



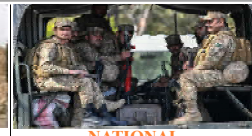
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QUETTA VOICE

Some Govt Officials, NGOs Funding Outlawed Groups in Balochistan, Discloses Home Minister

ALI HAMZA:

QUETTA: Balochistan Home Minister Mir Ziaullah Langove has made a major revelation, disclosing that certain government officials, political figures, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are actively funding and facilitating banned terrorist outfits operating in the province.

Addressing a press conference on provincial security, the Home Minister revealed that intelligence and law enforcement agencies have gathered concrete evidence pointing to internal networks providing financial patronage and operational cover to outlawed groups.

Beyond covert organizational backing, Langove detailed these militant networks run aggressive criminal rackets to sustain their operations.

The Minister claimed Targeted extortion (bhatta) now routinely impacts local traders, agricultural growers, and transport operators across high-risk corridors.

Banned operatives also execute highway blockades and armed robberies along key transit routes, looting commuters and disrupting interstate supply chains, Langove stated.

Highlighting the extent of these illicit revenue streams, the minister informed a recent incident where he revealed terrorist cells abducted two mem-



File Photo: Security personnel somewhere in Balochistan for maintaining law and order situation.

bers of the ethnic Hazara Shia community, securing seven million rupees in ransom before releasing them.

"This is not a war for rights—it is foreign-sponsored terrorism designed to create instability," Langove stated, emphasizing that these groups operate as proxy networks funded through illegal extortion, ab-

ductions, and external sponsorship.

Provincial authorities confirmed that intelligence-led operations, financial tracking, and joint security patrols are ac-

tively underway across Balochistan to dismantle these funding channels and prosecute facilitators within political, administrative, and non-governmental sectors.

Balochistan: AG Office Officer Ghayoor Buzdar Dead in Quetta's Sabzal Road Shooting

QASEEM SHAH:

Ghayoor Dostiani Buzdar, a young officer serving at the Accountant General (AG) Office, was killed in a shooting incident on Quetta's Sabzal Road, police sources said.



According to police, unidentified armed men opened fire on Buzdar in the Sabzal Road area before fleeing the scene.

Police officials reached the site and launched an investigation into the incident. The motive behind the killing and the identities of the attackers have not yet been established.

Further investigation is underway.

15 cops among 21 martyred in blast at Kohat Police Lines, more than 80 injured

NEWS DESK:

At least 21 people, including 15 police officials, were martyred on Friday when an explosives-laden vehicle detonated near a mosque in Kohat Police Lines, followed by terrorists storming the compound and attacking police facilities, according to senior police and district health officials.

District Health Officer Dr Nasir Hassan Afridi confirmed the toll to Dawn, adding that more than 80 people were injured, with three in critical condition.

According to officials, SP Traffic Akbar Shinwari and Dr Is-

CTD personnel and the terrorists was ongoing, the department said, adding that the AKI had entered the site himself to take part in the operation and lead the personnel.

The attack According to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Inspector General (IG) Zulfiqar Hameed and police statements, the attack began when a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) detonated at the boundary wall near the mosque inside the Kohat Police Lines.

At least seven attackers then breached the compound and headed towards the CTD and

"The operation will continue until the complete elimination of Fina-ul-Khawarij," the IG was quoted as saying, adding that the police's morale remained high.

Fina-ul-Khawarij is a term the state uses for terrorists belonging to the banned Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan.

Earlier, television footage from the scene showed citizens gathered beside a building with a collapsed wall, digging through the rubble and helping the injured. The blast caused extensive damage to the mosque.

The attack was claimed by the Hafiz Gul Bahadur-led Ittehadul Mujahideen.



rael Orakzai, head of the children's department at DHQ KDA Kohat, were among those martyred in the attack.

According to police, at least one attacker was held up inside the compound and a clearance operation was underway.

Meanwhile, the CTD said the Additional IG CTD reached the site of the Kohat attack.

An exchange of fire between

Special Branch buildings. Six attackers, including a suicide bomber, were killed by law enforcers, according to a police statement.

At least one attacker was subsequently cornered, prompting police personnel to launch a clearance operation.

At around 3:30pm, police said the operation was "in its final stages".

Separately, KP Chief Minister Sohail Afridi sought a detailed report on the incident, saying the targeting of innocent citizens was "deeply regrettable and unacceptable," as per a statement issued by his office. He directed authorities to ensure immediate treatment for the injured. "The nation's morale cannot be dampened by cowardly acts of terrorism," he was quoted as saying.

SC Bail Order Followed by Fresh Arrest as ATC Sends Imaan Mazari, Husband to Jail



Photos of lawyer Imaan Zainab Mazari-Hazir and her husband, Hadi Ali Chattha.

FAIZAN ASLAM KHAN:

An anti-terrorism court (ATC) in Islamabad has rejected police's request for a 30-day physical remand of human rights lawyer Imaan Zainab Mazari-Hazir and her husband, Hadi Ali Chattha, and sent the couple to jail on judicial remand.

The development came hours after the Supreme Court suspended their sentences in a separate social media posts case and granted them bail.

Islamabad ATC Judge Abul Hasan Muhammad Zulgarnain issued the order after police produced Imaan and Hadi before the court in connection with a case registered at Kohsar Police Station.

The couple were arrested again shortly after their release from Adiala Jail. According to reports, Islamabad police officials,

led by the SSP Operations, reached the jail and took them into custody in connection with the Kohsar case before presenting them before the ATC later at night.

Former federal minister Shireen Mazari confirmed the fresh arrests, saying efforts were being made to keep the couple behind bars.

Imaan's lawyer, Riasat Ali Azad, also confirmed that a large contingent of Islamabad Police had taken the couple to Kohsar Police Station.

The case was registered at Kohsar Police Station on March 22, 2025, following a complaint by City Magistrate Ghulam Murtaza Chando.

The FIR accuses Imaan and Hadi of raising anti-government slogans and obstructing roads. Both were nominated in the case.

At the time the FIR was registered, however, no provision of

the Anti-Terrorism Act (ATA) had been included.

The charges initially invoked included Section 188 of the Pakistan Penal Code for disobeying a lawful order issued by a public servant, Section 341 concerning wrongful restraint, Section 506 relating to criminal intimidation, Section 353 concerning the use of force against a public servant, and Section 186 for obstructing a public servant in the performance of official duties.

Supreme Court Suspends Sentences

Earlier, the Supreme Court suspended the sentences handed down to Imaan and Hadi in the social media posts case.

A two-member bench comprising Justice Naem Akhtar Afghan and Justice Ishtiaq Ibrahim heard their appeals against the Islamabad High Court's earlier decision declining to suspend their sentences.

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 income 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 reflects not only environmental stress but also persistent governance failures. Climate change refers to long-term shifts in global weather patterns and temperatures, primarily driven by human activities. According to United Nations findings, excessive green-

house 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.

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.

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.

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Balochistan: Two 25-Year Convicts Released From Zhob Jail on Alleged Fake Court Orders

News Desk: Two prisoners serving 25-year sentences in drug cases were allegedly released from Zhob Central Jail in Balochistan's Zhob district on the basis of fake court orders, prompting an investigation into the jail administration.

The prisoners were identified as Abdul Salam, a resident of Nasirabad, and Amanullah from Kachlak, Quetta. Both were serving 25-year prison terms in separate drug-related cases.

According to the FIR, an unidentified person arrived at the jail gate around Maghrib on May 30, 2025, carrying purported court orders. The documents were presented to the jail staff, following which both prisoners were released from custody.

The alleged fake orders were later discovered, raising con-



complaint of the newly appointed superintendent of Dobb Jail. The FIR names the two released prisoners and unidentified facilitators as accused.

As part of the inquiry, former jail superintendent Habibullah, data entry operator Sais Gul and clerk Abdul Jalil were suspended to determine whether negligence or administrative lapses contributed to the prisoners' release.

Police are investigating the preparation and delivery of the alleged fake court orders and identifying those who may have facilitated the release.

FAO, Balochistan Agriculture Department Strengthen Market Information System for Evidence-Based Decisions

QUETTA: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with financial support from the European Union, is working with the Balochistan Agriculture and Cooperatives Department to strengthen the Balochistan Agriculture Market Information System (BAMIS) under the Revival of Balochistan Water Resources Programme (RBWRP).

The initiative aims to ensure the timely availability and effective use of reliable, quality market information to support evidence-based decision-making in the province's agriculture sector.

Three-Day Training on Real-Time Market Data As part of the initiative, a three-day training programme on real-time data collection of the horticultural produce prices was held at the FAO Office in Quetta

porting market price information through BAMIS. On the first day, Director General Agriculture Extension Masood Baloch, Special Secretary Agriculture and Cooperatives Muhammad Ayub Bangulzai, and Head of FAO Balochistan Provincial Office Waleed Mehdi jointly distributed 28 tablets provided by FAO among designated Agriculture Department personnel.

The digital devices are intended to enable timely and systematic collection of price data from designated markets.

and strengthen the department's capacity for routine market monitoring. Practical Training Enhances Data Collection Capacity The training covered methodologies for collecting market price data, identi-

der real market conditions. The exercise helped improve their capacity to

report prices of different agricultural commodities and verify collected data.

from September 8 to 10. The programme also included a practical exercise at the Hazarganj Fruit and Vegetable Market, Quetta.

Agriculture Department officers and staff were trained in modern and standardized procedures for collecting, verifying, managing and re-

porting market price data, identification and classification of agricultural commodities, sampling techniques, data-quality assurance, and the use of BAMIS and other online decision-making and planning support platforms, including AgriCollect.

Participants ap-

Kech Education Group Reviews School Performance, Facilities and Monitoring

TURBAT: Kech Deputy Commissioner Yashir Iqbal Dashti chaired an important meeting of the District Education Group to review the overall condition of educational institutions in Kech, school monitoring, availability of basic facilities, teacher performance and measures to improve the quality of education.

The meeting was attended by Assistant Commissioner Buland Abu Bakr Mirowani, District Education Officer Kech Amjad Shehzad, education officials from different tehsils, UNICEF DPM Faizur-Rehman, RTSM Inspector Training-UNICEF DPM Faizur-Rehman briefed the meeting on initiatives being implemented under the UNICEF-funded Education Sector Programme (ESP).

He said grants had been provided to seven schools, while teachers at 100 schools had received training aimed at reducing the school dropout rate.

been visited during the current month. The monitoring process also identified four non-functional schools in the district.

RTSM representative Abdul Haleem Baloch presented the organization's monitoring report, stating that RTSM teams had visited 262 schools during the month.

The monitoring reports highlighted issues related to the availability of clean drinking water and electricity, particularly during the period of extreme heat.

UNICEF Supports School Improvement Training-UNICEF DPM Faizur-Rehman briefed the meeting on initiatives being implemented under the UNICEF-funded Education Sector Programme (ESP).

Qila Saifullah Reviews Preparations for Upcoming Polio SNID Campaign

QILA SAIFULLAH: An important meeting was held in the district to review the campaign's successful implementation.

He stressed that all children under the age of five must be administered polio drops during the campaign and called for effective monitoring and coordination

Arrangements reviewed The meeting was attended by District Health Officer Waleed

Participants reaffirmed their commitment to extending full cooperation and playing an effective role in efforts to eradicate polio.



ur-Rehman Kakar, WHO District Head Ali Muhammad, Polio Officer Raziq Shiwani, Treasury Officer Aurangzeb Mandokhal, Haroon Sahib and DSP Zarif Khan.

activities and effective coordination among relevant departments.

Deputy Commissioner Sagar Kumar directed all concerned officers to complete the necessary arrangements

VACANCY
CONSOLIDATED ADVERTISEMENT NO.07/2026

Applications are invited for initial recruitment to the following posts in the Various Departments of Government of Balochistan.
Don't wait for the last date, apply online today.

IMPORTANT NOTES
 1. Age: Age will be calculated on the closing date for receipt of applications. 2. Local/Domicile Certificate: The candidate should submit local domicile certificate of his/her district. A married female candidate, who is already in Government Service and desirous to apply on the basis of local/domicile of her husband, is required to submit the local domicile certificate of her husband containing her name. In case of in-service candidates, the local domicile certificate endorsed in service record of department will be accepted. 3. If the Government reserves the right not to fill any vacancy or to fill more or less than the number of vacancies announced by the Commission. 4. Zonal Allocation: The zonal allocation of vacancies has been made in accordance with Government of Balochistan's Recruitment Policy on Regional Representation. Unless otherwise specified in the recruitment rules, the recruitment will be on the basis of regional representation. 5. Proof: Proof means the post qualification experience gained in a regular, full-time paid job and that of the on job training subject to its relevancy acquired after obtaining the required qualification. 6. Closing dates: Candidates must submit their applications and documents on or before the closing date. 7. Eligibility: Eligibility of the candidates in terms of Recruitment Rules and the advertised conditions shall be determined after the conduct of screening/professional teleinterview. On detailed scrutiny of the applications if they are found ineligible, their candidature will be cancelled irrespective of the fact whether they have appeared in the examination/test or even qualified therein. On rejection of application of candidates on the basis of their ineligibility, the Commission would inform the applicants. The candidates should therefore, make sure before applying that they are eligible in all respects for the posts, they have applied for. 8. Viva Voce Test: The written/MCQs test qualified candidates will be called for Viva Voce Test and the same would be as follows:-
Current Affairs: (Last one or two months' important happenings/issues which are highlighted in Print & Electronic Media)
General Knowledge: (Related to Balochistan, Pakistan and International)
Islamic/Religious Studies: (Islamic questions regarding day to day issues as Muslim, Holy Prophet's life (PBUH) and period of Khalifa-e-Rashideen), however, a candidate belonging to other religion would be asked questions according to his/her religion.
Pakistan Studies: (1957 to 1947 and 1947 to till date)

COLLEGE HIGHER & TECHNICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
01 Two (02) posts of Associate Professor (Principal Physical Education) (B-18) (Collegiate Branch Men's Section).
Zonal Allocation
 Merit (All Balochistan) 01
 Kalat Zone 01

Qualification/Experience: (a) Master's Degree (1st Division) in Physical Education from a recognized University having at least seven years experience as Assistant Professor Physical Education and Sports, OR (b) Master's Degree (2nd Division) in Physical Education from a recognized University having at least twelve years teaching experience as Assistant Professor Physical Education / Deputy Director Physical Education and Sports.
Age Limit: 27 to 50 years. **Gender:** Only Male candidates are eligible.
02 Four (04) posts of Assistant Professor (Deputy Director Physical Education) (B-18) (Collegiate Branch Men's Section).
Zonal Allocation
 Merit 01
 Kalat Zone 01
 Zhob Zone 01
 Nasirabad Zone 01

Qualification/Experience: (a) M.A.M.Sc. (2nd class) in Physical Education from a recognized University with five (5) years teaching of Physical Education at College level in B-17. **Age Limit:** 27 to 50 years. **Gender:** Only Male candidates are eligible.
03 Nineteen (19) posts of Lecturer in Physical Education (B-17) (Men's Section).
Zonal Allocation
 Merit 01
 Kalat Zone 01
 Zhob Zone 01
 Nasirabad Zone 01
 Quetta Zone 01
 Sibi Zone 01
 Quetta City 01

Qualification/Experience: (a) M.A.M.Sc. (2nd class) in Physical Education with three years teaching experience of Physical Education at College Level. **Age Limit:** 27 to 40 years plus 43 years general age relaxation granted by the Government of Balochistan for General Candidates (Fresh) including Person with Disabilities, Legal Heirs of 'Shaheed' AND up to 50 Years age relaxation for government servants who have completed (2) years continuous Government service on regular basis on the closing date of receipt of applications. **Provided that no further upper age relaxation shall be permissible to any candidate by any Authority, under any law, beyond the above mentioned age relaxation. Gender:** Only Male candidates are eligible. **Syllabus:** MCQs test in the relevant subject.

04 One (01) Post of Senior Registrar (B-18) (Clinical Sub-Specialties) in Postgraduate Medical Institute.
Zonal Allocation
 Merit (All Balochistan) 01

Sl	Specialty	No. of Posts	Zonal Allocation
1	SR (B-18) Emergency Medicine	01	Merit (All Balochistan)

Qualification/Experience: 1. MBBS or equivalent Medical qualification recognized/registered by the PMDC AND 2. MC/MSP/CP or equivalent qualifications in the specialty approved by SRG and recognized/registered by the PMDC. **Gender:** Both (Male & Female) candidates are eligible. **Age Limit:** 25 to 36 years plus 43 years general age relaxation granted by the Government of Balochistan for General Candidates (Fresh) including Person with Disabilities, Legal Heirs of 'Shaheed' AND up to 50 Years age relaxation for government servants who have completed (2) years continuous Government service on regular basis on the closing date of receipt of applications. **Provided that no further upper age relaxation shall be permissible to any candidate by any Authority, under any law, beyond the above mentioned age relaxation. Mode of Test:** MCQs test in the relevant subject.

05 One (01) Post of Senior Registrar (B-18) (Clinical Sub-Specialties) in Trauma Centre & Emergency Department.
Zonal Allocation
 Merit (All Balochistan) 01

Sl	Specialty	No. of Posts	Zonal Allocation
1	SR (B-18) Emergency Medicine	01	Merit

Qualification/Experience: 1. MBBS or equivalent Medical qualification recognized/registered by the PMDC AND 2. MC/MSP/CP or equivalent qualifications in the specialty approved by SRG and recognized/registered by the PMDC. **Gender:** Both (Male & Female) candidates are eligible. **Age Limit:** 25 to 36 years plus 43 years general age relaxation granted by the Government of Balochistan for General Candidates (Fresh) including Person with Disabilities, Legal Heirs of 'Shaheed' AND up to 50 Years age relaxation for government servants who have completed (2) years continuous Government service on regular basis on the closing date of receipt of applications. **Provided that no further upper age relaxation shall be permissible to any candidate by any Authority, under any law, beyond the above mentioned age relaxation. Mode of Test:** MCQs test in the relevant subject.

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
06 Three (03) posts of Assistant Engineer (B-17) in Divisional Directorate Development (Field Offices).
Zonal Allocation
 Merit (All Balochistan) 02
 Kalat Zone 01

Qualification/Experience: 2nd class Degree in B.Arch, BE (Civil Engineering) from a recognized University and registration with PCAT/PEEC. **Age Limit:** 21 to 28 years plus 43 years general age relaxation granted by the Government of Balochistan for General Candidates (Fresh) including Person with Disabilities, Legal Heirs of 'Shaheed' AND up to 50 Years age relaxation for government servants who have completed (2) years continuous Government service on regular basis on the closing date of receipt of applications. **Provided that no further upper age relaxation shall be permissible to any candidate by any Authority, under any law, beyond the above mentioned age relaxation. Gender:** Both (Male/Female) candidates are eligible. **Syllabus:** MCQs test in the relevant subject.

POPULATION WELFARE DEPARTMENT
07 Two (02) posts of Senior Instructor (B-18) (Female) (Regional Training Institute).
Zonal Allocation
 Merit (All Balochistan) 01
 Kalat Zone 01

Qualification/Experience: (a) MBBS and MCPS from a recognized Medical College or University with Diploma in Gynec and Obstetrics (DGO) from PCML or any recognized Medical Institute. OR (b) MBBS from a recognized Medical College or University with at least five years teaching experience as Demonstrator in any Medical College in Gynec and Obstetrics or any other medical teaching institute. **Age Limit:** 18 to 28 years plus 43 years general age relaxation granted by the Government of Balochistan for General Candidates (Fresh) including Person with Disabilities, Legal Heirs of 'Shaheed' AND up to 50 Years age relaxation for government servants who have completed (2) years continuous Government service on regular basis on the closing date of receipt of applications. **Provided that no further upper age relaxation shall be permissible to any candidate by any Authority, under any law, beyond the above mentioned age relaxation. Gender:** Only Female candidates are eligible. **Syllabus:** MCQs test in the relevant subject.

08 One (01) post of Senior Tutor (B-17) (Regional Training Institute).
Zonal Allocation
 Merit (All Balochistan) 01

Qualification/Experience: (a) Three (3) years Diploma in General Nursing from a recognized Institute. AND (b) Having valid registration with Pakistan Nursing Council. OR (c) One (1) year's Diploma in Teaching Administration from a recognized Institute. OR (d) Two (2) years Bachelor's Degree in Nursing from a recognized Institute. AND (e) Having valid registration with Pakistan Nursing Council. **Age Limit:** 18 to 28 years plus 43 years general age relaxation granted by the Government of Balochistan for General Candidates (Fresh) including Person with Disabilities, Legal Heirs of 'Shaheed' AND up to 50 Years age relaxation for government servants who have completed (2) years continuous Government service on regular basis on the closing date of receipt of applications. **Provided that no further upper age relaxation shall be permissible to any candidate by any Authority, under any law, beyond the above mentioned age relaxation. Gender:** Both (Male/Female) candidates are eligible. **Syllabus:** MCQs test in the relevant subject.

AGRICULTURE & COOPERATIVES DEPARTMENT
09 One Hundred Five (105) posts of Agriculture Officer Research Officer (B-17) in Agriculture Extension Wing.
Zonal Allocation

Merit	Kalat Zone	Zhob Zone	Nasirabad Zone	Makran Zone	Quetta Zone	Sibi Zone	Quetta City
17	11	15	11	12	11	05	05

Disable Quota 05
Women Quota 05
Minority Quota 05

Qualification/Experience: (a) Master's Degree (at least Second Division) in Agriculture from a recognized University. OR (b) Bachelor's (Honours) Degree (at least Second Division) in Agriculture from a recognized University. **Age Limit:** 18 to 28 years plus 43 years general age relaxation granted by the Government of Balochistan for General Candidates (Fresh) including Person with Disabilities, Legal Heirs of 'Shaheed' AND up to 50 Years age relaxation for government servants who have completed (2) years continuous Government service on regular basis on the closing date of receipt of applications. **Provided that no further upper age relaxation shall be permissible to any candidate by any Authority, under any law, beyond the above mentioned age relaxation. Gender:** Both (Male/Female) candidates are eligible. **Syllabus:** MCQs test in the relevant subject.

SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
10. One (01) Post of Assistant Director (Sports) (B-17).
Zonal Allocation
 Nasirabad Zone 01

Qualification: a. Master's Degree at least in (Second Division) in Physical Education from a recognized Institute AND b. Certificate of 1st OR 2nd Position in any Individual National Sports Events (National Games/National Championships of recognized games) OR participated in teams as National Player. **Age Limit:** 18 to 28 years plus 43 years general age relaxation granted by the Government of Balochistan for General Candidates (Fresh) including Person with Disabilities, Legal Heirs of 'Shaheed' AND up to 50 Years age relaxation for government servants who have completed (2) years continuous Government service on regular basis on the closing date of receipt of applications. **Provided that no further upper age relaxation shall be permissible to any candidate by any Authority, under any law, beyond the above mentioned age relaxation. Gender:** Both male and female candidates are eligible. **Mode of Test:** MCQs Test in the relevant subject.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT
11 One (01) post of Legal Officer (B-17).
Zonal Allocation
 Merit (All Balochistan) 01

Qualification/Experience: (a) Bachelor's Degree in Law (LL.B) at least in Second Division from a recognized University. (b) Having at least three (3) years experience as a practicing advocate AND (c) Having valid Registration with Balochistan Bar Council. **Gender:** Both male and female candidates are eligible. **Age Limit:** 21 to 28 years plus 43 years general age relaxation granted by the Government of Balochistan for General Candidates (Fresh) including Person with Disabilities, Legal Heirs of 'Shaheed' AND up to 50 Years age relaxation for government servants who have completed (2) years continuous Government service on regular basis on the closing date of receipt of applications. **Provided that no further upper age relaxation shall be permissible to any candidate by any Authority, under any law, beyond the above mentioned age relaxation. Gender:** Both male and female candidates are eligible. **Syllabus:** Subjective Paper in Law.

1. Law Procedure Codes
 2. Limitation Act
 3. Specific Relief Act

ADVERTISEMENT CLOSING DATE: October, 2026 (Wednesday) GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
 a) All applications for initial recruitment in DPS-10 and above must be submitted online through DPS's website www.bps.gov.pk. No hardcopy of online application is required from the applicants. b) It will be mandatory for the candidates to bring original CNIC, and downloaded copy of Admission Certificate/roll no slip at the time of Screening/ Written Test. (The candidates should realize that original CNIC would be admissible as a valid document, cyberdocument/roll no slip for Screening (MCQs Test) and roll no slip for posts applied will be printed on the website of BPSCL. www.bps.gov.pk. Candidates are advised to frequently visit the website. They will be intimated through SMS as well. c) An extra time is allowed for postal transit etc. **APPLICATION FEE:** The Candidates are required to deposit

POST (Basic Pay Scale)
 BPS-17 Posts Rs. 1700/-
 BPS-18 Posts Rs. 1700/-
 BPS-17 & BPS-18 Posts Rs. 1800/-

AMOUNT/FEE
 Rs. 1200/-
 Rs. 1800/-

The amount should be deposited online through generic PSD via Link Banking Channels i.e. Mobile Banking (EasyPesa, JazzCash etc. and Banking Mobile Apps), ATMS and Internet Banking or the counter (OTC) at any nearest Link Member Bank Branches. (The guidelines are available at BPSCL Official Website i.e. <https://bps.gov.pk> under the jobs tab).

DEPUTY DIRECTOR RECRUITMENT BALUCHISTAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION Phone No. 081-9201691

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MDCAT 2026 Coordination Done Between Universities and PMDC, Says Health Minister

HEALTH DESK: Islamabad: With thousands of students set to appear in the MDCAT 2026 on September 20, Federal Minister for Health Syed Mustafa Kamal has clarified that the responsibility for the smooth, transparent and secure conduct of the examination lies with the respective provincial authorities and designated universities.

Speaking at a press conference at the Pakistan Medical & Dental Council (PMDC), the minister said PMDC had completed its regulatory responsibilities, including candidate registration, provision of a uniform syllabus and question bank, while universities would handle the operational side of the examination.

138,160 candidates registered for MDCAT 2026

According to the minister, 138,160 candidates are registered for MDCAT 2026. The examination will be held on September 20 at 34 cities and towns across the kistan, along with an international centre in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The test will be conducted by designated universities in each region, including the University of Health Sciences (UHS) in Punjab, Sukkur IBA University in Sindh, Khyber Medical University (KMU) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Bolan University of Medical & Health Sciences

(BUMHS) in Balochistan, and Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Medical University (SZABMU) for Islamabad and other designated regions.

PMDC develops 8,000-question bank

Syed Mustafa Kamal said PMDC had developed a question bank containing around 8,000 questions for MDCAT 2026. Around 80 subject experts, including experts from the Cambridge stream, were involved in preparing the questions. The experts were kept in a secure and isolated environment for approximately two months as part of measures to protect the confidentiality of the examination material.

The minister said each province had been provided with at least two separate question papers, with each paper containing 180 questions.

The relevant authorities will select the examination paper according to the prescribed procedure.

Universities to be accountable for paper security

A key point highlighted by the minister

PMDC reviews final arrangements

The clarification comes as PMDC President Prof. Dr. Rizwan Taj held a high-level meeting with vice chancellors of universities conducting MDCAT and relevant



provincial health authorities to review final arrangements for the September 20 examination.

The meeting covered examination security, centre preparedness, emergency response, administrative arrangements and candidate facilitation. PMDC said the objective was to ensure a secure, transparent and orderly MDCAT 2026.

With the examination only days away, students across Pakistan are now preparing for the final stage of the medical and dental college admission process, with the security and transparent conduct of MDCAT remaining a major concern for candidates and their families.

The minister further stated that if a question paper is leaked or transparency is compromised, the concerned universities are responsible for operational matters such as printing, storage and transportation of question papers and declaration of results.

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Govt to stop anyone marching on Islamabad 'in every possible way', says Naqvi

NEWS DESK: Interior Minister Mohsin Naqvi said on Friday that the government would stop anyone from marching towards the federal capital "in every possible way" and file contempt of court proceedings against those who violated a recent Islamabad High Court (IHC) decision.

He was addressing a press conference in Islamabad alongside other officials.

The interior minister's remarks came in the wake of PIT's call for a nationwide protest, including in Islamabad, on September 27 to demand the release of party founder Imran Khan and mobilise people for the supremacy of the Constitution.

Last week, the administration had been held to discussing the upcoming protest call and the law and order situation. Officials from all provinces and federal law enforcement agencies had also attended the meeting.

"In light of the decision," he said, "We will stop the marchers in every possible way." All law enforcement agencies had been informed of the decision "with all clarity," Naqvi added. He said weapons had been used and losses suffered in protests in the past.

This time, we are communicating very clear rules of engagement to our law enforcement agencies. They will not remain silent if a bullet is fired at them," he said.

Mohsin Naqvi said a detailed meeting had been held to discuss the upcoming protest call and the law and order situation. Officials from all provinces and federal law enforcement agencies had also attended the meeting.

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This time, we are communicating very clear rules of engagement to our law enforcement agencies. They will not remain silent if a bullet is fired at them," he said.



LHC extends suspension of PMDC directive for Afghan medical students' return

NEWS DESK: The Lahore High Court (LHC) on Friday extended the suspension of a Pakistan Medical and Dental Council (PMDC) directive for Afghan medical students to return to the neighbouring country after the lawyers representing the body and a varsity sought more time to submit their replies.

The PMDC issued a notification on September 1, directing Afghan medical students enrolled in Pakistani colleges to return to Afghanistan. The notification also barred medical and dental colleges from granting admission or placement to Afghan students for the current academic session.

Subsequently, a set of petitions against the directive was filed by 13 Afghan students enrolled at different institutions in Lahore, including King Edward Medical University, Shaikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Medical and Dental College and the Services Institute of Medical Sciences, on September 10.

At the last hearing on Sept 11, LHC's Justice Khalid Ishaq had sought replies from the respondents, including the PMDC, the health ministry and the vice

chancellors of the medical varieties and colleges in question.

But the lawyers for the PMDC and the University of Health Sciences, appeared before the court on Friday, and sought more time to furnish their written replies.

The judge allowed their requests and adjourned the hearing for a date to be fixed later.

During the hearing, Justice Ishaq also heard a plea filed by five Afghan medical graduates on Thursday.

The petitioners said they completed a five-year MBBS programme in the 2021-2026 session under the HEC-administered Allama Iqbal Scholarship, but the PMDC had left their registration applications undecided

for months.

The five petitioners argued in their plea that without PMDC registration, they could not seek a year-long house job as a right, keeping in view Pakistan's current foreign policy.

He also asked the lawyer why did graduates wanted to continue their stay despite com-

plainting their MBBS programme.

Advocate Jamal responded that the graduates had a legitimate expectation for a house job after the completion of their programme.

Justice Ishaq directed the counsel to convince the court on the maintainability of the pleas filed by the graduates, keeping in view Pakistan's current foreign policy.



FM Dar urges closer coordination ahead of Pakistan-Türkiye strategic council

NEWS DESK: Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Ishaq Dar on Friday stressed the need for closer coordination between Pakistan and Türkiye ahead of the upcoming Joint Commission and the eighth session of the High-Level Strategic Cooperation Council, the Foreign Office (FO) said.

According to the FO, FM Dar made the remarks during a meeting with Turkish Ambassador Irfan Neziroglu, "on progress under various bilateral institutional mechanisms aimed at advancing cooperation across a range of areas, following recent high-level interactions between Pakistan and Türkiye."

FM Dar "reaffirmed Pakistan's commitment to further deepening engagement with Türkiye in key priority areas."

He also emphasised the need for relevant departments to closely coordinate preparations."

for the forthcoming Joint Commission and the eighth session of the High-Level Strategic Cooperation Council, the FO's statement added.

According to the foreign minister, the coordination would help advance the bilateral agenda.

The two sides also exchanged views on the evolving regional situation, with FM Dar underscoring that "dialogue and diplomacy remain the only viable path" to resolving issues and achieving lasting peace, stability and prosperity, the FO said.

FM Dar, British High Commission discusses bilateral ties

FM Dar met British High Commissioner Jane Marriott to discuss Pakistan-United Kingdom relations and understandings reached during his visit to the UK in August. The discussions

focused on "ways to further strengthen co-operation in areas of mutual interest," it added.

FM Dar "underscored the importance of sustained high-level engagement" between Pakistan and the UK, according to

the statement. The foreign minister and the British high commissioner also discussed regional and international developments of mutual interest, the FO's statement noted.

FM Dar, British High Commission discusses bilateral ties

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Security forces kill 7 terrorists in Balochistan IBOs: state media

NEWS DESK: Security forces have killed seven terrorists during two intelligence-based operations (IBO) in Balochistan, state broadcaster Radio Pakistan reported on Friday, citing sources.

Five of the terrorists were killed in the Fateh Ali area of Panjgur district, the report said, adding that large quantities of weapons and ammunition were found in their possession.

Meanwhile, an IBO was conducted in the Dhadar area of Kachhi district, during which two terrorists, were killed, it added.

Several other terrorists were also reportedly injured during the operation, according to the report.

Balochistan has witnessed an increase in terrorist attacks in recent weeks,

prompting security forces to intensify counter-terrorism operations.

Last month, the number of terrorist attacks in the province increased by seven per cent from 83 in July

to 89 in August, according to a monthly assessment by the Pakistan Institute for Conflict and Security Studies.

On the night of Aug 31-Sept 1, terrorists of the banned Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) launched a coordinated attack on the Customs House, located at Ziarat Cross on the N-50 National Highway, in the Pishin district.

In retaliatory action, security forces

to the military's media affairs wing.

Also on August 31, 11 terrorists belonging to Fitna-al-Hindustan, who had blocked the N-40 Quetta-Taftan highway by establishing an illegal checkpoint for extortion in Chagai's Nokcha area, were killed following an intense exchange of fire.

On September 2, security forces killed 12 terrorists in the Kalat district during an

in Khara and Washuk districts.

Another 36 terrorists were eliminated during multiple "high-tempo" operations conducted in Mastung.

Quetta, Kalat and Sibi districts, the Inter-Services Public Relations said on September 4. These also included thwarting an attack on a police station in Sibi's Bhag area.

On Thursday, seven terrorists were



killed 10 terrorists while two officers were among six martyred in the exchange, according

IBO. Days later, the troops killed 11 terrorists and recovered 2.9 tonnes of explosives during separate IBOs

killed by security forces in an IBO in the Badragh area of Balochistan's Awaran district.

PM Shehbaz directs inclusion of 20-year-old bikes, rickshaws in fuel relief scheme

NEWS DESK: Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif on Friday issued directives to include motorcycles, rickshaws and Qingqis that were registered after Jan 1, 2006 in the govt's recently announced fuel scheme.

"All motorcycles, rickshaws, and Qingqis registered after Jan 1, 2006, will be eligible for registration in the Prime Minister Fuel Relief Scheme," the Prime Minister's Office said in a post on the social media platform X.

"Now, those who drive 20-year-old motorcycles, rickshaws, and Qingqis, as well as other two- and three-wheeler users, are eligible for relief on 20 litres of petrol per month."

Owners of small cars with engines up to 800cc will receive the Rs100 per litre relief on 30 litres of petrol every month. Renewed hostilities in the Middle East, which have resulted in disruption of major oil



motorcycles, rickshaws, Qingqis, three-wheelers and vehicles with engines of up to 800cc will receive a Rs100 per litre relief on petrol.

Motorcycles, rickshaws, and Qingqis, as well as other two- and three-wheeler users, are eligible for relief on 20 litres of petrol per month.

Owners of small cars with engines up to 800cc will receive the Rs100 per litre relief on 30 litres of petrol every month. Renewed hostilities in the Middle East, which have resulted in disruption of major oil

supply routes, have caused fuel prices to rise in the past two months.

In addition to the crisis in the Strait of Hormuz due to the US-Iran war, trade via Bab al-Mandab — which has become a vital route for Saudi oil exports in recent months — is also facing a rising threat from Houthi rebels.

The subsidy scheme faced snags on Thursday, the first day of its nationwide rollout, as many petrol pumps declined to honour the digital app, claiming they lacked the system needed to provide petrol at

Rs100 per litre less. A day prior, the Pakistan Petroleum Dealers Association (PPDA) expressed concerns that its members were unaware of the subsidy disbursement mechanism and feared they would have to run from pillar to post to recover the amount.

Amid the fuel crisis, the federal government on Thursday also reintroduced austerity measures, including setting 9pm as the closing time for markets and reducing fuel provision for official vehicles by 50 per cent for a period of three months.