عام انتخابات کو مزید شفاف اور منصفانہ بنایا جاسکے گا۔ ذرائع کے مطابق ان اصلاحات کے تحت الیکشن کمیشن کو مالیاتی اور انتظامی طور پر مزید خود مختاری دینے کیلئے آئین میں ترامیم کا مطالبہ کیا گیا ہے تجویز پیش کی گئی ہے کہ الیکشن کمیشن کے ساتھ ساتھ صوبائی الیکشن کمیشنوں کے پاس بھی ریکارڈ روم ہونا چاہئے، انتخابی مواد جو پہلے چھ ماہ بعد ضائع کر دیا جاتا تھا اب اسے کم از کم ایک سال کیلئے محفوظ بنایا جائے۔ اصلاحات کے تحت الیکشن ٹریبونلز کو مقررہ مدت میں فیصلوں کا پابند بنانے پر زور دیا گیا ہے۔ الیکشن کمیشن کے حکام نے دعویٰ کیا ہے کہ اگر حکومت ان کی تجویز کردہ

اصلاحات کے مطابق آئین میں ترامیم اور قانون سازی کرے تو اس سے مستقبل میں ہونے والے کسی قسم کے انتخابات پر بھی کوئی انگلی نہیں اٹھا سکے گا۔ ذرائع کے مطابق الیکشن کمیشن نے فوری طور پر مردم شماری کرانے کا بھی مطالبہ کیا ہے کیونکہ قریباً اٹھارہ سال سے مردم شماری نہیں ہو سکی جس کے باعث حکومت کے پاس ریکارڈ ہی موجود نہیں ہے ملک کی آبادی کتنی ہے۔ ذرائع کے مطابق الیکشن کمیشن نے مردم شماری کے بغیر کسی قسم کے انتخابات کرانے سے بھی معذوری کا اظہار کر دیا ہے اس سے خدشہ ہے کہ بلدیاتی انتخابات کا معاملہ کھٹائی میں پڑ جائے گا جبکہ اعلیٰ عدالتیں اس سال نومبر تک بلدیاتی انتخابات کے بارے میں احکامات جاری کر چکی ہیں۔ آئی این پی کے مطابق سفارشات میں تجویز کیا گیا ہے کہ آئندہ عام انتخابات سے قبل نئی مردم شماری ہر صورت کرائی جائے، مخصوص نشستوں کو ارکان کی تعداد کی بجائے پارٹی کو پڑنے والے ووٹوں کی شرح سے مشروط کیا جائے، بائیو میٹرک سسٹم اور الیکٹرانک مشین کے انتخابات میں استعمال کے لئے اور تارکین وطن کو ووٹ کا حق دینے کے لئے قانون سازی کی جائے۔ واضح رہے کہ پارلیمنٹ کے دونوں ایوانوں کی مشترکہ انتخابی اصلاحاتی کمیٹی نے انتخابی اصلاحات کے لئے الیکشن کمیشن سے سفارشات مانگی تھیں۔ انتخابی اصلاحاتی کمیٹی آئندہ اجلاسوں میں ان تجاویز کا جائزہ لے گی۔ آئندہ عام انتخابات سے قبل نئی مردم شماری کو ناگزیر قرار دیا گیا ہے تاکہ الیکشن کمیشن آبادی کے مطابق نئی

**پی ٹی آئی کی جانب سے این اے 149 کے  
ضمنی انتخابات کا بائیکاٹ**

ڈان  
22 ستمبر، 2014

**مردم شماری کے بغیر کسی قسم کے الیکشن نہیں  
کرا سکتے، حکومت فوری انتخابی اصلاحات  
کرے: الیکشن کمیشن**

نوائے وقت  
21 ستمبر، 2014



ہے۔ جون 2014 میں ہونے والے انتخابات کے بعد دونوں حریفوں نے ایک دوسرے پر دھاندلی کے الزامات عائد کئے تھے۔ صدارتی انتخابات کے پہلے مرحلے میں سابق وزیر خارجہ ڈاکٹر عبداللہ کو برتری حاصل تھی جبکہ دوسرے مرحلے میں اشرف غنی نے سبقت حاصل کر لی تھی۔ دوسرے مرحلے کے انتخابات کے غیر سرکاری نتائج کے سامنے آنے کے بعد عبداللہ کے حامیوں نے کابل میں مظاہرے شروع کر دیئے تھے۔ دریں اثنا افغان الیکشن کمیشن کے سربراہ احمد یوسف نورستانی نے سرکاری طور پر اشرف غنی کی جیت کا اعلان کر دیا، انہوں نے کہا کہ ملک کے آئندہ صدر اشرف غنی ہوں گے تاہم مزید کوئی تفصیل فراہم نہیں کی اور نہ ہی یہ بتایا کہ کس امیدوار نے کتنے ووٹ حاصل کئے ہیں اور کتنے ووٹ جعلی نکلے۔ الیکشن کمیشن کا یہ اعلان 80 لاکھ ووٹوں کی جانچ پڑتال کا عمل مکمل ہونے پر کیا گیا ہے۔ افغان صدر حامد کرزئی نے تقریب سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے معاہدہ طے پانے پر قوم کو مبارکباد دی اور کہا کہ وہ بہت خوش ہیں کہ ان کے دو افغان بھائی اشرف غنی اور عبداللہ عبداللہ افغانستان کے بہتر اور روشن مستقبل کی خاطر قومی حکومت کے قیام پر متفق ہو گئے ہیں۔ کئی ماہ سے جاری سیاسی تعطل کے خاتمے اور شراکت اقتدار کے معاہدے کو پاکستان سمیت دنیا بھر نے سراہا ہے۔ پاکستانی دفتر خارجہ نے ایک بیان میں معاہدے کو خوش آئند قرار دیا اور کہا کہ پاکستانی عوام اور حکومت معاہدے کو قدر کی نگاہ سے دیکھتے ہیں اور یہ انتہائی مثبت پیش رفت ہے۔ دفتر خارجہ نے افغان عوام اور دونوں صدارتی امیدواروں کو مبارکباد دیتے ہوئے کہا کہ پاکستان ایک پرامن، متحد اور مضبوط افغانستان کے لیے کوشش اور مدد جاری رکھے گا۔ افغان صدارتی امیدواروں کے درمیان یہ معاہدہ امریکی وزیر خارجہ جان کیری کی مسلسل ثالثی کی وجہ سے ممکن ہوا جنہوں نے معاہدہ ہوجانے کے فوراً بعد اس کا خیر مقدم کیا اور امید ظاہر کی کہ شراکت اقتدار کے بعد قائم ہونے والی متحدہ حکومت سب سے پہلے امریکہ کے ساتھ دوطرفہ سیورٹی کے معاہدے کی توثیق کرے گی جو گزشتہ سال سے التوا میں ہے۔ نیٹو نے بھی افغانستان میں شراکت اقتدار کا معاہدہ طے پا جانے کا خیر مقدم کیا۔ واضح رہے کہ اشرف غنی پشتون قبیلہ جبکہ عبداللہ عبداللہ تاجک گروپ سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں اور انہیں لسانی اور قبائلی اختلافات کو کنٹرول کرنے اور قوم کو متحد رکھنے کیلئے سیاست کے پل صراط سے گزرنا پڑے گا۔

افغانستان / معاہدہ

## انتخابی اصلاحات کمیٹی کی 2013 کے انتخابات میں مسائل کی نشاندہی

ڈان

22 ستمبر، 2014

اسلام آباد: انتخابات اصلاحات کے لیے قائم پارلیمانی کمیٹی، جس کا پاکستان تحریک انصاف اور عوامی تحریک کے احتجاج کے بعد جمعے کو پہلا اجلاس ہوا، نے گزشتہ سال کے عام انتخابات میں "پیپیڈ گیوں، کفیوژن ور تعاون کی کمی" جیسے عوامل کی نشاندہی کی ہے۔ یہ بات ذرائع نے اجلاس میں زیر بحث آنے والے امور کے حوالے سے بتائی۔ کمیٹی کا اجلاس وفاقی وزیر خزانہ اسحاق ڈار کی زیر صدارت ہوا جس میں پی ٹی آئی کے سوا تمام پارلیمانی جماعتوں کے اراکین شریک ہوئے اور گزشتہ اجلاس کے معاملات کا جائزہ لیا گیا۔ حال ہی میں اختتام پذیر ہونے والے پارلیمنٹ کے مشترکہ اجلاس، متعدد جماعتوں کے اراکین پارلیمنٹ نے اس بات کا اعتراف کیا کہ 2013 کے انتخابات میں بے ضابطگیاں دیکھی گئی ہیں۔ ان میں مقناطیسی سیاہی کے نامناسب استعمال، اضافی بیلٹ پیپرز کی پرنٹنگ اور ووٹوں کی تصدیق وغیرہ جن پر پی ٹی آئی کی جانب سے الزامات بھی لگائے گئے ہیں۔ کمیٹی یہ جان کر حیران رہ گئی کہ پرنٹنگ کارپوریشن آف پاکستان (پی سی پی) نے 2013 کے عام انتخابات کے بیلٹ پیپرز کے لیے 66 سال پرانی مشینوں کو استعمال کیا۔ کمیٹی کے ایک رکن سینیٹر مشاہد حسین نے ڈان سے بات کرتے ہوئے بتایا "یہ ہم سب کے لیے حیرت کا سبب بنا کہ پی سی پی نے اتنی پرانی مشینوں کا استعمال کیا جس کی وجہ سے متعدد مسائل اور بیلٹ پیپرز میں کئی غلطیاں سامنے آئیں"۔ جمعے کو کمیٹی کو نادرا، الیکشن کمیشن آف پاکستان، پاکستان کو نسل آف سائنٹیفک اینڈ انڈسٹریل ریسرچ اور پی سی پی سمیت متعدد اہم حکاموں کے حکام نے انتخابی عمل پر بریفنگ دی۔ بریفنگ کے دوران کمیٹی نے مقناطیسی سیاہی کے استعمال کے حوالے سے سوالات اٹھائے، جبکہ نادرا اور پی سی پی سے پوچھا گیا کہ انہوں نے آخر اس بات پر اصرار کیوں کیا تھا کہ بیلٹ پیپرز پر اسٹپ کے لیے مہنگی سیاہی کو استعمال کیا جائے۔ مشاہد حسین سید نے بتایا "ہم نے کہا کہ اگر مہنگی سیاہی بھی کسی کام کی ثابت کی نہیں تھی تو اسے پہلی ترجیح کے طور پر کیوں استعمال کیا گیا؟ ہم نے حکاموں سے سیاہی کی خاصیت پر وضاحت کرنے کا کہا اور یہ بھی پوچھا کہ آخر کس طرح اس کے استعمال سے انتخابات میں شفافیت کو یقینی بنایا جاسکتا تھا"۔ کمیٹی کو اب ان نکات پر 29 ستمبر کو ہونے والے اجلاس میں بریفنگ دی جائے گی۔ جمعے کو ہونے والے اجلاس میں انتخابی عملے میں پیپیڈ گیوں کو بھی دریافت کیا گیا اور یہ کہ پولنگ اسٹیشنز پر تعینات عملہ مناسب تربیت یافتہ نہیں

اسلام آباد (راجہ عابد پرویز / خبرنگار / بی بی سی) الیکشن کمشن نے انتخابی قوانین میں ترامیم کیلئے سفارشات پارلیمانی کمیٹی کو ارسال کر دی ہیں جس کے مطابق عام انتخابات کی تاریخ کا اعلان صدر ازخود نہیں کر سکیں گے بلکہ اعلان سے قبل الیکشن کمشن سے مشاورت کرنا ضروری ہوگا، ریٹرننگ افسر جو کہ انتظامی لحاظ سے خود مختار حیثیت سے کام کر رہے ہیں، کو الیکشن کمشن کے ماتحت بنایا جائے جبکہ امیدواروں کی سکروٹنی کی مدت کم از کم 15 روز کرینکی سفارش کی گئی ہے اور اثاثوں کی تفصیلات پر غلط بیانی پر تین سال قید کی سزا برقرار رکھی گئی ہے جبکہ جرمانہ 5 ہزار سے بڑھا کر 1 لاکھ روپے کر دیا گیا ہے ، مسودے کے مطابق خواتین کو ووٹ ڈالنے کی اجازت نہ دینے پر انتخابات کا عدم قرار دے دیئے جائیں گے، اثاثوں کے گوشوارے جمع نہ کرانوالے ارکان کی رکنیت 60 روز کیلئے معطل کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا گیا ہے، اس سے قبل گوشوارے جمع نہ کرانے والے معطل شدہ رکن جس وقت بھی اثاثوں کی تفصیلات الیکشن کمشن میں جمع کر دیتا تھا اس کی رکنیت بحال ہو جاتی تھی مگر اب وہ سزا کے طور پر کم از کم دو ماہ تک معطل رہے گا۔ مسودے میں کہا گیا ہے کہ الیکشن کمشن کو اثاثوں کی تفصیلات کی جانچ پڑتال کا پہلے کی طرح اختیار ہوگا جس کے لئے وہ ایف بی آر، انکم ٹیکس اور نادرا سے معاونت لے سکے گا، انتخابات سے ایک ماہ قبل پولنگ سکیم منجمد اور پولنگ سے 90 روز قبل ووٹ کی منتقلی پر پابندی ہوگی، اس سے قبل الیکشن شیڈول سے قبل تک نئے ووٹ رجسٹرڈ اور ایک مقام سے دوسرے مقام پر منتقل ہو سکتے تھے۔ قومی اسمبلی کے امیدوار کیلئے انتخابی اخراجات کی حد 60 لاکھ روپے جبکہ صوبائی اسمبلی کے امیدوار کیلئے انتخابی اخراجات کی حد 40 لاکھ روپے ہوگی۔ بی بی سی کے مطابق الیکشن کمشن نے ترامیم کا مسودہ انتخابات سے متعلق پارلیمان کی اصلاحاتی کمیٹی کو بھجوا دیا۔ ان تجاویز میں کہا گیا ہے کہ انتخابات کے دوران ریٹرننگ افسران الیکشن کمشن کے ماتحت ہوں گے تاہم اس بارے میں یہ نہیں بتایا گیا کہ آئندہ انتخابات کے لئے ریٹرننگ افسران عدلیہ سے لیے جائیں گے یا کسی دوسرے محکمے سے۔ اس سے قبل انتخابی اخراجات کی حد کم تھی۔ اثاثہ جات جمع نہ کروانے والے ارکان کی رکنیت 60 روز کیلئے معطل کر دی جائے گی، الیکشن کمشن کو اثاثوں کی تفصیلات کی جانچ پڑتال کا اختیار ہوگا۔

اسلام آباد (خبرنگار) الیکشن کمشن نے 2013 کے انتخابات کے بارے میں رپورٹ جاری کر دی ہے جس میں بے ضابطگیوں کی نشاندہی کی گئی ہے۔ یہ رپورٹ ایڈیشنل سیکرٹری شیراگلن کی سربراہی میں 16 رکنی کمیٹی نے تیار کی ہے۔ واضح رہے کہ دسمبر 2013 میں مکمل ہونے والی رپورٹ کو 9 ماہ بعد خاموشی سے جاری کیا گیا ہے۔ رپورٹ میں اعتراف کیا گیا ہے کہ 2013 کے انتخابات میں آرٹیکل 62 اور 63 کا اطلاق درست طریقے سے نہ ہو سکا، ہر ریٹرننگ افسر اپنے طریقے سے 62 اور 63 کا اطلاق کرتا رہا۔ امیدواروں کی جانچ پڑتال کا عمل غیر تسلی بخش قرار دیا گیا ہے، الیکشن کمشن کو جانچ پڑتال کے لئے بہت کم وقت ملا، کئی امیدواروں کو مناسب جانچ پڑتال کے بغیر کلیئر کر دیا گیا۔ رپورٹ کے مطابق سیٹ پیک، ایف بی آر، نادرا اور نیب نے مکمل تعاون نہیں کیا۔ الیکشن کمشن میں بنایا گیا سکروٹنی سیل بھی صحیح طریقے سے کام نہیں کر سکا۔ یو این ڈی پی کی مدد سے تیار کردہ رزلٹ مینجمنٹ سسٹم بھی ناکام رہا۔ چھپائی میں تاخیر کے باعث بعض حلقوں میں بیلٹ پیپر دیر سے پہنچے۔ جائزہ رپورٹ میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ بڑی تعداد میں ریٹرننگ افسروں نے ہاتھ سے بنائے ہوئے نتائج الیکشن کمشن بھیجے۔ فارم 16 میں نقصان کے باعث ریٹرننگ افسر مذکورہ فارم خود بناتے رہے۔ پولنگ وقت میں ایک گھنٹے کے اضافے کے فیصلہ سے ابہام پیدا ہوا۔

کابل/اسلام آباد (رائٹرز/آن لائن) افغان صدارتی امیدواروں ڈاکٹر اشرف غنی اور عبداللہ عبداللہ نے شراکت اقتدار کے معاہدے پر دستخط کر دیئے جس کے بعد گزشتہ 4 ماہ سے جاری سیاسی ڈیڈ لاک اپنے اختتام کو پہنچ گیا، پاکستان نے سیاسی قنصل کے خاتمے کا خیر مقدم کیا ہے۔ اس معاہدے کے تحت اشرف غنی صدر ہوں گے جب کہ عبداللہ عبداللہ چیف ایگزیکٹو نامزد کریں گے جس کا عہدہ وزیر اعظم کے برابر ہوگا۔ اس حوالے سے ایک تقریب کابل کے صدارتی محل میں ہوئی جس میں صدر حامد کرزئی کے علاوہ مختلف سیاسی دھڑوں کے رہنماؤں نے شرکت کی اور اسے سرکاری ٹی وی پر براہ راست نشر کیا گیا ، معاہدے پر دستخط کے بعد دونوں حریف رہنماؤں نے ایک دوسرے کو گلے لگایا۔ افغان صدارتی امیدوار عبداللہ عبداللہ کا کہنا تھا کہ وہ تسلیم کرتے ہیں کہ ان کے حریف اشرف غنی ہی کو ملک کا نیا صدر ہونا چاہیے۔ اشرف غنی کے ترجمان فیض اللہ ذکی نے بتایا کہ دونوں امیدواروں میں اب کوئی اختلاف باقی نہیں رہا، دونوں رہنماؤں نے ہر بات پر 100 فیصد اتفاق کر لیا

عام انتخابات کی تاریخ کے اعلان سے قبل  
صدر کو مشاورت کا پابند بنایا جائے، ریٹرننگ  
افسر ہمارے ماتحت کئے جائیں: الیکشن کمشن

نوائے وقت

24 ستمبر، 2014

انتخابات 2013ء میں بے ضابطگیاں، امیدوار  
مناسب جانچ پڑتال کے بغیر کلیئر کئے گئے :  
الیکشن کمشن

نوائے وقت

23 ستمبر، 2014

افغانستان میں شراکت اقتدار کا معاہدہ اشرف  
غنی صدر ہونگے

روزنامہ دنیا

22 ستمبر، 2014

انتظامات اور قانون سازی کی ضرورت ہو گی۔ اجلاس نے طے کیا کہ اس معاملے کو قانون سازی سے مشروط کیا جائے گا۔ حکومت کو قانون سازی کے لئے مسودہ بھجوا دیا جائے گا۔ اجلاس کو بتایا گیا کہ اعلیٰ عدلیہ جاوید ہاشمی کے حلقہ این اے 149 ملتان کے ضمنی الیکشن کیلئے جوڈیشل افسروں کی خدمات دینے سے معذرت کر چکی ہے۔ دریں اثناء اجلاس کے بعد میڈیا کو بریفنگ میں الیکشن کمشن نے عام انتخابات سے متعلق دھاندلی کے الزامات مسترد کر دیئے۔ ایڈیشنل ڈی جی الیکشن کمشن نے میڈیا کو بریفنگ دیتے ہوئے بتایا کہ انتخابات میں بیلٹ پیپر کی چھپائی بھی پر ننگ کارپوریشن کے اندر ہی کی گئی اور بیلٹ پیپر پر نمبر لگانے کے لیے لاہور سے 34 پرائیوٹ افراد کی خدمات لی گئیں جنہیں اردو بازار اور دیگر مقامات سے لایا گیا تھا۔ بیلٹ کے پیپر باہر سے چھپوانے کا الزام مسترد کر دیا گیا۔ ڈی جی الیکشن کمشن کا کہنا تھا کہ ووٹ ڈالنے کے لیے صرف شناختی کارڈ کا ہونا ضروری ہے لیکن انتخابات میں مقناطیسی سیاہی اور کمپیوٹرائزڈ ووٹر لسٹوں کا استعمال انتظامی ضرورت کے تحت کیا گیا اور نادرا کی تجویز کردہ مقناطیسی سیاہی تیار کی گئی۔ حکام نے بتایا کہ ووٹوں کی تصدیق کے لیے فنکر پرنٹ ضروری نہیں، انگوٹھا لگانا فن ہے جو ہر ووٹر کو نہیں آتا جس کے باعث بہت سے انگوٹھے ایسے ہوتے ہیں جن کی تصدیق نہیں ہو سکتی۔ انتخابی شکایات سے متعلق ان کا کہنا تھا کہ 405 شکایات میں سے بیشتر کو دور کیا جا چکا ہے جن میں سے اب صرف 76 پر کارروائی ہونا باقی ہے۔ دوسری جانب الیکشن کمشن نے آئندہ عام انتخابات میں ریٹرننگ افسران بیورو کریسی سے لینے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے جس کے تحت الیکشن میں آر او کی خدمات انجام دینے کے لئے 1 ہزار سے 1500 کے لگ بھگ افسران کو بیورو کریسی سے لیا جائے گا۔ ایڈیشنل ڈائریکٹر جنرل الیکشن کمشن مسعود ملک نے صحافیوں سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ ریٹرننگ افسران نے نتائج ہاتھ سے نہیں لکھے بلکہ تمام ریکارڈ کمپیوٹرائزڈ ہیں۔ دھاندلی کے الزامات لگانے والے ٹریبونلز میں ٹھوس ثبوت لائیں۔ فارم 14 اور 15 ویب سائٹ پر ڈالنا ضروری نہیں ہے۔ اجلاس میں فیصلہ کیا گیا ہے کہ آئندہ انتخابات سے تمام انتخابی مواد بیلٹ پیپر، بیلٹ باکس، انتخابی نتائج، الیکشن کے بعد چاروں صوبائی الیکشن کمشنر کے دفاتر میں رکھے جائیں گے اور اس مقصد کیلئے خصوصی کمرے اور ہال تعمیر کئے جائیں گے خصوصی ڈبل لاک اپ بنائے جائیں گے تاکہ ریکارڈ چوری نہ ہو۔ آئندہ سے ریکارڈ ریٹرننگ افسران کے دفاتر میں نہیں رکھا جائے گا۔

امیر جماعت اسلامی ضلع گوجرانوالہ بلال قدرت بٹ، ضلعی نائب امیر جماعت اسلامی فرقان عزیز بٹ نے کہا ہے کہ موجودہ حکومت نے 15 ماہ میں عوام کو کچھ دینے کی بجائے سب کچھ چھین لیا ہے۔ گوجرانوالہ (نیوز رپورٹر) از سر نو انتخابات آئین سے متصادم نہیں مگر وزیر اعظم سے زبردستی استعفیٰ نہیں لیا جاسکتا، یہ حکومت کی بے بسی اور ناکامی ہے کہ وہ ڈیڑھ سال میں عوام کو کوئی ریلیف نہیں دے سکی، دھرنے والوں کو فوج یا کسی اور سے ضمانت مانگنے کی بجائے سیاسی جماعتوں کی قیادت اور پارلیمنٹ کی ضمانت پر اعتماد کرنا چاہئے

اسلام آباد (نیوز ایجنسیاں + نوائے وقت رپورٹ) تحریک انصاف کے چیئر مین عمران خان نے کہا ہے کہ انتخابات میں دھاندلی جمہوریت کے میر جعفر سابق چیف جسٹس افتخار چودھری نے کرائی، دھاندلی میں ملوث افتخار چودھری کے خلاف سچائی بتانے کے لئے بے چین ہوں، اس لئے سپریم کورٹ سے اپیل ہے کہ وہ میرا کیس جلد سنے، الیکشن کمشن کی رپورٹ سے نواز شریف کا ایک اور جھوٹ پکڑا گیا، الیکشن کمشن کی رپورٹ ہمارے دھرنے کے دباؤ پر باہر نکلی، الیکشن کمشن نے دھاندلی پر ہمارا موقف تسلیم کیا اور رپورٹ میں عام انتخابات کو فراڈ قرار دیا گیا، بیلٹ پیپر اردو بازار سے چھپوانے اور ناقص سیاہی کے استعمال کا اعتراف کیا گیا، افتخار چودھری کے خلاف سابق ڈی جی ایم آئی ندیم اعجاز کا بیان حلفی میرے پاس آچکا ہے، قائم مقام چیئر مین نادرا اپنے ساتھیوں کے ہمراہ انتخابی نتائج تبدیل کر رہے ہیں جس کا ہمیں پتا چل چکا ہے، ہم چیئر مین نادرا کو آرٹیکل 6 کے تحت سزا دلوائیں گے، جب قومیں امتحان میں آتی ہیں تو حکومتیں فیل اور قوم ہی پاس ہوتی ہے۔ وہ منگل کی شب دھرنے کے شرکاء سے خطاب کر رہے تھے۔ الیکشن کمشن نے خود تسلیم کیا ہے کہ دھاندلی ہوئی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ملک تبدیل ہو رہا ہے عوام کو اپنے حقوق کا پتہ چل رہا ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ نیا پاکستان بنانے کیلئے خود کو بدلنا پڑے گا۔ الیکشن کمشن نے 9 ماہ تک اس رپورٹ کو دبائے رکھا۔ رپورٹ میں کہا گیا ہے کہ کسی بھی ادارے نے انتخابات میں ہماری مدد نہیں کی۔ عمران خان نے کہا کہ نیب کے سابق چیئر مین سید فصیح بخاری نے آصف زرداری کو خط لکھا کہ پری پول دھاندلی ہونے والی ہے اور افتخار چودھری دھاندلی کر وائیں گے۔

نئے انتخابات غیر آئینی نہیں وزیر اعظم سے  
زبردستی استعفیٰ نہیں لیا جاسکتا: بلال قدرت

روزنامہ دنیا

25 ستمبر، 2014

الیکشن کمشن نے دھاندلی تسلیم کر لی، افتخار  
چودھری جمہوریت کے میر جعفر ہیں: عمران

نوائے وقت

24 ستمبر، 2014

نے پوچھا کہ کسی پاکستانی سیاسی جماعت کے رہنما نے انتخابات کو شفاف قرار دیا ہے۔ اسحاق ڈار نے کہا کہ سوالات کے جوابات بعد میں دیئے جائیں گے۔ شیخ رشید نے پوچھا کہ اضافی بیلٹ پیپر چھاپنے کی وجہ کیا تھی۔ دو سے 3 کروڑ اضافی بیلٹ پیپر کہاں ہیں۔ اشتیاق احمد نے کہا کہ جو بیلٹ پیپر چھپوائے گئے ہیں ان کا مکمل حساب موجود ہے جو لوگ اضافی بیلٹ پیپر کے الزام لگا رہے ہیں وہ کسی مناسب فورم پر ثابت کریں۔ فاروق ایچ نائیک نے کہا کہ 50 فیصد نشستوں پر انتخابی عذر داریاں داخل کی گئیں۔ آر اوز نے فارم 14 نہیں دیئے۔ بچ جانے والے بیلٹ پیپر کا کوئی حساب نہیں۔ انتخابی اصلاحات کے ذریعے خامیاں دور کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اسحاق ڈار نے کہا کہ آئندہ عام انتخابات بائیو میٹرک سسٹم کے ذریعے کرانا ہوں گے۔ مشین کے استعمال سے مقناطیسی سیاہی جیسی چیزوں کی ضرورت نہیں پڑے گی۔ شفاف الیکشن کیلئے ہمیں فنڈز خرچ کرنا ہوں گے، مقناطیسی سیاہی کا استعمال کرنا ہے یا نہیں؟ فیصلہ قوم کرے گی۔ اصلاحات کمیٹی نے عام انتخابات میں ریٹرننگ افسروں کی تعیناتی، اضافی بیلٹ پیپر کی چھپائی اور مسترد ووٹوں کی تعداد کے حوالے سے تحفظات ظاہر کئے۔ کمیٹی نے آئندہ اجلاس میں اس پر وضاحت طلب کر لی ہے۔ اشتیاق احمد نے کہا کہ ریٹرننگ افسر صوبائی حکومت سے لینے کا فیصلہ ہو چکا تھا تاہم سیاسی جماعتوں کے مطالبہ پر عدلیہ سے ریٹرننگ افسروں کی خدمات لی گئیں، الیکشن کمشن میں کل 1061 اسماعیل ہیں تاہم اس وقت 654 ملازمین کام کر رہے ہیں۔ نادرا اور پرنٹنگ کارپوریشن کی جانب سے بریفنگ دی گئی۔ الیکشن کمشن نے کمیٹی کو بتایا گیا کہ بھارت کی طرز پر انتخابات کے دوران تمام عملہ الیکشن کمشن کی سفارش پر لئے جانے کے لئے اصلاحات لانے کی تجویز دی تھی تاہم اس حوالے سے پارلیمنٹ میں قانون سازی نہیں ہو سکی۔ انتخابی اخراجات 4 ارب 73 کروڑ روپے رہے جن میں سے ایک ارب 37 کروڑ ریٹرننگ افسروں اور دیگر سٹاف کو الاؤنسز کی مد میں دیئے گئے۔ ایک ارب 70 کروڑ روپے بیلٹ پیپر کی چھپائی اور دیگر ضروری امور پر خرچ کئے گئے۔ پرنٹنگ پریس میں پاک فوج کی نگرانی میں بیلٹ پیپر چھپوائے گئے۔ اس موقع پر کمشن کے چیئرمین اسحاق ڈار نے کہا کہ انتخابی اصلاحات وقت کی ضرورت ہے، الیکشن کمشن نے عام انتخابات کے لئے وہی 40 سالہ پرانا رائج طریقہ اپنایا۔ بائیو میٹرک سسٹم لگنا چاہئے۔ سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشن نے بتایا کہ غیر استعمال شدہ بیلٹ پیپر ڈسٹرکٹ خزانہ میں جمع کرائے جاتے ہیں۔ ماضی میں بھی ایسا ہی ہوتا رہا ہے تاہم اب اس ریکارڈ کو محفوظ رکھنے کے لئے چاروں صوبوں میں سنورج روم بنیں گے۔ کمشن کو پرنٹنگ کارپوریشن کی جانب سے بتایا گیا کہ ہائڈنگ اور نمبرنگ کے لئے باقاعدہ ٹینڈر دیئے گئے تھے جس کے تحت فیصل بک ہائڈنگ کراچی، معلم پبلی کیشن کمپنی لاہور اور علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کے عملہ کی خدمات لی گئیں۔ اسحاق ڈار نے کہا کہ جس وقت پرائیویٹ پرنٹنگ پریسوں سے بیلٹ پیپر چھپوانے کی بات کی گئی تھی اسی وقت اس کی تردید الیکشن کمیشن کی جانب سے آجانی چاہئے تھی جس پر سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشن نے کہا کہ اس حوالے سے ہم نے تردید کی تھی۔ نادرا کی جانب سے بتایا گیا کہ انہوں نے کبھی یہ نہیں کہا کہ انتخابات میں استعمال ہونے والی سیاہی کی تصدیق نہیں ہو سکتی، ووٹ پر انگوٹھے کا نشان درست ہونا چاہئے، ناقابل فہم نشانات کی تصدیق مشکل ہے۔

اسلام آباد (آئی این پی + نوائے وقت رپورٹ) الیکشن کمشن نے آئندہ عام انتخابات کا انعقاد عدلیہ کی بجائے انتظامیہ کی معاونت سے کرانے کا فیصلہ کر لیا، آر اوز اور ڈی آر اوز کے تقرر کے لئے 15 سو افسر انتظامیہ سے لئے جائیں گے۔ بائیو میٹرک سسٹم اور الیکٹرانک ووٹنگ مشینوں کے استعمال کو قانون سازی سے مشروط کر دیا گیا، پی سی ایس آئی آر نے کمشن کو آگاہ کیا ہے کہ گزشتہ عام انتخابات میں ادارے نے معیاری اور مطلوبہ سیاہی تیار کی تھی تاہم اس کی میعاد 4 سے 6 گھنٹے تھی، اگر ہر پولنگ بوتھ پر دو اضافی پیڈ فراہم کئے جاتے تو شکایات پیدا نہ ہوتیں۔ خیر پی کے کی حکومت نے بائیو میٹرک سسٹم کے انتظامات اور قانون سازی کے لئے مزید وقت مانگتے ہوئے رواں سال صوبے میں انتخابات کرانے سے معذرت کر لی۔ الیکشن کمشن کا اجلاس قائم مقام چیف الیکشن کمشنر جسٹس انور ظہیر جمالی کی زیر صدارت منعقد ہوا۔ انتخابات میں دھاندلی کے الزامات اور غیر معیاری سیاہی کے استعمال کا جائزہ لیا گیا۔ اجلاس میں انتخابات کی جائزہ رپورٹ کے حوالے سے مشاورت کی گئی۔ اجلاس میں فیصلہ کیا گیا کہ گزشتہ عام انتخابات میں عدلیہ کی جانب سے فراہم کئے آر اوز اور ڈی آر اوز پر لگنے والے الزامات کی وجہ سے عدلیہ کو اپنے اس فیصلے پر نظر ثانی کیلئے نہیں کہا جائے گا بلکہ آئندہ عام انتخابات میں الیکشن کی نگرانی کیلئے آر اوز اور ڈی آر اوز بیورو کریسی سے لئے جائیں گے۔ کمشن کو مختلف اداروں کی جانب سے بتایا گیا کہ اس کیلئے مناسب

الیکشن کمشن نے دھاندلی کے الزامات مسترد کر دیئے، ریٹرننگ افسر عدلیہ کی بجائے بیورو کریسی سے لینے کا فیصلہ، بائیو میٹرک سسٹم کا استعمال قانون سازی سے مشروط ہو گا

نوائے وقت

27 ستمبر 2014

## سرخیال

انتخابات میں 100 فیصد شفافیت ممکن نہیں،  
اردو بازار سے کوئی بیلٹ پیپر چھپوایا نہ 3  
کروڑ غیر استعمال شدہ کا ریکارڈ ہمارے پاس  
ہے: الیکشن کمشن

نوائے وقت

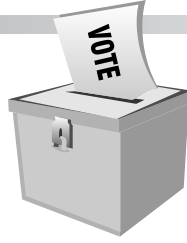
30 ستمبر، 2014

## تفصیلات

اسلام آباد (وفاقی نگار خصوصی + نیٹ نیوز) الیکشن کمشن نے عام انتخابات سے متعلق اپنا حقائق نامہ پارلیمانی کمیٹی برائے انتخابی اصلاحات کو پیش کر دیا ہے جبکہ سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشن نے اس بات کا اعتراف کیا ہے کہ انتخابات میں 100 فیصد شفافیت ممکن نہیں۔ پارلیمانی کمیٹی برائے انتخابی اصلاحات کا اجلاس چیئرمین اسحاق ڈار کی زیر صدارت ہوا۔ اجلاس میں عوامی مسلم لیگ کے صدر شیخ رشید احمد نے خاص طور پر شرکت کی جس میں سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشن اشتیاق احمد نے بریفنگ دیتے ہوئے بتایا کہ 2013ء کے انتخابات میں الیکشن کمشن نے بہت محنت کی جس کے باعث انتخابات کو یورپی یونین، جاپان، امریکہ سمیت بین الاقوامی مبصرین نے شفاف قرار دیا جبکہ سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشن کی بریفنگ کے دوران کمیٹی کے ارکان نے بیلٹ پیپر کی چھپائی سے متعلق سوالات کی بوچھاڑ کر دی اس دوران شیخ رشید احمد نے کہا کہ کسی ایک لیڈر نے بھی یہ نہیں کہا کہ الیکشن شفاف ہوئے جس کے جواب میں سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشن نے کہا کہ ہم سیاسی جماعتوں کی بات نہیں کر رہے لیکن پلڈاٹ نے بھی الیکشن کو شفاف قرار دیا ہے تاہم انتخابات میں 100 فیصد شفافیت ممکن نہیں ہے۔ اجلاس میں پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی کے رہنما نوید قمر نے سوال کیا کہ بیلٹ پیپر کی نمبرنگ کہاں سے کرائی گئی جس پر سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشن نے بتایا کہ نمبرنگ مشین پرانی ہے جس کے لئے انفرادی قوت نہیں تھی اس لئے نمبرنگ کے لئے اردو بازار سے 48 لوگوں کو رکھا گیا سیورٹی فیچر والے بیلٹ پیپر پر انیویٹ پر تنگ پریس سے نہیں چھپ سکتے اس لیے جتنے بھی بیلٹ پیپر چھپوائے گئے ان کا ریکارڈ موجود ہے۔ سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشن نے کہا کہ ہم پر الزامات لگتے ہیں اور ہم ان کی تردید کرتے ہیں لیکن ہمارے پاس ایسا کوئی فورم نہیں کہ ہم بھی کھڑے ہو کر تقریریں کریں، انتخابی عمل مکمل فول پروف ہے لیکن اگر اس میں کوئی گڑبڑ کرے گا تو اُسے پکڑا جائے گا۔ بی بی سی کے مطابق الیکشن کمشن کے سیکرٹری اشتیاق احمد خان نے کہا کہ گذشتہ سال کے عام انتخابات کے لئے چھاپے گئے تین کروڑ سے زیادہ غیر استعمال شدہ بیلٹ پیپروں کا ریکارڈ الیکشن کمشن کے پاس موجود نہیں ہے۔ اشتیاق احمد خان نے کہا کہ الیکشن کمشن کو ریٹنگ افسروں پر مکمل کنٹرول حاصل نہیں۔ انتخابی اصلاحات سے متعلق پارلیمانی کمیٹی کا اجلاس وفاقی وزیر خزانہ اسحاق ڈار کی صدارت میں ہوا۔ اجلاس میں پیپلز پارٹی، عوامی مسلم لیگ، پشتونخوا ملی عوامی پارٹی، مسلم لیگ ن اور جمعیت علمائے اسلام ف کے نمائندوں نے شرکت کی۔ تاہم پاکستان تحریک انصاف کا کوئی نمائندہ موجود نہیں تھا۔ اشتیاق احمد خان نے بتایا کہ گذشتہ سال عام انتخابات میں قومی اور چاروں صوبائی اسمبلیوں کے لئے کمشن نے ساڑھے آٹھ کروڑ ووٹروں کے لئے گیارہ کروڑ سے زیادہ بیلٹ پیپر اسلام آباد، لاہور اور کراچی کی سرکاری پرنٹنگ پریس میں فوج کی نگرانی میں چھاپے گئے تھے۔ ریٹنگ افسر صرف استعمال شدہ بیلٹ پیپر کمشن کو ارسال کرتے ہیں جبکہ غیر استعمال شدہ بیلٹ پیپر ہر انتخابی حلقے کے مقامی خزانے یا تحصیلدار کے دفاتر میں جمع کرا دیے ہیں۔ اس طرح غیر استعمال شدہ بیلٹ پیپر کا ریکارڈ الیکشن کمشن کے پاس موجود نہیں۔ انہوں نے اردو بازار سے کسی نجی پرنٹنگ پریس سے بیلٹ پیپر چھپوانے کے الزامات کی سختی سے تردید کی۔ بی بی سی کے مطابق شیخ رشید نے جب سیکرٹری الیکشن کمشن سے ان 48 افراد کی تفصیلات طلب کیں تو وہ خاطر خواہ جواب نہ دے سکے۔ شیخ رشید نے جواب نہ ملنے پر کہا کہ ”آج کے اجلاس کے بعد ملک میں گذشتہ سال ہونے والے عام انتخابات کی کوئی قانونی اہمیت اور جواز نہیں رہا، سوالیہ نشان بن گیا ہے۔ کیونکہ تین کروڑ بیلٹ پیپروں کا کوئی ریکارڈ ہی موجود نہیں۔“ پیپلز پارٹی کے سینیٹر فاروق ایچ نائیک نے کہا کہ گذشتہ انتخابات میں ٹیکنیکل انداز سے دھاندلی ہوئی ہے۔ قومی اور چاروں صوبائی اسمبلی کے 850 نشستیں ہیں جن کے خلاف 400 عذر دریاں الیکشن ٹریبونل میں جمع ہو چکی ہیں۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہوا کہ جن لوگوں نے انتخابات میں حصہ لیا تھا اس میں 50 فیصد امیدوار انتخابی نتائج سے ناخوش ہیں۔ انتخابی نتائج کے لیے فارم 14 اور 15 الیکشن کمیشن نہیں آتے ہیں۔ البتہ ان فارمز کی بنیاد پر ریٹنگ افسر فارم 16 پر نتیجہ بنا کر کمشن کو بھیج دیتا ہے جس کے باعث اصل نتیجہ واضح نہیں ہو رہا۔ ان اعتراضات کے باوجود سیکرٹری الیکشن کمیشن اشتیاق احمد کا موقف تھا کہ ان تمام کمزوریوں کے باوجود عالمی برادری نے 2013 کے عام انتخابات کو شفاف قرار دیا تھا جس پر ساڑھے چار ارب روپے خرچ ہوئے تھے۔ اس میں سے ایک ارب 37 کروڑ روپے انتخابی عملے اور ایک ارب 70 کروڑ روپے بیلٹ پیپروں کی چھپائی پر صرف ہوئے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ یورپی یونین، جاپان، امریکہ، بین الاقوامی مبصرین نے انتخابات کو شفاف قرار دیا ہے، پوری دنیا اور غیر جانبدار اداروں نے انتخابات کو غیر جانبدار قرار دیا۔ شیخ رشید



# بلیٹن



# الیکشن

ستمبر 2014ء، شماره 2، نمبر 10

## سُرخیاں

## بلیٹن میں شامل

انتخابات میں 100 فیصد شفافیت ممکن نہیں، اردو بازار سے کوئی بیلٹ پیپر چھپوایا نہ 3 کروڑ غیر استعمال شدہ کار ریکارڈ ہمارے پاس ہے: الیکشن کمشن

الیکشن کمشن نے دھاندلی کے الزامات مسترد کر دیے، ریٹرننگ افسر عدلیہ کی بجائے بیورو کریسی سے لینے کا فیصلہ

بانیو میٹرک سسٹم کا استعمال قانون سازی سے مشروط ہو گا

نئے انتخابات غیر آئینی نہیں وزیراعظم سے زبردستی استعفیٰ نہیں لیا جا سکتا: بلال قدرت

الیکشن کمشن نے دھاندلی تسلیم کر لی، افتخار چوہدری جمہوریت کے میر جعفر ہیں: عمران

عام انتخابات کی تاریخ کے اعلان سے قبل صدر کو مشاورت کا پابند بنایا جائے، ریٹرننگ افسر ہمارے ماتحت کئے جائیں: الیکشن کمشن

انتخابات 2013ء میں بے ضابطگیوں، امیدوار مناسب جانچ پڑتال کے بغیر کلنیر کئے گئے: الیکشن کمشن

انتخابی اصلاحات کمیٹی کی 2013 کے انتخابات میں مسابقت کی نشاندہی

پی ٹی آئی کی جانب سے این اے 149 کے ضمنی انتخابات کا بائیکاٹ

مردم شماری کے بغیر کسی قسم کے الیکشن نہیں کرا سکتے، حکومت فوری انتخابی اصطلاحات کرے: الیکشن کمشن

انتخابی اصطلاحات پر عمل نہ کر کے حکومت بھگت رہی ہے، یہ اور بھی بھگتے گی: سپریم کورٹ

بلدیاتی انتخابات سے قبل مردم شماری لازمی ہو گی: سپیکر قومی اسمبلی کا حلقہ: الیکشن کمشن نے عمران کو ریکارڈ کے معائنہ کی اجازت دیدی

اردو کی خبریں 86-77

اردو آرٹیکل 76-74

اردو نقشہ جات 73

پولیٹیکل ڈائریکٹری 64-71

انگریزی نقشہ جات 60-63

انگریزی آرٹیکل 56-59

تخصیص حویلیاں 50-55

تخصیص ایبٹ آباد 22-49

بیومنیٹیرین انٹروینشنز 20-21

انگریزی کی خبریں 2-19

- (ایبٹ آباد I اور II) پولنگ اسٹیشن - این - اے 17 اور این - اے 18
- تحویل ایبٹ آباد بصری پروفائل - خیبر پختونخواہ
- تحویل حویلیاں بصری پروفائل - خیبر پختونخواہ
- خیبر پختونخواہ جنرل الیکشن 2013 - ایبٹ آباد

## نقشہ جات

