

ORDER SHEET
IN THE HIGH COURT OF SINDH AT KARACHI

Election Appeal No.251 of 2024

Date	Order with signature of Judge
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1. For order on CMA No.663/2024
2. For order on office objection alongwith reply at 'A'
3. For order on CMA No.664/2024
4. For hearing of main case

Date of hearing and order: 08.1.2024

Mr. Shazia Touqeer, advocate for the appellant
Mr. G.M Bhuto Assistant Attorney General along with
Mr. Sarmad Sarwar Assistant Director (Law) Election Commission of Pakistan.

ORDER

Adnan-ul-Karim Memon, J. Appellant Muhammad Ramiz Siddiqui has called into question the order dated Nil passed by the Returning Officer PS-121 Karachi West-VI, by which his nomination paper has been rejected on the ground that the proposer of the appellant does not pertain to aforesaid constituency, hence, nomination paper of the appellant has been rejected.

It is, *inter alia*, contended by the learned counsel for the appellant that the nomination paper of the appellant was rejected without any cogent reasons, hence the impugned order is absolutely illegal, unlawful, void ab-initio; that the impugned order was passed by the Returning Officer without providing any opportunity to explain the matter with regard to the nomination papers; that the appellant had filed his nomination paper after complying with all codal formalities as per election schedule on the basis of final electoral roll and no defect or objection existed with regard to validity of the same. Learned counsel further contends that due to the impugned order, the appellant is deprived to contest the elections, which is sheer injustice with him and voters of the area. Learned counsel further contends that the impugned order clearly reflects that there is no any illegality or deficiency found in nomination paper of the appellant. He, therefore, prayed for setting aside the impugned order dated 24.12.2023.

Learned Assistant Attorney General assisted by the learned law officer representing the Election Commission of Pakistan present in Court waived notice and opposed this appeal *inter alia* on the ground that Proposer of the appellant does not belong to constituency of PS-121 Karachi West-VI, as such the appellant is not entitled to contest the ensuing election.

I have heard the learned counsel for the parties and perused the record with their assistance.

The question involved in the present appeal is whether the rejection of the nomination papers of the appellant is justified under the election law. Whether the defect as pointed out by the learned Law Officer is substantial or curable?

The main theme of the arguments of the appellant is that because of some confusion prevailing on account of the delimitation of constituencies and finalization of the list of different constituencies, the contesting candidates due to inadvertence, filed their nomination forms through proposers and seconders belonging to the other constituencies than that of the constituencies in which the appellant wanted to contest the election, resulting into cancellation of his nomination forms by the Returning Officer. It has been further argued that such a defect is not substantial and could be cured by the Returning Officer in terms of the 2nd proviso to sub-section (9) (d) of Section 62 of the Elections Act 2017. According to learned Counsel for the appellant, such defect could not be cured in time before the Returning Officer as the appellant was not aware of the legal position, therefore, that may be allowed to be cured by this Court by setting aside the impugned order with the directions to the Returning Officer to allow the appellant to remove such defect by bringing other Proposers and/or Seconders, as the case may be, of the same constituency as a substitution of the earlier Proposers and/or Seconders, where after the nomination form of the appellant may be accepted.

From the plain reading of Section 60 (1) of the Elections Act 2017, it appears that the voter, who proposes or seconds the name of a duly qualified person to be a candidate for an election of a member of the National Assembly or Provincial Assembly, as the case may be. It further appears that upon receipt of the nomination paper of the candidate duly proposed and seconded by the voters of the same constituency, the Returning Officer shall assign a serial number to every nomination paper and endorse on the nomination paper the name of the person presenting it, and the date and time of its receipt, and inform such person of the time and place at which he shall hold scrutiny and shall cause to be affixed at a conspicuous place in his office, a notice of every nomination paper received by him containing the particulars of the candidate as shown in the nomination papers, it is not that a candidate 'files' his nomination paper and merely mentions the names of proposer and seconder as a formality, which in fact is the essence and foundation of the whole process. Thus, if the nomination is duly made by the proposer and seconder of a candidate it is only then that the nomination paper is received by the Returning Officer. Thus, in the circumstances, a defect to the proposer and/or

seconder, not being a voter of the same constituency, would go to the core of his qualification, to be a proposer or seconder, as the same was the only qualification required of such person and the same was not amenable to rectification. Provisions, as discussed supra, are mandatory and the defect is substantial, however, at the same time, it is vehemently urged that due to all of a sudden change in the delimitation process the constituencies changed and the appellant claims that she was not aware of such changes as no notice was given to the aggrieved parties to change their voter list from such constituencies, therefore, he cannot be deprived of to contest election to bring the prosper of such constituency within reasonable time which factum could be left to the discretion of the Returning Officer to remedy the same under the law.

The proposal seems to be reasonable. Let the Returning Officer facilitate the appellant to bring his Proposer of the same constituency from which he wanted to contest the ensuing election within two days. The Returning Officer shall facilitate the appellant in this regard and will not create bottlenecks in his endeavor to contest the election without resistance on his part. However, it is made clear that the qualification and disqualification in terms of the ratio of the judgment passed by the Supreme Court in the case of RANA MUHAMMAD TAJAMMAL HUSSAIN v. RANA SHAUKAT MAHMOOD (PLD 2007 Supreme Court 277) shall remain intact which could be taken care of by the Election Tribunal to be constituted under section 140 of the Elections Act 2017 after completion of first Phase of the Election.

The Appeal stands disposed of in the above terms.

JUDGE