



**RESEARCH PAPER**

**Analysis of Delimitation of Constituencies  
under Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 and Election Act, 2017  
(A Case Study of Last Delimitation Process of Hyderabad, Sindh)**

<sup>1</sup>Muhammad Dilawar Qureshi\* <sup>2</sup>Owais Hassan Shaikh  
<sup>3</sup>Muhammad Yawar Qureshi

1. Ph. D Law Scholar, Advocate Supreme Court of Pakistan & Ex- Member Provincial Assembly of Sindh, Pakistan
2. Associate Professor, Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto University of Law (SZABUL) Karachi, Sindh Pakistan
3. Advocate High Court of Sindh Pakistan

**\*Corresponding Author** [dil\\_dilawar@hotmail.com](mailto:dil_dilawar@hotmail.com)

**ABSTRACT**

This paper examines the delimitations laws and rules made thereunder for carving the constituencies especially of local bodies. In this regard district Hyderabad Sindh as Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (HMC) was focused for the sake of analysis. Qualitative method has been adopted by way of which primary data was collected in shape of bare statutes whereas secondary data was gathered from precedents of the court and delimitation forms issued by the Election Commission of Pakistan with a view to delimit the constituencies of local bodies of Hyderabad Sindh for the last local government elections. It has been concluded that gerrymandering has been committed by violating the existing and relevant statutes for political gains.

**Keywords:** Delimitation, Devolution of Powers, Election, Gerrymandering, Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (HMC), Hyderabad Sindh, Local Government

**Introduction**

Delimitation is a process by which boundaries are drawn, particularly of electoral precincts, states, and counties or other municipalities in the context of election in order to prevent unbalanced of population across district and so also considering physical features. The history shows that prior to the amendments made in Sindh Act No: XXXII of 2021 (The Sindh Local Government (Amendment), 2021) and promulgation of Election Act, 2017 (Election Act, 2017) by virtue of the directions issued by the Honorable apex courts, the delimitation of the constituencies for the local government elections was the prerogative of Government of Sindh. After the above-mentioned amendments in Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 and enforcement of Election Act, 2017 the Election Commission of Pakistan was empowered to delimit the constituencies for local government elections as an autonomous and impartial body. The last local government elections were held in throughout Sindh which were called in question from the day one i.e. since the initiation of delimitation process. The case study of Hyderabad was conducted in order to analyze, evaluate and examine whether the delimitations are in accordance with the prevailing laws and rules or not.

**Literature Review**

Reviewed the Literature that was available in the shape of relevant Laws, Rules and Instructions and notifications issued by the department concerned. Two Articles published in the different Newspapers were also studied. The opinion of the authors states that the delimitation process is not up to the mark and standards settled by the laws and rules (Imam, 2022) & (Majeed & Mallick, 2018). The main study was taken from the landmark and

leading Judgements passed by the Honorable Superior Courts of Pakistan whereby the amendments were incorporated in SLGA, 2013 and a new law Election Act, 2017 was promulgated (PLD 2014 Supreme Court 531, 2014) & (2014 CLC 335). It may be mentioned that to the extent of Delimitation Process in Pakistan, No more Study in the form of Research Article, Thesis or Dissertation was found. However, it was studied that Pakistan is easier to delimit the constituencies (Rashiduzzaman, 1968). The paper analysis that as one of the many solutions to bring back the city on a path of peace and stability is possible by devising a strategy of delimitation (Lashari & Mirza, 2013). The article finds that delimitation of constituencies in Punjab went against the constitution of Pakistan (Mirbhar, 2019)

### **Material and Methods**

A research is based on qualitative descriptive research so most of the work was carried out through secondary sources such as utilizing, internets, books, newspapers, precedents, case laws, research journals and law journals, & while on other hand all the primary data in shape of Form-08- and Form-09- prepared under rule 19 and rule 21(5) of Election Rules, 2017 respectively of district Hyderabad was also collected. An analytical approach was adopted to analyze and interpret for drawing the results, conclusion, and recommendations.

### **Brief History of Local Government Laws in Pakistan**

The history of local government after the emergence of Pakistan mainly begins from Basic Democracies Order, 1959 which was introduced by the then Field Marshal General Muhammad Ayub Khan whereby the local bodies were devolved and local representatives around 80,000 were elected by the voters from all over the Pakistan (Basic Democracies Order, , 1959). Another enactment was presented in the form of Sindh Local Government Ordinance, 1979 in the period of General Zia-Ul-Haq, the same system was not only presented in Sindh but all the rest of the provinces of Pakistan (Sindh Local Government Ordinance, 1979). In 2001, Local Government Ordinance, 2001 was promulgated under the devolution of powers plan 2000 by the then Chief of Army Staff General Pervaiz Musharraf which lasted by 2010 the country over (Sindh Local Government Ordinance, 2001). It may be mentioned that these three local bodies system were introduced by the military regimes, it is also the factual history that no political government dared to enforce any local government system in their eras. In 2013, for the first time in the history of Pakistan, the political governments of all four provinces introduced their own local government acts by acting upon the newly inserted article 140-A by virtue of 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment made in the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 with a view to give autonomy to the provinces and devolve political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority to the elected representatives of the local governments (Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010).

### **Delimitation Laws at a Glance in Pakistan**

The most commonly known act in the context of delimitation remained existed in Pakistan for a long time was "The Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974" whose section 09 which was related to principles of delimitation was not only the principles of delimitation for the seats of national and provincial assemblies but also the same principle was followed by the local governments as far as possible, the section 09 is reproduced as under:

*"All constituencies for general seats shall, as far as practicable, be delimited having regard to the distribution of population in geographically compact areas, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication and public convenience and other cognate factors to ensure homogeneity in the creation of constituencies."* (The Delimitation of Constituencies, 1974)

The Government of Pakistan promulgated Election Act, 2017 whereby a separate chapter –III- (Delimitation of Constituencies) was incorporated to deal with the issues of delimitations and its section 20 reflects the same principle which was in section 09 of the Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974. It is important to mention here that the word “local government” for the first time was reduced in writing in the federal level of legislation. It may also be mentioned here that under section 241 of the Election Act, 2017 the Delimitation of Constituencies Act, 1974 was repealed.

So far as, the delimitation history of local governments in the province of Sindh is concerned it was always done by the provincial governments. An Election Authority was constituted by the Government of Sindh under section 33 and 34 of the Sindh Local Government Ordinance, 1979 to conduct the elections of local bodies honestly, justly and fairly (Sindh Local Government Ordinance, 1979). The authority was also empowered under section 36 of the Ordinance, 1979 to de-limit a local area into single or multi member electoral units or both. Likewise, almost in the same manner the Government of Sindh was empowered under section 06 of the Sindh Local Government Act, 2001 through which a union council was delimited including one or more dehs, one or more census villages or a whole number of census block. After the process of delimitation of the above-mentioned smallest units of local bodies, the Government of Sindh also had authority to constitute Town Committee, Municipal Committee, Municipal Corporation and Metropolitan Corporation in Urban Areas and Taluka Council and District Council in rural area under the Ordinance, 1979 whereas the Government used to constitute Taluka, Town, District and City District under the Ordinance, 2001.

### **Delimitation under Sindh Local Government Act, 2013**

The legislators of provincial assembly of Sindh framed Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 whereby for the purpose of delimitation, section 10 and 11 were incorporated enabling the Government of Sindh to notify the delimited union council and union committee in the rural and urban areas respectively besides these powers the Government of Sindh was also empowered for the declaration of urban area comprising as Metropolitan Corporation, District Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Town Committee and Union Committee whereas the rural area consisting upon District Council and Union Council under section 08, 09, 11 and 14 of the Act, 2013 (The Sindh Local Government Act, 2013).

The Act, 2013 and its provisions especially related to the delimitation process was called in question in the court of law by filing a number of constitutional and writ petitions wherein the delimitation process carried out and completed by the Government of Sindh for various Union Committees, Union Councils, Town Committees, Municipal Committees, Municipal Corporation and Metropolitan Corporation(s) in the Province of Sindh was challenged and the petitioners of the above mentioned constitutional petitions had also questioned and assailed the notifications whereby the Deputy Commissioners of the respective districts were appointed Delimitation Officers in respect of local councils established under the Sindh Local Government Act, 2013. It is worthwhile to mention here that some of the petitioners had also challenged the vires of amendments made in the Act, 2013 through Sindh Local Government (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 which was promulgated on 13-12-2013. It was submitted by the petitioners that the Government of Sindh on the one hand committed sheer violation of Article 09, 17, 25, 140-A, 219 and 218 of the constitution of Pakistan while on the other hand the implementation of section 03, 08 to 14, 34 and 153-A of the Act, 2013 were not made in its true letter and spirit.

The above said petitions of the petitioners was allowed by the Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi vide its Judgment dated 26-12-2013 having following obiter dicta as well.

### **Defining Delimitation**

The boundary delimitation is the drawing of boundaries, particularly of electoral precincts, states, counties or other municipalities in the context of elections in order to prevent unbalance of population across districts. Sometimes these are drawn based on traditional boundaries, sometimes based on the physical characteristics of the region and often the lines are drawn based on the social, political and cultural context of the area.

### **Legal Framework**

The Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) recommends the following pieces of information be included in this legal framework.

- The Frequency of each determination.
- The criteria for such determination
- The degree of public participation in the process.
- The respective roles of the legislature, judiciary and executive in the process; and
- The ultimate authority for the final determination of the electoral units.

### **Venice Commission Guidelines**

The commission proposes that seats must be evenly distributed between the constituencies on the basis of one of the following criteria:

population, number of residents' nationals (including minor), number of registered voters and possibly number of people actually voting that may also include geographical criteria and administrative, or possibly even historical, boundaries may taken into consideration.

### **Dr. Lisa's Recommendations:**

Dr. Lisa Handley is of the view that delimitation should be managed by an independent and impartial body that is representative of the society and be conducted on the basis of clearly identified criteria having accesses to public through consultation process and so also be devoid of manipulation for which she recommends as under:

- Population Density
- Ease of transportation and communication
- Geographic eatures
- Existing patterns of human settlement
- Financial viability and administrative capacity of electoral area
- Financial and administrative consequences of boundary determinations
- Existing boundaries
- Community of Interest

### **Gerrymandering**

Gerrymandering is a practice that attempts to establish a political advantage for a particular party or group by manipulating district boundaries to create partisan advantaged districts, the resulting district is known as gerrymander, however, that word can also be referred to the process. When used to allege that a given party is gaining disproportionate power, the term gerrymandering has negative connotations. Furthermore, unbalanced and discriminatory delimitation is called gerrymandering.

The Honorable Court after having considered the contentions of the petitioners and the respondents and in the light of its obiter dicta disposed of the petitions whereby the entire delimitation exercise carried out by the Government of Sindh was set aside and so

also it was suggested for constitution of independent commission by the Government of Sindh with proper rules and procedures to deal with the objections and also provide an independent appellate authority to hear and decide the appeal in the delimitation cases. It is important to mention here that the above-mentioned judgment of the Honorable Court became landmark judgment for the disposal of matters pertains to delimitations of local governments' constituencies (2014 CLC 335)

The respondents in the above-mentioned petitions challenged the judgment of Honorable High court in the Supreme Court of Pakistan where the Honorable Supreme court of Pakistan dismissed all the appeals/petitions filed by the respondents (Government of Sindh) and directed the Federal Government to make necessary enactments to empowers the Election Commission of Pakistan to carry out the delimitation of constituencies of local governments. The Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan also directed respondents (Government of Sindh) to make necessary corresponding amendments in the Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 (PLD 2014 Supreme Court 531, 2014).

In the context of the judgment supra passed by Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan, the amendment in section 10 of the Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 was carried out by the legislators of the Provincial Assembly Sindh by way of which the power to delimit the union councils and union committee was extended to the Election Commission of Pakistan (The Sindh Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2015). It may also be mentioned that the Federal Government for the first time legislated to delimit the constituencies of local governments under section 17 of the Election Act, 2017 whereby Election Commission of Pakistan was mandated to do so (Election Act, 2017).

#### **Last Local Government Elections, Held in Hyderabad, Sindh**

- i. On 19-11-2021 Election Commission of Pakistan issues a notification for carrying out the delimitation of Union Councils, Union Committees/Wards in each district of Sindh province in exercise of his power conferred upon it under Article 222(b) of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, section 17 and 221 of the Election Act, 2017 read with sub-section (2) of section 10 of Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 and so also issues notification to reconstitute/ reappoint the delimitation committees for carrying out the delimitation of union councils, union committees/wards in each district of Sindh province in pursuance of Article 222 (b) of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, Section 222 of Election Act, 2017, Rule 16 of Election Rules, 2017, sub-rule (1) of rule 08 of Sindh Local Councils (Election) Rules, 2015 (Notification No: F, 6(3)2021-LGE-S , 2021). It may be mentioned that the Election Commission of Pakistan had already issued a series of such type of notifications dated 31-08-2020 (Notification No: F.6(3)/2020-LGE-S, 2020), 01-09-2020 (Notification No: F.6(3)/2020-LGE-S , 2020), 01-06-2021 (Notification No: F.6(3)/2020-LGE-S , 2021) etc. but the delimitation process was not started all over Sindh especially in Hyderabad Sindh.
- ii. On 30-11-2021 the Government of Sindh issues notification whereby the areas falling in the jurisdiction of district council Hyderabad (rural areas) were declared as urban area and merged in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and so also areas falling in the jurisdiction of Municipal Committee Qasimabad, Municipal Committee Tando Jam and Town Committee Husri were merged in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. The political parties including the stakeholders raised their voices against the notification declaring that it is sheer violations of section 8 to 14 of Sindh Local Government Act, 2013. The analysis of these sections reveals that the notification dated 30-11-2021 is void ab-initio as the district Hyderabad Sindh was declared an urban area by way of amendment in sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) section 15 of Sindh Local Government Act, 2013 (The Sindh Local Government (Amendment), 2021) which was brought on 24-12-2021 meaning thereby the notification was issued around three weeks earlier than the amendment passed.

- iii. On 31-12-2021 the Government of Sindh issued a notification (Notification No: RO(LG)/E.Com :/14(20)/2021 , 2021) whereby number of local councils including Municipal Corporation, Town Municipal Corporation and Union Committee were notified by of which district Hyderabad was declared Hyderabad Municipal Corporation comprising over -09- Town Municipal Corporations (TMCs) and 160 Union Committees. It may be mentioned here that the population of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation excluding the cantonments areas is 2099466. It is also pertinent to mention here that the delimitation of following towns was made by Government of Sindh in the garb of declaring number of towns by way of simple notification which does not touch the prudent mind who has gone through the detailed judgments authored by the superior courts of Pakistan meaning thereby such delimitation of Town Municipal Corporation on the one hand in the context of the judgment of superior courts cannot be declared lawful and legal while on the other hand if the General Instructions issued by the Election Commission of Pakistan are considered, the delimitation of Town Municipal Corporation in HMC district Hyderabad are also in sheer violations of these General Instruction which are reproduced as under:

*“The first and foremost principle of delimitation of constituencies is uniformity of population”* the Election Commission of Pakistan had also illustrated the formula as follows:

“The average population for delimitation of Union Councils/Union Committees. It shall be determined by dividing the entire population of a local area with the number of Union Councils/Union Committee to be delimited for that Local Area”.

$$\text{Quota for local area} = \frac{\text{Total Population of Local Area}}{\text{No. of Union Councils/Union Committee}}$$

**For Example:**

Population of Local Area “A” = 50000  
No. of Union Councils to be delimited in Local Area “A” = 10

$$\text{Quota of Union Councils} = \frac{50000}{10} = 5000$$

### Results and Discussion

**According** to the above-mentioned illustrated formula the population of **TOWN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION** must be carved as below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Population of HMC} &= 2099466 \\ \text{No. of TMCs to be delimited in Local Area} &= -09- \\ \text{Quota of TMCs} &= \frac{2099466}{09} = 233274 (\pm 5\% \text{ of Quota TMCs}) \end{aligned}$$

**And Whereas, According** to the above-mentioned illustrated formula the population of **UNION COMMITTEE** should be carved as below.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Population of HMC} &= 2099466 \\ \text{No. of UC to be delimited in Local Area} &= -160- \\ \text{Quota of UCs} &= \frac{2099466}{160} = 13122 (\pm 5\% \text{ of Quota UCs}) \end{aligned}$$

**Table 1**  
**Comparison of Population of Town Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad**  
**Municipal Corporation (HMC) District Hyderabad**

| Sr. No: | Name of Town Municipal Corporation | Population     | Difference |
|---------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| 01      | TMC Nerun Kot                      | 225258         | -8016      |
| 02      | TMC Mian Sarfaraz                  | 247626         | 14352      |
| 03      | TMC Paretabad                      | 232343         | -931       |
| 04      | TMC Shah Latifabad                 | 258730         | 25456      |
| 05      | TMC Sachal Sarmast                 | 279424         | 46150      |
| 06      | TMC Hussainabad                    | 232270         | -1004      |
| 07      | TMC Qasimabad                      | 253816         | 20542      |
| 08      | TMC Tando Fazal                    | 187122         | -46152     |
| 09      | TMC Tando Jam                      | 182877         | -50397     |
|         | <b>Total</b>                       | <b>2099466</b> |            |

The comparison of Table 1. shows that the difference in population in TMC Tando Jam and Tando Fazal is 50397 and 46152 respectively which is less than the quota of TMCs population which is 233274 derived from the above-mentioned formula set by Election Commission of Pakistan whereas the difference in Population of TMCs Sachal Sarmast, Shah Latifabad and Mian Sarfaraz is 46150, 25456 and 14352 respectively which is greater than the quota of TMCs. The analysis shows the delimitations of the Town Municipal Corporations in Hyderabad Municipal Corporation were not carried out in accordance with the existing laws and rules of the delimitation.

**Table 2**  
**Comparison of Population of Union Committees (UCs) of Hyderabad Municipal**  
**Corporation (HMC) District Hyderabad**

| Sr. No | Name of Town Municipal Corporation | Population | Difference |
|--------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| 1      | Union Committee No: 1              | 11154      | -1968      |
| 2      | Union Committee No:2               | 11248      | -1874      |
| 3      | Union Committee No:3               | 12229      | -893       |
| 4      | Union Committee No:4               | 12962      | -160       |
| 5      | Union Committee No:5               | 11117      | -2005      |
| 6      | Union Committee No:6               | 13186      | 64         |
| 7      | Union Committee No:7               | 14634      | 1512       |
| 8      | Union Committee No:8               | 13712      | 590        |
| 9      | Union Committee No:9               | 12664      | -458       |
| 10     | Union Committee No:10              | 13164      | 42         |
| 11     | Union Committee No:11              | 11948      | -1174      |
| 12     | Union Committee No:12              | 13107      | -15        |
| 13     | Union Committee No:13              | 13145      | 23         |
| 14     | Union Committee No:14              | 13984      | 862        |
| 15     | Union Committee No:15              | 11652      | -1470      |
| 16     | Union Committee No:16              | 11063      | -2059      |
| 17     | Union Committee No:17              | 12545      | -577       |
| 18     | Union Committee No:18              | 11744      | -1378      |
| 19     | Union Committee No:19              | 13709      | 587        |
| 20     | Union Committee No:20              | 13266      | 144        |
| 21     | Union Committee No:21              | 13727      | 605        |
| 22     | Union Committee No:22              | 13999      | 877        |
| 23     | Union Committee No:23              | 12252      | -870       |
| 24     | Union Committee No:24              | 12698      | -424       |

|    |                       |       |       |
|----|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| 25 | Union Committee No:25 | 13858 | 736   |
| 26 | Union Committee No:26 | 13478 | 356   |
| 27 | Union Committee No:27 | 13406 | 284   |
| 28 | Union Committee No:28 | 13596 | 474   |
| 29 | Union Committee No:29 | 13410 | 288   |
| 30 | Union Committee No:30 | 13575 | 453   |
| 31 | Union Committee No:31 | 13345 | 223   |
| 32 | Union Committee No:32 | 14808 | 1686  |
| 33 | Union Committee No:33 | 13692 | 570   |
| 34 | Union Committee No:34 | 13181 | 59    |
| 35 | Union Committee No:35 | 16430 | 3308  |
| 36 | Union Committee No:36 | 15196 | 2074  |
| 37 | Union Committee No:37 | 13126 | 4     |
| 38 | Union Committee No:38 | 12640 | -482  |
| 39 | Union Committee No:39 | 12313 | -809  |
| 40 | Union Committee No:40 | 12421 | -701  |
| 41 | Union Committee No:41 | 13728 | 606   |
| 42 | Union Committee No:42 | 12396 | -726  |
| 43 | Union Committee No:43 | 12833 | -289  |
| 44 | Union Committee No:44 | 12880 | -242  |
| 45 | Union Committee No:45 | 12415 | -707  |
| 46 | Union Committee No:46 | 13079 | -43   |
| 47 | Union Committee No:47 | 13271 | 149   |
| 48 | Union Committee No:48 | 11998 | -1124 |
| 49 | Union Committee No:49 | 13052 | -70   |
| 50 | Union Committee No:50 | 12863 | -259  |
| 51 | Union Committee No:51 | 13307 | 185   |
| 52 | Union Committee No:52 | 11739 | -1383 |
| 53 | Union Committee No:53 | 14613 | 1491  |
| 54 | Union Committee No:54 | 13669 | 547   |
| 55 | Union Committee No:55 | 11265 | -1857 |
| 56 | Union Committee No:56 | 11223 | -1899 |
| 57 | Union Committee No:57 | 10998 | -2124 |
| 58 | Union Committee No:58 | 11569 | -1553 |
| 59 | Union Committee No:59 | 11625 | -1497 |
| 60 | Union Committee No:60 | 11128 | -1994 |
| 61 | Union Committee No:61 | 15803 | 2681  |
| 62 | Union Committee No:62 | 10445 | -2677 |
| 63 | Union Committee No:63 | 10221 | -2901 |
| 64 | Union Committee No:64 | 11344 | -1778 |
| 65 | Union Committee No:65 | 11679 | -1443 |
| 66 | Union Committee No:66 | 10459 | -2663 |
| 67 | Union Committee No:67 | 11400 | -1722 |
| 68 | Union Committee No:68 | 11203 | -1919 |
| 69 | Union Committee No:69 | 11440 | -1682 |
| 70 | Union Committee No:70 | 11075 | -2047 |
| 71 | Union Committee No:71 | 12293 | -829  |
| 72 | Union Committee No:72 | 11248 | -1874 |
| 73 | Union Committee No:73 | 11410 | -1712 |



|     |                        |       |       |
|-----|------------------------|-------|-------|
| 74  | Union Committee No:74  | 11577 | -1545 |
| 75  | Union Committee No:75  | 10185 | -2937 |
| 76  | Union Committee No:76  | 9556  | -3566 |
| 77  | Union Committee No:77  | 8849  | -4273 |
| 78  | Union Committee No:78  | 10232 | -2890 |
| 79  | Union Committee No:79  | 10861 | -2261 |
| 80  | Union Committee No:80  | 9908  | -3214 |
| 81  | Union Committee No:81  | 10989 | -2133 |
| 82  | Union Committee No:82  | 9992  | -3130 |
| 83  | Union Committee No:83  | 10551 | -2571 |
| 84  | Union Committee No:84  | 12204 | -918  |
| 85  | Union Committee No:85  | 13285 | 163   |
| 86  | Union Committee No:86  | 12659 | -463  |
| 87  | Union Committee No:87  | 11323 | -1799 |
| 88  | Union Committee No:88  | 15205 | 2083  |
| 89  | Union Committee No:89  | 14039 | 917   |
| 90  | Union Committee No:90  | 15237 | 2115  |
| 91  | Union Committee No:91  | 14244 | 1122  |
| 92  | Union Committee No:92  | 14502 | 1380  |
| 93  | Union Committee No:93  | 13432 | 310   |
| 94  | Union Committee No:94  | 12995 | -127  |
| 95  | Union Committee No:95  | 14699 | 1577  |
| 96  | Union Committee No:96  | 15275 | 2153  |
| 97  | Union Committee No:97  | 15510 | 2388  |
| 98  | Union Committee No:98  | 15513 | 2391  |
| 99  | Union Committee No:99  | 15728 | 2606  |
| 100 | Union Committee No:100 | 14979 | 1857  |
| 101 | Union Committee No:101 | 14383 | 1261  |
| 102 | Union Committee No:102 | 16031 | 2909  |
| 103 | Union Committee No:103 | 14903 | 1781  |
| 104 | Union Committee No:104 | 15497 | 2375  |
| 105 | Union Committee No:105 | 15829 | 2707  |
| 106 | Union Committee No:106 | 11423 | -1699 |
| 107 | Union Committee No:107 | 12405 | -717  |
| 108 | Union Committee No:108 | 12962 | -160  |
| 109 | Union Committee No:109 | 13803 | 681   |
| 110 | Union Committee No:110 | 15679 | 2557  |
| 111 | Union Committee No:111 | 14920 | 1798  |
| 112 | Union Committee No:112 | 15197 | 2075  |
| 113 | Union Committee No:113 | 14627 | 1505  |
| 114 | Union Committee No:114 | 14682 | 1560  |
| 115 | Union Committee No:115 | 14556 | 1434  |
| 116 | Union Committee No:116 | 14415 | 1293  |
| 117 | Union Committee No:117 | 13762 | 640   |
| 118 | Union Committee No:118 | 15008 | 1886  |
| 119 | Union Committee No:119 | 14289 | 1167  |
| 120 | Union Committee No:120 | 14304 | 1182  |
| 121 | Union Committee No:121 | 13729 | 607   |
| 122 | Union Committee No:122 | 14828 | 1706  |

|     |                        |       |       |
|-----|------------------------|-------|-------|
| 123 | Union Committee No:123 | 15365 | 2243  |
| 124 | Union Committee No:124 | 14199 | 1077  |
| 125 | Union Committee No:125 | 14798 | 1676  |
| 126 | Union Committee No:126 | 12890 | -232  |
| 127 | Union Committee No:127 | 10168 | -2954 |
| 128 | Union Committee No:128 | 10681 | -2441 |
| 129 | Union Committee No:129 | 10944 | -2178 |
| 130 | Union Committee No:130 | 11351 | -1771 |
| 131 | Union Committee No:131 | 11427 | -1695 |
| 132 | Union Committee No:132 | 12129 | -993  |
| 133 | Union Committee No:133 | 14505 | 1383  |
| 134 | Union Committee No:134 | 12331 | -791  |
| 135 | Union Committee No:135 | 14745 | 1623  |
| 136 | Union Committee No:136 | 13052 | -70   |
| 137 | Union Committee No:137 | 13797 | 675   |
| 138 | Union Committee No:138 | 16208 | 3086  |
| 139 | Union Committee No:139 | 13797 | 675   |
| 140 | Union Committee No:140 | 13426 | 304   |
| 141 | Union Committee No:141 | 11911 | -1211 |
| 142 | Union Committee No:142 | 14110 | 988   |
| 143 | Union Committee No:143 | 16644 | 3522  |
| 144 | Union Committee No:144 | 14293 | 1171  |
| 145 | Union Committee No:145 | 14433 | 1311  |
| 146 | Union Committee No:146 | 12195 | -927  |
| 147 | Union Committee No:147 | 14759 | 1637  |
| 148 | Union Committee No:148 | 13185 | 63    |
| 149 | Union Committee No:149 | 15815 | 2693  |
| 150 | Union Committee No:150 | 17039 | 3917  |
| 151 | Union Committee No:151 | 15852 | 2730  |
| 152 | Union Committee No:152 | 13493 | 371   |
| 153 | Union Committee No:153 | 15565 | 2443  |
| 154 | Union Committee No:154 | 16535 | 3413  |
| 155 | Union Committee No:155 | 11051 | -2071 |
| 156 | Union Committee No:156 | 13252 | 130   |
| 157 | Union Committee No:157 | 13915 | 793   |
| 158 | Union Committee No:158 | 13577 | 455   |
| 159 | Union Committee No:159 | 10810 | -2312 |
| 160 | Union Committee No:160 | 11403 | -1719 |

The comparison of Table 2. of Union Committees of HMC Hyderabad Sindh shows that the population in 59 Union Committees is less than the quota of UCs population which is 13122 derived from the above-mentioned formula set by Election Commission of Pakistan whereas the Population of 53 UCs is greater than the quota of UCs and whereas only 48 Union Committees out of 160 UCs of HMC Hyderabad Sindh are according to the existing laws and rules of the delimitation. The above calculation categorically states that 70% UCs of HMC Hyderabad Sindh have been carved in sheer violation of the existing laws and rules.

**NOTE:** the above- mentioned data of both the tables have been taken from the Form-08- and Form-09- prepared under rule 19 and rule 21(5) of Election Rules, 2017 respectively made by Election Commission of Pakistan.

## Conclusion

The process of delimitation of constituencies is amongst the most important subjects of a country. A truly done delimitation guarantees one vote to one person in order to elect rightful representatives by the citizens with a view to rule them for the sake of their betterment in all respect. The analysis brought under discussion in the supra paragraphs clearly states that the sheer violations have been committed by the Government of Sindh and Election Commission of Pakistan as well by way of suppressing section 20 of Election Act, 2017, Rule 17 & 21 of Election Rules, 2017, Section 10 of Sindh Local Government Act, 2013, Rule 8 of Sindh Local Councils (Elections) Rules, 2015 and General Instructions issued by the Election Commission of Pakistan with regard to the delimitation.

The study during the research work in respect of delimitation was conducted having a case of district Hyderabad, Sindh. The results and findings show that gerrymandering has been done in 112 Union Committees out of 160 Union Committees of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation and so also around 05 Town Municipal Corporations were unbalanced and disturbed out of 09 TMCs of Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Hyderabad Sindh with a view to gain political benefits. It is worthwhile to mention here that only one factor i.e. POPULATION was taken to compare and contrast the data whereas the other factors of delimitations included in the laws existing in the Pakistan such as geographically compactness of areas, boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communication, public convenience and other cognate factors to ensure homogeneity in the creation of constituencies are tested there would be more than 70% possibilities and probabilities of illegalities and irregularities in delimiting the local government constituencies in the district of Hyderabad Sindh.

## Recommendations

- The period of delimitation process should be at least six months.
- The appellate authority should be judges of session courts.
- The delimitation of boundaries should be published among the people for the sake of awareness by using modern devices and tools besides the traditional methods.
- The maps of the carved constituencies should be provided at the expenses of government and it may also be mentioned that while drawing of maps the help of satellite/google maps must be taken for the ease of reading for a common man.
- Proper and efficacious opportunity of being heard should also be provided to the complainant of the delimitation process.

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