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First Digital, Print Daily of Balochistan

Editor: Asim Khan.

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Tuesday 01, September, 2026

QUETTA VOICE

12 Terrorists Killed in Dalbandin Operation, Says Sarfraz Bugti

WEB DESK:

Twelve terrorists were killed in an intelligence-based targeted operation in Dalbandin, Balochistan, Chief Minister Sarfraz Bugti said on Monday. In a statement posted on X, Bugti said intelligence-led targeted operations against terrorists were continuing successfully across Balochistan. He said the latest operation in Dalbandin resulted in the killing of 12 terrorists, describing the action as part of ongoing efforts to counter terrorism in the province.

Sarfraz Bugti said the government would not hold negotiations with those who take up arms against the state and target innocent civilians.

"Those who raise arms against the state and shed the blood of innocent citizens will not be negotiated with," the chief minister said.

At the same time, Bugti said the state's doors remain open for individuals who abandon their weapons, reject violence and choose to live peacefully under the Constitution of Pakistan. South Asians & Diaspora

The chief minister's statement comes amid continued security operations against militant groups in Balochistan, with intelligence-based actions being carried out against suspected terrorists



Photo of Balochistan Chief Minister Mir Sarfraz Bugti.

Sindh will not be divided, decision rests with assembly: Murad Ali Shah

NEWS DESK:

Chief Minister of Sindh Murad Ali Shah on Monday said that the province could never be divided, stating that the decision regarding the division would be "made by members of the Sindh Assembly, not businessmen from Lahore."

"If you have the courage, bring a resolution for the division of Sindh and show us. As long as even one member among us is alive, the province will not be divided," warned CM Shah while addressing a session of the Sindh Assembly. The chief minister stated that it would be the Sindh Assembly which would decide on the matter, saying that there would be a debate in the assembly and that "no one will decide on division on TV or at a rally."

CM Shah added that Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) Chairman Bilawal Bhutto Zardari had stated that they would do what the people wish, so let there be debate and if needed they would pass the resolution again.

He said that in the previous session, some people had spoken in favour of the division of Sindh. However, he stressed that "Sindh will always remain one."

The chief minister also noted that the provincial assembly had passed several resolutions in the past against the division of Sindh. These resolutions were passed in 1948, 2000, 2014, 2019 and 2026.

Earlier, Sindh Senior Minister Sharjeel Inam Memon also rejected remarks by Health Minister and Muttahida Qaumi Movement-Pakistan (MQM-P) leader Mustafa Kamal, accusing him of attempting to revive politics based on hatred, division and ethnic differences.

"Mustafa Kamal also wants to fan hatred and become the successor to the London-based leader. The MQM's politics of hatred and division have now been rejected by the people," Memon said in a statement shared on X by the Sindh Information



File Photo: Sindh Chief Minister Syed Murad Ali Shah.

Department.

A day earlier, Kamal alleged that the PPP-led government had refused to recognise the existence of the next generation of migrants who settled in Pakistan, saying that those who were against new administrative units were actually against PPP founder Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who introduced Article 239 (the Constitution Amendment Bill) of the Constitution of Pakistan, and maintained that the 27 amendments were made to the constitution to strengthen it.

Responding to Kamal's statement, Memon said that attempts to create a divide between urban and rural populations had failed in the past and would again be rejected by the people.

Memon said the PPP had always sought to remove "walls of hatred" and promote peace, development and brotherhood, while its opponents had attempted to sustain their politics through division.

Karachi is the heart of Sindh and the jugular vein of Pakistan's economy," he asserted, adding

that those who previously tarnished the image of the city, marred it with terrorism, are now [advocating for new units] at the behest of the federal government. At the end of July, Interior Minister Mohsin Naqvi called for the creation of additional administrative units or provinces to overhaul the country's outdated governance system, stressing that meaningful structural reforms were essential to ensure justice and create opportunities for young people.

This has resulted in a series of remarks thrown back and forth from major political parties in Sindh.

A few days after the suggestion, CM Shah rejected Naqvi's claims that the governance system had collapsed, saying that no bloodshed would be allowed over the issue of creating new provinces.

"The people of Sindh say that the provinces will be built on our dead bodies. My brother, we will not let anyone's dead bodies fall. Don't dramatise it so much.

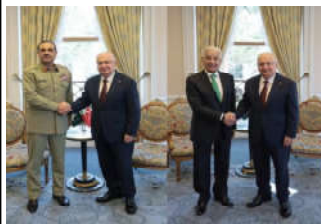
There is a way in the constitution to build provinces. And in that constitution, it is written that if an assembly of a province passes a resolution with a two-thirds majority to divide the province, then it is possible," he said.

Later, MQM-P said it would launch a grand national dialogue with other political parties on the creation of new provinces and administrative units, arguing that Pakistan's growing population, poor governance and concentration of political power had made further administrative devolution necessary.

Kamal also said the proposal for administrative units in Sindh was not directed against Sindhis but was intended to give residents greater political control over their own affairs. "Creating administrative units is not against Sindhis, it is for Sindhis," he said.

MQM-P leader Farooq Sattar supported the division proposal, arguing that further administrative units were essential for Pakistan's survival, development and stability.

Chief of Defence Forces (CDF) Munir, Khawaja Asif meet Turkish defence minister in Istanbul



Photos of Field Marshal Asim Munir, Defence Minister Yasar Guler and Ishaq Dar are also in the meeting.

NEWS DESK:

Chief of Defence Forces (CDF) and Chief of Army Staff (COAS) Field Marshal Asim Munir on Monday met with Turkey's National Defence Minister Yasar Guler ahead of the first meeting of the Strategic Political and Defence Committee formed under the Makkah Joint Defence Agreement.

Earlier in the day, Defence Minister Khawaja Asif had also met Guler.

According to Radio Pakistan, Asif agreed to enhance joint defence cooperation in the region in the meeting with his Turkish counterpart in Istanbul. Guler was flanked by Turkish Chief of General Staff General Selcuk Bayraktaroglu during the meeting with the defence minister.

The first meeting of the Strategic Political and Defence Committee, established under the trilateral Makkah Joint Defence Agreement between Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Türkiye, is scheduled to take place in Istanbul today.

The first meeting of the Strategic Political and Defence Committee established under the agreement will bring together foreign and defence ministers as well as military chiefs from the three countries.

Turkiye's Foreign Ministry said Foreign Minister Yasar Guler and

Chief of the Turkish General Staff General Selcuk Bayraktaroglu would participate in the meeting along with officials from Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

"Pakistan will be represented by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ishaq Dar, Defence Minister Khawaja Asif, and Chief of Army Staff & Chief of Defence Forces Field Marshal Syed Asim Munir, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office."

"Pakistan's participation in the meeting signifies Pakistan's historic bonds of friendship with the brotherly countries of Türkiye and Saudi Arabia, as well as its desire for lasting regional peace and stability," the Foreign Office spokesperson said in the statement.

The Foreign Office also said that Deputy Prime Minister Dar arrived in Istanbul on Sunday "for official engagements".

QUETTA VOICE

Editor: Asim Khan

Soil Erosion in Bolan, Balochistan: When the Land We Depend On Begins to Disappear

By Ayesha Tanveer:

In the valleys of Bolan, the land tells a story that is easy to miss if we only look at the surface. The mountains stand tall, the valleys stretch across the landscape, and farmers continue to work the soil as their families have done for generations. But beneath this familiar picture, something is changing. Little by little, the soil that supports agriculture and rural life is being washed away by sudden floods, carried off by strong winds and weakened by years of pressure on the land. Soil erosion may not happen overnight, and it rarely makes headlines. Yet for the people who depend on the land, its effects are real. A field that once produced a reasonable harvest may gradually become less productive. A farmer who once relied on rain and traditional methods may find that the same approach no longer works. For communities in Bolan, soil erosion is becoming more than an environmental concern—it is increasingly a threat to agriculture, livelihoods and the future of rural life.

A Fragile Land Under Pressure
Balochistan is Pakistan's largest province by area, covering nearly 44 percent of the country's land. Yet only a small portion of this vast region is suitable for cultivation. In places like Bolan, farming has always depended on a delicate relationship between soil, rainfall, water availability and traditional knowledge.

That relationship is now under growing pressure. Bolan lies in an arid to semi-arid region where rainfall is limited and unpredictable. Farmers can experience long dry periods followed by sudden and intense rainfall. Instead of slowly soaking into the ground, heavy rain can rush through valleys and fields, creating flash floods that carry away the most valuable layer

of soil. This is one of the greatest problems with soil erosion: the soil that disappears first is often the soil that agriculture needs the most.

The topsoil contains organic matter and nutrients essential for healthy crops. Once it is washed away, rebuilding it can take years, sometimes decades. When Rain Becomes a Threat Rain is essential for life and agriculture, but in Bolan, the way rain arrives can sometimes be as important as how much rain falls.

After months of dryness, the soil may become hard and vulnerable. When intense rainfall suddenly arrives, water can move rapidly across the surface instead of being absorbed into the ground. In the mountainous terrain of Bolan, steep slopes make this runoff even faster. The result can be devastating. Water cuts through fields, carries soil downhill and deposits sediment in streams and irrigation channels. What begins as erosion on a hillside can eventually contribute to blocked waterways, increased flood risks and damage to agricultural land.

This creates a difficult cycle: dry conditions weaken the land, intense rainfall removes the soil, and the loss of soil makes the land even more vulnerable the next time heavy rain arrives. Human Activities Are Making the Problem Worse

Nature is not the only factor behind the changing landscape. Human activities have also played an important role.

Vegetation is one of the land's natural defenses against erosion. Trees, shrubs and grasses help hold soil together through their roots and reduce the speed at which rainwater flows across the ground. When vegetation is removed, the soil



is left exposed.

In many areas, trees and shrubs are cut for fuelwood and construction. Over time, the loss of vegetation leaves hill-sides and open land more vulnerable to wind and water.

Livestock grazing is another important part of life in Bolan, but too much grazing can place enormous pressure on fragile rangelands. Goats, sheep and cattle depend on these lands for food, while local families depend on livestock for income and survival.

The problem arises when grazing becomes excessive and vegetation does not have enough time to recover. Without sufficient grass and shrub cover, the soil is exposed. Repeated movement of animals can also compact the ground, making it harder for rainwater to enter the soil. More water then flows across the surface, taking soil with it. Farming Practices and the Loss of Fertility

Farmers in Bolan are working under difficult circumstances. Water is scarce, rainfall is uncertain and access to modern agricultural resources can be limited. Many farming practices have developed out of necessity rather than choice.

However, some traditional and intensive practices can unintentionally contribute to soil degradation. Repeated deep ploughing can disturb soil structure, while limited crop rotation and a lack of organic matter can gradually weaken the soil.

In areas where farmers struggle to find enough fodder for livestock, crop residues may be removed from fields instead of being left to protect the soil. As a result, fields can remain exposed for long periods.

The consequences become visible over time. As fertile topsoil disappears, the soil loses nutrients and organic matter. Crops may grow less vigorously, and harvests may decline. For a small farmer, this is not simply a number on a production chart. A smaller harvest can mean less food for the family, less income and greater difficulty

paying for seeds, fertilizer and other agricultural expenses.

The Hidden Cost of Declining Soil Fertility

Healthy soil does more than provide nutrients to crops. It also acts like a natural reservoir, holding water and making it available to plants during dry periods.

When erosion removes organic matter and damages soil structure, the land becomes less capable of retaining moisture. In a dry region like Bolan, this can be particularly damaging.

Farmers may then turn increasingly to chemical fertilizers to compensate for declining fertility.

Fertilizers can help crops in the short term, but they cannot replace the lost structure and organic matter of healthy soil. They can also increase production costs for farmers who are already financially vulnerable.

This can create a difficult cycle: Soil erosion reduces fertility? crop yields decline? farmers spend more on inputs? production costs increase? household in-

come falls? poverty and economic pressure grow.

Breaking this cycle requires restoring the health of the soil itself rather than relying only on short-term solutions.

The Problem Does Not Stop at the Farm

The effects of erosion do not remain within the boundaries of agricultural fields.

When soil is washed away, it often ends up in rivers, streams and irrigation channels. Over time, this sediment can reduce water storage capacity and interfere with irrigation systems.

Sedimentation can also increase flood risks during heavy rainfall. At the same time, the loss of vegetation can damage natural habitats and reduce biodiversity.

If degradation continues for years without intervention, productive land may gradually become severely degraded and increasingly difficult to cultivate. For Balochistan, where cultivable land is already limited, losing even more agricultural land could have serious consequences.

A Crisis That Affects People, Not Just Soil Perhaps the most overlooked aspect of soil erosion is its human cost.

For many families in rural Bolan, agriculture and livestock are not simply occupations. They are a way of life. When the land becomes less productive, the effects reach directly into people's homes.

Lower crop yields can reduce household income and increase food insecurity. Families may become more dependent on outside food supplies or government assistance. As farming becomes less reliable, young people may leave villages and move toward urban areas in search of better opportunities.

Over time, environmental degradation can therefore contribute to social change and migration. This is why soil erosion should not be treated as an isolated environmental issue. It is connected to poverty, food security, employment, migration and the long-term stability of rural communities.

There Is Still Time to Act There are practical steps that can make a difference. Farmers can adopt conservation agriculture techniques such as reduced tillage, crop rotation and retaining crop residues. Adding organic matter to the soil can improve its structure and help it retain moisture.

Restoring vegetation is equally important. Planting native trees, shrubs and grasses can help stabilize slopes and protect the land from erosion.

Grazing also needs to be managed carefully. Controlled grazing systems can give damaged rangelands time to recover while still allowing communities to maintain their livestock.

Water management offers another important opportunity. Small check dams, rainwater harvesting systems and improved irrigation methods can slow down runoff, capture water and reduce soil loss. These measures can be particularly valuable in areas where every drop of water matters.

But no solution will work without the involvement of the people who live on the land. Farmers, livestock owners and local communities must be part of the decision-making process. They understand their environment, its challenges and its changing conditions. Government institutions, agricultural experts and development organizations can support them with technical knowledge, training and resources, but long-term success will depend on local participation.

Conclusion
Soil erosion in Bolan is a quiet crisis, but its consequences are anything but small. Every layer of fertile soil that disappears represents a loss of agricultural potential. Every degraded field puts additional pressure on a farmer. Every damaged hillside increases the vulnerability of communities to floods and land degradation.

The challenge is becoming more urgent as climate change, water scarcity and extreme weather place additional pressure on already fragile landscapes.

Protecting Bolan's soil therefore means protecting much more than farmland. It means protecting the food security and livelihoods of families who depend on agriculture. It means preserving the natural environment and reducing the risk of future land degradation.

The soil beneath our feet may seem ordinary, but for the people of Bolan, it is the foundation of their lives. Saving that soil is not just an environmental responsibility. It is an investment in the future of Bolan and the people who call it home.

Pakistan's Climate Vulnerability: A Governance Dilemma

Zia Ud Din:

Pakistan contributes less than one percent to global carbon emissions, yet it consistently ranks among the countries most exposed to climate-induced disasters. This imbalance is not merely an environmental concern, it reflects governance dilemma rooted in a weak institutional coordination and limited adaptation planning.

Climate change is one of the most pressing challenges of the modern era, adversely affecting societies at multiple levels.

Rising temperatures, droughts, irregular weather patterns, sea-level rise, melting glaciers, floods, and water insecurity demonstrate its far-reaching global consequences. Since these impacts transcend national borders, climate change is inherently a global challenge.

Along with other developing nations, Pakistan remains highly vulnerable. In 2024, Pakistan recorded its ninth warmest year in the last 64 years, with an average temperature of 23.52°C and rainfall levels 21 percent above the historical average. This highlights the urgency of collective international action. For Pakistan, how-



ever, climate vulnerability is compounded by governance constraints. Fragmented institutional coordination, weak policy implementation,

and limited emphasis on adaptation have reduced the state's capacity to respond effectively. Consequently, the climate crisis in Pakistan re-

flects not only environmental stress but also persistent governance failures. Climate change refers to long-term shifts in global weather pat-

terns and temperatures, primarily driven by human activities.

According to United Nations find-

ings, excessive greenhouse gas emissions have intensified heat retention in the atmosphere. Gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have

thickened the atmospheric blanket, largely due to deforestation, fossil fuel consumption, and rapid industrialization.

One of the most visible consequences of climate change is rising global temperatures.

The Copernicus Climate Change Service reported that average global temperatures in 2024 exceeded pre-industrial levels by 1.52°C. This warming has intensified heatwaves, prolonged droughts, and increased wildfire risks. Rising temperatures have also disrupted weather systems, leading to irregular rainfall, intense storms, and stronger hurricanes.

Another major consequence is sea-level rise. Oceans absorb nearly 90 percent of excess heat caused by greenhouse gas emissions, leading to thermal expansion. Simultaneously, melting glaciers and ice sheets contribute to rising sea levels.

According to Encyclopedia Britannica, global sea levels have risen by approximately 21 to 25 centimeters since 1880, threatening coastal livelihoods and infrastructure. Climate change has also intensified water scarcity, a growing global concern. Pakistan is already a water-stressed country, and climate variability has further exacerbated this challenge.

Chief Justice of Pakistan Yahya Afridi Inaugurates Public Facilitation Center in Quetta

QUETTA: Chief Justice of Pakistan Justice Yahya Afridi has said that the establishment of a Public Facilitation Center is an important step toward making justice more accessible to every citizen.

Addressing the inauguration ceremony of the Public Facilitation Center in Quetta, the Chief Justice said that technology and modern infrastructure are important tools for judicial reforms.

However, he emphasized that their ultimate purpose is to make the judicial process faster, more transparent, accessible and citizen-friendly. Justice Yahya Afridi appreciated the efforts of Chief Justice Balochistan High Court Justice Muhammad Kamran Khan Mulkhail and the Balochistan High Court for establishing the facility.

He said that distance, lack of information and other practical difficulties can create obstacles for ordinary citizens seeking justice.

Therefore, judicial institutions must provide



facilities that are designed around the needs of the public.

The Chief Justice stressed that judicial reforms cannot be achieved through technology and buildings alone.

The bench and the legal fraternity must work together to improve the justice system and ensure effective delivery of justice to citizens.

He clarified that the facilitation center established at the

Balochistan High Court is not the project of an individual but forms part of the policy framework of the National Judicial Policy Making Committee.

Justice Yahya Afridi said that public facilitation centers should not remain limited to high courts.

Their network should also be expanded to the district and tehsil levels so that citizens can access basic judicial services and guidance closer to their homes.

He said that under the Access to Justice Fund, efforts are being made across the country to provide four basic facilities, including uninterrupted electricity or solar power, reliable internet connectivity, appropriate facilities for women, and clean drinking water.

The Chief Justice also appreciated the services of the judiciary and legal community in Balochistan and paid tribute to judges and lawyers who were

martyred while performing their judicial and professional duties.

He said that the true tribute to these martyrs is to strengthen the rule of law and continue advancing the process of providing justice to the people.

Justice Yahya Afridi emphasized that the fundamental objective of the Public Facilitation Center is to reduce the distance between courts and citizens and make access to justice easier for the common person.

Election Commission Balochistan Inaugurates District Complex in Hub



HUB: Member Election Commission Balochistan Shah Muhammad Jatoi inaugurated the newly constructed District Election Commission Complex in Hub at a ceremony attended by Election Commissioner Balochistan Ali Asghar Siyal, Commissioner Lasbela Division Sara Ata, the Deputy Commissioner D.G. Lasbela Division, administrative officers, lawyers, local elders and representatives of civil society.

According to officials, work on the District Election Commission Complex commenced in December 2023. Following the closure of the Pakistan Public Works Department (Pak PWD), the project was handed over to the Communications and Works (C&W) Department in November 2024.

At the time the C&W Department took over the project, its on-ground physical progress stood at approximately 40 percent.

C&W engineers subsequently completed the project within 18 months despite budgetary constraints.

C&W Executive Engineer Malik Masood briefed Election Commission officials that the Election Commission Complex was constructed under the supervision of the C&W Department at an estimated cost of approximately Rs267.995 million.

Balochistan Launches Polio Booster Campaign for 350,000 Children

News Desk:

A five-day polio booster campaign targeting 350,000 children aged 5 to 10 has been launched in Quetta and four other districts of Balochistan. Health Secretary Majeed-ur-Rehman said. The campaign comes as Balochistan has reported no polio cases for the past 21 months, but health authorities remain concerned about the potential introduction of poliovirus from neighboring countries and other parts of Pakistan.

Speaking at the campaign's inauguration, Majeed-ur-Rehman said continued vaccination and public cooperation



were essential to maintaining progress toward polio eradication in Balochistan. According to the health secretary, the campaign targets 350,000 children between five and 10 years of age, while approximately 5,000 schools and madrassas have also been included in the vaccination drive.

He said polio drops help protect children from the crippling disease and play an important role in breaking the transmission and circulation of poliovirus.

Majeed-ur-Rehman urged parents, teachers and heads of madrassas to cooperate with health workers and ensure that eligible children receive polio vaccination during the five-day campaign.

He said the campaign is currently being conducted in the Quetta block, while future vaccination strategies will be determined based on environmental samples and campaign data. News Monthly

meetings chaired by the Balochistan Chief Secretary are also being held to monitor the province's polio situation and review the effectiveness of ongoing measures, he added.

The health secretary said the booster campaign could be expanded to other districts of Balochistan if necessary, with health authorities currently focusing on areas where additional vaccination is considered important.

BEFORE THE JUDGE BANKING COURT QUETTA DISTRICT COURT/KACHEHRY SHARA-E-IQBAL QUETTA SUIT NO. 101/2026

Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited. Through Its Manager. Mastung Branch. Plaintiff

VERSUS

Zahoor Ahmed S/o Muhammad Usman. Resident of Mastung. PO Teri Wali Khan Road Mastung. LC No. 19442. CNIC No: 51602-1144625-3. Cell No: 0336-8334536. Borrower/Defendant

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF Rs: 1,516,082/- ALONG WITH COST OF FUND AND COST OF SUIT, SUIT US 9 OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (RECOVERY OF FINANCES ORDINANCE, 2001). NOTICE UNDER FORM IV APPENDIX B OF C.P.C. 1908

Notice to: -

The above noted defendant. WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you under section 9(5) of the Banking Companies Ordinance XLVI of 2001 for Rs: 1,516,082/- balance of principal & interest/mark up/rent due to him of which copy can be obtained from this court, on or, hereby summoned to obtain leave from the court within 30 (thirty) days, from the service hereof to appear and defend the suit, and within this time to cause an appearance to be entered for you.

In the default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after expiration of such 30 (thirty) days to obtain decree as prayed in the plaint.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the court supported by an affidavit or declaration showing that there is defense to the suit on the merits, or i.e. if, it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit. Date of hearing is 05-10-2026.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of the court, this 28th day of August, 2026.

(SAIFULLAH KHAN)
Registrar
Banking Court Quetta

Governor Balochistan Jaffar Khan Mandokhail Welcomed Back After Successful US Visit

QUETTA: Governor Balochistan Jaffar Khan Mandokhail met a delegation of regional office-bearers and leaders of the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) representing various minority areas of Quetta. The delegation was led by former federal minister Khalil George.

The delegation congratulated Governor

United States has a strong attachment to Pakistan and continues to make an important contribution to the country's economy, particularly through trade and business.

Governor Mandokhail said that although citizens may belong to different ethnicities, religions and regions, they are all

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RESCHEDULE OF WALK IN INTERVIEW							
With reference to advertisement PRQ No. 52622-01/2026 dated 23rd June 2026, the schedule walk in interviews for the Recruitment of various categories from BPS-01 to BPS-15 in Health Department District Headquarters in 10th & 11th August 2026, at 09:30 AM has been rescheduled due to some unavoidable circumstances and now the same may be held as per following schedule:							
S. #	Name of post	Place of posting	No. of Post in UC	No. of Application	Date of Interview	venue	Time
01	Advt	DHO Office/Office District	1	27	10/09/2026	Thames Center PHD Hospital QM Jinnah	11:00AM
02	X-Ray Assistant	RHC Marjono Shari UC Goh Wala	1	17		12:30 AM	
03	Account Supervisor	DHO Office/Office District	1	17		01:30 PM	
04	Dispenser	RHC Chatter UC Chatter CD Alar wazira Shari UC Chatter	2	52		2:30 PM	
05	Vaccinator	UC Mir Behran Khan Bakhali UC Al Alad Shikari UC Andar South UC Kot Pishay UC Sander Shikari Khan	5	100	11/09/2026	DHO Office	11:30 AM
06	Maternal Supervisor	UC Mir Hassan/ District Chatter	1	80		01:30 PM	
07	Lady Health Visitor	RHC Chatter UC Chatter	1	9		02:30 PM	
08	Nursing Officer	UC Walled Box Khaz UC Shikari RHC Marjono Shari UC Goh Wala	2	101		02:30 PM	
09	Driver	DHO Office/Office District	2	38	12/09/2026	DHO Office	10:30 AM
10	Chowkidar	CD Kapor UC Kapor MCH Center Near Muhammad Mangal UC Qader Alad	2	80		11:30 AM	
11	Naili Guard	MCH Center Near Muhammad Mangal UC Qader Alad	1	73		02:30 PM	
District Health Officer (Secretary / Member DHO) Notarized							
PRQ No.114431-01/2026							

BEFORE THE JUDGE BANKING COURT QUETTA DISTRICT COURT/KACHEHRY SHARA-E-IQBAL QUETTA SUIT NO. 102/2026

Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited. Through Its Manager. Mastung Branch. Plaintiff

VERSUS

Rehmatullah S/o Gulzar Khan. Resident of Mastung, Killi Kumbela, Tehsil, Dast, District Mastung. LC No: 25346. CNIC No: 51601-6002895-1. Cell No: 0336-8136126. Borrower/Defendant

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF Rs: 692,867/- ALONG WITH COST OF FUND AND COST OF SUIT, SUIT US 9 OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (RECOVERY OF FINANCES ORDINANCE, 2001). NOTICE UNDER FORM IV APPENDIX B OF C.P.C. 1908

Notice to: -

The above noted defendant. WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you under section 9(5) of the Banking Companies Ordinance XLVI of 2001 for Rs: 692,867/- balance of principal & interest/mark up/rent due to him of which copy can be obtained from this court, on or, hereby summoned to obtain leave from the court within 30 (thirty) days, from the service hereof to appear and defend the suit, and within this time to cause an appearance to be entered for you.

In the default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after expiration of such 30 (thirty) days to obtain decree as prayed in the plaint.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the court supported by an affidavit or declaration showing that there is defense to the suit on the merits, or i.e. if, it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit. Date of hearing is 05-10-2026.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of the court, this 28th day of August, 2026.

(SAIFULLAH KHAN)

Registrar
Banking Court Quetta

BEFORE THE JUDGE BANKING COURT QUETTA DISTRICT COURT/KACHEHRY SHARA-E-IQBAL QUETTA SUIT NO. 100/2026

Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited. Through Its Manager. Mastung Branch. Plaintiff

VERSUS

Naseer Ahmed S/o Behram Khan. Resident of Mastung, Mauza Guzgi Town, District Mastung. LC No: 24721. CNIC No: 00608-5807767-5. Borrower/Defendant

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF Rs: 171,734/- ALONG WITH COST OF FUND AND COST OF SUIT, SUIT US 9 OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (RECOVERY OF FINANCES ORDINANCE, 2001). NOTICE UNDER FORM IV APPENDIX B OF C.P.C. 1908

Notice to: -

The above noted defendant. WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you under section 9(5) of the Banking Companies Ordinance XLVI of 2001 for Rs: 171,734/- balance of principal & interest/mark up/rent due to him of which copy can be obtained from this court, on or, hereby summoned to obtain leave from the court within 30 (thirty) days, from the service hereof to appear and defend the suit, and within this time to cause an appearance to be entered for you.

In the default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after expiration of such 30 (thirty) days to obtain decree as prayed in the plaint.

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GIVEN under my hand and seal of the court, this 28th day of August, 2026.

(SAIFULLAH KHAN)

Registrar
Banking Court Quetta

BEFORE THE JUDGE BANKING COURT QUETTA DISTRICT COURT/KACHEHRY SHARA-E-IQBAL QUETTA SUIT NO. 99/2026

Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited. Through Its Manager. Mastung Branch. Plaintiff

VERSUS

Muhammad Aslam S/o Ghulam Sarwar. Resident of Mastung, Killi Nawab Raisani, Tehsil Kanab, District Mastung. LC No: 029162. CNIC No: 51602-8908443-9. Borrower/Defendant

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF Rs: 1,162,732/- ALONG WITH COST OF FUND AND COST OF SUIT, SUIT US 9 OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (RECOVERY OF FINANCES ORDINANCE, 2001). NOTICE UNDER FORM IV APPENDIX B OF C.P.C. 1908

Notice to: -

The above noted defendant. WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you under section 9(5) of the Banking Companies Ordinance XLVI of 2001 for Rs: 1,162,732/- balance of principal & interest/mark up/rent due to him of which copy can be obtained from this court, on or, hereby summoned to obtain leave from the court within 30 (thirty) days, from the service hereof to appear and defend the suit, and within this time to cause an appearance to be entered for you.

In the default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after expiration of such 30 (thirty) days to obtain decree as prayed in the plaint.

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GIVEN under my hand and seal of the court, this 28th day of August, 2026.

(SAIFULLAH KHAN)

Registrar
Banking Court Quetta

IHC Moves to Protect Children Under 16 From Social Media Risks

NEWS DESK: The Islamabad High Court has sought responses from the federal government and key regulatory bodies on a petition seeking strict regulation of social media use by children under 16 in Pakistan.

Chief Justice Islamabad High Court Justice Sarfraz Dogar issued notices to the Ministry of IT, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Law, Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) and Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA).

The petition seeks legislation to introduce an effective age-verification mechanism for social media accounts of children under 16, along with safeguards against cyberbullying, online harassment, harmful content and other digital risks.

Citizen Waqas Nasir filed the petition, while Advocates Muhammad Jalal Haider and Yahya Fared, Khawaja appeared before the court on his behalf.

Petition Calls for New Social Media Rules for Children

The petitioner has urged the government to establish a compre-

hensive legal and regulatory framework for child online protection in Pakistan. It also seeks the creation of a dedicated Social Media Protection and Regulatory Mechanism to protect



minors from the harmful effects of social media. Advocate Jalal Haider told the court that several countries are introducing age restrictions and safety measures for children's social media use, describing the trend as part of growing international efforts to protect children in the digital environment.

He argued that safeguarding the best interests of children is a constitutional and legal responsibility of the state and urged Pakistan to introduce similar legislation.

Imran's hospital transfer: SC turns down Uzma's application seeking early hearing of contempt plea

NEWS DESK: The Supreme Court on Monday turned down yet another request by Dr Uzma Khan, the sister of incarcerated PTI founder Imran Khan, for swift contempt of court proceedings against government functionaries for violating the August 18 order directing Imran's transfer to a private hospital.

The contempt of court petition has already been fixed before a three-judge SC bench, consisting of Justice



Shahid Waheed, Justice Naeem Akhtar Afghan and Justice Ishtiaq Ibrahim, for September 16. The same bench will resume hearing pending cases concerning the ex-premier's health and family meetings on September 16.

The bench had last heard the pleas on Aug 18 and ordered Imran's transfer to Shifa International Hospital within two days.

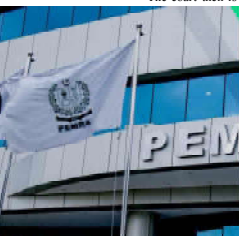
Ignoring Uzma's request for an early hearing, the SC office on Monday repeated its justification that the fixation policy required proceedings to be conducted turn-wise. It said that already 94 different criminal original petitions belonging to the same category were pending before the SC for hearing. It said that the fixation policy required that cases be fixed for hearing when it was their turn.

Last week, the SC's registrar office had turned down Uzma's first request for early hearing of the contempt petition. In her second application, filed through Advocate Uzair Karamat Bhandari on August 27, she had stated that the contempt of court petition against the government functionaries for violating court directions on Imran's transfer to a private hospital was meant to ensure immediate implementation of the Aug 18 order.

At the time, Information Minister Attaulah Tarar had blamed "the security situation created by PTI workers on the way to and outside" the hospital for the diversion. The PTI has denied the allegations and accused the government of deliberately flouting the court's orders.

IHC Asks Whether PEMRA Has Relevant Law

During the hearing,



the court questioned whether PEMRA already had legislation specifically addressing the issue. Advocate Jalal Haider responded that PEMRA has powers to take action on com-

plaints involving certain content, but no specific law has yet been enacted to regulate social media use by children or comprehensively protect them online.

The court then issued notices to all respondents and sought their replies. The IHC directed the law officer to ensure compliance with the notices and subsequently adjourned the hearing.

BEFORE THE JUDGE BANKING COURT QUETTA DISTRICT COURT/KACHEHRY SHARA-E-JOHAL QUETTA SUIT NO. 98/2026

Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited. Through Its Manager. Mastung Branch.

VERSUS

Jahangir Khan S/o Faqeer Muhammad, Resident of Mastung, Kili Kumbela, Tehsil Dasht, District Mastung. LC No: 28961. CNIC No: 51601-5095103-5. Cell No: 0334-2038451.

Borrower/Defendant

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF Rs: 15,711,068/- ALONG WITH COST OF FUND AND COST OF SUIT, SUIT US 9 OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (RECOVERY OF FINANCES) ORDINANCE, 2001.

NOTICE UNDER FORM IV APPENDIX B OF C.P.C. 1908

Notice to: - The above noted defendant.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you under section 9(5) of the Banking Companies Ordinance XLVI of 2001 for Rs: 15,711,068/- balance of principal & interest/mark up/rent due to him of which copy can be obtained from this court, on or, hereby summoned to obtain leave from the court within 30 (thirty) days, from the service hereof to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you.

In the default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after expiration of such 30 (thirty) days to obtain decree as prayed in the plaint.

Leave to appear may be obtained on an application to the court supported by an affidavit or declaration showing that there is defense to the suit on the merits, or i.e. if, it reasonable that you should be allowed to appear in the suit. **Date of hearing is 05-10-2026.**

GIVEN under my hand and seal of the court, this 28th day of August, 2026.

(SAIFULLAH KHAN)
Registrar
Banking Court Quetta

BEFORE THE JUDGE BANKING COURT QUETTA DISTRICT COURT/KACHEHRY SHARA-E-JOHAL QUETTA SUIT NO. 96/2026

Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited. Through Its Manager. Mastung Branch.

VERSUS

Muhammad Akram S/o Muhammad Azam, Resident of Mastung, Kili Babban Kanah, District Mastung. LC No: 29151. CNIC No: 00601-9445134-6. Cell No: 0332-8217825.

Borrower/Defendant

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF Rs: 1,072,593/- ALONG WITH COST OF FUND AND COST OF SUIT, SUIT US 9 OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (RECOVERY OF FINANCES) ORDINANCE, 2001.

NOTICE UNDER FORM IV APPENDIX B OF C.P.C. 1908

Notice to: - The above noted defendant.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you under section 9(5) of the Banking Companies Ordinance XLVI of 2001 for Rs: 1,072,593/- balance of principal & interest/mark up/rent due to him of which copy can be obtained from this court, on or, hereby summoned to obtain leave from the court within 30 (thirty) days, from the service hereof to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you.

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GIVEN under my hand and seal of the court, this 28th day of August, 2026.

(SAIFULLAH KHAN)
Registrar
Banking Court Quetta

BEFORE THE JUDGE BANKING COURT QUETTA DISTRICT COURT/KACHEHRY SHARA-E-JOHAL QUETTA SUIT NO. 94/2026

Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited. Through Its Manager. Mastung Branch.

VERSUS

Khuda-e-dad S/o Sher Dil, Resident of Mastung, Kili Shah Nawaz Sherinab, P.O Mastung District Kalat. LC No: 19432. CNIC No: 6269409076326. Cell No: -

Borrower/Defendant

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF Rs: 572,602/- ALONG WITH COST OF FUND AND COST OF SUIT, SUIT US 9 OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (RECOVERY OF FINANCES) ORDINANCE, 2001.

NOTICE UNDER FORM IV APPENDIX B OF C.P.C. 1908

Notice to: - The above noted defendant.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you under section 9(5) of the Banking Companies Ordinance XLVI of 2001 for Rs: 572,602/- balance of principal & interest/mark up/rent due to him of which copy can be obtained from this court, on or, hereby summoned to obtain leave from the court within 30 (thirty) days, from the service hereof to appear and defend the suit, and within such time to cause an appearance to be entered for you.

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(SAIFULLAH KHAN)
Registrar
Banking Court Quetta

PM Shehbaz reaches Kyrgyzstan on three-day visit for SCO summit

NEWS DESK: Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif on Monday reached the Kyrgyz Republic on a three-day official visit, from Aug 31 to Sept 2, at the invitation of President Sadyr Nurgozhoevich Zhaparov to attend the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) Council of Heads of State meeting.

Accompanying him was the government's official account on social media platform X stated. Announcing the premier's departure, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) said he would address the SCO summit and "present Pakistan's stance on various regional and global issues". It added that Minister of Commerce Jam Kamal Khan, Minister of Communications

Abdul Aleem Khan, and Minister of Information and Public Relations Attaulah Tarar were accompanying PM Shehbaz.

Earlier in the day, the Foreign Office had issued a statement on PM Shehbaz's visit, saying that it would include participation in the SCO Council of Heads of State meeting, as well as bilateral engagements in the Kyrgyz Republic.

"During his stay in Bishkek, the prime minister will participate in the meeting of the SCO Council of Heads of State and the SCO Summit, the statement said. "The prime minister will also assume Pakistan's chairmanship of the SCO Council of Heads of State for 2026-2027," it said, adding that he would also hold bilateral meetings with the leaders of the participating countries on the sidelines.

State meeting, as well as bilateral engagements in the Kyrgyz Republic.

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lateral discussions with the Kyrgyz president on the "entire spectrum of Pakistan-Kyrgyzstan relations". "The two sides will comprehensively review Pakistan-Kyrgyzstan relations and discuss ways to further deepen bilateral co-operation, particularly in trade and investment, energy, regional connectivity, education, tourism, and people-to-people exchanges," it said.

"The leaders will also exchange views on regional and international developments of mutual interest and co-operation at regional and multilateral fora," it added. "Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan enjoy warm and fraternal relations, rooted in shared history, faith and cultural affinity, as well as common aspirations for peace, connectivity and prosperity in Central and South Asia," the FO said.

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