



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

Friday, the 28th August, 2026

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NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Friday, the 28th August, 2026

The National Assembly of Pakistan met in the National Assembly Hall (Parliament House) Islamabad, at 11:30 a.m. with the honourable Deputy Speaker (Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah) in the Chair.

RECITATION FROM THE HOLY QUR'AN

أَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ - بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ -

مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ وَلَكِن رَّسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ ۚ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمًا ﴿٢٠﴾ يٰٓأَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا كَثِيرًا ﴿٢١﴾ وَسَبِّحُوهُ بُكْرَةً وَأَصِيلًا ﴿٢٢﴾ هُوَ الَّذِي يُصَلِّيْ عَلَيْكُمْ وَمَلَائِكَتُهُ لِيُخْرِجَكُم مِّنَ الظُّلُمٰتِ إِلَى النُّوْرِ ۚ وَكَانَ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَحِيمًا ﴿٢٣﴾ تَحِيَّتُهُمْ يَوْمَ يَلْقَوْنَهُ سَلَامٌ ۚ وَاعَدَ لَهُمْ أَجْرًا كَرِيمًا ﴿٢٤﴾ يٰٓأَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ شَاهِدًا وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا ﴿٢٥﴾ وَدَاعِيًا إِلَى اللَّهِ بِإِذْنِهِ وَسِرَاجًا مُّنِيرًا ﴿٢٦﴾ وَبَشِّرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ بِأَنَّ لَهُم مِّنَ اللَّهِ فَضْلًا كَبِيرًا ﴿٢٧﴾

(سورة الاحزاب، آیات: 40 تا 47)

[ترجمہ: پناہ مانگتا ہوں میں اللہ کی شیطاں مردود سے۔ اللہ کے نام سے شروع جو بڑا مہربان نہایت رحم فرمانے والا ہے۔

مسلمانو! محمد ﷺ تم مردوں میں سے کسی کے باپ نہیں ہیں، لیکن وہ اللہ کے رسول ہیں، اور تمام نبیوں میں سب سے آخری نبی ہیں اور اللہ ہر بات کو خوب جاننے والا ہے۔ اے ایمان والو! اللہ کو خوب کثرت سے یاد کیا کرو اور صبح و شام اس کی تسبیح کرو۔ وہی ہے جو خود بھی تم پر رحمت بھیجتا ہے اور اس کے فرشتے بھی تاکہ وہ تمہیں اندھیروں سے نکال کر روشنی میں لے آئے، وہ مومنوں پر بہت مہربان ہے۔ جس دن مومن لوگ اللہ سے ملیں گے اس دن ان کا استقبال سلام سے ہو گا اور اللہ نے ان کے لیے باعزت انعام تیار کر رکھا ہے۔ اے نبی ﷺ بے شک ہم نے تمہیں ایسا بنا کر بھیجا ہے کہ تم گواہی دینے والے، خوشخبری سننے والے اور خبردار کرنے والے ہو اور اللہ کے حکم سے لوگوں کو اللہ کی طرف بلانے والے اور روشنی پھیلانے والے چراغ ہو۔ تم مومنوں کو خوشخبری سناؤ کہ ان پر اللہ کی طرف سے بڑا فضل ہونے والا ہے۔]

RECITATION OF HADITH

أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ:

مَنْ قَالَ: رَضِيتُ بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولًا وَجَبَتْ لَهُ الْجَنَّةُ.

[ترجمہ: حضرت ابوسعید خدری رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کہتے ہیں کہ حضور سرور کائنات ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ جو شخص کہے: میں اللہ کے رب ہوں، اسلام کے دین ہوں اور محمد صلی اللہ علیہ وآلہ وسلم کے رسول ہوں پر راضی ہوا تو جنت اس کے لیے واجب ہوگی۔]

RECITATION OF NAAT

سب سے پہلے مشیت کے انوار سے نقشِ روئے محمد بنایا گیا
پھر اسی نقش سے مانگ کر روشنی بزم کون و مکاں کو سجایا گیا
وہ چراغِ محبت جو روزِ ازل، خلوتِ لامکاں میں جلایا گیا
نور سے اس کے آخر جہاں تا جہاں، ذرے ذرے کا دل جگایا گیا

NATIONAL ANTHEM

POINT OF ORDER

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: اَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ۔ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ۔ شازیہ مری صاحبہ۔
شازیہ مری: آپ کا بہت شکریہ۔ سر! 26 اگست کو اسلام آباد میں جو PIMS hospital ہے، وہاں پر بہت ہی دلخراش، تکلیف دہ سانحہ پیش آیا ہے، ہماری آپ سے یہ request ہوگی کہ آج اسمبلی کا تمام تر جو Business ہے، Calling Attention Notice، Government Bills، Questions ہیں، آپ please تمام agenda Items کو 288 under rule کے تحت suspend کریں اور یہاں پر تمام ارکان کو یہ موقع دیں کہ وہ اس اہم issue پر بات کر سکیں۔ دعا بھی کرائی جائے۔ بہت شکریہ سر!
جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شازیہ مری صاحبہ، ساری پارٹیوں کے honourable ممبران سپیکر چیئر میں آئے تھے اور سب کی رائے یہی تھی، تو قیصر شیخ صاحب! یہ Motion move کریں۔ ہم آج کے دن صرف اس سانحے کو discuss کریں گے اور سب نے اس پر بات کرنی ہے۔ جی، شازیہ مری صاحبہ کا مائیک کھولیں۔

شازیہ مری: بہت شکریہ ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب! Motion جو move ہو رہا ہے اس سے قبل تمام شہداء کے لواحقین کے لیے دعا کرائی جائے، اس کے بعد یہ Motion please پڑھ لیں۔ Thank you.

MOTION FOR SUSPENSION OF RULES 51,69 AND 88 TO DISCUSS THE TRAGIC FIRE INCIDENT IN THE NURSERY OF GYNECOLOGY WARD, PIMS HOSPITAL, ISLAMABAD ON 26TH AUGUST, 2026

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی، یہ Motion move ہو جائے تو اس کے بعد پھر کارروائی دعا سے شروع کرتے ہیں۔ جی، پڑھیں۔

وزیر برائے نجکاری (جناب قیصر احمد شیخ): شکریہ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب!

I move under rule 288 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of the Business in the National Assembly, 2007, that the requirement of the rules 51, 69 and 88 of the said rules be suspended in respect of the Orders of the Day, Question Hour, and other Business for today, 28th August, 2026, to discuss the tragic fire incident in the nursery of gynecology ward, PIMS hospital, Islamabad on 26th August, 2026.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی، شکریہ شیخ صاحب! تشریف رکھیں۔

Now, I put the Motion to the House. It has been moved that the requirement of the rules 51, 69 and 88 of the said rules be suspended in respect of the Orders of the Day, Question Hour, and other Business for today, 28th August, 2026, to discuss the tragic fire incident in the nursery of gynecology ward, PIMS hospital, Islamabad on 26th August, 2026. The question is that the Motion, as moved, be adopted.

(The Motion was adopted.)

DISCUSSION ON THE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE RECENT FIRE INCIDENT IN THE NURSERY OF GYNECOLOGY WARD OF PIMS HOSPITAL, ISLAMABAD, WHICH RESULTED IN THE TRAGIC DEATH OF 14 INFANTS ON 26TH AUGUST, 2026

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: اعظم صاحب! آپ کو دے رہے ہیں۔ قیصر صاحب! وہ دوسری Motion move کر دیں۔

Mr. Qaiser Ahmed Sheikh: The House may discuss the situation arising out of the recent fire incident in the nursery ward of PIMS hospital, Islamabad, which resulted in the tragic death of 14 infants on 26th August, 2026.

FATEHA PRAYERS

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: اعظم صاحب! جو یہ واقعہ ہوا، اس کے لواحقین کے لیے دعا کروانی ہے۔

وزیر برائے قانون و انصاف و انسانی حقوق (سینیٹر اعظم نذیر تارڑ): کرادیجئے۔ میں تھوڑا بتا بھی دیتا ہوں، ابھی سینیٹ میں بھی یہی بات چل

رہی تھی۔ ہیلتھ منسٹر بھی وہیں پہنچے ہیں۔ دعا کر لیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جنید انوار صاحب! آپ دعا کر دیں۔

(دعائے مغفرت کی گئی)

OBSERVANCE OF ONE MINUTES SILENCE

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: سابق MNA، ایم پی بھنڈارا صاحب کی بیوی اور sitting MNA اسٹیفن یار بھنڈارا کی والدہ صاحبہ کے لیے ایک منٹ کی خاموشی کی درخواست ہے۔

(ایک منٹ کی خاموشی اختیار کی گئی)

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Leave applications.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Ms. Shagufta Jumani has requested for the grant of leave for 24th, 25th and 28th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Awais Haider Jakhar has requested for the grant of leave for 28th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Khawaja Sheraz Mehmood has requested for the grant of leave for 24th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Hafeez Ur Rehman Khan Drishak has requested for the grant of leave for 28th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Rana Iradat Sharif Khan has requested for the grant of leave for 24th and 25th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Mehmood Qadir Khan has requested for the grant of leave from 24th to 28th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Muhammad Mahbob Sultan has requested for the grant of leave for the whole current Session. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Malik Asad Sikandar has requested for the grant of leave from 20th August, 2026 till the conclusion of the Session. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur has requested for the grant of leave from 24th to 28th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Usama Ahmed Mela has requested for the grant of leave for 24th and 25th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Abdul Aleem Khan has requested for the grant of leave for 24th and 25th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Mr. Shahid Ahmad has requested for the grant of leave for 17th, 18th and 25th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Ms. Hina Rabbani Khar has requested for the grant of leave for 25th August, 2026. Is leave granted?

(The leave was granted.)

DISCUSSION ON THE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE RECENT FIRE INCIDENT IN THE NURSERY OF GYNECOLOGY WARD OF PIMS HOSPITAL, ISLAMABAD, WHICH RESULTED IN THE TRAGIC DEATH OF 14 INFANTS ON 26TH AUGUST, 2026

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی، اعظم تارڑ صاحب۔

سینیٹر اعظم نذیر تارڑ: ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب! بہت شکریہ۔ میں صرف یہ عرض کرنا چاہ رہا تھا۔ بلاشبہ یہ ایک بڑا تکلیف دہ اور ایک بہت بڑا حادثہ ہے، جس پہ ساری قوم رنجیدہ ہے، غمگین ہیں ہم سب لوگ۔ حادثات ظاہر ہے، حادثہ ہے ہی ایک ایسی چیز جو کہ اچانک رونما ہوتا ہے، اور اس کے consequences جو ہیں، وہ زندگیوں بدل کے رکھ دیتا ہے۔

یہاں پہ بھی جو ہوا، ظاہر ہے، it was not an affair جو کہ آپ ordinarily foresee کرتے ہیں۔ لیکن اس حادثے کے جو factors ہیں، جو جو بھی وجوہات بنیں، ان تک پہنچنے کے لیے، وزیر اعظم شہباز شریف صاحب نے وقوعہ کے فوراً بعد اس پہ کمیٹی constitute کر دی۔ میڈیا کے ذریعے سب تک یہ اطلاعات پہنچی ہوں گی۔ اسی روز انہوں نے ایک بہت بڑی میٹنگ کی، وہ تقریباً دو گھنٹے جاری رہی، I was part of it جس میں اس وقت تک کی information تھی، اسلام آباد انتظامیہ کی طرف سے، hospital انتظامیہ

کی طرف سے، Ministry کی طرف سے، ان ساری informations کو سامنے رکھا گیا اور وزیراعظم صاحب نے دو committees اس دن constitute کیں۔

ایک سابق سیکرٹری داخلہ، شاہد خان صاحب، بڑے اچھی شہرت کے حامل آفیسر ہیں اور وہ پہلے بھی کافی sensitive inquiries کر چکے ہیں اور بڑی کھلی reporting کرتے ہیں inquiries کے حوالے سے، انہیں یہ ذمہ داری سونپی گئی ہے اور انہیں دو دن کا time دیا گیا ہے، we are expecting کہ جو اس کی interim report ہے، جو دو دن میں آئی تھی، وہ آج شام تک ان شاء اللہ العزیز آجائے گی۔ اس کے بھی جو contents ہوں گے وہ share کر دیے جائیں گے اور انہیں مزید یہ task سونپی گئی ہے کہ اس کی جو ایک detailed، مفصل رپورٹ ہے، وہ سات یوم کے اندر وہ دیں۔

وزیراعظم صاحب اس کے مطابق پھر جو suggested actions ہوں گے، جس طرح کے احکامات ضروری ہوں گے سر! وہ بھی جاری کیے جائیں گے۔ اسی طرح سر، انہوں نے ڈاکٹر اظہر کیانی صاحب، ایک بڑے نیک نام ڈاکٹر ہیں سر۔ ڈاکٹر اظہر کیانی صاحب کو انہوں نے ذمہ داری سونپی ہے اور ان کے ساتھ انہوں نے ایک چار رکنی کمیٹی قائم کی ہے۔ جس میں ایک ریٹائرڈ پروفیسر medicine کے ہیں، ایک ریٹائرڈ civil servant ہیں، ایک legal expert ہیں، اور ایک philanthropist ہیں، انہوں نے یہ ذمہ داری لگائی کہ آپ کے جو PIMS ہے، اس کی revamping اور اس حوالے سے کہ اس میں کیا کیا چیزیں مزید ہونے والی ہیں، اس پہ بھی رپورٹ پیش کریں، وہ بھی 7 days میں رپورٹ دیں گے۔ اور اس کو انہوں نے ایک Administrative Management Oversight Committee کے طور پہ notify کیا ہے۔ اس وقت Senate of Pakistan میں بھی اسی issue پہ گفتگو ہو رہی ہے، میں ابھی ادھر سے ہی آیا ہوں۔ وزیر صحت مصطفیٰ کمال صاحب وہاں پہ ان proceedings کا حصہ ہیں، تھوڑی دیر میں وہ بھی وہاں سے رخصت لے کر آپ کے درمیان ہوں گے۔ پھر جو آج discussion ہوتی ہے، ہم سارے یہاں پہ موجود ہیں، میں آپ کی اجازت سے تھوڑی دیر کے لیے Senate جاؤں گا تاکہ میں مصطفیٰ کمال صاحب کو یہاں پہ بھجوا سکوں۔ تو آپ proceedings شروع کروائیں، ہم بیٹھے ہیں اور اس میں کوئی دوسری رائے نہیں ہے کہ یہ ایک اندوہناک واقعہ تھا، لیکن سر! میں سب لوگوں اور ان کی families کی feelings کو سمجھتے ہوئے، بلاشبہ کوئی الفاظ نہیں ہیں کہ ہم کس طرح سے ان کے ساتھ اظہارِ ہمدردی یا اظہارِ افسوس کریں۔ لیکن میں ایک انتخاب ضرور کروں گا کہ ہم سب پاکستانی ہیں، ہم سب بچوں کے والدین ہیں، کسی نہ کسی حیثیت سے۔ تو واقعہ کے حوالے سے ہمیں political narrative کی بجائے اس issue کے اوپر جو بات کرنی ہے اور اس میں اصلاح کے پہلو ہوں گے آئندہ کے لیے ہم کیا کر سکتے ہیں، میری استدعا ہوگی، یہ اس ملک کا سب سے بڑا ایوان ہے تو کوئی concrete suggestions آئیں تاکہ آئندہ ایسے حادثات سے بچا جاسکے۔ بہت شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ راجہ پرویز اشرف صاحب۔

راجہ پرویز اشرف: جناب سپیکر! شکریہ۔ 26 اگست کو PIMS میں جو دل خراش واقعہ ہوا، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایک ایسا بھیانک اور اندوہناک واقعہ جس پہ ہر دل دکھی ہے۔ بلکہ دنیا بھر میں جس بھی انسان نے یہ واقعہ سنا، اس کو بڑا رنج ہوا، بڑا دکھ ہوا۔ اور آج بھی یقیناً اس House میں، پورے ملک میں، پوری قوم سو گوار ہے۔

وزیر قانون صاحب نے بات کی، بالکل، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ روایتی طور پر یہی بات ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن جناب سپیکر! دکھ کی بات یہ ہے کہ ہم بڑے بڑے واقعات کسی نہ کسی انداز سے ہضم کر جاتے ہیں۔ اور جب کوئی واقعہ رونما ہو جاتا ہے، تو پھر پورے ملک میں ایک بڑی ہلچل مچتی ہے۔ حکومت وقت بھی اور ادارے بھی متحرک ہوتے ہیں، یوں لگتا ہے کہ آئندہ یہ واقعہ نہیں ہوگا اور وقتی طور پر قوم کا جو anger ہوتا ہے، جو اس کا غم و غصہ ہوتا ہے اس کو کم کرنے کے لیے ہم اقدامات کرتے ہیں۔ اُن میں سے سب سے پہلا قدم یہ ہوتا ہے کہ ہم ایک کمیٹی بناتے ہیں اور اس کمیٹی کے ذمہ یہ ڈیوٹی ہوتی ہے کہ آپ پتہ کریں کہ کیا معاملات تھے اور کس طرح یہ واقعہ ہوا یا پھر ہم کوئی کمیشن بنادیتے ہیں۔ یا پھر ایک آدھ یا دو دن اس House میں اور پارلیمنٹ میں ہم اس پہ discuss کرتے ہیں، چند دن اخبارات میں بڑا دواویلا ہوتا ہے، بڑا شور مچتا ہے، اس کے بعد ہم اس کو بھول جاتے ہیں and then we are back to the business as usual اور معاملات اُسی طرح ہی چلتے ہیں۔

مجھے خوشی ہے کہ وزیر صاحب نے کہا کہ ہمیں کوئی ایسے اقدامات کرنے چاہئیں کہ صرف اُن کا مقصد یہ نہ ہو کہ آج ہم اس پہ پانی ڈال دیں، آج اگر کوئی غصہ ہے تو اس کو ٹھنڈا کرنے کے لیے ہم نے کیا کرنا ہے، بلکہ حقیقتاً ہمیں یہ health کا جو سارا نظام ہے یا اس میں جو hazards ہیں، ان کو revisit کرنا ہوگا۔

جناب سپیکر! ایک نوزائیدہ بچہ، جیسے نرسری میں بچے ہوتے ہیں، اُس بچے کو جب کوئی بھی ہسپتال اپنی تحویل میں لیتا ہے، تو اس کی بہت بڑی ذمہ داری ہوتی ہے۔ اُس کی وہ ایسی ذمہ داری ہے کہ اُس کو ایسے نگہداشت کرنی ہے جیسے ایک ماں اپنے نوزائیدہ بچے کی کرتی ہے۔ اس پر وہ ہر وقت نظر رکھتی ہے، بڑی چوکس ہوتی ہے۔ وہ کوئی ایسا عمل نہیں کرتی یا ایسی سستی یا کاہلی نہیں کرتی کہ اس کے بچے کو کوئی نقصان پہنچے۔ کیونکہ یہ ممکن ہے کہ ایک نرسری ہے اور اس میں آگ لگتی ہے، آج میں سمجھتا ہوں تیسرا دن ہے، ابھی تک ہمیں یہ نہیں پتہ چل سکا کہ وہ آگ کیسے لگی؟ ٹھیک ہے کسی وجہ سے بھی آگ لگ گئی۔ کیا اُس وقت ان بچوں کے پاس کوئی تھا؟ کوئی ایسا اہلکار چوکس تھا کہ وہ بچوں کو دیکھ رہا ہو؟ اور اس کو جب احساس ہو کہ آگ لگ گئی ہے، تو اس نے کیا action کیا؟ میں یہ احساس ذمہ داری کی بات کر رہا ہوں۔ جناب سپیکر! اس کو چھوڑیے کہ قانون کیا کہتا ہے، تحقیق کیا کہتی ہے، آپ کی تفتیش کیا کہتی ہے۔ اس وقت وہ بچے، جو قوم کے بچے تھے، جو ہم سب کے بچے تھے۔ کچھ نوزائیدہ بچے تھے۔ وہ تو آپ کے رحم و کرم پہ تھے جیسے وہ ماں کے رحم و کرم پر ہوتے ہیں۔ تو آپ نے اُن کو بچانے کے لیے کیا کیا؟ کوئی کہتا ہے کہ دروازہ بند تھا، کوئی کہتے ہیں کہ emergency دروازہ بھی بند تھا، اس لیے بند تھا کہ وہ کہتے ہیں کہ بچے چوری ہو جاتے تھے۔ یہ بھی بات سمجھ سے باہر ہے کہ جہاں پر کوئی لوگ چوکس نہ ہوں، جہاں کوئی

administration ہو، جہاں پر کوئی احساس ذمہ داری ہو، وہاں بچے چوری ہو جاتے ہیں؟ چوری بچانے کے لیے آپ نے سب کو موت کے گھاٹ اتار دیا؟ 14 بچے مار کے رکھ دیئے؟

جناب سپیکر! میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ نہ حکومت پہ تنقید کی بات ہے، نہ میں سمجھتا ہوں کوئی سیاست کرنے کی بات ہے، یہ ایک المیہ ہوا ہے اور اس المیے نے ہمیں اپنی حقیقت آشکارا کر دی ہے کہ ہم کس طریقے سے اپنے ہسپتالوں کو manage کر رہے ہیں۔ اب اس کی کیا وجوہات ہیں؟ کوئی کمیٹی بنے، پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے کمیٹی بنائی ہے، بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ لیکن جناب سپیکر! میں آپ سے گزارش کروں گا، اس پہ پارلیمان کی کمیٹی بنائیں، اس House کی کمیٹی بنائیں، Senate کی کمیٹی بنائیں۔ یہ ہسپتال کہاں پہ ہے؟ یہ پاکستان کے دارالحکومت میں ہے اور ہمارا سب سے بڑا ہسپتال ہے۔ ہم صرف اس واقعے کو under carpet کرنے کی کوشش کریں گے تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہم اپنے اُن بچوں کے قتل کے بھی اتنے ہی ذمہ دار ہوں گے جتنا کوئی کسی اور کی negligence کی وجہ سے ہوا۔ ہمیں ہر گز اس معاملے کو اس طرح نہیں چھوڑ دینا چاہیئے۔ جناب آج آپ seat پر ہیں تو آپ خود اس کمیٹی کو head کریں یا Speaker Sahib head کریں، اور Chairman Senate کو بھی بلا لیں کہ وہ اُس میں آئیں اور آپ وہاں جا کر دیکھیں کیا حالات ہیں۔ لوگوں کو سنیں، لواحقین کو سنیں، اُن بچوں کے ماں باپ کو interview کریں، ان nurses کو دیکھیں، اُن doctors کا پتہ کریں کہ آپ کہاں تھے؟ کوئی ایک doctor بھی زخمی ہوا ہے؟ کوئی ایک nurse بھی زخمی ہوئی ہے؟ کوئی ایک چوکیدار بھی زخمی ہوا ہے؟ تو 14 معصوم جانیں تو چلی گئیں، جو بھاگ بھی نہیں سکتے تھے، جو آپ کو بتا بھی نہیں سکتے تھے کہ ہمارے ساتھ ہوا کیا ہے۔ جناب سپیکر! سب سے پہلی بات کہ ہمارے Resolution ہوتے رہتے ہیں، ہر بات پر ہم Resolution لاتے ہیں۔

(مداخلت)

راجہ پرویز اشرف: جناب سپیکر! Order in the House, please! کروادیں، اتنا بڑا سانحہ ہو گیا ہے تو کیوں اتنے ممبران اکٹھے کھڑے آپس میں باتیں کر رہے ہیں؟ یہ ہماری سنجیدگی ہے؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: تشریف رکھیں۔ ممبران سے گزارش ہے سنیں، بہت important discussion ہو رہی ہے۔

راجہ پرویز اشرف: جناب سپیکر! کیا ہمارے فاضل ممبران کو پتہ ہے کہ 26 تاریخ کو کیا ہوا ہے؟ ہم کس معاملے پہ بات کر رہے ہیں؟ یہ ہماری سنجیدگی ہے؟ یہ ہماری عادت بن گئی ہے۔ یہ ہمارا رویہ ہے۔ جناب سپیکر! You are Custodian of the House! میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس پارلیمنٹ سے زیادہ کوئی اہم ادارہ نہیں ہے، جو اس کی تحقیق کرے، جو مکمل تفتیش کرے، آپ کو جتنے expert چاہئیں، آپ وہ hire کریں، دنیا سے منگوائیں، یہ کیسے ہو سکتا ہے کہ آگ لگ گئی ہے، تیسرا دن ہے اور کسی کو یہ نہیں پتہ کہ آگ کیسے لگی؟ کسی نے کہا کہ جناب یہ air conditioner سے لگی ہے اور دوسرے دن بتایا گیا کہ air conditioner تو کئی سال سے خراب تھا۔ پھر کہتے ہیں کہ spark ہوا، کوئی کہتا ہے کہ تاروں کے گچھے سے لگی۔ جناب سپیکر، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہر ایک دل رنجیدہ ہے۔ میں اپنی بات کیا کروں، لیکن میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر ہم نے

آج بھی صرف ایک Resolution pass کر کے اور کچھ تقاریر کروا کے گھر چلے جانا ہے، تو پھر ہمیں، میرا خیال ہے، پھر یہ بھی تکلف کرنے کی کیا ضرورت ہے؟ پھر ٹھیک ہے، ہم نے دعا کر دی ہے۔ لواحقین کے لیے بھی کر دی ہے۔ ان بچوں، جو معصوم بچے تھے، ان کو تو شاید ہماری دعاؤں کی ضرورت بھی نہیں۔ شاید لواحقین کو بھی ہماری تسلی کی ضرورت نہیں ہوگی۔ لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ ایک Parliamentary Committee تشکیل دیں، سپیکر صاحب بھی یہاں موجود ہوں گے، آپ خود اس وقت کرسی پر ہیں اور آپ سپیکر ہیں، آپ کے پاس پورے اختیارات ہیں، اور across the divide committee بنانے، اس میں اپوزیشن بھی ہونی چاہیئے، اس میں حکومت بھی ہونی چاہیئے، سارے لوگ ہوں، اور ان کے سامنے صرف ایک سطح نظر ہونا چاہیئے کہ ہم حقیقت لے کر آئیں، اور جس کی بھی negligence ہو، اس کو سزا ملے۔ آپ کوئی secretary ہٹا دیں، کوئی minister ہٹا دیں، پھر دوسرا بنادیں، کوئی تیسرا بنادیں، ایسا نہیں ہے۔ پہلے تحقیق کریں کہ وجوہات کیا ہیں، کیا hazards ہیں؟ ساری دنیا میں hazard کے لیے پورا ایک محکمہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس کے لیے باقاعدہ training ہوتی ہے، باقاعدہ اس کے لیے funds ہوتے ہیں کہ کیا hazards ہو سکتے، کہاں سے نقصان پہنچ سکتا ہے اور خاص طور پر electrical installations ہوتی ہیں، ساری دنیا میں ان کو guard کیا جاتا ہے۔ ان کو تو بڑی باریکی کے ساتھ دیکھا جاتا ہے کہ کہیں اس سے نقصان نہ پہنچ جائے، لیکن آج ہو گیا، اتنا بڑا نقصان ہو گیا۔

جناب سپیکر! اگر یہ کوئی Private hospital ہوتا تو آپ کیا کرتے؟ مجھے پتہ ہے کہ آپ کیا کرتے۔ Private hospital ہوتا تو اس کے مالک کو گرفتار کر لیتے، اس کے بچوں کو گرفتار کر لیتے، اور جو جو تھا، اگر کہیں چھت گرتی ہے تو آپ contractor کو پکڑتے۔ حالانکہ contractor خود تو نہیں بناتا۔ تو یہ anger ختم کرنے کے محض measures ہیں۔ دوسری طرف حقیقت حال جاننے، کم از کم جو 14 لواحقین ہیں، جو ماں باپ ہیں، ان کو یہ تو پتہ چلے کہ کسی نے ہمارا دکھ درد سمجھا اور اس نے تہہ تک پہنچنے کی کوشش کی۔ صرف یہ کہہ دینا کہ یہ 50 لاکھ روپے آپ رکھ لیں، تو ہم نے بہت بڑا کمال کر دیا ہے، یہی ہماری duty رہ گئی۔

جناب سپیکر! میں آپ سے یہ گزارش کرنا چاہوں گا کہ Prime Minister صاحب کی کمیٹی اپنی جگہ پہ، وہ ضرور بنے، اس کی بھی میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ report سامنے آجائے گی، جیسا وزیر قانون صاحب نے کہا ہے، لیکن آپ کی کمیٹی جو ہوگی، میں سمجھتا ہوں یہ پارلیمان کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ اگر ہماری یہ ذمہ داری بھی نہیں ہے کہ اتنا بڑا واقعہ ہو جائے اور اس پر ہم کوئی action لیں، تو پھر کیا ہماری ذمہ داری یہی رہی ہے کہ ہم ایک دوسرے کو گالیاں دیں، یہاں پر ایک دوسرے کا چہرہ نوچیں، ایک دوسرے کے خلاف تقریر کریں اور اس کے بعد گھر چلے جائیں؟ کیا یہ ہمارے پاس mandate ہے؟

جناب سپیکر! میں اس واقعہ پر جو آپ Resolution لے کر آ رہے ہیں، وہ تو ٹھیک ہے Resolution ہو گیا، لیکن عملی قدم میں اس وقت آپ کا سمجھوں گا، جب آج پارلیمان کی کمیٹی تشکیل پا جائے، notify کریں، باقاعدہ اس کو empowered کریں، اور وہ supreme

committee ہوگی، اور اس کی روشنی میں پھر آپ ملک کے سارے hospitals کو دیکھ سکیں گے، باقی اداروں کو بھی دیکھ سکیں گے۔
-Thank you very much

لیکن میں ان تمام جو ماں باپ ہیں، جن کے بچے اس طرح سے ہماری negligence کی وجہ سے، ہمارے hospital کی negligence کی وجہ سے ان سے جدا ہوئے ہیں، میں ان سے معافی چاہتا ہوں، اور میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہم سب ان کے مجرم ہیں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ان کو صبر دے اور ہمیں معاف کرے۔ بہت شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ جی، before I give Floor to next speaker، گزارش ہے کہ جمعہ کی نماز پہ ہم یہ Session end کریں گے، تو kindly جتنا brief بولیں گے، اتنے آپ کے ممبران بول سکیں گے۔ تو جو میرے کو ابھی list دی گئی ہے، اس میں ڈاکٹر امجد صاحب۔

امجد علی خان: شکریہ، جناب سپیکر صاحب! اس طرح کے واقعات جب ہوتے ہیں تو کہیں نہ کہیں پہ ہماری غلطیاں ہوتی ہیں، انتظامی طور پہ یا پارلیمانی طور پہ۔ ایسے واقعات vacuum میں نہیں ہوتے، لیکن بحیثیت قوم ہم اتنے بے حس ہو چکے ہیں کہ ہم صرف واقعات کے انتظار میں ہوتے ہیں۔ جب اس طرح کا بڑا واقعہ ہوتا ہے تو ہم جاگ جاتے ہیں، ہم بحث بھی کرتے ہیں، دو تین ہفتے جب بحث ہوتی ہے، اس کے بعد ہم دوبارہ بھول جاتے ہیں اور پھر new normal جو زندگی ہے وہ چلتی ہے۔

جناب سپیکر صاحب، آج سے دو سال پہلے عبدالرحمن نامی ایک جوان تھا ان کی موت واقعہ ہو گئی تھی Maroof Hospital میں، اور صرف اسی وجہ سے کہ وہ emergency میں گیا تھا، وہاں پہ، ان کے پاس پیسے نہیں تھے، اسی بحث پہ انہوں نے انکار کیا علاج کرانے کا، وہاں پہ جب وہ shift ہو رہے تھے to the public hospital تو اس دوران اس بندے کی موت واقعہ ہو گئی۔ ان کا تعلق جنید اکبر خان کے حلقے سے تھا۔ میں نے اسی نکتے کو agenda پہ رکھا، اور agenda پہ جب ہم نے بحث کی تو ہمیں اسلام آباد کے hospitals میں اتنی loopholes اور اتنی shortcomings نظر آئیں کہ Standing Committee نے یہ مناسب سمجھا کہ اس پہ ایک sub-committee بن جائے۔ آج سے تقریباً ڈیڑھ سال پہلے اس پہ ایک sub-committee بنی with sunset clauses کہ ایک مہینے کے اندر راندر اپنی report ہم submit کرائیں to the main Standing Committee.

جناب سپیکر صاحب، جب ہم نے Ministry کے لوگوں کو بلایا اور جب ان سے ہم نے سوالات پوچھے تو جو ہمارے خدشات تھے، ان سے کہیں زیادہ اسلام آباد کے hospitals میں مسئلے تھے۔ اسلام آباد کی vicinity میں 16 Basic Health Units ہیں۔ 16 BHUs میں سے صرف 4 BHUs میں doctors تھے، باقی 12 BHUs میں doctors نہیں تھے۔ جناب سپیکر صاحب،

secondary health care کے لیے ہمارے پاس اسلام آباد میں سوائے ایک hospital کے کوئی ہسپتال نہیں ہے، اور وہ hospital ہسپتال بھی non-functional تھا۔

جناب سپیکر صاحب، سارے اسلام آباد میں secondary health کے لیے ایک hospital کے علاوہ، جو وہ بھی non-functional تھا، ہمارے پاس کوئی hospital نہیں ہے۔ اسلام آباد کی vicinity میں جتنے بھی hospitals ہیں چاہے وہ private hospitals or public hospitals ہیں وہ سارے registration کے بغیر تھے۔ کسی hospital کے پاس اسلام آباد میں valid license نہیں تھا۔ بہتر یہ ہوتا کہ یہاں پہ اگر Federal Minister صاحب ہوتے، کیونکہ انہوں نے کل media پہ کہا کہ مجھے اس report کا پتہ ہی نہیں تھا۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Please wind up.

جناب امجد علی خان: جناب سپیکر صاحب، یہ بہت important ہے۔ Registration کا ایک process ہوتا ہے کہ کوئی بھی hospital اگر registration کرنا چاہے تو وہ Islamabad Health Regulatory Authority کے پاس وہ ہسپتال آتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد within thirty days اس ہسپتال کی inspection ہوتی ہے۔ Inspection کے بعد ہی آپ اس ہسپتال کو license دیتے ہیں۔

2018ء میں ہم نے Islamabad Health Regulatory Act پاس کروایا، لیکن 2024ء تک ہم Registration Board نہیں بنا سکے، اور 2024ء میں جب Registration Board بنا تو 2025ء تک ان کی صرف ایک meeting ہوئی اور اس meeting میں، انہوں نے کوئی فیصلہ نہیں کیا۔
جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، عالیہ کامران صاحبہ۔

(مداخلت)

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: چھ منٹ ہو گئے۔ اسد قیصر صاحب کا نام ہے، ان کو نہ بولنے دوں؟ مجھے یہ بتائیں، اسد قیصر صاحب کا نام ہے، ان کو نہ بولنے دوں؟

(مداخلت)

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: تشریف رکھیں، لڑائی جھگڑے سے نہیں ہوگا، میں House prorogue کر دیتا ہوں اگر آپ چاہتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ کی یہی مرضی ہے۔ آپ تشریف رکھیں۔ آپ Chair کو dictate نہ کریں۔ امجد صاحب کا mic کھولیں، جی wind up کریں۔

جناب امجد علی خان: جناب سپیکر صاحب! آج تک ہم ایک Inspection Committee نہیں بنا سکے کہ وہ جا کے ہسپتالوں کو دیکھے کہ یہ ہسپتال technically ٹھیک ہیں یا نہیں ہیں۔ اس کے بعد جب ہم نے وہ report submit کرائی اور جس طریقے سے ہم نے وہ committee conduct کی، ہم پر اتنا دباؤ تھا کیونکہ جو بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کا چیئرمین ہے، وہ بڑی سیاسی influentials کے ساتھ ان کو sponsor کرتا ہے۔ تو جناب سپیکر صاحب! اگر باقی ہسپتالوں میں یہ واقعات نہیں ہوتے تو میرے خیال میں یہ معجزہ ہے۔ پھر ایک سال گزرنے کے باوجود ہم آج تک وہ رپورٹ پارلیمنٹ ہاؤس میں lay نہیں کر سکے، کیونکہ وہ بندہ prevail کر گیا تھا کہ وہ رپورٹ یہاں پہ پارلیمنٹ میں lay نہ ہوئی۔ اسلام آباد ہیلتھ ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی میں یہ لکھا ہوا ہے کہ conflict of interest کا بندہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کا نہ چیئرمین بن سکتا ہے، نہ وہ ممبر بن سکتا ہے۔ جو چیئرمین ہے اس کے اپنے private hospitals ہیں اور یہاں پہ private بندوں کو sponsor کرتا ہے، اسی وجہ سے وہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کا چیئرمین ہے۔ ان کا اگر اپنا ہسپتال ہے تو وہ کس طرح اور ہسپتالوں کو regulate کر سکے گا؟

اب جب مجھے پتا چلا، ایک سال گزرنے کے باوجود وہ رپورٹ یہاں پہ lay نہیں ہو سکی، تو دو ہفتے پہلے میں نے وزیراعظم صاحب کو ایک نوٹ لکھا اور ایک فیڈرل منسٹر صاحب کے through میں نے وہ نوٹ بھیج دیا۔ انہوں نے مجھے یہ بتایا کہ ہم نے آپ کا نوٹ پہنچایا بھی ہے وزیراعظم صاحب کو اور ان کو بتایا بھی ہے اس رپورٹ کے بارے میں، لیکن آج تک اس رپورٹ کے بارے میں کچھ نہیں ہو سکا۔ PIMS کا اگر یہ واقعہ ہوا ہے تو ویسے نہیں ہوا، ہماری اس میں غلطی ہے، both پارلیمانی طور پہ اور انتظامی طور پہ۔ PIMS کو جو عام لوگ tag کرتے ہیں Protocol of Medical Sciences، Institute of Medical Sciences، کیونکہ جتنے بھی یہاں کے stakeholders ہیں، وہ ان کو فون کرتے ہیں اور ان کو obliged کرنے کے لیے وہاں پہ بندے بیٹھے ہوتے ہیں۔ جناب سپیکر! اگر ہم اس واقعے کے بعد بھی نہیں جاگتے ہیں، اگر ہم اس واقعے کے بعد بھی corrective steps نہیں لیتے، تو میرے خیال میں ہم بڑے بے حس بن چکے ہیں۔

جناب سپیکر! میں آخر میں، جس طرح راجہ پرویز اشرف صاحب نے بات کی، ہم بھی چاہتے ہیں کہ اس پہ ایک پارلیمانی کمیٹی بنے اور اس کمیٹی کو strengthen کر کے اختیار دیں تاکہ اس واقعے کے متعلق اپنی recommendations دیں۔ جو ہم نے اس رپورٹ میں بھی ان کو recommendations دی تھیں ان recommendations پہ عمل کریں، اگر ہم اسلام آباد کی 30 لاکھ کی آبادی کو سنبھال نہیں سکتے، تو ہم 25 کروڑ یا 26 کروڑ کے پاکستان کو کیسے سنبھالیں گے؟

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ، شاہدہ اختر علی۔

محترمہ شاہدہ بیگم: جناب سپیکر! دیکھیں ایک نہیں، دو نہیں، تین نہیں، چودہ معصوم جانیں ہماری غفلت کی وجہ سے اپنی جان کی بازی ہار گئی ہیں۔ انتہائی دل خراش اور افسوسناک واقعہ ہے، قیامت صغریٰ برپا ہوئی ہے۔ اور یہ صرف آج نہیں بلکہ تسلسل کے ساتھ پاکستان میں ایسے واقعات ہو رہے ہیں، ایک دودن تو شور رہتا ہے، ایک دو بندے معطل ہو جاتے ہیں، لیکن پھر وہی سلسلہ شروع ہو جاتا ہے۔ جناب سپیکر! اگر ہم انگلی اٹھاتے ہیں کسی

ایک ذمہ دار کی طرف، تو یہ چار انگلیاں ہماری طرف اور اس ایوان کی طرف بھی اٹھتی ہیں۔ جب ہم یہاں پہنچتے رہے آپ کو بجٹ سیشن میں کہ human development is very important، آپ اس segment میں فنڈ رکھیں، اور total GDP کا آپ جو 2 اور 4% رکھتے ہیں health اور education کے لیے، یہ ناکافی ہے۔ آج اگر دیکھا جائے، اگر آپ health کے لیے کوئی فنڈ رکھتے تو کیا ایسی صورت حال سامنے آتی؟ اگر proper monitoring ہوتی، ایک periodic report ہوتی maintenance اور hospitals کی، تو یہ واقعات ہوتے؟

اس میں صرف ایک سیکرٹری قصور وار نہیں ہے، یہ پوری ایک chain ہے، جہاں پہ بھی انتظامیہ جس کے ہاتھ میں ہے اس کو بھی معطل کیا جائے، جو وہاں پہ technical team ہے اس کو بھی معطل کیا جائے، اور صرف معطل کرنا نہیں بلکہ responsibility fixed کی جائے اور سزا دی جائے۔ جناب سپیکر! یہاں پہ اگر سب سے پہلے آپ نے رپورٹ دیکھنی ہے، تو دیکھا جائے کہ وہاں پہ کتنے patient کی capacity ہے، doctors کتنے ہیں، انتظامیہ کیا کر رہی ہے۔ سننے میں آتا ہے کہ ایک doctor جو ہے، وہ چھتیس، چھتیس گھنٹے اپنی duty کرتا ہے۔ نوجوان بے روزگار ہیں، لیکن کوئی آپ vacancies نہیں create کر رہے۔

جناب سپیکر! اسلام آباد، اس Capital کا سب سے بڑا hospital یہ PIMS ہے، اگر اس میں اس طرح کے واقعات اور غفلت ہوتی ہے، تو پورے پاکستان کا کیا حال ہوگا؟ اس سے سبق حاصل کرنا چاہیے اور آئندہ آنے والے وقت میں آپ health میں زیادہ سے زیادہ funding کریں، ایک periodic monitoring کریں، اور سزائیں بڑھائیں، ہم amendment کریں legislation میں اگر اس طرح کے واقعات ہوں تو ان کو کڑی سے کڑی سزا دی جائے۔

جناب سپیکر! ایک اور بات، یہاں پہ جب بھی ہم کوئی بھی Adjournment Motion دیتے ہیں تو وہ بری طرح سے kill ہو جاتی ہے۔ کیوں؟ کیونکہ Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the National Assembly 2007 میں ہے کہ آپ کا جو Motion of Thanks ہے Presidential Address کا جب تک اس خطاب پہ ہم تقاریر نہیں کرتے، اس کو discuss نہیں کرتے، تو دوسرا Adjournment Motion نہیں آسکتا۔ کیوں؟ اس طرح کے واقعات پر آپ کے سپیکر کا اختیار ہونا چاہیے۔ آج آپ نے Motion approve کیا، rules کو relax کیا، لیکن کیا permanently ہم اس rules کو adopt نہیں کر سکتے؟ یہ Rules of Procedure کو change نہیں کر سکتے؟ کیونکہ میں نے خود دو تین مرتبہ اس Motion کو move کیا، لیکن اس ایوان میں اس کو accept نہیں کیا گیا، ہماری اس تجویز کو بھی accept کیا جائے، تاکہ اس طرح کے جو Adjournment Motion ہوں، اس پہ صرف آدھا گھنٹہ نہیں بلکہ دو دو، تین تین دن بحث کرائی جائے اور concrete

suggestions جس طرح منسٹر نے کہا ہے، ہم تو suggestions دیتے ہیں لیکن اس کو adopt کون کرے گا؟ اس کو adopt بھی کیا جائے۔

تو یہ جو واقعہ ہوا ہے، ہمارے سامنے اس سے مختلف شواہد اور تجزیے آرہے ہیں، اب ہمیں پتا نہیں ہے کہ کون سی بات سچ ہے یا غلط ہے، آیا اگر air conditioner سے بھی ہوا ہے تو کیوں غفلت برتی گئی ہے کہ وہاں پہ جو oxygen cylinders ہیں، جو کہ catalyst کے طور پہ کام کرتے ہیں، جب بھی کوئی چنگاری ہوتی ہے، تو اس کی maintenance کیوں نہیں کی گئی ہے؟ صرف سیکرٹری کو معطل کرنا، جہاں پہ بھی ہم دیکھتے ہیں ایک chain of embezzlement ہوتی ہے تو پوری Cabinet اس میں involved ہوتی ہے۔ یہاں پہ ایک بندے کو معطل کیا، باقیوں کا کیا حال ہوگا؟ جب بھی رپورٹ آئے اس Parliament کو اعتماد میں لیں اور جو بھی شواہد ہیں، وہ صحیح طرح ہمارے اور عوام کے سامنے رکھنے چاہئیں۔ شکریہ۔

ANNOUNCEMENT REG: PRESENCE OF STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS FROM CAPITAL THE LYCEUM AND ELEGANT SCHOOL RAWALPINDI IN THE GALLERY

Mr. Deputy Speaker: May I have the attention of the House? The honourable Members are informed that the students and faculty Members from Capital Lyceum and the Elegant School Rawalpindi are sitting in the visitor's gallery. We welcome them.

ANNOUNCEMENT REG: PRESENCE OF TEACHERS AND ASSOCIATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES, SHAHKOT, IN THE GALLERY

Mr. Deputy Speaker: At the same time, honourable Members are informed that the Teachers and Association of Private Schools and Colleges, Shahkot, are sitting in Visitors' Gallery. We welcome them.

DISCUSSION ON THE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE RECENT FIRE INCIDENT IN THE NURSERY OF GYNECOLOGY WARD OF PIMS HOSPITAL, ISLAMABAD, WHICH RESULTED IN THE TRAGIC DEATH OF 14 INFANTS ON 26TH AUGUST, 2026

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: House کی اطلاع کے لیے ہے کہ بروز پیر، 31 اگست کو ہم نے Standing Committee on

Health کی meeting کی اجازت دی ہے، جس کا main agenda PIMS کا واقعہ ہے۔ محترمہ عالیہ کامران۔

محترمہ عالیہ کامران: بہت شکریہ، سر! میں مختصر بات کرنا چاہوں گی۔ کل ہمارا visit بھی تھا جہاں ہم نے جا کر اس سارے واقعے کا جائزہ لیا۔ بہت دلخراش واقعہ ہے اور ہماری ہمدردیاں متاثرہ خاندانوں کے ساتھ ہیں۔ سر! کوشش یہ کرنی چاہیے کہ آئندہ اس طرح کے واقعات نہ ہوں۔ محترم راجہ پرویز اشرف صاحب نے یہاں یہ تجویز دی کہ ایک کمیٹی بنی جائے، لیکن میں نہیں سمجھتی کہ ایسی کمیٹیاں اس طرح کے نتائج دے پاتی ہیں جیسے ہونے چاہئیں۔ سر! یہاں پر کئی بار اسلام آباد کی سرکاری اور غیر سرکاری عمارتوں کا safety اور fire audit کرانے کے حوالے سے Motions ایجنڈے پر آتی رہی ہیں، لیکن پتہ نہیں کس وجہ سے وہ take up نہیں ہو سکیں۔ سر! سوال جب وزارت داخلہ سے audit کے حوالے سے کیا گیا تو ایسے جوابات دیے جاتے ہیں کہ یہاں سب کچھ درست ہے اور اصلاحات ہو رہی ہیں۔ اگر ہم کسی چیز کو point out کرتے ہیں، تو ہمیں رٹارٹایا جواب دے دیا جاتا ہے یا تو آپ اگلا سوال کر لیں، ہمارے پاس جواب نہیں ہے یا پھر بعد میں ہم آپ کو تفصیلات فراہم کریں گے۔ یہاں موجود تمام Parliamentarians اس بات کے گواہ ہیں کہ کیا اس کے بعد کبھی کسی نے آپ کو بلا کر کوئی تفصیل دی یا کوئی follow up دیا؟ سر! ایسا نہیں ہوتا۔

آئین کے Article 91 کی شق 6 یہ کہتی ہے کہ وزیر اور وزیر مملکت یہاں آکر ہمیں جواب دینے کے پابند ہیں۔ ہوتا کیا ہے کہ ایک پارلیمانی سیکرٹری کو جو Section Officer آکر guide کرتا ہے یا جو رٹارٹایا جواب بتاتا ہے، انہوں نے یہاں آکر وہی ہمیں بتا دینا ہوتا ہے۔ سر! ہمارے سوالات اگر کمیٹیوں میں چلے جاتے ہیں audit کے حوالے سے یا کسی بھی قسم کے معاملات کے حوالے سے، چونکہ ہم ان چیزوں کی نشاندہی کرتے ہیں، اس لیے ان پر اس طرح سے عمل نہیں ہوتا۔ سر! ایسا نہیں ہونا چاہیے۔ جو inquiry ہونے جا رہی ہے، اس حوالے سے میں چند چیزوں کی طرف آپ کی توجہ دلاؤں گی کہ ہمیں وہ videos نہیں دی گئیں جو ہم نے ان سے مانگی تھیں۔ سر! ہم نے ان Nurses سے بات چیت کی جو وہاں موجود تھیں، تو ہماری کمیٹی ان کے جوابات سے مطمئن نہیں ہوئی۔ اس سانحے کی investigation کے لیے وزیراعظم صاحب نے جو کمیٹی بنائی ہے، اس کے معاملات صرف بیانات تک محدود نہیں ہونے چاہئیں، بلکہ باقاعدہ سائنسی طریقوں سے مدد لیتے ہوئے، سب سے پہلے ان لوگوں کا Pulmonology test کروایا جائے جو یہ کہہ رہے تھے کہ وہ وہاں rescue کر رہے تھے۔ ان سب چیزوں کا جائزہ لیا جانا چاہیے تاکہ آئندہ اس طرح کے واقعات سے بچا جاسکے۔ بہت شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ محترمہ سحر کامران صاحبہ۔

محترمہ سحر کامران: بہت شکریہ، سپیکر صاحب! انتہائی دلخراش واقعہ ہے۔ میں اس پر زیادہ بات نہیں کرنا چاہوں گی کیونکہ ان ماؤں کے جذبات کی ترجمانی شاید یہ ایوان بھی نہیں کر سکتا جو 9 ماہ اپنے وجود میں بچوں کی پرورش کرتی ہیں، Delivery کی تکلیف سے گزرتی ہیں، جب بچوں کو گود میں لینے اور ان کے ماتھے چومنے کا وقت آتا ہے تو ان کو جلی ہوئی میتیں حوالے کر دی جاتی ہیں اور وہ بھی بغیر کسی DNA test کے۔ مجھے نہیں پتہ کہ ذمہ دار کون ہے؟ کس کی ذمہ داری تھی کہ firefighting system intact؟ کس کی ذمہ داری تھی اور وہ یہ دیکھتا کہ بچوں کے

ward میں sprinklers لگے ہیں؟ کس کی ذمہ داری تھی کہ وہ یہ دیکھتا کہ fire exit اور emergency دروازے کھلے ہوئے ہیں؟ یہ کہنا کہ بچے چوری ہو جاتے ہیں، خود ایک بہت بڑا سوالیہ نشان ہے۔ ابھی 2024 میں ساہیوال کے Teaching Hospital میں 11 بچے اسی طرح جھلس کر ہلاک ہوئے تھے، تب بھی بات ہوئی تھی اور آج بھی بات ہو رہی ہے۔

میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ آج وزیراعظم کو ایوان میں ہونا چاہیے تھا۔ ہم نے تو Calling Attention Notice بھی جمع کرایا تھا، کم از کم اس کو آج کے Order of the Day پر reflect ہونا چاہیے تھا، لیکن وزیراعظم صاحب آج یہاں موجود نہیں۔ 12 ربیع الاول کو، جس دن یہ حادثہ ہوا، انہوں نے Convention Center میں سیرت النبی کی کانفرنس تو attend کی، لیکن 6 kilometers دور وہ حضرت محمد رسول اللہ ﷺ خاتم النبیین صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی تعلیمات پر عمل کرتے ہوئے ان ماؤں کے سر پر ہاتھ رکھنے کے لیے نہیں گئے۔ وزیر صاحب نے آنا تھا تو ہسپتال میں تزیین و آرائش شروع ہو گئی، فٹ پاتھوں پر رنگ و روغن کا کام شروع ہو گیا، لیکن کسی نے یہ نہیں سوچا کہ یہ معصوم 14 گھروں کے چراغ کیوں گل ہوئے اور اس کی ذمہ داری کس پر عائد ہوتی ہے؟

کوئی بھی کمیٹی بن جائے، ہم اس کو اس وقت تک تسلیم نہیں کرتے جب تک وفاقی وزیر اور ED PIMS اپنے عہدے پر براجمان ہیں، اس صورت میں کیسے شفاف اور غیر جانبدارہ inquiry ہو سکتی ہے؟ میں صرف اپنی بات نہیں کر رہی، بلکہ ان ماؤں اور اس ایوان کے جذبات کا اظہار کر رہی ہوں۔ یہاں اتنی بے حسی ہے کہ جب ہم کوئی سنجیدہ گفتگو کرتے ہیں تو اس ہال کو ایک meet and greet club بنا دیا جاتا ہے اور میل ملاقاتیں شروع ہو جاتی ہیں۔ آج ہم اس پر بات کریں گے اور کل یہ بات ختم ہو جائے گی۔ میں یہ سمجھتی ہوں کہ جو لوگ اس کے ذمہ دار ہیں، یہ کیسے کہا جاسکتا ہے کہ Executive Director PIMS کی یہ ذمہ داری نہیں تھی کہ وہ یہ دیکھے کہ وہاں firefighting system موجود ہے یا نہیں؟ وہ یہ دیکھے کہ ہنگامی دروازے کھلے ہیں یا نہیں؟ وہ یہ دیکھے کہ بچے محفوظ ہیں یا نہیں؟ کیا اس کی ذمہ داری صرف اپنے air-conditioned کمرے میں بیٹھنا تھی؟

ہم جب سوال اٹھاتے ہیں تو ہمارے جواب میں ایک written statement پڑھ دی جاتی ہے، ہمیں دوسرا سوال پوچھنے کی اجازت نہیں دی جاتی، کوئی عملی اقدامات نہیں کیے جاتے اور ایک کے بعد دوسرا افسوسناک واقعہ پیش آ جاتا ہے۔

میں فوری طور پر مطالبہ کرتی ہوں کہ ED PIMS کو ان کے عہدے سے برطرف کیا جائے۔ ایک سیکرٹری کو آپ معطل کرتے ہیں اور اگلے ہی دن اسے کسی اور عہدے پر تعینات کر دیں گے۔ ذرا یہ تو دیکھیں کہ ان کی پہلی معطلی کیوں ہوئی تھی اور ان کے خلاف پہلے سے کون سی inquiry چل رہی تھی۔ یہ بے حسی ہے اور اس بے حسی نے 14 گھروں کے چراغ بجھا دیے، 14 معصوم جانیں لے لیں، وہاں نہ کوئی firefighting system تھا، نہ کوئی safety audit ہوا اور نہ ہی کبھی کوئی fire drill کی گئی۔ اس Parliament میں بھی، میں نے کبھی fire drill ہوتے نہیں دیکھی۔ یا تو ہم اتنے ignorant ہیں کہ ہمیں پتہ ہی نہیں کہ firefighting system کیا ہوتے ہیں، یا پھر یہ

سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ آخر funds کہاں جاتے ہیں؟ اس پر بھی سوال اٹھنے چاہئیں کہ پچھلے تین سال میں PIMS کے لیے 20 billion روپے سے زائد کے funds allocate ہوئے، تو اس کا بھی audit ہونا چاہیئے۔

اگر وزیر صاحب اپنی ذمہ داری کا احساس کرتے اور regular visit کرتے تو آج کی تزئین و آرائش کے بجائے تمام wards کے اندر systems درست حالت میں کام کر رہے ہوتے۔ 30 جون کو دل کے ایک مریض نے PIMS میں جا کر یہ highlight کیا تھا کہ مشینیں کام نہیں کر رہی ہیں، air conditioning system خراب ہے اور AC صرف افسران کے دفاتر میں چل رہے ہیں۔ ہم نے تب بھی اس معاملے کو اٹھایا تھا اور وزیراعظم کو tag کر کے notice لینے کا کہا تھا، لیکن کوئی notice نہیں لیا گیا۔ کتنے بچوں کی اموات پر ہمیں یوم سوگ منانا چاہیئے تھا۔

جب دنیا کے تمام بین الاقوامی جراند کی headlines یہ تھی کہ پاکستان کے دارالحکومت کے سب سے بڑے ہسپتال میں 14 معصوم بچے اپنی زندگی کی بازی ہار گئے۔ ہم نے ایک دن کا یوم سوگ بھی announce نہیں کیا۔ کیا یہ بچے کسی وزیراعظم یا وزیر کے تو نہیں تھے؟ تو کس بات پر ان کو ذمہ دار ٹھہرائیں؟ وقت کی کمی ہے، میں چاہتی ہوں کہ تمام ممبران بولیں، لیکن میرا یہ پر زور مطالبہ ہے کہ اس وقت تک کوئی inquiry شفاف نہیں ہو سکتی جب تک وزیر صاحب اپنے عہدے پر برقرار ہیں اور PIMS ED اپنے منصب پر براجمان ہیں۔ انہیں فوری طور پر مستعفی ہو جانا چاہیئے۔ اس پوری بحث کو کسی جواز کی آڑ میں divert کرنے کے بجائے اس کے اصل حقائق کا جائزہ لیا جائے۔ بہت شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ ڈاکٹر مہیش ملانی صاحب۔

ڈاکٹر مہیش کمار ملانی: شکریہ، ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب! آپ نے اس ہولناک واقعے پر بات کرنے کا موقع دیا۔ یہ پاکستان میں ایک انتہائی بڑا اور ہولناک سانحہ ہے جس کی وجہ سے پوری قوم خون کے آنسو رو رہی ہے۔ یہ واقعہ 26 اگست کو پیش آیا اور اس کے دوسرے دن میں بطور Chairman Standing Committee، کمیٹی کے دیگر اراکین کے ساتھ MCH Center کا دورہ کرنے ہسپتال گیا جہاں یہ واقعہ پیش آیا تھا۔ اس دورے میں تحریک انصاف کے علاوہ تمام سیاسی جماعتوں کے اراکین میرے ساتھ تھے۔ ہم نے وہاں visit کیا اور ED and Doctor's اور Nurses سمیت تمام متعلقہ افراد سے inquiry کی اور briefing بھی لی۔ Minister صاحب نے اسی رات کو یہ بیان دیا تھا کہ جو اوپر AC لگا ہوا تھا، اس سے spark ہوا اور وہاں oxygen لگی ہوئی تھی ایک منٹ میں پورے علاقے میں دھماکہ ہوا اور پوری جگہ آگ کی لپیٹ میں آ گئی۔

پوری Committee نے ان سے questions کیے۔ پہلے جب ED سے پوچھا گیا کہ یہ AC spark سے نکلا ہے تو انہوں نے کہا کہ AC تو خراب ہے۔ اگر AC خراب ہے تو اس سے spark کیسے نکل سکتا ہے؟

وہاں ایک gynecologist ڈاکٹر بھی تھیں۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ وہاں wires کا ایک گچھا تھا، جس سے spark نکلتا تھا۔ ہم نے Nurses سے پوچھا کہ کیا آپ نے وہ spark دیکھا تھا؟ انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم نے نہیں دیکھا۔ ہم Nursery میں موجود بچوں کو دیکھ رہی تھیں۔ جب آپ نے خود spark نہیں دیکھا تو پھر آپ یہ کیسے کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ وہاں کوئی cylinder تھا اور اس سے دھماکہ ہوا؟
(اذان جمعہ)

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ڈاکٹر مہیش صاحب۔

ڈاکٹر مہیش کمار ملانی: جناب! جب پوچھا گیا کہ آپ کی جو CCTV تھی، وہ CCTV میں spark دیکھنے میں آرہی ہے تو وہ بھی بتا رہے تھے کہ CCTV میں spark دیکھنے میں نہیں آرہی تھی۔ وہاں جو oxygen ہے، وہ concealed pipe کے ذریعے ہوتی ہے اور ہر bed پر oxygen بچوں کو ملتی ہے۔ Incubator میں تو atmosphere میں oxygen نہیں ہوگی، تو ہمیں بالکل fire کا جو source ہے، وہ سمجھ میں نہیں آرہا ہے۔
ابھی تک source of fire کے حوالے سے ہمیں کچھ معلوم نہیں ہے اور پوری Committee نے confess کیا کہ یہ source ابھی تک معلوم نہیں ہو رہا۔

خاص طور پر جب ہم نے وہاں جا کر دیکھا تو جو building ہے، یہ 1990 میں بنی تھی اور یہ پرانا block ہے۔ اس میں Nursery اور gynae ward تھا، جبکہ دوسرا block جو اس کے ساتھ بنا ہوا ہے، وہ نیا بنا ہوا ہے۔ اس میں Nursery تھی۔
میرے خیال سے جو IHRA ہے، وہ اس کا responsible ہے۔ ہماری جو sub-committee بنی ہوئی تھی۔ Sub committee نے IHRA کو کہا تھا کہ آپ بالکل کام نہیں کر رہے اور آپ نے کسی hospital کو ٹھیک نہیں کیا۔ ان کے boards بھی بنے ہوئے نہیں ہیں۔

Minister صاحب نے کہا کہ ہمیں تین ماہ دیں، ہم آپ کو بالکل ٹھیک کر کے دیں گے۔ پوری authority working کرے گی اور جو آپ نے observation دی ہے، اس پر کام کریں گے، لیکن ابھی تک کوئی کام نہیں کیا گیا۔
جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: آگیا آپ کا پوائنٹ شکریہ۔ جناب اسد قیصر صاحب۔

جناب اسد قیصر: بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ۔ شکریہ، جناب سپیکر! مجھے آج افسوس سے کہنا پڑ رہا ہے کہ PIMS Hospital میں جو افسوسناک واقعہ ہوا ہے اور جس طرح بچوں کی شہادتیں ہوئی ہیں، تو پاکستان کا ہر شہری سو گوار ہے۔ میرے پاس الفاظ نہیں ہیں ان بچوں کے والدین کس کرب سے گزر رہے ہیں۔

مجھے اس پر بھی افسوس ہے کہ یہ hospital پاکستان کے capital میں ہے، اسلام آباد کے دل میں بنایا گیا ہے۔ اگر اسلام آباد کے hospital کا یہی حال ہے تو باقی اللہ ہی حافظ ہے۔

جناب سپیکر! ابھی یہاں روایتی discussion ہو رہی ہے۔ اگر ہم اپنے آپ کو دیکھیں کہ ہمارے بھی بچے ہیں، یہاں بیٹھے ہر MNA کے بچے ہیں۔ اگر ان کے ساتھ ایسا ہوتا تو ان کو کیا احساس ہوتا؟

آج ہم تقریر صرف politics کے لیے نہیں کر رہے کہ میں اس کو let down کروں۔ میں جو بات کر رہا ہوں، وہ دل سے کر رہا ہوں۔ مجھے تکلیف ہے، مجھے اس بات کا احساس ہے کہ ان بچوں کے والدین کس کرب سے گزر رہے ہیں اور یہاں ایک routine قسم کی تقریریں ہو رہی ہیں۔

انہوں نے کہا کہ Deputy Commissioner اور Additional Commissioner کے نیچے committee بنائی گئی ہے، وہ inquiry کرے گی۔ یہ عوام کے ساتھ مذاق ہے۔

جناب سپیکر! اتنا بڑا سانحہ ہے اور اس سانحے پر ہم یہ کہتے ہیں کہ استعفیٰ دیں۔ Health Minister کے پاس تو کوئی اخلاقی جواز ہی نہیں کہ وہ مزید اس position پر رہے۔ یہ collective responsibility of the Cabinet ہوتی ہے۔ اس کے بعد وہ کس اخلاقی جواز پر حکومت کریں گے؟

لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ شہباز شریف کے دور میں ماشاء اللہ، پنجاب میں بہت زیادہ development ہوئی اور یہ شہباز speed ہے۔ یہ شہباز speed ہے کہ ہمیں یہاں اسلام آباد کا یہ حلیہ نظر آ رہا ہے۔ Hospital میں بنیادی سہولت ہر شہری کا حق ہے۔ پاکستان کے ہر صوبے، ہر کونے میں ہر شہری کا یہ حق ہے۔ لیکن اسلام آباد میں جتنا بڑا سانحہ ہوا، اس پر صرف لفظی ہو رہی ہے، اس پر صرف لفظی بیان بازی جاری ہے اور ایک چھوٹی سی committee بنا کر کہا جا رہا ہے کہ وہ investigation کرے۔

سب سے پہلے تو میرا مطالبہ ہے کہ شہباز شریف خود یہاں آئے اور قوم کو اعتماد میں لے کہ مجھ سے یہ غلطی ہوئی ہے۔ یہ cabinet کی collective responsibility ہے۔ Cabinet کے پاس کوئی اخلاقی جواز نہیں ہے کہ وہ حکومت کرے۔ ان کو فوری طور پر resign کرنا چاہیئے۔ اتنا بڑا سانحہ ہوا ہے، اس کے بعد پوری Cabinet کے پاس حکومت کرنے کا کوئی اخلاقی جواز نہیں ہے۔

یہ PIMS Hospital ہے جس کی اتنی تعریف کر رہے تھے کہ یہاں سب facilities ہیں۔ عمران خان کو PIMS Hospital میں shift کریں کیونکہ یہاں سب کچھ ہے۔ ابھی دیکھ لیا۔ اب Supreme Court میں یہ کیا کہیں گے کہ یہ hospital ہے جہاں نومولود بچوں کی جس طرح شہادتیں ہوئی ہیں؟

افسوس کی بات ہے کہ کوئی ایک ملازم بھی available نہیں تھا۔ یہ کس قسم کی انتظامیہ تھی؟ اس کے خلاف قانون کے مطابق باقاعدہ FIR درج کرنی چاہیئے، کیونکہ یہ انتظامیہ اس کی ذمہ دار ہے۔ تو اس لیے میں آج مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے تو Parliamentary

Committee کی بات کی ہے، ایک ایسی committee بنائی جائے جس کے پاس اختیار ہو اور وہ اس کی investigation کرے، اور جو responsible ہے، اس کو اس کے مطابق سزا دی جائے۔

لیکن میں یہ بھی مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ یہ Form 47 کی حکومت، جس کو خود پتا ہے کہ اس کے پاس mandate نہیں ہے، جس کو عوام نے ووٹ نہیں دیا، اس نے ملک کا یہ حال کر دیا ہے۔ صرف یہی نہیں، آپ بلوچستان میں دیکھیں۔ بلوچستان اس وقت ہاتھ سے نکل چکا ہے۔ خیبر پختونخوا میں اس کی ناکام پالیسیوں کی وجہ سے امن وامان کی جو صورت حال بن گئی ہے اور ساتھ ساتھ جو کشمیر میں ہو رہا ہے، ہر جگہ خون ہی خون ہے، لیکن وہ خواب غفلت میں ہیں۔ وہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ سب کچھ ٹھیک ہے۔

اس وقت جو لاوا پک رہا ہے، جو مہنگائی، بے روزگاری، بد امنی، لاقانونیت اور خاص طور پر بد انتظامی کی وجہ سے ہے، تو اس حکومت کے دن گنے جا چکے ہیں۔ ان شاء اللہ، یہ زیادہ وقت نہیں چلیں گے۔ میں اس لیے مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ اعلیٰ پارلیمانی committee بنائی جائے، جس میں تمام پارٹیوں کی نمائندگی ہو اور اس کی صحیح معنوں میں investigation ہو، اور جو ذمہ دار ان ہیں، ان کے خلاف inquiry کی جائے۔

RESOLUTION REG: TRAGIC LOSS OF INFANT LIVES IN FIRE INCIDENT AT PIMS HOSPITAL, ISLAMABAD, AND MEASURES FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND ENHANCED FIRE SAFETY IN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: دانیال صاحب، یہ Resolution آپ move کریں گے۔

پارلیمانی سیکرٹری برائے انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی و ٹیلی مواصلات (جناب دانیال چوہدری): جی، سر! میں اس پر ایک Resolution move کروں گا۔ یہ بڑا ہی ایک دل دہلا دینے والا واقعہ ہے اور یہ across the party Resolution ہے۔ ہم نے تمام پارٹیز سے یہ resolution sign کروایا ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: آپ move کریں۔

Mr. Danyal Chaudhary: This House expresses its profound grief and sorrow over the tragic loss of innocent infant lives in the recent fire incident at Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS) Hospital, Islamabad;

Strongly condemns the incident and expresses grave concern over the sheer negligence resulting into the loss of precious lives;

Calls upon the Government to take strict action against anyone responsible for negligence or safety lapses in accordance with the law.

Government to ensure strict implementation of fire safety and emergency preparedness measures in Federal Government hospitals, particularly in neonatal and pediatric units, to prevent recurrence of such tragic incidents in future;

Extends, its heartfelt condolences to the affected families and prays for strength and fortitude for them in this hour of profound grief.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Now, I put the Resolution to the House. The question is that the Resolution, as moved, be adopted.

(The Resolution was adopted unanimously.)

DISCUSSION ON THE SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE RECENT FIRE INCIDENT IN THE NURSERY OF GYNAECOLOGY WARD OF PIMS HOSPITAL, ISLAMABAD, WHICH RESULTED IN THE TRAGIC DEATH OF 14 INFANTS ON 26TH AUGUST, 2026

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: خواجہ صاحب، ایک منٹ، میں صرف گوہر صاحب کو دے دوں کیونکہ اس کے بعد پھر جمعے کا time ہو رہا ہے۔ بیرسٹر گوہر صاحب۔

جناب گوہر علی خان: بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ۔ Thank you جناب سپیکر۔ جناب سپیکر! آج اسمبلی میں جس purpose کے لیے یہ Resolution move کیا گیا ہے اور جس میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ ہم PIMS کے واقعے پر بحث کریں۔ یہ بڑا serious واقعہ ہے۔ جناب سپیکر! ہمارے معصوم بچوں کی death ہو گئی ہے یہ ایک بڑا serious واقعہ ہے۔ اس میں نہ صرف یہ ضروری ہے کہ اس کی impartial inquiry ہو۔ بلکہ اس کو زیادہ اس angle سے دیکھے جائے کہ یہ پہلا واقعہ نہیں ہوا ہے پاکستان میں اس قسم کا۔ اس سے پہلے بھی بڑے ایسے واقعات ہو چکے ہیں۔ لیکن اگر ہم دونوں sides مل کر کوشش کریں۔ تو ہم ممکن کر سکتے ہیں کہ یہ ہمارا آخری واقعہ ہو اور آئندہ کبھی ایسا واقعہ نہ ہو کہ جس میں بچوں کے ساتھ ایسا واقعہ پیش آئے especially hospital میں۔

جناب سپیکر! اس میں SOPs پہ عمل نہیں ہو، regulations سارے violate ہو چکے ہیں۔ آپ نے دیکھا کہ جب کراچی میں گل پلازہ میں آتش زدگی ہوئی تو اس میں بہت سارے خاندانوں کے بزنس تباہ ہو گئے، لوگوں کی اموات ہوئیں۔ اس پہ جو جوڈیشل کمیشن کی رپورٹ آئی۔ اس رپورٹ میں یہ لکھا ہوا تھا کہ کوئی not a single rule or regulation تھا جس پہ وہاں عمل درآمد ہوا ہو۔ ایسا ہی لگ رہا ہے یہاں پر جناب سپیکر! نہ صرف یہ کہ ان بچوں کو وہاں اکیلا چھوڑا گیا۔ لیکن وہاں ڈاکٹر اور نرسز موجود نہیں تھے، doors انہوں نے lock کیے ہوئے تھے اور یہاں تک کہ ایک alarm بھی نہیں تھا کہ جو آگ لگنے کی صورت میں لوگوں کو alert کر سکے، تاکہ لوگ وقت پہ آجائیں۔

بہت ساری باتیں ہوئیں جناب سپیکر! میں ان سے متفق ہوں لیکن یہ میں بھی کہوں گا کہ وہ خاندان جن کے بچے ضائع ہوئے ہیں، ان کو kindly compensate بھی کریں۔ ہم نے ہمیشہ سے ایسا کیا ہوا ہے۔ حکومتیں ہوتی ہی اس purpose کے لیے ہیں کہ اگر ایسا واقعہ ہو جائے تو وہ فراخ دلی کے ساتھ ان کو compensate کریں اور ان کے لیے جو کمیٹی بنے، وہ کمیٹی پہلے یہ کارروائی کرے کہ نہ صرف یہ جناب سپیکر! کہ وہ انکو اتری کرے، پہلے بھی بہت ساری انکو اتریاں اس قسم کی ہوئی ہیں۔

2005ء میں جو earthquake آیا، جناب سپیکر! باقی علاقے تو پاکستان کے affect ہوئے تھے لیکن بنگرام وغیرہ کی طرف، وہ تو کیا even جو یہاں آپ کے سامنے گرا ہے وہاں کے لوگ آج تک compensation سے محروم ہیں۔ آج تک ان کو اپنے apartments 21 سال بعد بھی نہیں مل سکے۔

جناب سپیکر! میں یہ کہوں گا کہ Kindly یہ House بھی recommend کرے کہ نہ صرف impartial اور high level انکو اتری ہو بلکہ اس کی رپورٹ کو آپ public بھی کریں۔ جناب سپیکر! اس پہ عمل درآمد کرائیں اور make sure کریں کہ آئندہ اس قسم کے واقعات نہ ہوں۔ شکریہ، جناب سپیکر۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ ایک last سپیکر، خواجہ صاحب۔ جی، بہت سارے نام ہیں، پلین صاحب کا ہے، آغا صاحب کا ہے، مہرین رزاق بھٹو صاحبہ کا ہے۔ جی خواجہ صاحب کا مائیک کھولیں۔

وزیر برائے دفاع، ہوا بازی (خواجہ محمد آصف): جناب سپیکر! یہ جو گوہر صاحب نے فرمایا ہے، میں بالکل اس کی تائید کرتا ہوں۔ ایک تو انہوں نے compensation کا کہا ہے۔ 50 لاکھ Federal Government نے announce کر دی ہے compensation ایک بچے کی۔ بچوں کو جو ہوا ہے اس کی تو کوئی تلافی نہیں ہو سکتی۔ بہر حال یہ Government نے announce کیا ہے۔

دوسرا کمیٹی کا کہا گیا ہے۔ Standing Committee کا Monday کو اجلاس ہے۔ اس میں Minister of State for Interior رپورٹ پیش کریں گے سارے حادثے کی۔ میری درخواست ہے اپنے بھائیوں سے کہ اس کمیٹی میں تشریف لے کے آئیں۔ اپنا بائیکاٹ ایک دن کے لیے call off کر دیں اور ادھر آ کے سیر حاصل بحث بھی ہو جائے گی اور ان چیزوں کا کوئی permanent علاج بھی ڈھونڈا جائے گا۔ بڑی اچھی انہوں نے اپنی تقریر میں نشاندہی بھی کی کہ حادثے ہوئے ہیں سارے پاکستان میں مختلف جگہوں پہ لیکن وہ inquiry stages میں ابھی تک سرگرداں ہیں۔ کسی نتیجے پہ نہیں پہنچے اور کوئی accountability مثلاً انہوں نے کراچی والا جو پلازہ تھا۔

ان سارے حادثوں کو prevent کیا جاسکتا ہے اگر جو اس کے responsible ہیں یا جن پہ ذمہ داری آتی ہے۔ ان کو قرار واقعی سزا ملے، کوئی accountability ہو۔

لیکن جب آپ انکوائریوں میں ڈال دیتے ہیں اور وہ unending ایک process ہوتا ہے تو وہ ختم ہونے کو نہیں آتا اور vested interests اس process کو deliberately delay کرتے ہیں تاکہ یہ لوگوں کی یادداشت سے محو ہو جائے، لوگ بھول جائیں کہ یہ حادثہ ہوا تھا، نقصان ہوا تھا، جانیں گئی تھیں، مالی نقصان ہوا تھا۔ اس میں کوئی contest کرنے والی بات نہیں ہے۔ یہ ایک بہت بڑی tragedy ہے اور اس کی responsibility fix ہونی چاہیئے اور جو لوگ اس کے responsible ہیں ان کو سزا ملنی چاہیئے اور یہ لمبی چوڑی داستان نہیں ہونی چاہیئے۔ آٹھ دس دن کے اندر اس کو کسی نہ کسی طرف لگنا چاہیئے۔

میری درخواست ہے اپنے بھائیوں سے کہ پرسوں meeting میں شرکت کریں۔ اس میں اپنا نقطہ نظر لے کے آئیں اور جو انہوں نے اظہار بھی کیا اور میں accept بھی کرتا ہوں اس نقطہ نظر کو۔ وہاں پہ آئیں اور ایک robust قسم کا یہ platform جو ہے چاہے وہ یہ House ہے یا Standing Committees ہیں۔ میرا خیال ہے ان سے بہتر کوئی platform نہیں ہے۔

ہمارا کام جہاں پہ legislation کا ہے وہاں پہ ہمارا کام احتساب کرنے کا بھی ہے۔ چاہے وہ Government کی مشینری ہو یا Government کا ویسے کوئی سیاسی role ہو یا کوئی اور role ہو۔ جہاں پہ بھی کوتاہی ہوتی ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ یہ House platform مہیا کرتا ہے۔ ہمیں اجتماعی طور پہ ان platforms کو استعمال کرنا چاہیئے اور accountability اس کی اور swift ہونی چاہیئے۔ سب سے بڑی بات یہ ہے کہ Delay نہیں ہونا چاہیئے۔ وہ گل پلازہ والا، جس طرح ہے قیصر صاحب نے بتایا یا گوہر صاحب نے کہا ہے، اس کا کوئی نتیجہ بظاہر نظر نہیں آتا۔ درست فرما رہے ہوں گے۔ تو یہ اس سارے حادثے کو تمام تر حادثات جو پہلے ہوئے ہیں ان کی طرح should not be consigned to history کہ ہم جب یاد آئے تو اس کا ذکر کریں otherwise اس کی کوئی accountability نہ ہو۔

تو میرا خیال ہے کہ میں پھر درخواست کروں گا کہ یہ Monday کو اس کمیٹی میں شرکت کریں۔ وہاں پہ Interior Ministry رپورٹ پیش کرے گی اور اگر ان کے کچھ سوالات ہوں گے، کچھ suggestions ہوں گی they will be most welcome، ان کا حق ہے۔ اور اس کی میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ میں تو suggest کروں گا کہ اس کمیٹی کی کارروائی open ہونی چاہیئے اور پتہ لگنا چاہیئے عوام کو کہ یہ House جو ہے، National Assembly یا Parliament وہ accountability کر رہی ہے۔ بہت، بہت شکریہ۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: خواجہ صاحب ہم پہلے بھی announce کر چکے ہیں کہ 31st کو Health committee کو اجازت ملی ہے اور اس میں تو میں یہ بھی suggest کروں گا کہ جو Member نہیں بھی ہیں Health Committee کے اور وہ اس میں شریک ہونا چاہیں تو participate کریں۔ اس میں ساری parties کو شریک ہونا چاہیئے۔

(مداخلت)

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: وہ بھی پارلیمانی کمیٹی House کی ہے۔ خواجہ صاحب کا mic کھولیں۔

خواجہ محمد آصف: اس میں Parliament کے Member ہیں۔ یہ Parliament کے Member ہی ہیں اس House میں۔ اس House میں کوئی باہر سے نہیں لائے گئے۔

(مداخلت)

خواجہ محمد آصف: ایک منٹ بات کر لینے دیں۔ اس میں جس طرح آپ نے کہا ہے کہ senior Members جو ہیں آپ پانچ نہیں، 10 نہیں، 12 اور opt کر لیں۔ اس کا نام Parliamentary Committee رکھ دیں۔
جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: ٹھیک ہے۔ آغا رفیع اللہ صاحب، 1 منٹ کے لیے، اس کے بعد مصطفیٰ صاحب آپ کو دے رہا ہوں، جمعے کی نماز بھی ہے۔ آغا رفیع اللہ صاحب۔

سید آغا رفیع اللہ: جناب سپیکر! شکریہ۔

نثار میں تیری گلیوں کے اے وطن کہ جہاں
چلی ہے رسم کہ کوئی نہ سراٹھا کے چلے

آج مجھے بہت افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑ رہا ہے کہ یہ جو واقعہ ہوا ہے، اس واقعے میں صرف یہ کیا جائے کہ جتنے بھی Health Ministers ہیں وہ حلف دیں۔ اُن کو کہیں کہ اس بات کا حلف دیں کہ یہ جو EDS ہیں ان کو جب جب ہٹانے کی کوشش کی ہے تو وہ کون لوگ ہیں جو سرگرم ہو جاتے اور ان کو ہٹانے سے روکتے ہیں۔ دوسرا یہ کہ اسی PIMS میں ایک شخص 23 سال تک ایک post پر رہتا ہے، پھر اس کی فیملی کے 25 یا 26 لوگ اس PIMS کے ادارے میں appoint ہوتے ہیں۔ اس ادارے کو تباہ کیا گیا ہے، یہ کوئی ایک دن کا یا 6 مہینے کا کام نہیں ہے، اگر واقعی ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ سراٹھا کے چلیں، تو ہمیں example set کرنی ہوگی اور خدارا political نہیں، دیکھیں ہمارے پاس مشینوں کی کمی نہیں ہے، ہمارے پاس غیرت، ایمان اور جرأت کی کمی ہے، اگر ہم غیرت، ایمان اور جرأت کے ساتھ ان لوگوں کو example بنائیں گے، جن لوگوں نے ہمیشہ اس ادارے میں صرف اس لیے۔۔۔۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: آپ کا point آگیا۔ مہرین صاحبہ بھی بول رہی ہیں، جی پلیز۔

ڈاکٹر مہرین رزاق بھٹو: جناب سپیکر! آپ کا بہت شکریہ کہ آپ نے مجھے موقع دیا۔ سب سے پہلے تو میں اُن ماؤں کے دکھوں کا مداوا اس طرح سے کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ اللہ تعالیٰ اُن کو صبر دے اور یہ ایک بہت ہی اندوہناک سانحہ ہوا ہے۔ پاکستان میں رہنے والے ہر شخص نے، parliamentarians اور media نے اس issue کو بہت ہی serious لیا ہے اور لینا بھی چاہیئے۔

جناب سپیکر! اب جب میں آپ سے بات کر رہی ہوں تو اس وقت بھی National Health Services Regulations کی Federal Secretary، Ghouri Sahib ابھی بھی Federal Secretary ہیں۔ وزیراعظم صاحب نے تو اُن کو

sack کیا تھا لیکن وہ official website پہ موجود ہیں، Ministry کی یہ seriousness ہے۔ سر! میں اس حوالے سے کہنا چاہوں گی کہ جس طرح سے یہاں پہ بات کی گئی کہ یہ سانحہ روکا جاسکتا تھا، آپ نے CDA کی first report دیکھی ہوگی، جس میں fire safety arrangements inadequate بتائے گئے ہیں، emergency exit permanently locked، security staff of hospital created hindrances اور inadequate crowd management was observed on the site of incident، impartial inquiry کی بات کر رہے ہیں، تو یہ bureaucratic committee کبھی بھی آپ کو انصاف نہیں دے گی اور یہ impartial inquiry اسی صورت میں ہو سکتی ہے، جب آپ immediate جو Executive Director PIMS ہیں ان کو ہٹائیں۔ یہ میرے پاس کئی۔۔۔۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ آپ نے ادھر آکر وعدہ کیا تھا کہ آپ ایک منٹ کیلئے بولیں گی۔ Wind up کریں۔
ڈاکٹر مہرین رزاق بھٹو: سر! impartial inquiry کے لیے Executive Director کو ہٹانا ضروری ہے اور please میری آخری recommendation یہ ہوگی کہ Standing Committees کی recommendations کو serious لیا جائے اور جو laws ہم یہاں سے pass کرتے ہیں، please ان کو implement کیا جائے تاکہ ہم ایسے اندوہناک واقعات کو روک سکیں۔
Thank you, Sir.

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ شاہد خٹک صاحب ذرا briefly بولنے گا، Minister for Health نے بھی بولنا ہے۔
جناب شاہد احمد: بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ۔ جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! شکریہ۔ سانحات ہوتے رہتے ہیں اور سانحے اس سے پہلے بھی ہوئے ہیں اور آئندہ بھی ہوتے رہیں گے، اللہ نہ کرے لیکن ایک ہوتی ہے غفلت۔ PIMS hospital کو جن جن ممبران نے visit کیا، میں خود بھی گیا، میرے ساتھ ہمارے ممبر سید شہاب صاحب بھی تھے، تو وہاں پر جو مناظر ہم نے اُس ward میں دیکھے تو مجھے انتہائی خفگی بھی ہوئی اور وہاں پر جو لواحقین تھے، جن کے بچے وہاں پر جھلے ان کیلئے وہ جو مشکل کی گھڑی تھی، بحیثیت تحریک انصاف کی پوری جماعت اس مشکل گھڑی میں ہم ان لواحقین کے ساتھ کھڑے ہیں۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! اس کے علاوہ جو PIMS میں، میں نے tiles دیکھیں، وہاں پر جو کچرا دیکھا، وہاں پر جو دیگر چیزیں دیکھیں تو لگ رہا تھا کہ صرف یہ نہیں کہ ابھی جو وہاں پر سانحہ ہوا ہے، اس سے زیادہ بھی وہاں پر issues ہیں۔ ایسا نہ ہو کہ آئندہ PIMS hospital میں اس سے بڑا کوئی issue بن جائے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر! اسی PIMS hospital کو یہیں سے حکومتی ممبران بڑا بڑھا چڑھا کر ہمارے سامنے پیش کر رہے ہوتے تھے۔ ہم کسی بھی TV talk show پر جا کر بیٹھتے تھے تو وہ سارا دن PIMS hospital کا ذکر کرتے تھے کہ PIMS hospital ایسا ہے، کتنا اچھا ہے، حالانکہ اس سے دو دن پہلے جو angiography machine تھی اس حوالے سے PIMS hospital کی report آئی کہ وہ بھی خراب ہے۔ جب عمران خان صاحب جو کہ اس ملک کے سابق پرائیم منسٹر ہیں آپ ان کو بار بار اسی PIMS hospital میں لے کر آتے ہیں اور اسی PIMS hospital کے علاج پر آپ ہمیں مطمئن کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں کہ عمران خان صاحب کا جو علاج اس PIMS hospital میں ہو رہا ہے وہ بڑا satisfactory ہے۔ ہم اُس سے بڑے مطمئن ہیں لیکن آج پوری قوم کے سامنے اس PIMS hospital کی اصلیت آگئی ہے۔ ہیلتھ کارڈ اور صحت کارڈ کی جو بنیاد عمران خان صاحب نے اس ملک میں ڈالی تھی، اس صحت کارڈ کا بنیادی مقصد یہی تھا کہ گورنمنٹ ہسپتال پر pressure نہ آئے، جتنے بھی private sector hospitals ہیں جنہوں نے health sector میں invest کیا ہے، صحت کارڈ کے ذریعے ان تمام private hospitals کو system میں لایا گیا اور وہ تمام private hospitals ایک عام غریب بندے کیلئے free تھے، غریب کیلئے ان کی سرکاری ہسپتال جیسی حیثیت تھی تو جب آپ نے صحت کارڈ جیسا منصوبہ بند کیا تو نقصان کس کا ہوا؟ عمران خان صاحب تو جیل میں ہیں، ان سے تو آپ نے ان کے اپنے علاج کی سہولیات بھی لے لی ہیں لیکن جو عام غریب بندہ جب کسی بڑے ہسپتال میں آتا تھا اور صحت کارڈ پر فری علاج کرواتا تھا تو آج۔۔۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: شکریہ۔ منسٹر ہیلتھ مصطفیٰ کمال صاحب۔ کمال صاحب ایک منٹ۔ mic کھولیں، ذرا wind up کر لیں۔ جناب شاہد احمد: اگر آپ صحت کارڈ بند نہ کرتے تو لوگ آج private hospitals میں علاج کیلئے جاتے، PIMS اور سرکاری ہسپتالوں پر اتنا pressure نہ ہوتا۔ ہم مطالبہ کرتے ہیں کہ اس کے ذمہ دار Health Minister بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں، اخلاقی طور پر آپ کو اور آپ کے وزیراعظم کو فی الفور مستعفی ہو جانا چاہیئے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: مصطفیٰ کمال صاحب، نماز کا time ہے، kindly time کا خیال رکھیئے۔

وزیر برائے قومی صحت خدمات، ضوابط و ہم آہنگی (سید مصطفیٰ کمال): سر! سانحہ بہت بڑا ہے اور ان معصوم جانوں کا کوئی نعم البدل نہیں ہے۔ میں تمام ترش و تلخ باتوں کو درگزر کرتا ہوں۔ میں کسی بات کا جواب بھی نہیں دینا چاہتا، جو باتیں ہیں، جو میں نے کرنا ہے وہ مجھے پتہ ہے کہ میں نے کیا کرنا ہے اور میں نے کیا کر لیا ہے، ابھی کوئی اس کے قریب بھی نہیں پہنچ سکتا۔ Anyway یہ 14 بچوں کی شہادت ہوئی ہے۔ بالکل ذمہ داری لیتے ہیں، کوئی explanation نہیں ہے، کوئی ifs and buts کچھ نہیں ہے۔ وزیراعظم پاکستان نے اس department سے کسی بھی آدمی کو لیے بغیر ایک بہت ہی high-powered committee بنادی ہے، اس کے TORs fix کر دیئے ہیں اور اس کے TORs میں یہ ساری چیزیں شامل ہیں، اس سے پہلے جو ساری committees بنی تھیں، وہ null and void ہو گئیں ہیں۔ سب لوگوں کو یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ اس کمیٹی کو

feed اور، support کریں اور اس سے cooperate کریں جب جب اور جہاں جہاں ان کو ضرورت پڑے ان کو یہ کام کرتے ہوئے 24 گھنٹے ہو گئے ہیں۔ CDA اور PIMS نے کیا کہا اور کمیٹی کیا کہہ رہی ہے، ان سب چیزوں کا فیصلہ کسی ایک جگہ یہ evidence کی بنیاد پر ہونا ہے۔ وہ evidences جو ہیں وہ digital evidences ہوں گے، videos ہیں، اُس میں eye witnesses count ہیں، اس میں جتنے بھی لوہا حقیقین ہیں اور جو اُن کے رشتہ دار ہیں، اُن کی ساری بات سن کر، تو آج رات اُن کے 48 گھنٹے پورے ہو جائیں گے جنہوں نے اپنی preliminary report submit کرنی ہے، تو اس لیے میں کسی بھی بات کا اس وقت جواب نہیں دینا چاہتا کہ نہیں ایسا تھا یا ویسا تھا، میں یہ کوشش کرتا ہوں کہ ابھی رات میں report آجانی ہے۔ اس report میں میں آپ کو گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے یہ assurance دے رہا ہوں کہ جو بھی culprit ہوا، starting from myself جو بھی culprit ہوا، جس کی بھی کوتاہی ہوئی، کسی ایک آدمی کو بھی spare نہیں کیا جائے گا اور کسی کو بھی نہیں چھوڑا جائے گا۔ سر! میں ابھی Senate سے آ رہا ہوں وہاں بھی ساری یہی گفتگو چل رہی ہے اور وہاں پہ زبردست تجاویز آئیں۔ مجھے نہیں پتا یہاں پر اس سے پہلے کیا ہوا، لیکن اب تک جو میں sense لے چکا ہوں، کہ آپ اس House کی committee کی بات کر رہے ہیں، تو اگر آپ MNAs کی joint کرادیں، میں بھی یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ وہاں Senate میں بھی یہ بات طے ہوئی ہے کہ Senate کے ممبران پر مشتمل ایک committee بنے، اور اگر آپ یہاں طے کر رہے ہیں تو میری request ہوگی کہ ان دونوں کو ملا کے ایک committee بنالیں، MNAs اور Senate کے اوپر۔

ایک میں آپ سے request کرنا چاہتا ہوں، وہ کہہ رہے تھے وہاں پہ، میں نے ان کو request کی ہے، اس کو آپ time bound نہ کریں کہ تیس دنوں میں آپ نے report دینی ہے، چالیس دنوں میں۔ آپ کو یہ بتا رہا ہوں اپنے MNAs حضرات کو کہ آپ چالیس دنوں میں جب enter ہوں گے، تو آپ چالیس دنوں میں اس کو پھر report بنا کر دے رہے ہوں گے۔ کوئی اس کے اوپر time bound نہ کریں، خود کو، جیسے جیسے recommendations آتی جائیں، دیتے جائیں۔ اور میں آپ کو یہ بتانا چاہ رہا ہوں کہ صرف یہ 14 بچے نہیں ہیں، ہر سال پاکستان میں چار لاکھ infant mortalities ہو رہی ہیں، ایک سے پانچ سال کے بچوں کی جان جا رہی ہے، جن کی جانیں بچائی جاسکتی ہیں۔ جب ہم آج یہ پورا دن ختم کریں گے تو 1300 بچے اپنی جانوں سے جا چکے ہوں گے۔ بہت دکھ کی بات ہے، ہم ان بچوں پر بات کر رہے ہیں let us work together to save another child to face this fate. ہم اگلے کسی بچے کو اس طرح کے حادثے سے بچا سکیں۔

سر! یہ میں تو اپنے آپ کو خود کہہ رہا ہوں، لیکن میں بھی کسی کو نہیں کہنا چاہتا کہ کب سے ہے، کیا ہے، کون کب سے آیا ہوا ہے، کس طرح آیا ہوا ہے، یہ بات دوسری طرف چلی جائے گی۔ یہ بہت قیمتی جانیں ہیں۔ میں آپ کو یہ assure کرتا ہوں کہ 14 months کے اندر ہمارے پاس جتنی information and detail آئی ہے، پوری Ministry آپ کے حکم کے تابع ہوگی، جو آپ بولیں گے، مانگیں گے، کھول کر رکھ

دیں گے آپ کے سامنے۔ لیکن let's work together to save another child کہ کوئی اگلا بچہ اس قسم کی چیزوں کو face نہ کرے۔ چونکہ time کم ہے، تو میں اتنا ہی کہنا چاہوں گا، لیکن میں حاضر ہوں، جب جب مجھ سے آپ نے جو پوچھنا ہے، اور میں بھائی شاہد صاحب جو بات کر رہے ہیں، کہ منسٹر کو resign کرنا چاہیئے، میں اس والی بات کا بھی جواب نہیں دے رہا۔ میں نے ان کی سوچ سے بھی پہلے وہ کام کیے ہیں جو ان کو پتا بھی نہیں ہے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: جی، اعظم نذیر تارڑ صاحب۔

سینیٹر اعظم نذیر تارڑ: میں صرف یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا تھا کہ ابھی Senate نے ایک، special parliamentary committee Chairman Senate کو authorize کی ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے دو committees بیٹھیں گی، یہ ایک Parliament ہے۔ دو committees بیٹھنے سے کئی دفعہ آپ اس طرح سے معاملے کو نہیں دیکھ پاتے۔ تو اس میں Opposition سے میں یہ request کروں گا کہ ناراضگی آپ کی اپنی جگہ ہے، لیکن آپ Committees میں آئیں۔ آپ کی ایک parliamentary oversight ہے، اس کو بھی دیکھیں اور اپنا رول ادا کریں۔

MOTION REG: CONSTITUTION OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE PIMS FIRE INCIDENT AND FORMULATE PROPOSALS FOR PREVENTING SUCH INCIDENTS IN ICT

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: آپ joint کی تجویز دے رہے ہیں کہ joint committee ہو؟

سینیٹر اعظم نذیر تارڑ: سر! میں Motion move کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Please move the motion.

Senator Azam Nazeer Tarar: Thank you, Mr. Speaker! I move under the relevant rules that Speaker National Assembly in consultation with Chairman Senate may constitute a special committee which shall also not only investigate or inquire into this incidence but shall also formulate proposals for ICT for future.

اس سیکٹر کے لیے میں نے تجویز سامنے رکھی ہے۔ House کی sense لے لیں، اگر یہ carry ہوتی ہے اور اس میں ساری جماعتوں کی نمائندگی ہونی چاہیئے۔

جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر: یہ Speaker کو اختیار دیں change کرنے کا اور Opposition کی طرف سے بھی یہی آیا ہے کہ parliamentary committee بنائیں۔ خواجہ صاحب نے بھی یہی کہا ہے۔

سینیٹر اعظم نذیر تارڑ: میرا صرف یہ ہے کہ jointly دو committees بیٹھیں گیں اور ان کو اختیار ہوگا کہ اس میں جو ToRs کی composition میں جو changes ہیں۔ The House also authorized to formulate or change or vary ToRs and change and vary the composition. practice رہی ہے۔

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Now, I put the Motion to the House. It has been moved under the relevant rules that Speaker National Assembly in consultation with Chairman Senate may constitute a special committee which shall also not only investigate or inquire into this incidence but shall formulate proposals for ICT for future.

(The Motion was adopted.)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

سینیٹر اعظم نذیر تارڑ: میں یہ کہہ کر گیا ہوں۔ سر! سلیس اردو میں کہا تھا میں پھر دہرا دیتا ہوں، نثار صاحب کئی دفعہ تھوڑا سمجھنے میں اپنی مرضی کی بات ہی سنتے ہیں، باقی نہیں سنتے۔ Prime Minister نے اس واقعے کی انکوائری کے لیے ایک کمیٹی بنائی ہے۔ جس کو شاہد خان صاحب head کر رہے ہیں۔ اس میں PIMS کا یا وزارت صحت کا کوئی آدمی نہیں ہے۔ سر! میں عرض کرتا ہوں۔ میری بات تو سن لیں۔ دوسری کمیٹی انہوں نے بنائی ہے۔ ڈاکٹر اظہر کیانی صاحب جو کہ ایک نیک اور نامور cardiologist ہیں۔ ان کا بڑا role ہے، دوسری کمیٹی بنائی ہے انہوں نے جس کا اس inquiry سے کوئی تعلق نہیں، انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ آپ simultaneously PIMS Hospital کی future administrative improvement اور وہاں پہ مریضوں کو جو سہولیات ہیں، اس کے لیے مجھے 30 دن میں بتائیں کہ کیا ہونے والا ہے اور meanwhile وہاں پہ بیٹھ کے، اس میں چار اور doctors ہیں، ایک doctor اور ہے، ایک philanthropist ہے، ایک retired civil servant ہے، ایک وکیل ہے legal expert ہے۔ انہیں کہا ہے کہ آپ ایک working paper تیار کر کے دیں کہ future میں کیا ہونا چاہیے۔ ان کا اس inquiry سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے، میں نے دوبارہ clear کر دیا ہے۔ دو الگ الگ committees ہیں۔ آج رات تک امید ہے کہ interim report آجائے گی، اس کے بعد جو actions کرنے ہیں، ان شاء اللہ حکومت کرے گی۔ We are determined کہ ہم نے اسے ایک test case کے طور پہ لینا ہے۔ بہت شکریہ۔

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ROLL-OUT OF FIBRE, TOWERS AND 5G SERVICES ACROSS THE COUNTRY

†142. * Ms. Asiya Naz Tanoli:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

[†](Question Hour being suspended, the Starred Questions were treated as Unstarred and placed on the Table of the House.)

- a) **how the Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) (Amendment) Act, 2026 will help in accelerating the rollout of fibre, towers and 5G services across the country; and**
- b) **what steps are being taken to sustain the growth of IT exports, projected at around 4.5 to 4.6 billion dollars current Fiscal Year, and to expand digital skills among the youth?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) The proposed amendment is intended to remove financial and administrative barriers associated with obtaining Right of Way (RoW) permissions, thereby facilitating the efficient deployment of Optical Fiber Cables (OFC) to provide universal, affordable, and reliable internet access to the general public, including those residing in remote areas of the country. As per World Bank, every 10% increase in broadband penetration has the potential to deliver 0.9%–2% GDP growth, adding nearly USD 30 billion to the national GDP over five years. Similarly, research by Hjort and Poulsen (2019) indicates that a 10% increase in broadband access can increase employment by 3.1%–13.2%, potentially creating over 2 million new jobs in Pakistan. Accordingly, the Pakistan Telecommunication (Re-organization) (Amendment) Act, 2026 will provide the legal basis for the implementation of rationalized charges for Right of Way (RoW) fee.

The amendment is expected to significantly reduce the cost and time required for the deployment of OFC, enabling telecom operators to expand network coverage, enhance the affordability for broadband users, and provide high-speed internet more effectively and efficiently. It is to underscore that the Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication successfully auctioned an additional 480 MHz of spectrum in March, 2026, increasing the total available spectrum to 754 MHz. Therefore, this amendment will facilitate the timely rollout of fiberized telecom networks for the effective utilization of the newly acquired spectrum, including the deployment of next-generation technologies such as 5G for better user experience and improving Quality of Service (QoS).

The amendment is also expected to encourage greater investment in digital infrastructure by creating a more conducive and predictable regulatory

environment. Furthermore, it will support the Government's Digital Nation Pakistan Vision by facilitating the development of robust digital infrastructure that serves as the foundation for e-governance, digital financial services, e-commerce, education, healthcare, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, and other digital economy initiatives. Increased fiberization will contribute to economic growth, improve the ease of doing business, promote digital inclusion, and enhance Pakistan's overall digital competitiveness.

Pakistan's ICT industry remains a priority sector for the Government, recognizing its significant contribution to economic growth, employment generation, and export earnings. To sustain the projected growth in IT and IT-enabled Services (ITeS) exports and further strengthen Pakistan's digital economy, the Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication (MoITT), through the Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB), is implementing a comprehensive strategy focused on expanding international market access, strengthening industry facilitation, enhancing digital infrastructure, building the capacity of IT companies, and developing an export-ready digital workforce equipped with industry-relevant skills.

(b) A. Measures to Sustain IT Export Growth

i. Export Promotion and International Market Access

PSEB is enhancing Pakistan's global ICT footprint through participation in leading international technology exhibitions, business matchmaking initiatives, and targeted trade missions to facilitate market access, attract foreign investment, and generate export opportunities for Pakistani IT companies.

ii. Industry Facilitation

PSEB has strengthened its one-window facilitation platform, MARKAZ, providing 24/7 support to the IT industry for registration, visa facilitation, foreign remittance matters, regulatory coordination, and investor services. The registration process has been fully digitized, enabling online registration, renewal, and issuance of QR code-enabled verifiable certificates.

iii. Financial and Regulatory Facilitation

In collaboration with the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), PSEB continues to facilitate IT exporters through dedicated banking channels, specialized focal persons, improvements in foreign exchange procedures, expansion of the Digital Service Providers List, streamlined realization of export proceeds, and measures to facilitate Exporter Special Foreign Currency Accounts (ESFCAs).

iv. Digital Infrastructure Development

PSEB is expanding Pakistan's digital infrastructure through the development of Islamabad and Karachi IT Parks, establishment of Software Technology Parks (STPs), and expansion of the Prime Minister's National Technology Parks to 250 Centres. These initiatives will provide world-class facilities for startups, SMEs, freelancers, and IT companies, thereby strengthening Pakistan's export ecosystem.

B. Measures to Expand Digital Skills Among Youth

i. Prime Minister's SkillTech Pakistan Initiative

PSEB has launched the Prime Minister's SkillTech Pakistan Initiative to develop a highly skilled, export-ready digital workforce. Over the next three years, more than 25,000 youth will receive training in emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence, Cybersecurity, Cloud Computing, Data Analytics, Software Development, and other industry-demanded skills. The initiative also includes bootcamps, professional certifications, internships, soft skills training, and industry linkages to enhance employability.

ii. National Semiconductor HR Development Program (INSPIRE)

PSEB is implementing the National Semiconductor HR Development Program (INSPIRE) to establish Pakistan's semiconductor talent pipeline. The programme aims to benefit 7,200 individuals, including 2,200 undergraduate and postgraduate students through

Semiconductor Education & Research Clusters (SERCs) and 5,000 engineers through nationwide upskilling programmes.

iii. Industry Partnerships for Emerging Technologies

PSEB has entered into a Youth Development Agreement with ZTE Pakistan to train 100,000 students through online learning programmes in emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence, 5G, and modern communication technologies, while also developing 100 certified trainers through a Training of Trainers programme.

iv. Capacity Building for High-Value Export Markets

PSEB has launched Pakistan's first U.S. State, Local and Education (SLED) Procurement Training Programme to equip Pakistani IT companies and professionals with specialized knowledge of U.S. public procurement processes, thereby enhancing their ability to secure international technology contracts.

These initiatives collectively aim to strengthen Pakistan's IT export competitiveness by improving international market access, enhancing the business environment, expanding digital infrastructure, and developing a highly skilled workforce capable of meeting the evolving demands of the global digital economy.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

FREQUENT INCREASE IN MOBILE PACKAGE PRICES

143. * Ms. Sehar Kamran:

Will the Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state:

- a) whether Pakistan Telecommunication Authority has taken notice of the frequent increase in mobile package prices by telecom companies, reportedly ranging between 10% to 20% on a near-monthly basis;**
- b) if so, the details of actions taken by the Authority to regulate or review such price increases; and**
- c) the measures being adopted by the Government to protect consumers from excessive pricing and ensure fair competition in the telecom sector?**

Minister In-Charge of the Cabinet Division: PTA is cognizant of tariff changes made by mobile operators and there is no evidence of 10%~20% monthly price increase by mobile operators.

Data of subscriber-wise top ten (10) packages of all mobile operators i.e. Jazz, Telenor, Zong, Ufone has been analyzed, which reveals that average tariff increase of mobile operators during the last twelve (12) months i.e. from Jun 25 to Jun 26 ranges from 12% to 22% which translates into monthly tariff increase within the range of 1% to 2% only.

(b) PTA is regulating tariffs of Jazz (being Significant Market Power) and Ufone/Telenor (pursuant to Merger Order dated 30th Nov., 2025). Zong being non-SMP operator may revise tariffs as per its commercial decisions. Furthermore, PTA has the power to intervene where tariffs adversely affect the consumer interest under Mobile Tariff Regulations, 2025.

(c) As per provisions of the Act, PTA is mandated to protect consumer's interest as well as ensure reasonable return on investments made by telecom operators. Furthermore, PTA regularly approves tariffs of SMP operator (Jazz) keeping in view consumer interest, inflation, prevalent economic conditions and market competition. PTA also conducts anonymous billing verification exercise to ensure that consumers are being charged as per approved rates. In case of any complaint related to tariff / charging disparities, consumers can lodge their complaints to PTA through Complaint Management System (CMS) available on PTA's official website, CMS app and helpline. PTA takes up the matter with the relevant operator in the light of legal framework for redressal thereof.

DETAILS OF SCHEMES BY THE PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL

144. * Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb: Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state the details of the schemes by the Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal at present for providing relief to the poor and needy people in the country?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmad Shah):

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is a body corporate established in 1992 through an Act of Parliament. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is premier public sector social safety net of the Federal Government, working under Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety.

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is operating number of schemes/programs for providing relief to the poor and needy people in the field of medical, education, women empowerment, child education and protection, food and shelter etc.

BRIEF ON SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS COVERED UNDER

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL ARE AS UNDER:

1. PBM SHELTER HOMES:

PBM Shelter Home program is started in July, 2020 from Islamabad. PBM Shelter Home is the place where deserving / needy people are provided free meal and shelter. The target groups are people far away from homes, unemployed, laborers, daily wagers, poor and transit passengers, attendants of the patients, students or any other deserving individuals. Currently, (16) Shelter Homes are functional in the country, as under:

Province/Region	Numbers
ICT	04
AJK	01
Punjab	01
South Punjab	02
Sindh	07
Gilgit Baltistan	01

Since inception, number of beneficiaries served through the program:

Meal provided - 9,611,270 (9.61 million)

Night stay + breakfast - 1,798,867 (1.79 million)

Total - 11,410,137 (11.410 million)

2. **KHANA SAB KEY LIYE:**

Khana Sab Key Liye program is started in March, 2021 to provide free food to those beneficiaries who could not approach PBM Shelter Homes due to certain reasons, e.g. engagements in work / labour, mobile food unit, Khana Sab Key Liye (KSKL) have been initiated where food is provided to the deserving people near to their workplaces. Principle of first come first serve is being observed. Currently, (17) KSKL food vehicles are functional in the country as under:

Province/Region	Numbers
ICT	03
AJK	01
South Punjab	03
Punjab-I	02
Sindh	03
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	03
GB	01
Balochistan	01

So far, 9,717,565 (9.72 million) meals are served to the beneficiaries from the program, since inception.

3. **PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL SWEET HOMES:**

The “PBM Sweet Homes” a premier project of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is a significant initiative aimed at providing protection, care and rehabilitation of underprivileged orphaned children. The PBM Sweet Homes project in Pakistan is a remarkable initiative that has made significant contribution in providing orphan children with a secure and education-focused environment through the provision of free boarding, food, clothing, and education up to intermediate level. With widespread coverage, dedicated staff, using a holistic approach, the program has positively impacted the lives of thousands of underprivileged children.

Presently, the project comprises of 46 PBM Sweet Homes across the country, collectively accommodation approximately 4,135 orphan children. Each of these homes is dedicated to provide individual attention to the physical, mental, and psychological well-being of every child. Province/Region wise detail of PSHs is as under:

Province/Region wise details of Pakistan Sweet Homes (PSHs)			
Sr. No.	Province/Regions	No. of PSHs	Enrolled Orphans
1.	Punjab-I	08	689
2.	South Punjab	05	468
3.	Sindh	07	701
4.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	08	780
5.	Balochistan	04	376
6.	ICT/AJK	11	866
7.	Gilgit Baltistan	03	255
Total		46	4,135

4. **ORPHAN AND WIDOWS SUPPORT PROGRAM (OWSP):**

The “Orphans & Widows Support Program” (OWSP) is a Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) intervention started in 2020. The program is providing institutional family support to widow for orphan’s education particularly, girls’ education. The program aims to revolutionize the care paradigm by transitioning from institutionalized care to family-based customized support.

- Families of PSH children enrolled under OWSP are entitled to Rs. 8,000/- and Rs.16,000/- per month having one child and two & more children respectively.
- BISP Families enrolled under OWSP are entitled upto Rs.12,000/- per month having at least one school going orphan girl.
- Payment is made on quarterly basis through Bio-metric verification, at present through UBL Omni.
- First payment is made on the basis of school admission and subsequent payments are made on the basis of academic attendance compliance.

Province	Families	Children		
		Male	Female	Total
Balochistan	107	68	136	204
Gilgit-Baltistan	93	100	159	259
ICT & AJK	110	76	100	176
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	285	243	102	345
Punjab-I	151	126	75	201
Sindh	86	24	107	131
South Punjab	107	16	124	140
Total	939	653	803	1456

1456 children (803 female and 653 boys) of 939 families are enrolled in OWSP. An Amount of Rs.169.245 (m) has been disbursed since its inception so far.

5. PBM GREAT HOME:

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has established (01) PBM Great Home in Lahore in 2014, for Senior Citizen of Pakistan above 60 years of age are being provided well-furnished accommodation, food, dress and medical facilities in the Great Home. At present, 22 senior citizens are residing in this home.

6. PAKISTAN BAIT UL MAL, SCHOOL FOR REHABILITATION OF CHILD LABOUR (SRCL):

Child labour is the work by children that harms them or exploits them physically, mentally, morally or by blocking access to education, which certainly needs to be abolished. Child labour is not an isolated phenomenon. It is outcome of multitude of Socio-economic factors and has roots in poverty, lack of opportunities, and explosive rate of population growth, out-dated social customs and norms and plethora of other factors. The Government of Pakistan has signed MoU with the ILO in 1994 committing full backup and support for International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) programs in Pakistan. Pakistan ratified the convention 182 on “Worst form of child labour” in 2001, which aims to eliminate child labour in hazardous Sector. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal, School for Rehabilitation of Child Labour (SRCL) is working for eradication of child labour by imparting primary education to the children working in hazardous workplace i.e. Brick kiln, Carpet, Mining, Tannery, Construction, Glass Bangle, Domestic work, Begging, Agriculture and Street Children etc. across the country. 160X SRCLs (Lahore Region-46, Multan Region-20, Sindh-38, KP-24, Balochistan-14, ICT-13 & GB-5) are imparting quality education to almost 19,269 students. These students are being paid daily stipend along with parents’ subsistence allowance and also provided free Textbook, uniform, stationery, etc.

7. **WOMEN EMPOWERMENT CENTERS:**

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal has established Women Empowerment Centres throughout the country at district level including Azad Kashmir & Gilgit Baltistan (G.B) since 1995. These centers are providing free vocational training to widows, orphan & poor girls in modern professional skills like, dress designing, embroidery, Basic & Advance Computer Courses, beautician course, Tie & Dye and fabric painting. 165 number of Women Empowerment Centres (37 are in Punjab, 18 in South Punjab, 34 in Sindh, 30 in KP, 23 in Balochistan, 17 in ICT/AJK and 6 in Gilgit Baltistan) have been established so far throughout Pakistan in phase manner.

Currently, 129 Women Empowerment Centre have been modernized with IT Labs (having 20 Computer in each), throughout the country. Capacity building workshop pertaining to latest programming skills, networking, office automation etc. has also been carried out in collaboration with Microsoft Office Pakistan.

The successful trainees are awarded “Certificates of Proficiency” after completion of each full course or a part, accredited by National Vocational & Technical Training Center (NAVTTTC).

Trainees of Women Empowerment Centre are being paid stipend of Rs.100/day on attendance basis thorough Biometric Verification System (BVS) / Electronic Payment System (EPS).

Establishment of Central Point / display centre at F-9 Park, Islamabad on pilot basis. It is under consideration that 75% of the sale proceeds would be given as incentive to respective teachers and trainees and 25% of the sale proceeds would be balanced in respective Women Empowerment Centre accounts for purchase of gadgets and to meet other day to day expenses.

The outcome of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal struggle for Women Empowerment is very positive as the Passed-out trainees have become able to earn their livelihood with a better and respectable way.

Furthermore, the effective, efficient, and transparent electronic money transfer mode for payment of stipend to trainees is under practice. 328,064 trainees have been passed out since inception.

8. **INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (IFA):**

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal since 1992, has been serving the poor of Pakistan in the field of Social Protection and Development. Being Public Welfare Organization mission of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is targeting poorest of the poor and vulnerable segments of the society and brings the sustainable development by addressing the root causes of poverty. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is executing various antipoverty schemes to achieve its goal of ending poverty and bringing social justice in terms of provision of livelihood, Healthcare, Education and shelter for the destitute, orphans, widows and needy people lives. Programmes/Schemes of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal along with procedure which is being adopted is as under:

- i. IFA- Education.
- ii. IFA-General.
- iii. IFA- Sewing Machine.
- iv. Financial Support to Special Friends of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (SFP).

i. **Individual Financial Assistance-Education**

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal provides education assistance to the deserving students of Government Schools/Colleges/Institutes.

Nature of Assistance:

- Education stipend to purchase uniform, books & stationery (up to matric level students).
- Payment of post matric students (maximum to Rs.150,000/- per year) including boarding fee.

ii. **Individual Financial Assistance-General**

The eligible applicants are provided financial assistance on first come first serve basis.

Nature of Assistance:

Financial assistance up to Rs.60,000/- (per family) is provided to all poor, suffering from misery and unable to overcome circumstances within available resources.

iii. Individual Financial Assistance- Sewing Machine

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal is working for the benefit of the poor masses, through its Programme i.e. IFA-Sewing Machine. The aim of this programme is to provide social protection to the poor marginalized segment of the society and to sponsor and promote self-employment for orphan girls and widows etc.

Nature of Assistance:

The sewing Machine is major component of assistance of the project.

vi. Financial Support to Special Friends of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (SFP).

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal also provides social protection to the marginalized segment of the society specially focusing on disabled persons under this programme. Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal provides Standard Wheel Chairs & Customized Wheel Chairs and Financial Assistance to these special persons.

Nature of Assistance:

- a. Provision of Standard Wheel Chair & Customized Wheel Chair, for poor disabled persons (mobility that leads special persons towards independence).
- b. Financial Assistance is provided to them financial to live honorably.

v. Individual Financial Assistance - Medical

Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal provides financial assistance up to Rs.1.5 (million) to the public sector hospitals for treatment of poor patients suffering from cancer, heart diseases, hepatitis, tuberculosis, vital organ surgeries, kidney dialysis another general treatments. Similarly, a financial assistance of Rs.2.15 (million) is provided to public as well as private empanelled hospitals for cochlear implant surgeries of by birth deaf and mute children on first come and first serve basis. A family having monthly income equal to or less than Rs.74,000/- is eligible for financial assistance from Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal.

vi. Cochlear Implant

In Nov., 2019 Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal initiated Cochlear implant program with the coordination of Capital Development Authority Islamabad to

provide Cochlear Implant to by birth deaf and mute children to make them listen, learnt and speak. Financial assistance of Rs.2.15 million per patient is provided to the public as well as private empanelled hospitals for Cochlear Implant surgeries under Individual Financial Assistance (IFA) Cochlear Implant Policy. It is pertinent to mention that recommended age for promising results of Cochlear Implantation is less than 03 years. In this regard; the children requiring Cochlear Implant surgeries are registered on line through PBM Website www.pbm.gov.pk.

CLIMATE STRATEGIES TO EMPOWER WOMEN FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

145. * Ms. Mussarat Rafique Mahesar:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) whether it is a fact that in Pakistan, climate change disproportionately affects women, particularly those in rural areas; and**
- b) how government has designed climate strategies to empower women and ensure their active participation in disaster management?**

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) Yes. Climate change disproportionately affects women, particularly those living in rural, mountainous, coastal and arid regions of Pakistan. Socio-economic deprivations further exacerbate the impacts of climate change.

Extreme weather events, including floods, droughts, heatwaves and Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), have significantly increased risks to women's health, safety and livelihoods. Heatwaves expose women, especially those engaged in agriculture and household work/ to heat stress and related illnesses. (CCGAP for reference) is at **Annex-I**.

Droughts and prolonged water scarcity compel women and girls to travel longer distances to fetch water, increasing their physical burden and reducing opportunities for education and income-generating activities. Floods and GLOFs damage homes, agricultural land and critical infrastructure, resulting in

displacement, loss of livelihoods, disruption of education and healthcare services, and heightened risks to women and children during emergencies. (Floods 2022 & 2025 report for reference) is at **Annex-II**.

Climate change adversely affects maternal and reproductive health and increases the unpaid care responsibilities borne by women.

Climate change also undermines food security by reducing agricultural productivity through rising temperatures, droughts, floods and erratic rainfall. As women play a central role in agriculture, household food management and family nutrition, crop losses, livestock mortality and rising food prices disproportionately affect them, increasing the risks of malnutrition, poor maternal and child health, and livelihood insecurity, particularly in rural areas.

(b) The Government has adopted a gender-responsive approach to climate action and disaster risk management through policy reforms, institutional frameworks and community-based interventions. Key measures include:

- i. Mainstreaming gender considerations in the National Climate Change Policy (2021), National Adaptation Plan (2023–2030), Pakistan's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP), which provides a framework for integrating gender equality into climate planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- ii. Promoting the meaningful participation of women in community-based disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation planning, early warning dissemination, emergency preparedness, response and recovery, while strengthening women's leadership in local resilience-building initiatives.
- iii. Implementing climate adaptation projects that prioritize women's empowerment through climate-resilient livelihoods, sustainable natural resource management, climate-smart agriculture, water conservation, ecosystem restoration, capacity building and improved access to climate information and early warning systems.
- iv. Ensuring women's representation in community organizations, village committees and local decision-making bodies established under climate resilience and disaster risk reduction programmes.

- v. Through the Climate Change Gender Action Plan (CCGAP), promoting gender-responsive governance, institutional capacity, climate finance, knowledge management and inclusive participation to ensure that women benefit equitably from climate policies and programmes.
- vi. Under the SAFER Pakistan Project, implemented in collaboration with UNICEF and UN Women, women are being identified as critical agents in disaster risk reduction, climate-resilient livelihood opportunities, leadership development, social inclusion and active participation in local adaptation planning.
- vii. Under the GCF-funded Buner & Shangla Project, women are recognized as agents of climate resilience and are actively engaged in Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Committees, early warning dissemination, community preparedness and awareness activities. The project strengthens women's capacity to access, interpret and communicate climate information, enabling them to serve as trusted messengers of early warnings and resilience practices within their households and communities, thereby improving last-mile connectivity and enhancing community resilience.

These measures collectively seek to strengthen women's resilience, enhance their leadership in climate action, and ensure their effective participation in disaster risk management and climate adaptation across Pakistan.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

NEW NATIONAL ELECTRIC VEHICLE POLICY

146. * Ms. Asiya Naz Tanoli:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) what incentives are being introduced under the new National Electric Vehicle Policy to promote the adoption of electric vehicles and expand charging infrastructure; and**

b) when the rules and bilateral arrangements will be made/finalized for carbon trading under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement?

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) The subject of National Electric Vehicle Policy is no longer with the Ministry of Climate Change. It has long been taken over by Ministries of Industries and Production.

(b) Pakistan Policy Guidelines for Trading in Carbon Markets (2024) are in place, providing the regulatory framework for participation in international carbon trading mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Detailed rules building upon the policy guidelines further clarifying the procedures and requirements as well as removing administrative discretion in processing of cases are being finalized in consultation with the provinces and will be submitted for approval of the competent authority in due course of time. However, the absence of rules does not hinder the carbon credit projects as the Ministry is issuing Letters of Intent and considering Authorization cases under Pakistan Policy Guidelines for Trading in Carbon Markets (2024).

Regarding bilateral arrangements for carbon trading, Agreement with Norway for engagement under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement has been signed in April 2026, providing an avenue for the transfer of high-quality emission reductions under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement from Pakistani projects to Norwegian buyers. Around 7 projects from Pakistan are initially shortlisted by Norwegian fund called NACA, as well as another carbon fund called NOGER has shown interest in Pakistani projects. Moreover, Framework Agreement for Cooperation on Climate Change with South Korea including voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement has been finalized and will be signed between the two countries soon.

Furthermore, bilateral agreement under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is also under inter-ministerial consultation process. Also, interest has also been shown through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for joining the Joint Crediting Mechanism by Japan. The final version of Carbon Market Rules have been sent to Law Division for vetting. MoCC&EC has already

signed Bilateral agreement with Norway (Their fund is evaluating 7 article projects from the pipeline of MoCC&EC projects), negotiations are also underway with other countries.

COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN

147. * Dr. Sharmila Faruqui:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) why extreme temperatures are occurring in Pakistan despite the international community's target of limiting warming to 1.5°C by 2030;**
- b) whether Mithi and Shaheed Benazirabad reach high than 40°C alongwith, warmer nights in coastal cities reaching 25°C, yet Pakistan remains without a comprehensive National Adaptation Plan to address already-arriving climate thresholds; and**
- c) what immediate mitigation and adaptation strategies will be deployed ahead of the summer months?**

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) Pakistan has been experiencing increasingly frequent, intense, and prolonged extreme temperatures as a result of the combined effects of global climate change, regional climatic variability, and local environmental factors. This observed increase is consistent with the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which concludes that human activities have unequivocally warmed the atmosphere, ocean, and land. As a consequence, the frequency, intensity, and duration of heatwaves and other temperature extremes have increased across most regions of the world (IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, 2021–2023). Pakistan's vulnerability to extreme temperatures is further amplified by several regional and local factors. These include its geographical location in an arid to semi-arid climatic region, changing atmospheric circulation patterns, prolonged dry spells, reduced soil moisture, declining vegetation cover, rapid urbanization, urban heat island effects, and land-use changes. Together, these factors intensify daytime maximum temperatures,

reduce nighttime cooling, and contribute to more frequent, prolonged, and severe heatwave conditions across different parts of the country.

It is pertinent to clarify that the 1.5°C objective under the Paris Agreement is a long-term global temperature goal relative to pre-industrial levels and not a target to be achieved by 2030. Under the Agreement, Parties are committed to holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels while pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C through progressively ambitious mitigation actions under their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Achieving this objective requires deep, rapid, and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions. However, current global emissions remain considerably above the levels consistent with the 1.5°C pathway. Consequently, global average temperatures continue to rise, resulting in increasingly frequent and severe heatwaves and other climate extremes worldwide. The IPCC further concludes that every additional increment of global warming increases the likelihood, frequency, intensity, and duration of extreme heat events. Likewise, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has reported that recent years have been the warmest on record globally, highlighting the continuing influence of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions on the Earth's climate system. These global climatic changes are also affecting South Asia, where rising background temperatures have increased the probability of persistent and intense heatwave conditions.

(b) The available meteorological observations, recorded and maintained by Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), indicate that during the pre-monsoon and summer seasons, temperatures in parts of southern Pakistan, including Mithi and Shaheed Benazirabad, frequently exceed 40°C, while several coastal cities experience persistently high nighttime temperatures, often remaining at or above 25°C. Scientific evidence further indicates that the frequency, intensity, and duration of such extreme temperature events have increased over recent decades due to the combined effects of global climate change, regional climatic variability, and local environmental factors.

The concern regarding rising temperatures and increasing climate risks is well recognized. In this regard, it is respectfully submitted that Pakistan has already adopted a comprehensive National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2023. The NAP serves as the national framework for addressing climate change impacts by promoting adaptation measures across key sectors, strengthening institutional coordination, and enhancing resilience to current and future climate risks.

The National Adaptation Plan acknowledges that Pakistan is already experiencing the adverse impacts of climate change, including rising temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, recurrent floods, droughts, glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs), sea-level rise, and other climate-induced hazards. Accordingly, it identifies priority adaptation actions across key sectors, including water resources, agriculture, food security, forests, biodiversity, public health, disaster risk reduction, infrastructure, energy, urban development, and coastal areas. The Plan further emphasizes strengthening climate information services, climate monitoring and research, early warning systems, climate-resilient infrastructure, ecosystem-based adaptation, institutional coordination, and community resilience to effectively manage current and emerging climate risks.

(c) In response to part (c) of the question, it is respectfully submitted that the planning and implementation of heatwave preparedness, meteorological forecasting, early warning services, disaster management, public health interventions, and other operational response measures are undertaken by the respective federal and provincial implementing agencies in accordance with their statutory mandates. These include the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), provincial governments, and other relevant institutions. Accordingly, detailed information regarding operational preparedness and response plans for the forthcoming summer season may be provided by the respective implementing agencies.

Notwithstanding the above, the Government, through the relevant federal and provincial institutions, continues to strengthen climate adaptation and heatwave preparedness measures to reduce the impacts of extreme heat. Key

interventions include enhancing meteorological observation and forecasting capabilities, strengthening heatwave early warning systems, improving the timely dissemination of weather forecasts and heat advisories, and reinforcing coordination among federal, provincial, and local authorities to ensure an effective and timely response to heat-related emergencies.

In addition, the Government is promoting public awareness of heat-related risks and appropriate precautionary measures, including adequate hydration, minimizing outdoor exposure during peak heat hours, and protecting vulnerable groups such as children, older persons, outdoor workers, and individuals with pre-existing health conditions. Efforts are also underway to strengthen emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, enhance coordination with the health sector for the management of heat related illnesses, and promote climate-resilient urban planning through urban greening, afforestation, and the expansion of green spaces to help mitigate urban heat island effects.

RECRUITMENTS OF CLERICAL POSTS BY DIVISION IN LAST 3 YEARS

148. * Mr. Sher Afzal Khan:

Will the Minister In-charge for the Establishment Division be pleased to state:

- a) the details of the Recruitments made against clerical posts by the Division during last three years;**
- b) the names of the top 3 left over interviewed candidates against each posts, with the marks obtained in written test and interview; and**
- c) the names, designations of the interview Committees alongwith number of candidates interviewed and also the respective dates?**

Minister In-charge for the Establishment Division (Senator Ahad Khan Cheema):

(a) No appointment against clerical posts has been made during the last three years in this Division. However, following (02) officials have been appointed in this Division:

Sr. No.	Name of Employee	Designation	Appointment date
1.	Mr. Nawab Khan	Statistical Assistant (BS-15)	18-02-2023
2.	Syed Muhammad Asif	Data Entry Operator (BS-14)	18-02-2023

1. The recommendations of the Departmental Selection Committee (DSC-I) held on 26-01-2023 to interview the candidates, are reproduced as under:

a) Candidates interviewed by DPC against 01 x Post of Statistical Assistant (BS-15)

Roll No.	Name	Father Name	Test Marks	Interview Marks	Aggregated Marks	Recommendations of DsC-1
128	Mr. Nawab Khan	Mr. Sarwar Khan	44.1	27	71.1	Principal Candidate
93	Mr. Tahir Iqbal	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	43.4	18	61.4	Alternative Candidate
67	Muhammad Yahya	Mr. Gul zaman	42.7	13	55.7	-
40	Mr. Abdul Saboor	Haji Syed Muhammad	42	12	54	-

b) Candidates interviewed by DPC against 01 x Data Entry Operator (BS-14)

Roll No.	Name	Father Name	Test Marks	Interview Marks	Total Marks	Recommendations of DsC-1
221	Syed Muhammad Asif	Syed Muhammad Hassan	61.6	28	89.6	Principal Candidate
43	Mr. Muhammad Raza	Mr. Safdar Ali	55.3	21	76.3	Alternative Candidate
264	Mr. Muhammad Shafique	Mr. Liaqat Ali	64.4	9	73.4	-
227	Ms. Maria Maqsood	Mr. Maqsood Ahmed	62.3	9	71.3	-
196	Mr. Furqan Noor	Mr. Noor Muhammad	55.3	14	69.3	-

1. The composition of Departmental Selection Committee (DSC-I) for recruitments, to the posts.

From BS-11 to 16, in this Division (**Annex "A"**) is as under: -

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| a). Joint Secretary (Admn) (BS-20) | Chairman |
| b). Deputy Secretary (Admn-I) (BS-19) | Member |
| c). Deputy Secretary (CP-IV) (BS-19) | Member |

2. Interviews of the shortlisted candidates were conducted on 26-01-2023, as under: -
 - Four (04) candidates were interviewed against 01 x Post of Statistical Assistant (BS-15);
 - Five (05) candidates were interviewed against 01 x Post of Data Entry Operator (BS-14).
3. As per recommendations of the DSC-I, offer letters for appointments against the said posts were issued to the principal candidates on 06-02-2023 (Annex "B"). The candidates had joined this Division and recruitment process was completed.
4. Copies of appointment letters are attached (Annex "C")

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR MONITORING AND CONTROLLING EMERGING CONTAMINANTS

149. * Ms. Shahida Begum:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) **whether the Ministry has conducted or commissioned any study, survey, inventory or risk assessment regarding the presence of microplastics, per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), endocrine disrupting chemicals and other emerging environmental contaminants in Pakistan air, drinking water, rivers, lakes, soil, agricultural products, seafood and human populations; if so, the details and findings thereof;**
- b) **whether Pakistan currently possesses the technical, laboratory and regulatory capacity required for the identification, monitoring and risk assessment of such contaminants, including PFAS compounds recently listed under the Stockholm Convention; and**
- c) **if not, what steps are being taken by the Government to establish such capacity;**

- d) whether any national inventory, monitoring framework, regulatory standards or action plan exists for the management, reduction and eventual elimination of these contaminants, particularly in imported products, industrial processes, packaging materials, firefighting foams, pesticides, textiles, cosmetics and consumer goods; and
- e) what measures has the Government taken or proposes to take to fulfilling Pakistan's obligations under the Stockholm Convention and establish a national programme for monitoring and controlling emerging contaminants?

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) Pakistan formulated its first National Implementation Plan (NIP) under the Stockholm Convention in 2009 and subsequently updated it in 2020. The NIP serves as the country's comprehensive inventory and strategic framework for the sound management of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). It identifies the sources, quantities, and distribution of POPs in Pakistan, including pesticides, industrial chemicals, and unintentionally produced POPs, while outlining national priorities and actions for their environmentally sound management.

The Ministry is considering the banning/phasing out of the newly listed POPs such as Medium-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCPs), Chlorpyrifos, and Long-Chain Perfluorocarboxylic Acids (LC-PFCAs). For PFAS, a phased inventory is being developed, beginning with textiles sector which accounts for approximately 80% of PFAS use in Pakistan. The inventory will subsequently be expanded to cover all other relevant sectors, with completion expected within the next one and a half year.

The Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR), Ministry of Water Resources, has implemented multiple phases of a United Nations-funded project on PFAS monitoring. Between 2012–2015, perfluorinated compounds were monitored in surface water samples, and during 2016–2019, the scope expanded to include drinking water and sediments. Findings confirmed the occurrence of PFAS in aquatic environments.

The project report is available on the Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources (PCRWR) website at <https://pcrwr.gov.pk>

(b) At present, one laboratory accredited by the Punjab Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is specifically equipped to analyze POPs, including PFAS. In addition, 28 accredited environmental laboratories exist nationwide under provincial EPAs. While these laboratories have general analytical capabilities, most require technical upgradation to undertake comprehensive analysis of emerging contaminants.

Regulatory oversight is provided by the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC), which currently has one technical position dedicated to chemicals management, with three additional experts being engaged under a Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) project.

(c) The MoCC&EC provides policy oversight, while provincial governments are mandated to strengthen institutional and technical capacity following devolution. The Ministry is coordinating with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to secure financial assistance for updating the NIP and enhancing laboratory infrastructure.

Provincial governments are expected to allocate resources and establish implementation timelines for capacity enhancement.

(d) For industrial activities, the Environmental Protection Agencies (EPAs) monitor air, water, and soil quality to detect the presence of hazardous chemicals and ensure compliance with the provisions of the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997, and the National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS).

The Department of Plant Protection has formulated the Agricultural Pesticides Ordinance and the relevant rules and regulations governing the registration and management of pesticides. In accordance with these regulatory frameworks and Pakistan's international obligations, Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) pesticides have been deregistered.

In addition, all provincial governments have developed their respective environmental laws and regulations to monitor, regulate, and control the management of chemicals within their jurisdictions.

Import of listed POPs is regulated under the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure, and industries particularly export-oriented manufacturers are adopting compliance measures aligned with international sustainability standards.

(e) Pakistan remains committed to fulfilling its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

- i. **Import Control:** The Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) implements the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure for chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention. The import of listed POPs is subject to the prior consent of the National Focal Point.
- ii. **Phased Transition:** Given the size and economic importance of Pakistan's textile sector, the immediate phase-out of PFAS is not feasible. Pakistan will adopt a gradual transition to safer alternatives in accordance with the provisions and timelines of the Stockholm Convention.
- iii. **Industrial Compliance:** Major industries, particularly export-oriented manufacturers, are already complying with national environmental regulations and international sustainability standards to maintain access to global markets and support green trade.

IN 2022 FLOODS 75,335 HOUSES OF D.I. KHAN WERE COMPLETELY DESTROYED

150. * Mr. Fateh Ullah Khan:

Will the Minister In-charge of the Prime Minister's Office be pleased to state:

- a) **whether it is a fact that according to the joint report of the NDMA, Deputy Commissioner (DC) D.I. Khan and the Provincial Government regarding the floods of 2022, as many as 75,335 houses were completely destroyed;**

- b) if so, what strategy has been devised by the Federal Government for their rehabilitation;**
- c) whether the Government intends to allocate any financial assistance or funds for the said affected people to reconstruct their houses; and**
- d) the time by which the process of payments for rehabilitation to these affected people will be initiated?**

Minister In-Charge of the Prime Minister's Office: (a) According to M/o Planning, Development and Special Initiatives', Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) 2022, widespread damage to housing infrastructure was recorded across flood-affected regions, including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Detailed district-wise damage assessments, including Dera Ismail Khan, have been undertaken by the concerned Provincial Government and relevant authorities.

However, as per the NDMA record of house damages in Dera Ismail Khan during Monsoon/ Floods 2022 (Partially 41,739 and fully damaged 33,596 total 75,335), the figure of 75,335 house completely damaged is, therefore, partially correct.

- (b) i.** The fundamental responsibility to manage the disasters with all allied activities rests with respective Provincial and Districts Departments, while NDMA acts as National backup support at Federal level.
- ii.** Recovery and Rehabilitation (R&R) is the primary responsibility of Provincial Governments, however, as far as the flood affectees of 2022 in Dera Ismail Khan are concerned, it is apprised that Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is playing the lead role under the ambit of Resilient, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF). All funds/ donation for reconstruction is being managed by MoPD&SI.

M/o PD&SI reported that following the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) 2022, the Federal Government formulated the Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF), which outlines a

comprehensive recovery strategy based on the “Build Back Better” approach to support post-flood rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts.

- (c) i. NDMA as per the directions of federal government provided Ex-Gratia Assistance of Rupee One Million to each of the families / legal heirs of those who lost their lives in Monsoon/Floods 2022 on the recommendation and verification of respective PDMAs/GBDMA/SDMA after fulfilling the codal formalities. On the directives of the Honourable Prime Minister, the final date for submission of cases was 31 July 2023. 48 x cases of ex-gratia assistance w.r.t. death due to floods 2022 of district Dera Ismail Khan were received from PDMA KP. 46x cases have been compensated by NDMA (Rs. 1 Mn each); whereas, 02x cases were not eligible due to following reasons:-
 - a. 01x case of deceased Mr. Dil Jan had already received through PDMA KP in Lakki Marwat district and was compensated. Same case received through district Dera Ismail Khan was duplication and not processed.
 - b. 01x case of deceased Mr. Muhammad Noman was not compensated due to ineligible NoK (claimed by uncle) as per para-2(h) of NDMA Guidelines.
- ii. Moreover, no funds were allocated to NDMA for the affected people of Dera Ismail Khan for reconstruction of their houses in Monsoon/ Floods. It is apprised that Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives (MoPD&SI) is playing the lead role under the ambit of Resilient, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Framework (4RF). All funds/donation for reconstruction is being managed by M/o PD&SI.

M/o PD&SI has reported that under the 4RF, reconstruction and rehabilitation, interventions identified through PDNA 2022 have been prioritized and are under implementation. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, projects amounting to more than US\$ 860 million are under implementation, including a project of around US\$ 25 million covering District Dera Ismail Khan, focusing on restoration of

essential public infrastructure and services such as education and health. Further details are provided at **Annex-I** .

(d) NDMA reported that the recovery and rehabilitation of flood affectees of 2022 was assigned to MoPD & SI under 4RF strategy.

MoPD & SI has however, reported that under the 4RF, at least nine foreign-funded projects worth over US\$ 860 million are under implementation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

(Annex-II) , including District Dera Ismail Khan **(details at Annex-I)** . Rehabilitation support is being provided through these ongoing project-based interventions.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

DETAILS OF BENEFICIARIES OF BAIT-UL-MAL AND BISP OF DISTRICT CHITRAL

151. * Ms. Ghazala Anjum:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state the Tehsil-wise details of the beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and Bait-ul-Maal of the district of Chitral, during the last three (03) years and the pending cases at present?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmad Shah):

BENAZIR INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMME (BISP)

The details of the active beneficiaries of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) in District Chitral, under the Unconditional Cash Transfer (UCT), for the last three financial years are as under:-

District	FY 2023-24	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26
Chitral	23,662	24,373	30,825

Moreover, it may be noted that the payment to the eligible households from the eligible pool is made subject to availability of funds / budget / fiscal space. The details of the pending cases at present in District Chitral are as under:-

District	Tehsil	No. of Beneficiaries
Upper Chitral	Torkhow	11
Upper Chitral	Mulkhow	19
Lower Chitral	Chitral	2,596
Lower Chitral	Drosh	77
Upper Chitral	Mastuj	424
Total		3,127

PAKISTAN BAIT-UL-MAL (PBM)

Programs/Schemes of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal in District Chitral are as under:

- i. Cochlear Implant.
- ii. Individual Financial Assistance (Education, General, Medical).
- iii. Financial Support to Special Friends of Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal (SFP).
- iv. Wheel Chair (WC).
- v. Sewing Machine (SM).
- vi. School for Rehabilitation of Child Labor (SRCL).
- vii. Women Empowerment Center (WEC).

Year wise detail of beneficiaries of above mentioned schemes in district Chitral is enclosed at **(Annex-A & B)** and there is no pendency as on 10-07-2026.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES OWNED BY BISP

152. * Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state:

- a) the total number of vehicles owned by the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) across the country;**
- b) whether each of the said vehicles is currently in use;**
- c) if so, the name of the each city and details as under whose utilizational and possession are said vehicles;**
- d) the total petrol or diesel consumed and the total distance in kilometers travelled by each vehicle during the last five years; and**

- e) the details of the grades of officers to whom these vehicles have been allotted alongwith the justification for such allotments?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmad Shah):

(a) & (b) At present, BISP has 28x official vehicles at BISP HQs and 47x at BISP Field Offices that are in working condition and assigned on operational duties. The details are attached as **Annex-A.**

(c), (d) & (e) The detail of vehicles along with their allocation, fuel consumption and mileage/ distance (KM) is attached as **Annex-B**

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

IMPACTS OF COAL FIRED POWER GENERATION

153. * Syed Rafiullah:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) **whether the Ministry has conducted an assessment of the cumulative environmental and public health impacts of coal-fired power generation, industrial emissions, brick kilns, cement plants and other major stationary pollution sources in Pakistan; and**
- b) **the current status of compliance of such facilities with national environmental quality standards, emissions monitoring requirements;**
- c) **the detail of environmental approvals, indicating the number of facilities inspected, found in violation and penalised during the last three years;**
- d) **whether continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS) have been installed and made operational at major industrial and power generation facilities;**
- e) **if not, the reasons thereof and timelines for implementation of above; and**

- f) how the Government intends to reconcile continued investment in carbon-intensive infrastructure with Pakistan's commitments under the Paris Agreement and its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)?**

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) It is submitted that Pak-EPA has jurisdiction over Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). Further, it is also submitted that assessment about cumulative environmental impacts of the industry situated in ICT has not been conducted; however industrial units are monitored in respect of National Environmental Quality Standards for gaseous emissions and liquid effluent. Assessment of public health impacts of industrial emissions is the domain of federal, provincial and local health authorities and global health partners in Pakistan.

As per available record, there is no coal-fired power plant in ICT. There are three Industrial estates in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) notified by Capital Development Authority (CDA) viz. a portion of sector I-9, a portion of sector I-10 and Humak Industrial Triangle on Kahuta Road. Apart from them, factories (marble processing units) are also located in Sangjani area of ICT. Many industrial units in ICT have been converted to warehouses. The industrial units situated in ICT include steel re-rolling, pharmaceutical, feed, oil and ghee, food, flour, pipes and fittings, furniture, soap mills, packaging, poultry, cement factory, water and beverages, aluminum, tiles, construction, electrical parts, etc. There are Sixty (60) marble processing factories in ICT as of now. Thirty Three (33) marble processing factories are compliant and operational; twenty seven (27) marble processing factories are non-compliant marble that have been closed/sealed/nonoperational; owners of the marble processing factories have been directed to change plant design and install pollution abatement technology/equipment. There are thirty (30) brick kilns in ICT and all have design features (blower) for operating on zigzag technology. However, it has been observed that many brick kilns do not regularly use zigzag technology. Accordingly, enforcement actions against brick kilns that do not regularly operate on zigzag technology are taken in coordination with ICT administration.

(b) Many industrial units (falling in categories A, B and C with respect to liquid effluents and categories A and B with respect to gaseous emissions) submit environmental monitoring reports to Pak-EPA on regular basis; enforcement teams of Pak-EPA regularly inspect the said units to verify actual conformance to environmental regulatory framework. Gaseous emissions from two steel industrial units in I-9 and I-10 are being subject to continuous surveillance round the clock through cameras installed above raw material yards, furnaces and chimneys.

(c) Almost all industrial units in the area were established prior to the promulgation of the Pak-EPA (Review of IEE/EIA) Regulations, 2000, which mandate obtaining Environmental Approval from Pak-EPA prior to establishment. Since these industries were set up before the year 2000, i.e., before the said regulatory requirement came into effect, no Environmental Approval was required or accorded in their case. In 2023-2025, two (02) environmental approvals were issued to two industrial units for their extension.

Data with respect to industrial units (excluding brick kilns and marble-processing units) is placed at **Annex-I**.

Data with respect to brick kilns is placed at **Annex-II**.

Data with respect to marble-processing units is placed at **Annex-III**.

Supplementary data about industrial units (excluding brick kilns and marble-processing units) is placed at **Annex-IV**.

Supplementary data about industrial units marble-processing units is placed at **Annex-V**.

All brick kilns and marble-processing units were regularly monitored during the last three years; five (5) non-compliant brick kilns were demolished in collaboration with the ICT Administration in 2025. Several violations of the National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS) were, in fact, observed during this period, and legal action, in the form of summon notices, was initiated against the concerned units. However, during the preliminary personal hearings, the industries concerned rectified the identified violations by installing appropriate Pollution Control Technologies, and hence no penalties were imposed on the industrial units.

It may further be apprised that ICT does not host major heavy-polluting industries such as Chemical, Textile, Cement, Tanneries/Leather Processing, Sugar Mills, or Paper/Pulp Industries, which are typically associated with significant environmental degradation elsewhere in the country. Within the jurisdiction of ICT, the Steel Industries were identified as the most significant pollution-causing sector. Consequently, all Steel Industries operating in ICT have now been brought into compliance with the provisions of the Act and NEQS.

Therefore, no major industrial unit was penalized in respect of environmental violations during the last three years (2023-2025).

(d) Steel furnaces and cement installed has installed Continuous Emissions Monitoring system (CEMS). It is pertinent to mention here that CEMS ensures real-time compliance to NEQS for gaseous emissions.

(e) This is due to the fact that there is no large or massive manufacturer/industrial unit, power plant, automotive, chemical, fertilizer and textiles are located in ICT.

(f) Pakistan remains fully committed to implementing the Paris Agreement and achieving the mitigation targets set out in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Pakistan's NDC 3.0 targets a 50% emissions reduction by 2035, with 33% conditional on international support, and is embedded in national planning frameworks like the URAAN Pakistan Economic Transformation Plan (2024) and the National Climate Change Policy (2021). Recognizing its development priorities, energy security needs, and industrialization requirements, the Government is pursuing a balanced and phased transition towards a low-carbon economy. Investments in energy and industrial infrastructure are being guided by policies that promote renewable energy, energy efficiency, cleaner production technologies, and climate resilience. NDC 3.0 provides the overarching framework for this transition and is being integrated into national development and economic planning.

Key measures include:

- Renewable Energy: Targeting 62% renewable energy by 2035, with a firm commitment to no new imported coal-based power.
- Energy Efficiency: Promoting efficiency across sectors through the National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Policy (2023).
- Industrial Decarbonization: Introducing cleaner production technologies in high-impact sectors like textiles, and cement, partly to align with international standards such as the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).
- Electric Mobility: Aiming for up to 30% new vehicles to be electric in various categories by 2030.
- Carbon Markets: Developing institutional frameworks under the Policy Guidelines for Trading in Carbon Markets (2024).
- Climate-Resilient Infrastructure: Integrating adaptation measures into infrastructure planning under the National Adaptation Plan (2023).

The policy framework operationalizes this reconciliation by: (a) setting clear mitigation targets and sectoral roadmaps (NDC 3.0); (b) mainstreaming climate into economic planning (National Climate Change Policy); and (c) attracting private investment through renewable energy and carbon market policies.

Crucially, achieving the more ambitious 33% target depends on international climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building. Pakistan has been actively seeking partnerships to bridge the estimated \$565.7 billion financing gap for NDC implementation, while building technical capacity for carbon market participation and project monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV).

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

MECHANISM TO ENSURE CLIMATE ADOPTION PLANS

154. * Syeda Shehla Raza:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environment Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) what mechanism is in place to ensure that provincial climate adoption plans are aligned with national climate change policy; and**

b) how is the Ministry monitoring their Implementation?

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) For Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), a Provincial Adaptation Plan has been developed. The preparation of Provincial Adaptation Plan for Balochistan is under process, while the procurement process for hiring a firm to develop the Provincial Adaptation Plan for Punjab is currently underway. Likewise, two district adaptation plans in KPK (Charsaddah and Karak), one in Punjab (DG Khan), and one in Sindh (Badin) have already been prepared. Preparation for District Adaptation Plans for Shangla and Buner is under process.

The provincial adaptation plans and the district adaptation plans follow the six priority adaptation sectors identified in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2023), which are based on the sectoral priorities outlined in the National Climate Change Policy 2021. While following this common national framework, each PAP is tailored to the specific climate risks and vulnerabilities of the respective province and area.

(b) One of the key deliverables of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Project is the establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism for the Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) to track climate adaptation actions and progress across the country. To achieve this, the Project is procuring a consulting firm to develop a digital M&E system that will enable the Ministry to monitor ongoing climate change projects, collect adaptation-related data, and support the preparation of annual reports required under Pakistan's international climate change commitments. The procurement process is currently underway, and the firm is expected to be on board by September 2026.

The selected firm will review key national climate policy and planning documents, including the National Climate Change Policy (2021), the National Adaptation Plan (2023), and other relevant frameworks, to design and operationalize a comprehensive digital M&E system for the MoCC&EC. The system

will strengthen the Ministry's capacity to monitor adaptation progress, evaluate outcomes, and facilitate evidence-based reporting and decision-making.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HIGH-PERFORMANCE, CLOUD BASED, AI-ENABLED DATA CENTRE IN KARACHI

155. * Ms. Sehar Kamran:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunications be pleased to state:

- a) whether any proposal is under consideration by the Government for the establishment of a high- performance, cloud-based, AI-enabled data centre in Karachi, through National Telecommunication Corporation (NTC), if so, the details thereof; and**
- b) the expected impact of such facility on digital infrastructure, data sovereignty, and I.T sector growth in the country?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) The Project for “Establishment of NTC Data Center at Karachi” was approved under ADP 2025-26. The same is currently under Procurement Phase. The Project details are attached as **Annex-A**

(b) NTC Reply.

The subject Data Center has been designed to address the market of NTC South Region while addressing the Government entities present there, for the purpose Data Center initial setup is under procurement phase. The Setup will be scaled up as per appetite of the Government Clientage available in the region.

The project will establish a sovereign Data Center infrastructure within Pakistan, reducing reliance on foreign cloud with basic AI services, while ensuring data sovereignty, enhanced cybersecurity, regulatory compliance, and operational resilience

IT wing Reply.

The establishment of the National Telecommunication Corporation (NTC) Data Center at Karachi is envisioned to deliver a transformative, long-term impact on Pakistan’s digital ecosystem, data governance, and overall IT growth.

1. Enhancement of Regional Digital Infrastructure and Resilience

The facility is strategically designed to address the growing compute and storage requirements of the NTC South Region, extending high-performance digital services to Federal and Provincial Government, entities operating across Sindh and Balochistan. By providing localized, latency-conscious hosting, Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS), Disaster Recovery (DR), and Business Continuity services, the Data Center will offload strain from northern infrastructure nodes and significantly upgrade the operational reliability, availability, and response times of critical e-Governance platforms.

2. Strengthening Data Sovereignty and Cloud First Policy Implementation

To safeguard national digital sovereignty, the facility ensures that public sector data strictly resides within the geographical boundaries of Pakistan, shielding government data assets from foreign supply-chain risks, pricing fluctuations, and geopolitical vulnerabilities. The initiative directly reinforces the Pakistan Cloud First Policy, establishing a standardized, secure cloud framework for government adoption. Demonstrating full commitment to this national governance agenda, seven (7) applications have been formally submitted for accreditation under the Pakistan Cloud First Policy, including NTC, reinforcing NTC's standing as an accredited, trusted sovereign cloud provider for government bodies.

3. Strategic Synergy with National AI Policy

In line with evolving technological requirements, the project incorporates foundational AI capabilities aligned with broader National AI strategies.

NTC's regional AI-capable node will operate in synergy with a vendor-neutral computing stack and sovereign, locally contextualized LLMs, enabling secure AI inference and model deployment for strategic public-sector applications.

4. Catalysing Economic Sustainability and IT Growth

By enabling government institutions to migrate from expensive foreign cloud platforms to domestic infrastructure, the facility conserves vital foreign exchange reserves while driving down operational expenditure. Furthermore, its scalable building-block architecture allows the platform to expand dynamically in response to market demand, serving as a secure growth engine for e-governance, digital public services, and sectoral innovation across Health, Education, Finance, and Industry.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

WORK UNDER USF COMPLETED IN DISTRICT CHITRAL

156. * Ms. Ghazala Anjum:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state the details of the work under the Universal Service Funds (USF) completed in the district of Chitral and future projects thereof?

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): As per section 33B of the Telecom Act (1996), Universal Service Fund (USF) has been mandated to provide access to telecommunication services in the unserved, underserved, rural and remote areas. The telecommunication landscape in Pakistan consists of:

- i. USF is mandated to provide telecommunication infrastructure and services to un/underserved rural and remote areas that lack telecom services.
- ii. Rural/Urban areas that are provided Telecommunication Services by Telecom Service providers, on their own, are considered served and are beyond USF mandate.

Under its mandate, USF has launched diverse programs for provision of highspeed Broadband services across all provinces. These projects play a vital role in expansion of telecommunication infrastructure, telecom services and improving lives of millions of people across rural and remote and underprivileged areas.

A brief of USF projects in Chitral is as follows:

USF Projects for District Chitral

i. Rural Telephony and e-Services (RTeS) Chitral (2G):

USF Project RTeS Chitral Lot, was awarded to M/s Telenor on 19-Feb-2015 for provision of voice (2G) services to 1,048 unserved mauzas having a population of 1,266,601 through deployment of 127 telecom sites. The project targets included the districts of Chitral, Upper Dir and Lower Dir. The Subsidy demanded was PKR 1,905,393,349/- and the project was completed on 6-Aug-2018.

Under said project, 252 mauzas targeting a population of 214,621 were provided voice services through deployment of 48 telecom sites exclusively in district Chitral.

ii. Next Generation Broadband for Sustainable Development (NG-BSD) Chitral (3G/4G):

USF Project NG-BSD Chitral Lot was worth PKR 1,372,085,052/- and targeted the districts of Chitral, Upper Dir and Lower Dir. It was awarded to M/s Telenor on 11-Nov-2020 aimed at provision of voice and high-speed broadband services (3G/4G) to 486 un/underserved mauzas having a population of 592,546 through deployment of 33 telecom sites. The project was completed on 2-Apr-2024.

In this project, 283 mauzas targeting a population of 313,756 have been provided with voice and high-speed broadband services through deployment of 23 telecom sites exclusively in district Chitral.

iii. Optic Fiber Cable (OFC) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Package:

USF Project Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Package was worth PKR 800,000,000/- and targeted the districts of Lower Dir, Chitral, Shangla, Dera Ismail Khan, Batagram, Malakand, Mansehra and Swat. It was awarded to M/s PTCL on 08-Mar-2018 and aimed at deployment of 646 Kms of optic fiber cable to connect 35 unserved Tehsil Head Quarters/Towns. The project was completed on 13-Jan-2020.

In this project, 6 Tehsil Head Quarters/Towns were connected and 247 Kms of optic fiber cable was deployed exclusively in district Chitral.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT FROM QATAR IN TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY

157. * Mr. Anjum Aqeel Khan:

Will the Minister In-Charge of the Special Investment Facilitation Council be pleased to state what steps are being taken by the Government to attract foreign investment in the country particularly from Qatar in tourism and hospitality, the real estate and construction sector?

Minister In-charge of the Special Investment Facilitation Council: Focused engagements have been undertaken with leading Qatari private sector entities to explore investment opportunities in Pakistan's tourism and hospitality sector. These engagements form part of the broader investment cooperation framework between Pakistan and Qatar.

SIFC has maintained close coordination with prominent Qatari business groups operating in the hospitality sector, particularly **JMJ Group**. During two rounds of meetings, SIFC shared the pitch book for the **CDA Luxury Hotel Project** along with the project's feasibility report and details of Pakistan's investment and tax regime to facilitate informed investment decisions. The proposal aims to attract Qatari investment in Pakistan's premium hospitality sector by leveraging the country's growing tourism potential and improving investment climate.

Moreover, SIFC has continued its engagement with the Qatar Investment Authority (QIA) by sharing a portfolio of investment opportunities across multiple sectors. To further align with QIA's investment criteria, the Tourism Sector, in close coordination with the Investment Promotion Cell (IPC), is identifying and refining bankable tourism and hospitality projects suitable for presentation to Qatari investors. These efforts complement the ongoing work to prepare investment teasers that meet QIA's minimum investment threshold and focus on commercially viable brownfield opportunities.

The current status of engagements indicates that the project documentation has been shared with the concerned Qatari entities, while formal feedback and expressions of interest are awaited. SIFC continues to maintain regular liaison with the Embassy of Pakistan in Doha and relevant Qatari

stakeholders to facilitate follow-up discussions and address any information requirements.

DETAILS OF AMOUNTS OF AUDIT OBJECTIONS FRAMED AGAINST BISP

158. * Mr. Sher Afzal Khan:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to state the year-wise details of the amounts of Audit objections framed against Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) during the last three years?

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmed Shah): The year-wise details of the amounts of Audit objections framed against Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) during the last three years are at **Annex-I**.

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

NUMBER OF USF PROJECTS SANCTIONED

159. * Ms. Shaista Pervaiz:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) the district-wise list of areas in the country currently without 3G/4G coverage;**
- b) the number of Universal Service Fund (USF) projects sanctioned for these areas, with their physical and financial status; and**
- c) the timeline for completion of the pending projects?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): **(a)** Mobile broadband services are available across all districts of Pakistan. At present, the country has approximately 160 million mobile broadband subscribers. The total mobile subscribers are 208 million with tele-density of 82.53%.

Furthermore, after the successful 5G spectrum auction held in March 2026, mobile network operators have commenced the phased rollout of 5G services, beginning with major cities, which is expected to further enhance mobile broadband coverage, network capacity, and user experience.

(b) As per section 33B of the Telecom Act (1996), Universal Service Fund (USF) has been mandated to provide access to telecommunication services in the unserved, underserved, rural and remote areas. The telecommunication landscape in Pakistan consists of:

- i. USF is mandated to provide telecommunication infrastructure and services to un/underserved rural and remote areas that lack telecom services.
- ii. Rural/Urban areas that are provided Telecommunication Services by Telecom Service providers, on their own, are considered served and are beyond USF mandate.

Under its mandate, USF has launched diverse programs for provision of highspeed broadband services across all provinces. These projects play a vital role in expansion of telecommunication infrastructure, telecom services and improving lives of millions of people across rural, remote and under privileged areas.

Since its inception, USF has awarded **104 Access Projects (3G/4G)** to the different Service Providers, worth **PKR 93.2+ billion**, for provision of voice and/or highspeed broadband data services across Pakistan. Out of these, **87 projects** have already been completed and implementation on **17 projects** is in progress.

The details of these projects are as follows:

- **93 projects, worth PKR 82.9+ billion**, targeted **18,000+ mauzas** having population of **34.9+ million**. Out of these, **78 projects** have already been completed and implementation on **15 projects** is in progress. In these projects, 3G/4G coverage has already been extended to **32.3+ million** population residing in **16,900+ mauzas** across the country.
- **9 projects, worth PKR 8.1+ billion**, targeted at **2,585 Kms** un/underserved road segments on National Highways & Motorways. Out of these, **8 projects** have already been completed and implementation of **1 project**

is in progress. In these projects, 3G/4G coverage has already been extended to **2,514 Kms** un/underserved road segments across the country.

- **2 projects, worth PKR 2+ billion**, targeted to **31 Tourist Destinations** and **147.81 Kms** access route. Out of these, **1 project** has already been completed and implementation of **1 project** is in progress. In these projects, 3G/4G coverage has already been extended to **8 Tourist Destinations** and **49.86 Kms** of access route.

USF is committed to empowering communities through provision of high-speed broadband internet services across the country and will continue to identify and serve the unserved and underserved areas.

(c) Details are placed at [Annex-A](#).

(Annexure has been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

REACTIVE TO PROACTIVE RISK-BASED APPROACH FOR DROUGHT MANAGEMENT

160. * Mr. Anjum Aqeel Khan:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state what plan is being considered by the Government to transition from "reactive to proactive risk-based approach for drought management", as climate change is making droughts frequent and severe, leading to water stress?

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): The Government is transitioning from a reactive crisis-response approach to a proactive, risk-based approach to drought management through the National Drought Action Plan ([short version](#)). The Plan provides a comprehensive framework for drought risk assessment, monitoring and early warning, preparedness, mitigation and coordinated response. It also promotes climate-smart agriculture, integrated water resources management, ecosystem

restoration, sustainable land management, and protection of vulnerable communities to reduce drought risks and enhance resilience.

The Government, in collaboration with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), has operationalized the Pakistan Drought Management System (PakDMS), a web-based platform for near real-time drought monitoring, forecasting, early warning, and decision support. PakDMS is available at: <https://pakdms.iwmi.org/>. The platform supports proactive drought risk management by providing timely information for evidence-based planning and decision-making.

Pakistan is also strengthening its international cooperation on drought resilience. In this regard, Pakistan is a Steering Committee member and beneficiary country of the Riyadh Global Drought Resilience Partnership (RGDRP), which supports drought preparedness, early warning systems, knowledge sharing, technical cooperation, and mobilization of financial resources for proactive drought risk management.

Furthermore, Pakistan is implementing its commitments under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), including the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Programme and sustainable land management initiatives aimed at restoring degraded landscapes, improving ecosystem resilience, and reducing the impacts of drought and water stress.

DISCONTINUATION OF BISP ASSISTANCE TO POLICE AND LEVIES PERSONNEL'S WIVES

161. * Mr. Muhammad Bashir Khan:

Will the Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety be pleased to refer to starred question number 68 replied on May 14, 2026 and state:

- a) whether it is a fact that the wives of police and levies personnel in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had been receiving financial assistance under the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) for several years and the said assistance has now been discontinued; and**
- b) whether it is also a fact that now deductions are being made from the salaries of said police and levies personnel if so, details thereof?**

Minister for Poverty Alleviation and Social Safety (Syed Imran Ahmad Shah): (a) As per BISP record, a number of wives of police and levies personnel were previously receiving financial assistance under the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), subject to their eligibility under the applicable policy and programme criteria. However, pursuant to the decision of the Federal Cabinet dated 23rd December, 2019 (**Annex-I**), cash assistance to beneficiaries who themselves, or whose spouses, were government employees was discontinued.

(b) In compliance with the directions of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) dated 12th January, 2023 (**Annex-II**) and the PAC Sub-Committee-V meeting held on 28th August, 2025, recoveries of the amounts received by ineligible beneficiaries were ordered. Accordingly, the Chief Secretaries of all Provinces/Regions were requested to initiate recoveries from government employees who themselves or whose spouses had received BISP cash assistance. The actual deductions are being made by the respective Provincial/Regional authorities; therefore, detailed information regarding such deductions is not available with BISP.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

DIGITAL LITERACY PROGRAM FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN

162. * Syeda Shehla Raza:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) whether there is any digital literacy program launched by the Ministry for youth and women; and**
- b) if so, the details of such programs, their funding, and outreach targets?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) The Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication (MoITT), through its PSDP Funded Project **National AI Advancement Initiative (NAAI)**, and through other various ongoing projects being

executed by **Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB)**, and **Ignite – National Technology Fund**, has launched and is implementing a range of digital literacy, digital skills, AI capacity-building, entrepreneurship, and employability programs for youth and women across Pakistan. These initiatives aim to enhance digital inclusion, create employment opportunities, promote freelancing, support startups, and prepare Pakistan's workforce for the digital economy.

1. National AI Advancement Initiative (NAAI)

Under the National AI Policy 2025, MoITT has launched the National AI Advancement Initiative (NAAI) to build Pakistan's AI talent pipeline. Key interventions include:

- AI awareness and literacy programs for students, youth, women, professionals, and public sector officials.
- Free and subsidized AI training in collaboration with leading global technology companies and academic institutions.
- Establishment of AI Innovation Hubs and Centers of Excellence to promote hands-on learning, research, innovation, and entrepreneurship.
- Capacity-building programs to develop AI-ready human capital, with special emphasis on women and underserved communities.

2. Ignite – National Technology Fund

Ignite is implementing Pakistan's flagship digital skills development programs, including:

- **DigiSkills.pk**, Pakistan's largest free online digital skills training program, offering courses in Freelancing, Digital Marketing, Graphic Design, E-Commerce, Digital Literacy, SEO, WordPress, Creative Writing, Virtual Assistance, Data Analytics, and other emerging technologies.
- Since its launch, **more than 3.36 million trainings** have been imparted nationwide, with **27% female participation**, while also benefiting overseas Pakistanis.
- Specialized digital skills initiatives for underserved regions, including Southern Balochistan.

- National Incubation Centers (NICs) that support technology startups through mentoring, business development, investment facilitation, and dedicated outreach for women-led startups.
- Programs supporting innovation, entrepreneurship, future technologies, and digital employment.

3. Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB)

PSEB complements these efforts by promoting digital employment and freelancing through:

- Establishment of **250 e-Rozgaar Centres** across Pakistan on a public-private partnership model to provide modern workspaces for freelancers and startups.
- Provision of interest-free financial support for establishment of e-Rozgaar Centres and free digital skills training through Ignite's Learning Management System.
- Promotion of Pakistan's IT workforce, freelancers, startups, and IT industry to enhance exports and create sustainable employment opportunities for youth and women.

These initiatives collectively contribute to improving digital literacy, enhancing employability, increasing youth and women's participation in the digital economy, promoting entrepreneurship, and advancing Pakistan's transition towards a knowledge-based and AI-enabled economy.

(b)

Program	Implementing Agency	Funding	Outreach / Target
1	2	3	4
National AI Advancement Initiative (NAAI)	MoITT	Federal PSDP-funded initiative under MoITT	Development of a national AI talent pipeline through AI literacy, AI skills development, AI Innovation Hubs, Centres of Excellence, training of students, women, professionals and public sector officials under the National AI Policy 2025.
DigiSkills.pk	Ignite (executed by Virtual)	Funded by Ignite – National	Pakistan's largest free online digital skills program. More than 3.36 million trainings have been imparted, including 27% female participation and over 35,000 overseas Pakistanis trained. The

	University of Pakistan)	Technology Fund	program offers free courses in Digital Literacy, Freelancing, Artificial Intelligence, Digital Marketing, E-Commerce, Graphic Design, Data Analytics, Virtual Assistance, SEO, WordPress and other emerging technologies.
National Incubation Centers (NICs)	Ignite	Ignite – National Technology Fund	Eight National Incubation Centers established nationwide have incubated over 1,300 startups, created more than 126,000 jobs, supported over 2,300 women entrepreneurs, and facilitated investments exceeding Rs. 22 billion.
Pakistan e-Rozgaar Centres	PSEB	Federal Government through PSEB	Establishment of 250 e-Rozgaar Centres across Pakistan on a Public-Private Partnership model to provide co-working spaces, digital skills support, and freelancing opportunities. PSEB provides interest-free financial support of up to Rs. 10 million for establishment of centres, free digital skills training through Ignite's Learning Management System, and marketing support.
Technology Skills & Certification Programs	PSEB	PSDP/Federal Government	Industry-oriented training and internationally recognized certifications to improve employability of youth, including women, in high-demand technologies and to strengthen Pakistan's IT export ecosystem.

DETAILS OF FINE RECOVERED FROM TELECOM OPERATORS

163. * Syed Rafiullah:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) whereas Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) Quality of Service (QoS) reports show consistent failure of mobile operators to meet minimum standards;**
- b) whether it is a fact that Universal Service Fund (USF) projects have not produced meaningful rural connectivity improvements; and enforcement of licence obligations remains weak and largely reactive;**

- c) if so, whether PTA has ever formally declared any mobile operator in breach of QoS or license obligations during the last five years; if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons thereof;
- d) the year-wise details of fine imposed on telecom operators versus fine actually recovered;
- e) what enforcement actions (service suspension, directed investment, or consumer compensation) have been taken against non-compliant operators;
- f) whether the Government considers the current penalty regime sufficient deterrence or merely a cost of business; and
- g) operator-wise data on QoS compliance, penalties imposed and recovered, and USF rural coverage outcomes for the last five years?

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Survey records do not indicate any consistent or widespread failure by Cellular Mobile Operators (CMOs) to comply with the prescribed minimum QoS standards. PTA's Quality of Service (QoS) monitoring framework comprising quarterly drive tests, Complaint Management System (CMS)-based hotspot analysis, Operational Support System (OSS) KPI monitoring, and crowdsourced Quality of Experience (QoE).

During the last four years, PTA has conducted approximately **500 planned QoS surveys, 200 complaint-based surveys, 60 surveys along highways and motorways, and 2 surveys along railway tracks**, covering **more than 700 locations nationwide**. The survey findings are published on a quarterly basis on PTA's website to ensure transparency and facilitate public access to network performance information. In addition, PTA published Pakistan's first Quality of Experience (QoE) Report during FY 2025–26.

Occasional shortfalls, primarily relating to network availability in localized areas, have been observed due to operational challenges such as prolonged power outages, fiber cuts, and theft or vandalism of telecom infrastructure (**9,000+** recorded cases last year), rather than indicating any systemic failure to comply with the prescribed QoS standards.

(b) Universal Service Fund (USF), an establishment of the Ministry of the IT & Telecom under Section 33 (A) sub-section 1 of the Pakistan Telecom Re-Organization Act, 1996 (as amended), has been on a mission to empower Pakistan's unserved, underserved, rural and remote communities through provision of voice and broadband services (2G/3G/4G) along with establishing backhaul infrastructure for strengthening the digital ecosystem of the country.

As regards compliance with license obligations, the same is monitored by the relevant regulatory authority (PTA) in accordance with the applicable licensing and regulatory framework and operators are required to meet their prescribed rollout obligations and maintain quality-of-services for both Non-USF and USF areas.

USF projects have delivered significant improvements in connectivity across unserved, underserved, rural, and remote areas of Pakistan where commercial deployment by telecom operators was not viable. USF interventions have enabled broadband services for the first time in the target areas and have substantially expanded digital connectivity and bridged the communication gap in un/underserved areas.

With their only reliable means of communication, USF provided services have a positive socio-economic impact by improving access to education, healthcare, emergency services, financial inclusion, e-governance, and economic opportunities for people living in remote areas.

USF has launched diverse programs for provision of highspeed broadband services across all provinces under the following program categories:

USF Program Categories:

USF has launched number of projects under two broad categories:

- **Access Projects (2G/3G/4G):** Access projects have evolved over time starting from voice and basic data services (2G) in the unserved mauzas to voice and high-speed data services (3G/4G) in unserved as well as underserved mauzas. Under the same category, USF has also designed projects to provide coverage on unserved road segments of National Highways and Motorways and Tourist locations.

Since inception, USF has provided access to voice and broadband data services to **38.4+ million population** residing in **22,100+ mauzas**. Similarly, **2,500+ kms of unserved Road Segments** have been provided broadband coverage for commuters on National Highways & Motorways as well as at **8 Tourist Destinations** along with **~50 kms** of access route.

- **Backhaul Projects (OFC):** Optic Fiber cable is the de-facto backhaul medium which is attributed by its reliability and scalability in context of current and future data intensive traffic generated over the telecommunication access networks. USF OFC projects have evolved from connecting unserved Tehsil Headquarters/enroute Towns to connecting unserved Union Councils/towns and available access network infrastructure of the Union Councils thereby expanding the overall OFC footprint in the unserved and underserved areas.

Since inception, USF has **deployed 18,300+ kms of OFC** and connected **1,089 unserved Tehsil HQs/Union Councils/Towns**.

USF is committed to empower communities through provision of highspeed broadband internet services across the country and will continue to identify and serve the unserved and underserved areas.

USF Response for Part g:

Under the **access projects**, during the last 5 FYs (2022-26), USF has provided access to voice and broadband data services to **16.2+ million population** residing in **9,400+ mauzas**. Similarly, **1,000+ kms of unserved Road Segments** have been provided broadband coverage for commuters on National Highways & Motorways as well as at **8 Tourist Destinations** along with **~50 kms** of access route.

Under the **OFC projects**, during the last 5 FYs (2022-26), USF has **deployed 10,400+ kms of OFC** and connected **947 unserved Tehsil HQs/Union Councils/Towns**.

(c) Yes, PTA has identified instances of non-compliance with the applicable standards and licence conditions through its regulatory monitoring framework and has initiated enforcement action in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions. Such actions include issuance of Warning Letters, Show

Cause Notices (SCNs), and imposition of financial penalties. During the said period, financial penalties amounting to approximately **Rs. 4.19 billion** have been imposed on Cellular Mobile Operators (CMOs). Summary is appended below:

Warning Letters	SCNs Issued	Penalty (Billion)
20	86	4.19

Year	Fine Imposed (Million)	Fine Recovered (Million)
2020	9.5	551.35 (537.75 Pledged)
2021	30	
2022	29.4	
2025-26	4122.4	

(d) As Above at “C”

(e) Enforcement actions taken by PTA against non-compliant Cellular Mobile Operators (CMOs), in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework, include:

- Issuance of 20 Warning Letters and 86 Show Cause Notices (SCNs) during the last five years.
- Imposition of financial penalties, where warranted, for persistent non-compliance.
- Directions for implementation of corrective measures, including network optimization, capacity enhancement and deployment of additional sites.
- Re-verification of compliance through subsequent QoS surveys and monitoring.

The existing legal framework does not provide for service suspension or mandatory consumer compensation solely on account of QoS related non-compliance.

(f) The existing legal and regulatory regime provides for a graduated enforcement mechanism comprising;

- QoS surveys and Root Cause Analysis (RCA) within 30 days.

- Time-bound corrective measures and re-verification surveys.
- Escalating sequence of legal actions e.g. Warning Letters, Show Cause Notices (SCNs), and financial penalties.
- Termination/suspension of licenses in extreme cases.

The regime is designed to ensure regulatory compliance and act as an effective deterrent against non-compliance. PTA continuously reviews the effectiveness of its regulatory framework. However, the GoP may propose any amendments it considers necessary to the existing statutory provisions.

(g) Operator-wise QoS compliance is available in PTA's periodic QoS survey reports, which are published on the official PTA website. Details regarding penalties imposed and recovered are provided in response to part (d), while USF rural connectivity outcomes are covered in response to part (b).

CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF OFFICERS WHO COMPLETED THE BEEP TRAINING

@164. * Dr. Sharmila Faruqui:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Establishment Division successfully delivered three successive workshops under the Basic Essential Skills for E-Governance (BEEP) initiative for civil servants in April, 2026, intended to equip Federal officers with foundational digital tools required for contemporary public administration;**
- b) what key topics were covered in these capacity-building sessions;**
- c) whether these workshops follow the Division's March 2026 directive requiring a 50% workforce presence under a rotating attendance model, alongside the Government's broader push to digitize administrative workflows;**
- d) what is the cumulative number of officers who have completed the BEEP training so far; and**
- e) what performance indicators are being used to assess whether these digital up-skilling efforts have led to measurable gains in operational efficiency and public service delivery across different ministries?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) The brief is enclosed at **Annex-I**.

(b) The training sessions conducted virtually and physically covered the following topics of Beep Platform;

A. **Orientation** on overall Beep Platform as an individual communication and video conferencing solution.

B. **Instant Messaging (IM)** part of Beep Platform including;

- i. Text Chat
- ii. Audio/video chat
- iii. Private and Public Groups
- iv. Secure Group Calling
- v. Media (docs, images, audio/video files etc.) sharing
- vi. Troubleshooting and user common queries

C. **Video Conferencing** Solution including;

Login registration procedure

- i. VC Room creation
- ii. New online meeting creation and required settings for host and guest
- iii. Rooms breaking
- iv. Enable recording of meeting
- v. Using media (Presentations/docs etc.) during online meeting
- vi. Managing meeting layout
- vii. Public and private chats with meeting participants
- viii. Saving and using the saved recording
- ix. Troubleshooting and user common queries.

(c) • Yes. The rollout of the **Beep (E-Governance)** Platform by the National Information Technology Board (NITB) directly supported implementation of the Establishment Division's **March, 2026 directive** requiring **50% workforce attendance on a rotational** basis by enabling Ministries and Divisions to continue official business through secure digital

communication and collaboration without disrupting administrative operations. The Beep platform fulfilled this requirement by providing secure instant messaging, voice calling, video conferencing, file sharing and group collaboration facilities within a Government-controlled environment.

- As part of the Smart Office Project, NITB undertook the phased rollout of Beep across approximately **39 Federal Ministries and Divisions**, ensuring that participating organizations were equipped with an indigenous digital communication platform during implementation of the rotational attendance policy. Through physical workshops, virtual orientation sessions and continuous technical support, departmental focal persons and end-users were trained to utilize the platform for routine official communication, inter-departmental coordination and virtual meetings. This enabled Ministries and Divisions to maintain effective communication between officials irrespective of their physical location.
 - The availability of secure messaging and virtual meeting facilities significantly reduced dependence on physical meetings (as per the implementation team present in the federal organizations for support) for routine coordination. Officers attending office and those working under the rotational attendance arrangement were able to communicate in real time, exchange official information, convene virtual meetings and coordinate administrative matters through the Beep Platform.
- (d) • NITB has provided physical training to BPS-17 and above officers/officials of the ministries/divisions i.e., 30-35 users per 39 organizations approx.:1200.
- Moreover, there are 2 officials per ministry nominated as Focal Persons, who are exclusively trained on Beep Platform for institutional capacity building. $39 \times 2 = 78$ (local Trainers).
- (e) Brief at **Annex-II**.
(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

STRENGTHENING THE COUNTRY'S CYBER DEFENCE CAPABILITIES

165. * Mr. Muhammad Farooq Sattar:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) what measures are being taken by the Government for strengthening the country's Cyber defence capabilities; and**
- b) will the Ministry ensure that cyber security policies align with international best practices?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) 1. Secure Digital Ecosystem for Government Services:

- i. The National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP-2021) establishes a nationwide framework to protect digital assets and online citizen data-crucial for the trust-based delivery of e-governance services.
- ii. The NCSP is being implemented through the Digital Economy Enhancement Program (DEEP) Project, which includes Secure Data Exchange Layer, Digital Identity, and E-Citizen enablement.

2. Cyber Governance Architecture:

- i. National Cyber Security Act's initial draft is under consideration with key stakeholders (MoITT, NCERT, NTISB, ISI-Tech), where a Central Entity/ Authority is also being established to coordinate/ensure implementation of cybersecurity measures specially focused on CII's Sectors/Operators.
- ii. Until the establishment of Authority, a 'CERT Council' has been established vide CERT Rules-2023, comprising 14 members (MoITT, MoD, MoI, NSD, MoFA, Defense, Telecom & Governmental CERTs, Civil Society, Academia, and Industry.
- iii. Pakistan Information Security Framework-2026 is submitted for Federal Government approval, comprising core policy directives including CII's Protection, Asset & Risk Management, Identity & Access Management, Physical Security, and Supply Chain Management, etc.

3. Designation/Protection of CIs:

- i. National CERT has been raised/functional since 2023-24, has already issued Guidelines for Designations/Protection of CIs.
- ii. Under PECA, 'Information Systems & Data' of NADRA, FBR, IMMPASS and Telecom have been declared/notified as CIs by the Federal Government. As recommended by the National CERT under CERT Rules-2023, concern ministries/department have been requested to designate 'Information Systems & Data' of Power, Civil Aviation/Airports, Safe City Projects and Police Data Centers as 'CIs'. Protection measures and criminal prosecution will be dealt in accordance with the PECA relevant sections.

4. Public Sector Digitization Safeguards:

- i. NCSP mandates protective frameworks for government ICT infrastructure, including authentication, data protection, and vulnerability management—key for secure and inclusive e-services; being achieved under DEEP (Para 1 above).
- ii. Moreover, the 'Accreditation Criteria for Cloud Service Providers' developed under the Pakistan Cloud First Policy-2022, is primarily focused on/ensuring secure cloud services in four levels (Baseline, Intermediate, Enhanced, Highest) for different public sector entities.

5. Digital Identity and Transactional Trust:

- i. NCSP promotes digital certification, e-signatures, and Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)-building trust in e-governance, e-voting, and e-procurement platforms.
- ii. National Root Certificate Authority (RCA) has been established/commissioned and successfully audited/accredited by the International Governing Body (WebTrust). Training of 10 Key Officials (ECAC/MoITT/NCERT) has been completed, following the subsequent operationalization.

6. Mandatory Cyber-security in E-Government Projects:

- i. The NCSP enforces dedicated cybersecurity budgets in ICT projects, ensuring every government digital rollout includes resilience and user protection measures.
- ii. Pakistan Security Standards (PSS-2023), providing baseline standards for IT Security and are being enforced through mandatory screening of ICT products procured for government departments from July, 2028. For the Defense Sector, screening is mandatory from 1st July, 2026.
- iii. To achieve capabilities of testing/certifications of ITSecurity products (Firewalls, Intrusion Prevention/Detection Systems) under PSS, a Common Criteria Pakistan Lab (CCPL) has been established by MoD, operationalized/duly accredited by Pakistan National Accreditation Council (PNAC).

7. ICT Sectoral CERTs and Compliance Mechanisms:

- i. Sector-specific CERTs ensure real-time threat response, especially for digital public service infrastructure like telecom, power, health, education, and national databases etc.
- ii. Under CERT Rules-2023, 15x CERTs have been notified so far, including National, Punjab (ITB), KP(ITB), Balochistan (IT Dept), Sind (IT Dept), AJK (ITB), GB (IT Dept), Telecom (PTA), Defense, Community (PISA), NADRA, CAA (AVSEC), Education (PERN), Power (PITC), and Space (SUPPARCO).
- iii. Nominations of an entity as respective Sectoral CERT are being sought from other key sectors to include Energy (OGRA), Banking (SBP), and Corporate (SECP).

8. Mandate Cybersecurity Compliance for All E-Governance Apps:

Audit & Compliance is being ensured under respective Sectoral Regulation (PTA, SBP, NEPRA etc). Under CERT Rules-2023, NCERT has been mandated to ensure audit & compliance of Federal Government ministries/departments.

9. Citizen-Facing Digital Safety Channels/Portals:

Under PECA-2016, such portals have already been established/operational by PTA (Report Website/URL) and FIA (Complaint Registration Form).

10. Other Key Initiatives Under DEEP:

- i. KPIs for Digital Government Cyber Maturity.
- ii. Link NCSP to Uraan's Citizen Connectivity Goals.
- iii. Develop a Localized Public Education Toolkit.

11. Global Standards and International Ranking:

- i. NCSP aims to improve Pakistan's global ICT indices by aligning national cyber protocols with international norms, indirectly enhancing the credibility of Pakistan's digital governance.
- ii. The Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) is an initiative by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) — a specialized UN agency — considered as the leading international best practice to measure the commitment of countries to cybersecurity across several key areas. In recently published GCI's Report (September, 2024), Pakistan performed exceptionally well in the latest ranking and has been placed in the top tier (Tier-1) with countries like the United States, Japan, Singapore, Australia, Saudi Arabia, and Malaysia.

(b) 1. Variations in institutional capacity and the absence of a unified reference framework have resulted in inconsistent security practices across the public sector, leading to vulnerabilities/exposures. The National Cyber Security Policy-2021, the CERT Rules-2023 and CERT Council emphasize strengthening governance, coordinated response mechanisms, and standardized implementation of information security controls. A nationally approved framework is therefore required to translate policy direction into a uniform operational structure, enable regulatory oversight, and ensure accountability.

2. In accordance with Rule 13(1)(a)(i) of the CERT Rules-2023, the Pakistan Information Security Framework (PISF-2026) has been formulated by

National CERT in consultation with the subject matter experts in the relevant domain.

3. PISF-2026 is globally aligned and locally tailored Information Security Framework developed after review and analysis of major global frameworks Government operational realities. Many countries have established national level information security or cyber security frameworks like: UK, USA, Australia, Singapore, India, Saudi Arabia, UAE, EU.
4. Approval and implementation of PISF-2026 will enable achieving following objectives, in line with National Cyber Security Policy 2021:
 - i. Establishing a standardized national information security baseline across public and private sector entities and designated critical sectors.
 - ii. Strengthening protection of government information assets, digital platforms, and citizen data, while enhancing institutional capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to cyber incidents.
 - iii. The maturity-based compliance mechanism will provide government-wide visibility of information/ cyber security posture and risk exposure.
 - iv. Supporting evidence-based decision-making, targeted investment in information/cyber security capabilities, secure digital transformation initiatives, and continuity of essential government services.

Enhancing public trust in government digital services and strengthen national resilience in the digital domain.

DETAILS OF PROJECTS DELAYED OR NOT YET MADE OPERATIONAL

166. * Mr. Ali Muhammad:

Will the Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination be pleased to state:

- a) **the total amount of international climate finance, adaptation finance, loss and damage funding, grants and concessional financing committed and**

disbursed to Pakistan during the last five years, indicating the source, amount, purpose and implementing agency in each case;

- b) the projects and programmes financed through such funds, their approved cost, physical and financial progress, and the measurable outcomes achieved in terms of climate resilience, flood protection, water security, ecosystem restoration and emissions reduction; and
- c) whether the Ministry has undertaken any assessment of the effectiveness and impact of climate-financed projects implemented after the 2022 floods;
- d) if so, provide details of the findings, including projects delayed, underperforming or not yet made operational;
- e) what mechanism exists to ensure transparency, monitoring and public disclosure of climate finance received by Pakistan; and
- f) whether the Government intends to establish a publicly accessible climate finance tracking portal?

Minister for Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (Senator Musadik Masood Malik): (a) During the last five years (FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26), Pakistan has mobilized international climate finance from vertical climate funds and multilateral development banks. A source-wise summary is given below, and a project-wise statement indicating the source, allocation, disbursement, purpose and implementing agency in each case is placed at the **Annex**.

- Green Climate Fund (GCF): a portfolio of eleven (11) approved projects with total GCF financing of approximately US\$ 332 million, comprising grants, concessional loans, equity and guarantees, covering glacial lake outburst flood (GLOF) risk reduction, climate-resilient agriculture and water management, zero-emission urban transport, distributed solar energy, ecosystem-based adaptation, coastal resilience, and private-sector climate ventures. Against the eight national projects, approximately US\$ 70 million stands disbursed to date, while the three regional programmes are at early stages of Pakistan-specific disbursement (project-wise position at the **Annex, Part A**).

- Global Environment Facility (GEF): five (5) ongoing national projects with a total GEF allocation of US\$ 17.2 million, of which approximately US\$ 4.45 million has been disbursed to date, in the areas of sustainable biomass energy, cleantech innovation, rangeland restoration, bio-based textiles and regenerative rice production (Annex, Part B). In addition, an amount of US\$ 7.67 million has been allocated to Pakistan as grant-based STAR allocation under the GEF-9 cycle (2026–2030), against which the project pipeline is being prepared.
- Adaptation Fund: a country allocation of US\$ 20 million is available, against which the project pipeline is under development in consultation with stakeholders.

It is added that, in terms of the Rules of Business, 1973, all foreign economic assistance including bilateral climate-related grants and concessional loans is negotiated, contracted and recorded through the Economic Affairs Division; consolidated commitment and disbursement data of bilateral flows is accordingly maintained by EAD and has been requisitioned for the supplementary material.

(b) A project-wise statement of the GCF and GEF portfolio — indicating title, duration, executing agency, allocation, disbursement, activities and deliverables — is placed at the Annexure. Physical and financial progress is monitored through Project Steering Committees chaired by the Ministry and through the Annual Performance Reports submitted by Accredited Entities to the respective funds. In terms of the measurable outcome areas identified in the Question:

- Climate resilience: on-farm climate-adaptation training for about 200,000 rural households and ICT-based advisory outreach to 2.5 million households under the Indus Basin project (FAO); and climate-resilience benefits to about 1.6 million people in Buner and Shangla districts (WFP)
- Flood protection: flood-protection structures, evacuation shelters, hydrological monitoring and early-warning systems, and slope stabilization in Gilgit-Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa under the GLOF-II project (UNDP); district-level flood forecasting and impact-based early-warning systems under the WFP project.

- Water security: a water accounting system for the Indus Basin at the province and canal level (FAO); ecosystem-based water-storage infrastructure improving water security for about 7 million people under Recharge Pakistan (WWF); and preparation and co-investment in climate-resilient water and sanitation infrastructure under the Resilient Water Infrastructure Facility (IFC).
- Ecosystem restoration: restoration of wetlands, floodplains and depressions in D.I. Khan, the Ramak Watershed and Manchar Lake (Recharge Pakistan); about 22,000 hectares of forest restored and 150,000 hectares of farmland safeguarded (ADB Community Resilience Partnership); and rangeland restoration in Attock, Chakwal and Jhelum districts (FAO/GEF).
- Emissions reduction: a 26.6 km zero-emission bus rapid transit corridor with a biomethane hybrid fleet under Green BRT Karachi (ADB); about 43 MW of distributed solar PV financed under the Pakistan Distributed Solar Project (JS Bank); and decentralized biomass energy and cleantech innovation under the GEF portfolio (UNDP/UNIDO).

(c) The effectiveness and impact of climate-financed projects is assessed on a continuing basis through the established multi-tier monitoring architecture rather than through a single one-time study. This comprises: (i) Project Steering Committees chaired by the Ministry, which review physical and financial progress and troubleshoot implementation bottlenecks; (ii) Annual Performance Reports submitted by Accredited Entities to the GCF, GEF and Adaptation Fund against approved log frames and indicators; (iii) mid-term reviews and independent terminal evaluations commissioned by the respective funds; and (iv) audit of public funds by the Auditor-General of Pakistan.

(d) The reviews and Steering Committee deliberations referred to above have identified the following systemic constraints affecting the timely conversion of approvals into on-ground delivery: (i) weak project readiness and preparation capacity at the provincial level; (ii) slow fund absorption owing to procedural

requirements of the funds and of domestic public investment processes and (iii) federal–provincial coordination gaps on subjects devolved under the 18th Constitutional Amendment. Projects approved during 2024–2025 (including Recharge Pakistan, the Community Resilience Partnership, the Acumen Climate Action Pakistan Fund, the NRSP private-sector ecosystem project and the Glacier-to-Farm regional programme) are in early stages of operationalization, with inception activities, legal arrangements and first disbursements at various stages of completion. Remedial measures include reconstitution and regular convening of Project Steering Committees, deployment of GCF Readiness and structured coordination with provincial governments. Project-specific status, including allocation and disbursement position, is reflected in the **Annex-I**.

(e) The following mechanism is in place:

- NDA gatekeeping: as National Designated Authority for the GCF and focal point for the GEF and Adaptation Fund, the Ministry screens all proposals and issues the mandatory No-Objection Letter, ensuring country ownership and consistency with national climate strategies (NDC 3.0, National Adaptation Plan 2023 and National Climate Change Policy 2021).
- Contracting and recording of inflows: all external financing agreements are negotiated and signed through the Economic Affairs Division, which maintains records of foreign economic assistance inflows.
- Oversight and reporting: Project Steering Committees chaired by the Ministry; Annual Performance Reports by Accredited Entities to the funds; mid-term reviews and independent evaluations by the funds' independent units.
- Audit: Audit of public funds by the Auditor-General of Pakistan.
- Fiscal transparency: Climate budget tagging led by the Finance Division, enabling identification and tracking of climate-related expenditure in the federal budget.
- Public disclosure: Project-wise information is publicly available on the websites of the Ministry, the GCF, the GEF and the Adaptation Fund, including funding proposals, approved amounts and evaluation reports.

(f) Yes. The establishment of a national climate finance dashboard is a priority commitment under the National Climate Finance Strategy and the transparency provisions of NDC 3.0. The Ministry is operationalizing a national climate finance tracking system to monitor inflows, utilization and impact of climate investments. A publicly accessible portal interface is envisaged as part of this system and will be rolled out in coordination with the Finance Division, the Economic Affairs Division and provincial governments, subject to availability of resources.

(Annexures have been placed in the National Assembly Library.)

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ACHIEVEMENTS OF GOALS REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OF SIFC

@31. Ms. Shahida Rehmani:

Will the Minister for Special Investment and Facilitation be pleased to state whether the goals for establishing the Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC) in the country are achieved; and if so, the details thereof?

Minister for Special Investment and Facilitation (Syed Imran Ahmad Shah):

Yes. SIFC has substantially achieved the institutional objectives for which it was established, while its broader mandate of investment promotion and economic facilitation remains ongoing. The progress made is as follows:

- i. Establishment of an integrated federal–provincial coordination mechanism:** SIFC has brought federal ministries, provincial governments and relevant public-sector entities onto a single platform for coordinated decision-making. For example, inter-governmental coordination has been undertaken for the identification, verification and development of investment-ready land and projects across the provinces.

- ii. **Provision of a single-window investment facilitation platform:** Investment proposals in priority sectors—including agriculture, mining and minerals, energy, information technology, infrastructure, industry and tourism—are processed through a coordinated institutional mechanism. For example, prospective investors are facilitated through designated sectoral channels instead of being required to independently approach multiple ministries and provincial departments.
- iii. **Expedited resolution of policy, regulatory and administrative impediments:** SIFC facilitates resolution of issues relating to approvals, taxation, utilities, land, security and inter-agency coordination. For example, investors' cases requiring simultaneous input from the Federal Board of Revenue, State Bank of Pakistan, provincial governments and sectoral regulators have been placed before relevant SIFC forums for coordinated resolution.
- iv. **Development and promotion of investment-ready projects:** SIFC has supported the preparation and promotion of sector-specific investment opportunities during engagements with foreign governments, sovereign investors and international companies. For example, bankable opportunities in mining, agriculture, energy, infrastructure and industrial development have been presented during bilateral investment engagements with Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Azerbaijan, China and Türkiye.
- v. **Advancement of business-climate and regulatory reforms:** SIFC has supported measures aimed at simplifying regulatory requirements and digitizing government-to-business services. For example, work has been advanced to map regulatory licences, certificates, approvals and other requirements and progressively provide businesses with a unified digital interface.
- vi. **Facilitation of privatization, public–private partnerships and strategic economic initiatives:** SIFC has provided high-level coordination for transactions and projects requiring decisions by multiple government

entities. For example, inter-agency issues affecting the privatization process of Pakistan International Airlines and other strategic transactions have been deliberated through the SIFC mechanism to maintain implementation momentum.

- vii. Strengthening of investor aftercare and implementation support:** SIFC continues to monitor facilitated projects and address difficulties arising after initial approvals. For example, issues faced by existing and prospective investors concerning utilities, security arrangements, taxation, repatriation of funds and operational approvals are taken up with the relevant federal and provincial authorities for time-bound resolution.

Accordingly, SIFC has established an effective institutional framework for coordinated investment facilitation, accelerated decision-making and resolution of cross-cutting impediments. Investment promotion and facilitation, however, are a continuing process. The Council therefore remains engaged in converting investment interest and facilitated proposals into operational projects, employment, exports, technology transfer and sustainable economic growth.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES TO THE YOUTH IN IT SECTOR

36. Ms. Shahida Rehmani:

Will the Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication be pleased to state:

- a) whether the Ministry has introduced any training or employment scheme to provide employment opportunities to the youth in Information Technology (I.T) Sector;**
- b) if so, the number of beneficiaries under the scheme and the types of technical skills;**
- c) whether the said schemes have/had a positive impact on employment opportunities; and**
- d) if not, the new schemes which are expected to be introduced for the youth in the next budget?**

Minister for Information Technology and Telecommunication (Ms. Shaza Fatima Khawaja): (a) Reply by PSEB

Pakistan's ICT industry remains a priority sector for the Government, recognizing its significant contribution to economic growth, employment generation, and export earnings. The Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication (MoITT), through the Pakistan Software Export Board (PSEB), has introduced and is implementing multiple training and employment-oriented schemes to enhance the employability of youth and create employment opportunities in the Information Technology (IT) sector. Major initiatives include:

i. Prime Minister's Initiative – Support for IT Startups, Specialized IT Training and Venture Capital (Component-III):

Provides internships, professional certifications, IT bootcamps, and soft skills training to improve the employability of IT graduates.

ii. National Semiconductor HR Development Program (NSHRDP):

Develops a skilled semiconductor workforce through specialized upskilling programs and university-based Semiconductor Education Research Clusters (SERCs).

iii. Revamping IT Industry Landscape:

Strengthens the IT ecosystem through apprenticeships, international certifications, industry-led training, Industry-Academia Bridge Programs, and capacity-building initiatives in emerging technologies.

iv. Semiconductor Chip Design Upskilling (Pilot Project):

Provides specialized training in semiconductor chip design and verification to prepare graduates for careers in the semiconductor industry. The pilot was done in 2025.

v. Industry-Led Export Enablement Program (U.S. SLED):

Builds the capacity of IT professionals and companies to compete in the U.S. public sector procurement market through specialized export-oriented training.

Reply by Ignite

Ignite-National Technology Fund, operating under the Ministry of Information Technology & Telecommunication, executes training and skill

development initiatives, aimed at equipping youth with market-relevant technical skills and facilitating their absorption into the Information Technology sector, both in domestic and international markets.

Ignite's interventions span mass digital skills training in freelancing, advanced and emerging technology training, specific skills training, and startup ecosystem development. Recently, Ignite conducted an intensive training in Integrated Circuit (IC) Design & Verification to place young engineers in semiconductor industry. Under this training initiative, 30 engineers completed the training, out of which 7 were female engineers. 23 out these 30 engineers have secured job in local semiconductor industry whereas, 7 are pursuing MS degree in IC Design & Verification.

Ignite is going to launch another training program in SAP Skills Enhancement & Employment Facilitation Program. Under this program, Ignite has intended to train 2,500 individuals in highly demanded SAP modules (an ERP Software) to place them in SAP related jobs at local & international markets. The implementation partner will be responsible to train individuals in securing 100% SAP certification and placing 80% of them in jobs at local & international markets. The program will be launched in August/September, 2026.

Under Code4AI program, Ignite has intended to train 7,500 individuals in AI with exposure on Blockchain & Quantum Computing. The program will be launched after approval from Board of Ignite.

Ignite's establishment of National Incubation Centers and Center of Excellence in Gaming & Animation which help early stage startups to establish their ventures; are also one of the major sources of direct & indirect jobs in Pakistan.

(b) Reply by PSEB

The Ministry's training and employment initiatives have benefited a large number of youth through targeted interventions aimed at developing industry-relevant technical and professional skills. The number of beneficiaries under each scheme and the corresponding technical skills imparted are as follows:

a. Prime Minister's Initiative – Support for IT Startups, Specialized IT Training and Venture Capital (Component-III):

The initiative provides internships, professional certifications, soft skills training, and specialized IT bootcamps to enhance youth employability. Under the program, 1,042 IT graduates have completed their internship. A total of 2,182 trainees have completed soft skills training, while the Bootcamp Training component is being launched following completion of the technical evaluation process. Under the certification component, 4,570 applications have been received, with reimbursement cases under implementation.

b. National Semiconductor HR Development Program (NSHRDP):

The Government has launched this program to develop a skilled workforce in the semiconductor sector. Currently, 475 trainees are undergoing semiconductor upskilling training, while an additional 200 trainees will commence training in August, 2026. Furthermore, three Semiconductor Education Research Clusters (SERCs) have been established at selected universities, with the first batch commencing in Fall 2026. By June, 2027, 270 students will complete their BS (Electives) and MS Program under SERC.

c. Revamping IT Industry Landscape:

This flagship initiative aims to train 20,950 beneficiaries through apprenticeships, bootcamps, international certifications, Industry-Academia Bridge programs, leadership training, Training of Trainers (ToT), and BPO/LPO/KPO training in high-demand technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Cloud Computing, Cybersecurity, DevOps, and Data Analytics. During the reporting period, 2,200 apprentices completed placements in PSEB-registered IT companies, while 520 participants completed specialized bootcamp training and internationally recognized certifications. An additional 3,000 candidates are planned to be trained and certified during FY 2026-27. Training for these candidates have been started and in progress.

d. Semiconductor Chip Design Upskilling (Pilot Project):

The pilot project has successfully upskilled 51 graduates in Semiconductor Chip Design and Verification, preparing them for employment in the semiconductor industry.

e. Industry-Led Export Enablement Program (U.S. SLED):

This initiative provided specialized training to 50 IT professionals on U.S. public sector procurement processes, enabling Pakistani IT firms and professionals to access high-value international business opportunities and strengthen export-oriented employment.

Reply by Ignite

The number of beneficiaries and the types of technical skills imparted under Ignite's ongoing initiatives are as under:

i. Integrated Circuit (IC) Design & Verification Training Program: (Completed in July, 2026)

A ten-month training and Post Graduate Diploma programme executed in collaboration with FAST-NUCES and fully funded by Ignite, delivered through the IC Design Lab at the FAST-NUCES Islamabad campus. In this training program, 30 engineers drawn from 20 districts across Pakistan, including 7 women engineers, have graduated successfully. Technical skills imparted include advanced integrated circuit design, VLSI verification, System-on-Chip (SoC) architecture and industry-standard semiconductor design tools, together with tapeout and fabrication exposure.

ii. National Incubation Centers (NICs) and CEGA: (Ongoing)

Through its network of National Incubation Centers (NIC), including Center of Excellence in Gaming & Animation (CEGA), Ignite supports technology entrepreneurship, product development and job creation by incubated startups in areas including eCommerce, Logistics, artificial intelligence, fintech, health technology, aerospace, gaming and animation etc. The startups graduated from these NICs have become major source of employment for thousands of Pakistanis in various domains. For example, BYKEA a successfully graduated startups from NIC

Karachi, alone has created more than 60,000 jobs for riders in Pakistan. Similarly, BizB a startup graduated from NIC-Peshawar which provides an online market place for used cloths, has also created domestic/home-based jobs for more than 8,000 individuals in Pakistan.

(c) Reply by PSEB

Yes. The schemes have had a positive impact on employment opportunities by enhancing the technical and professional competencies of youth and improving their employability in the IT and IT-enabled Services (ITeS) sector.

The internship and apprenticeship programs have provided participants with practical industry experience, facilitating their transition into the workforce. Specialized training and internationally recognized certifications have equipped beneficiaries with in-demand skills in emerging technologies, enabling them to secure employment and freelance opportunities in local and international markets. Additionally, the semiconductor initiatives are developing a skilled talent pipeline for Pakistan's emerging semiconductor industry, while export-oriented programs are strengthening the capacity of IT professionals and companies to access international business opportunities.

Reply by Ignite

Yes. The schemes have demonstrated a measurable positive impact on employment and earning opportunities for the youth, as under:

- i) Integrated Circuit (IC) Design & Verification Training Program.** The program has targeted 100 percent job placement of its graduating engineers, who have been absorbed into semiconductor design and verification roles. This represents the creation of an entirely new category of high-value technical employment in Pakistan. A fresh trainee of IC Design & Verification of this program will earn approximately Rs. 150,000+ per month.
- ii) National Incubation Centers.** Startups incubated and graduated through the NIC network have generated substantial direct and indirect employment, alongside investment mobilisation and revenue generation, thereby expanding the base of technology employment in the country.

Ignite has hosted more than 2,250 startups in its network of eight (8) National Incubation Centers. These startups have collectively generated a cumulative revenue of PK. 32 billion.

These initiatives have improved employability of youth and promoted tech entrepreneurship as recognised career pathways, and contributed to national IT and ITeS exports, which reached a record USD 4.6 billion in FY 2025-26.

(d) Reply by PSEB

As the existing schemes are yielding positive outcomes in terms of skills development and employment generation, the Ministry will continue and expand these initiatives. Planned interventions include scaling up internships, international certifications, IT bootcamps, semiconductor workforce development, and industry-academia collaboration under ongoing PSDP projects to further enhance employment opportunities for youth in the Information Technology (IT) sector.

Reply by Ignite

i. Code4AI Program: (Upcoming)

Ignite plans to train approximately 7,500 individuals in Artificial Intelligence, including exposure to emerging technologies such as Blockchain and Quantum Computing, with hands-on project work and international certification. The programme is expected to facilitate employment opportunities for more than 4,200 individuals within next 2 years.

ii. SAP Skills Enhancement & Employment Facilitation Program: (Upcoming)

Under this initiative, 2,500 individuals will be trained in SAP modules, with expected employment opportunities for more than 1,600 certified professionals in local and international markets within 2 years.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS OF FEDERAL MINISTRIES

37. Syeda Shehla Raza:

Will the Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division be pleased to state:

- a) whether totally performance evaluations of Federal Ministries were conducted by the Ministry during the Years 2024-25; and
- b) if so, the criteria used, outcomes identified, and the actions taken to address underperforming ministries?

Minister In-charge of the Cabinet Division: (a) Cabinet Division does not have the mandate to monitor the overall performance of Ministries and Divisions. The Cabinet Division only monitors the implementation of Cabinet decisions by Ministries and Divisions to ensure that Cabinet decisions are expeditiously implemented.

(b) Nil.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Thank you. "In exercise of powers conferred by Clause (1) of Article 54 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan," I hereby prorogue the National Assembly Session summoned on Monday, the 17th August, 2026 on the conclusion of its Business.

Signed/-
Mr. Asif Ali Zardari
President
Islamic Republic of Pakistan

(The House was prorogued)
