

(317th Session)

SENATE SECRETARIAT

“QUESTIONS FOR ORAL ANSWERS AND THEIR REPLIES”

to be asked at a sitting of the Senate to be held on

Tuesday, the 4th January, 2022

DEFERRED QUESTIONS

Questions Nos. 13, 46, 48, 49, 54, 55, 62, 74, 75, 76, 117, 118, 120 and 137 were deferred on 19th November, 2021 (315th Session)

(Def.) *Question No. 13 **Senator Nuzhat Sadiq:**

(Notice Received on 23/04/2021 at 11:45 PM) QID: 37847

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is one of top countries worldwide with a heavy burden of tobacco-related diseases as per the latest report of World Health Organization, if so, the details thereof;*
- (b) whether, the Federal Government has estimated the average death toll due to tobacco-related diseases in the country, if so, details thereof; and*
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for early detection, treatment and creation of awareness about such diseases in the country and controlling the availability of tobacco products?*

Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination: (a) World Health Organization, Pakistan Country office informed that there is no such report recently published, which says that

Pakistan is one of the top countries worldwide with a heavy burden of tobacco related diseases.

However, according to Global Burden of Disease Study, (2019) the prevalence of various Non-Communicable Diseases in Pakistan, such as cardiovascular diseases and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases was 8628,206 and 6,085,677 cases respectively. Both of them are the leading diseases as a result of excessive use of tobacco or tobacco related products.

It is also pertinent to mention that Tobacco is not the only risk factor for such diseases, there are other risk factors which contributes to the burden of diseases, which are Unhealthy diet, harmful use of alcohol, physical Inactivity and air pollution

Risk factor Attribution

- (i) In Pakistan, % of tobacco that serves as risk factor attribution for Cardiovascular diseases in both sexes and all ages in 2019 were 19.01% that contributes to 22.73% of total deaths
- (ii) % of tobacco that serves as risk factor attribution for Chronic Respiratory Disease in both sexes and all ages in 2019 were 44.63 % that contributes to 5.52 % of total deaths
- (iii) % of tobacco that serves as risk factor attribution for neoplasm in both sexes and all ages in 2019 were 19.42 % that contributes to 11.98 % of total deaths

(b) According to Global Burden of Disease Study (2019), estimated death toll caused by factors attributable to tobacco is 163,671.54 in Pakistan.

(c) Steps for Early Detection, Treatment & creation of awareness of Non-Communicable Diseases:

- (i) NCDs related interventions have been prioritized and included in the National Universal Health Coverage Benefit Package, which is also adopted by the provinces in their own context. These interventions will be made available at primary health care level and first level care facilities. This will enable early detection and management of such diseases.

- (ii) This Ministry from time to time has taken certain measures to raise awareness to reduce tobacco use on social media, through PTA and mass media campaigns (subject to availability of funds)
- (iii) During Covid-19, mobile phone messages were sent through PTA informing about harmful effects of tobacco use on health
- (iv) 1st Ramadan 2021 was announced as National Quit day and awareness messages were disseminated through social media and websites
- (v) Special Khutba on Jumattulwida for tobacco use and Islamic teaching was given in Islamabad and some other major cities
- (vi) The World No Tobacco day was observed on 31-05-21 and a number of activities were undertaken by the Ministry of NHR&C:
 - (i) Signing of -LOU with Pakistan Red Crescent Society for joining hands to raise awareness
 - (ii) Arranged an awareness raisin of Walk/cycling event in Islamabad
 - (iii) Activity with Traffic Police to create awareness among the citizens
 - (iv) Recently Safa Gold Mall, Trail 4 and other such places have been declared smoke free
 - (v) Tobacco Cessation clinics are already working in NIRM and PIMS, one more clinic have been established at “The Diabetes Centre” a private organization. There are more to be established

Controlling the availability of tobacco products

- (i) Pictorial health warnings have been issued for cigarette packs and the size of new warning has been increased from 50% to 60% of the outside of the cigarette packs. According to

WHO's latest report, Pakistan ranks 50th globally and 5th in Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMR) and is one of the highest achieving countries in 2018 for using Graphic health warnings on tobacco product packages

- (ii) Ministry sent a strong recommendations to Finance Division, in May 2021 for raise in Federal Excise Duty on cigarettes, as it is globally evident that increase in taxes on cigarette decrease the sale or demand
- (iii) In May 2021, The (Punjab) Tobacco Vender Act 1958 has been launched by the Excise and Taxation department in Islamabad. All venders will be issued license and point of sale will be monitored.
- (iv) To control Tobacco Advertising, Promotions & advertising (TAPS), new SRO was issued in 2020
- (v) To control and prevent sale of loose cigarette SRO was issued in 2018
- (vi) The implementation of laws for Tobacco products control lies with the provincial authorities. This Ministry coordinates with provinces for implementation. In Islamabad, Deputy Commissioner Office acts as a coordination Cell and regular meetings are done.

(Def.) *Question No. 46 **Senator Nuzhat Sadiq:**
(Notice Received on 10/06/2021 at 3:10 PM) QID: 37942

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state whether it is a fact that around 300,000 recipients of the first dose of Covid vaccine have not taken second dose of the vaccine in the country, if so, the steps taken by the Government for identification of the recipients of first dose and application of second dose / jab to the said recipients?

Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination: Vaccination started within the country in a phased manner since February 2021, till date 24th December 2021 a total of 145,453,360

doses have been administered out of which 63,382,390 people are fully vaccinated and 90,529,877 are partially vaccinated (received first dose).

The administration of the second dose is an ongoing process as per standard gap of 28 days between two doses for all types of vaccines. The message for the second dose is sent to every citizen automatically 48/24 hours before the due date from 1166. The exact number and details of the recipients from their registration to the administration is tracked through National Immunization Management System NIMS, which is developed and hosted by NADRA.

The Government of Pakistan, has imposed strict restrictions from 1st October 2021, in order to ensure complete vaccination, to the non-vaccinated/ partially vaccinated individuals in many sectors including travelling, shopping, gatherings and school jobs etc.

To facilitate and ensure administration of second dose of COVID 19 to all eligible recipients GOP has taken following measures across the country;

1. Drive through facilities
2. Mass vaccination centres
3. Walk in facilities for the ease of the citizens
4. SOPs/guidelines available on national dashboard
5. Awareness campaigns to highlight the importance of getting the second dose and the process of doing so. These campaigns are carried out in conjunction with the NCOC, Ministry of Information and broadcasting, UN agencies (such as WHO & UNICEF) and community service organizations, including;
 - Regular press briefing by SAPM Health and Co-Chair NCOC
 - Social media advertisements reaching up to 85% of the population on Facebook
 - TV advertisements is being used to avert refusals

- Ring back tones heard by every Pakistani with an active mobile phone
- Public service messages on radio
- Distribution of flayers at the grassroots level
- Social mobilization activities as in-built part of “Reach Every Door Campaign” in Punjab and other intensified outreach COVID-19 vaccination drives in rest of the provinces, are focusing on finding partially vaccinated individuals and students to complete their vaccination accordingly.

(Def.) *Question No. 48 **Senator Nuzhat Sadiq:**
(Notice Received on 4/10/2021 at 11:25 AM) QID: 37756

Will the Minister for Federal Education, Professional Training, National Heritage and Culture be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is fact that Higher Education Commission grants Degree Equivalence Certificate to Doctor of Education (EdD) with PhD, if so, details of terms and conditions thereof and if not, reasons thereof;*
- (b) *whether it is also a fact that a large number of applications for grant of Degree Equivalence Certificate to Doctor of Education (EdD) are lying pending with Higher Education Commission, if so, details of each pending case and reasons thereof; and*
- (c) *the steps being taken by the Higher Education Commission for earlier grant of Degree Equivalence Certificate to those applicants?*

Mr. Shafqat Mahmood: (a) Higher Education Commission (HEC) recognizes Doctor of Education (EdD) Degree awarded by any University/ chartered Institution/ accredited in its country of origin as equivalent to corresponding PhD degree. Further, status of any foreign qualification is determined on individual basis, keeping in view education system of respective country, and after submission of details on HEC online application form.

(b) No, there is no pending request in HEC at the moment.

(c) Not applicable in view of the para (b) above.

(Def.) *Question No. 49 **Senator Nuzhat Sadiq:**
(Notice Received on 4/10/2021 at 11:25 AM) QID: 37757

Will the Minister for Federal Education Professional Training, National Heritage and Culture be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that both public and private sector universities in the country are short of PhD qualified faculties, if so, the details of prescribed criteria of teacher-student ratio for running PhD programs in the public and private sector universities in Pakistan indicating also the number of universities observing the same and universities facing shortage of PhD faculties;*
- (b) *whether it is also a fact that a large number of PhD qualified scholars are jobless in the country at present, if so, the details of registered jobless PhD scholars in the country at present; and*
- (c) *the steps being taken by the Higher Education Commission for implementation of student-teacher ratio for PhD programs in public and private universities in the country through provision of jobs to PhD qualified scholars in the faculties?*

Mr. Shafqat Mahmood: (a) At least three (3) full-time faculty members having PhD degrees in the relevant field are required in the department offering the PhD program, and a faculty member holding PhD may supervise a maximum of five (5) PhD students at a time.

A consolidated list containing the names of the University, Sector (Public/Private), Province/Region, Discipline, total number of PhD required, total number of PhD existing, and Shortage/Surplus of academic staff is attached at **Annex-I**.

Higher Education Commission (HEC) is striving hard to enhance the quality of education in the Pakistani Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs), for that purpose HEC is following rigorous monitoring

mechanisms to ensure implementation of different policies including teacher-students ratio for PhD Programs. In this regard up till now 119 HEIs have been visited that include 68 Public Sector Universities and 51 Private Sector Universities. In these 119 HEIs, 869 PhD Programs were reviewed out of these 641 programs were meeting the Teacher-student ratio whereas remaining 228 were not meeting the required standards including teacher-student ratio, therefore, these programs were stopped.

(b) HEC established an electronical-portal to compile data of PhD degree holders for seeking employment opportunities across the country in August 2018 (<http://eportal.hec.gov.pk>). A total of six hundred forty two (642) PhD scholars registered with HEC. Out of 642 unemployed PhDs, 358 PhDs have been provided jobs opportunities under HEC funded recurring program captioned “Interim Placement of Fresh PhDs Program (IPFP)” as „Assistant Professor“ for a period of one year against vacant positions at Pakistani Public and Private sector universities across the country. HEC is vigorously supporting those public and private sector universities that have shortage of qualified staff. It is with these relentless efforts by HEC that the PhD faculty ratio at Pakistani universities has improve from 20% in 2010 to 32 % in 2020.

(c) For job placement of PhD degree holders at universities, HEC has introduced a program „IPFP“ (Interim Placement of Fresh PhDs) since 2009. Under the IPFP, host University is expected to advertise vacant positions and to extend an equal opportunity of recruitment on merit during their one year service.

The IPFP aims to create opportunities for fresh PhDs to obtain academic experience and mentorship, for one year in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), post-graduate colleges or public sector R&D organizations, prior to their formal entry into the academic job market. IPFP Phase-I was launched in 2009. After completion of IPPF Phase-I, HEC announced the IPFP Phase-II Batch-I on October/ November, 2019 through which 493 PhD holders got training for a period of one month prior to their placements. So far more than 350 out of those 493 PhD holders are placed at HEIs as an IPFP Fellow for one year. HEC announced IPFP Phase II Batch II on 7th March 2021 again, after a period of approximately one year and 3 months in which more than 1000 PhD holders have applied. After scrutiny and pre-assessment test, eligible applicants will get training for a period of one month and one year placements at HEIs.

A total of 4,337 (four thousand three hundred and thirty seven) PhDs have been placed at Pakistani Public and Private Sector Universities across the country under IPFP during 2009 to 2019 against Phase-I of the program and 358 from 2020 to till date in IPFP Phase-II.

Furthermore, HEC & Rozee.pk have partnered together to create a new job portal for PhD Scholars. HEC already uploaded the profile information received against „PhD databank“ for unemployed PhD scholars that was launched in August 2018.

The jobless PhDs have opportunity to register as an unemployed PhD on the e-portal that is being used by the various universities and other organizations of Pakistan for recruitment.

(Annexure has been pleased on the table of the House as well as library.)

Note: A total of 228 universities (Public and Private) are in the country. The data from 174 universities/DAIs have been received. The remaining data is being compiled and will be provided shortly.

(Def.) *Question No. 62 **Senator Seemee Ezdi:**

(Notice Received on 8/10/2021 at 10:00 AM) QID: 38389

Will the Minister for National Food Security and Research be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the incumbent Government has announced “National Agriculture Emergency program” for the welfare of farmers, if so, details thereof; and*
- (b) the procedure to be followed by the local farmers to avail the program?*

Syed Fakhar Imam: (a) There are total 16 projects under National Agriculture Emergency Programme for the welfare of farmers with total cost of **Rs. 84305. 10** million. Following 13 projects are ongoing.

(Rs. In million)

Project Name	Total Cost
Cage Culture Cluster Development Project	680.09
Calf feedlot fattening in Pakistan	680.41
National Program for Enhancing the Command Area in Barani Areas of Pakistan	9358.87
National Oilseed Enhancement Program	4090.32
National Program for Improvement of Watercourses in Pakistan - Phase II	47175.50
Pilot Shrimp farming Cluster Development	1350.33
Prime Minister's initiative for Save the Calf	1103.38
Prime Minister's initiative for Backyard Poultry	279.33
Productivity Enhancement of Rice	3750.66
Productivity Enhancement of Sugarcane	1003.77
Productivity Enhancement of Wheat	5632.77
Promotion of Trout Farming in Northern Areas of Pakistan	1570.27
Water Conservation in Barani Areas of KP	5090.43

Following 3 projects are also included in PM emergency program but yet to be started.

Horizontal Development of Cotton in KP and Balochistan through capacity building, technology transfer and ginning facilitation under PM Emergency Program	893.09
Up-Gradation of Central Cotton Research Institute Skrand and Cotton Productivity Enhancement through Capacity Building and Management of PBW in Sindh	1053.15
Cotton Productivity Enhancement through eco Friendly pink bollworm management and capacity building in Punjab under PM emergency program	592.73

(b) The procedure for local farmers is very easy. Farmers have to visit district level office by registering their name in the office. This program is well known in the farmers community. The procedure for applicants on fisheries sector is on first come first serve basis and the procedure to get benefitted for wheat, rice, sugarcane and livestock sector is annexed.

Annexure**PROCEDURE TO AVAIL SUBSIDY ON INPUTS / FARM IMPLEMENTS BY FARMERS****1. Farm Implements/Machinery****1.1 Eligibility**

An applicant will be eligible for the grant of financial assistance provided that the person:

- Owns a tractor not less than 50 HP
- Undertakes to carry out / provide services to other farmers at least for three years on rental basis.
- Has not applied for provision of machinery and equipment under this scheme from any other District in the Punjab
- Is owner/ tenant / lessee / service provider and self-cultivator of land upto 25 Acres?
- Is not defaulter of any revenue / financial institution?
- Undertakes to use machines and implement for agricultural purposes only.
- Will use the machinery at his own farm as well as rent out to other farmers for farming practices in the area.
- Will get the machinery and implement booked from pre-qualified firms within 15 days of issuance of Allotment letter and failure to do so will cause cancellation of financial assistance being offered under the scheme, which will not be challenged in any court of law.
- Will not sell or transfer or hand over possession of machinery to any person in any form within period of two (2) years after receiving.
- Agrees to get training for one day in operation, trouble-shooting / repair and maintenance arranged by Agriculture Extension setup through experts in their districts.
- Will abide by the decision of the allotment committee and will not challenge them in any court of law.

1.2 Mechanism

1. Director General Agriculture (Ext. & AR), invites applications through the national newspapers for provision of financial assistance on Tehsil basis from the eligible farmers for distribution of agricultural implements through print media.
2. Application forms ARE available in the offices of Assistant Directors of Agriculture (Extension) at tehsil level and can be downloaded from website of Agriculture Department <http://ext.agripunjab.gov.pk/>. The applications will be addressed to Director General of Agriculture (Extension & AR) and applications complete in all aspects, with an undertaking that the applicant meets all eligibility criteria set for the proposed financial assistance, will be submitted in the office of concerned Deputy Directors of Agriculture (Ext.) within the stipulated date.
3. DDA (Ext) will maintain entries in the permanent register and issue a receipt to the applicant. On expiry of last date announced for receipt of applications, the sub-committee notified (by the concerned Divisional Director of Agriculture (Ext.)) will meet and close the register with joint signatures. Deputy Director of Agriculture (Ext.) will ensure in person that all these records are properly maintained in his office.
4. After receipt of applications within due date, Scrutiny Committee (duly notified) will make

initial scrutiny of applications in terms of eligibility criteria for the scheme within 05 days after the last date for receipt of applications. The list of eligible applicants will be displayed outside the offices of Assistant Directors of Agriculture (Ext.).

5. Deputy Director of Agriculture (Ext.) of the concerned district will inform the applicants (whose application will be rejected) within 7 days after the last date of scrutiny. Reasons of rejection will also be recorded and communicated.

6. Scrutiny committee of concerned District will forward verified/scrutinized applications immediately for balloting by the Allotment Committee.

7. The applicant can appeal to the District Allotment Committee against the rejection within 7 days from the communication of rejection of the application. The District Allotment Committee will decide / dispose-off the appeals within 7 days. The decision of Allotment Committee will be final and will not be challenged in any court of law.

8. The District Allotment Committee will conduct manual balloting and announce the results on a given time bound schedule.

9. Separate balloting for each district (for separate option of machinery/implements) to select winner farmers will be made and waiting list will also be drawn up in priority order for selection of more applicants through same procedure.

10. The list of successful candidates/winners will be displayed outside the office of Deputy Director of Agriculture (Extension) and Assistant Directors of Agriculture (Ext.).

11. Allotment letters (on the prescribed format) will be issued and delivered to the successful candidates by Deputy Director of Agriculture (Extension) within three days of balloting.

12. The winner farmers will have to get booked machines/implements from pre-qualified firms and if a winner farmer fails to get booked a machine and implement within 15 days of issuance of allotment letter, allotment of machines and implements in this regard will automatically stand cancelled and Allotment Committee will allot the implements to the next person from notified waiting list who will get the machines and implements booked within 10 days of receipt of allotment order. In case, this allottee also fails to have the machines and implement booked within given time, allotment so made will stand cancelled and allotment will be made in favor of the next selectee on the waiting list who will have the implements booked within 7 days. Deputy Director of Agriculture (Ext.) will provide proper information to the winners about the procedure of booking.

1.3 Mode of Payment of Machinery:

a) List of successful beneficiaries/service providers will be shared with the pre-qualified manufacturing/ importing firms and successful beneficiaries will be handed over a list of pre-qualified firms/companies at the time of allotment of the machinery. The successful beneficiaries/service providers will get booked their implements/machines with any of the pre-qualified firms/companies. The service providers shall be offered one time maximum cost sharing @ 50% of the total price of the machine for the procurement of machines. In case of implement/machinery having cost up to Rs. 200,000/- the farmer/service provider will make 100% payment to the pre-qualified manufacturing firm for implements/machinery having approved specification only. The Manufacturing firm will inform the DDA (Ext.) of concerned district for inspection of implement/machinery. The District Inspection committee will bound to do inspection as per TORs of the committee within 15-days. Then inspection report will be send to project director for release of 50 % share of cost to the concerned beneficiary farmer/service provider through E-Voucher. In case of machinery having cost more than Rs. 200,000/- the farmer/service provider

will make 50% payment to the pre-qualified manufacturing/importing firms at the time of booking and after inspection as per TORs of the District Inspection Committee, the remaining 50% cost will be provided to the beneficiary farmers/service provider by the Govt. through E-Voucher.

The manufacturing firm after receipt of booking for certain implements/machines will inform DDA (Extension) of the beneficiary district and district having location of firm about the farmer having booked the set of implements with an undertaking that 50% cost of the implement have been received, with tentative date of inspection. Any wrong information from the manufacturer with respect to receipt of 50% cost from the beneficiary will be sufficient to delist the firm from further business under the project after ascertainment of facts and on written report from the DDA (Ext.).

c) The beneficiary will be bound to procure machinery/equipment that would meet specifications notified by the Agriculture Department only. The manufacturing firm shall offer the machine / implement for inspection after fabrication/import at his premises where committee will inspect that machine / implement according to the standardized specifications and will emboss a dedicated code on the machine/ implement for its identification. The Department will pay the amount of govt. share to the farmers/service provider on the written request of the DDA (Ext.) of concerned District including joint inspection report, implement delivery certificate and successful completion of the case.

d) The manufacturing/importing firm will inform in writing the concerned DDA (Ext.) for inspection. DDA (Ext.) concerned will keep record of all communications between manufacturing firms and his office for calculation of any violation of delivery period. This will help in calculation of Late Delivery Charges (LDC) as a penalty to the supplier firms.

2. Seed Replacement Programme

1. Agriculture Extension Department invites applications along with CNIC from growers for provision of certified seed for inclusion in balloting.
2. Grower with land upto 12.5 acres can apply under this scheme. A farmer will be given certified seed upto 5 acres on 50 % cost sharing basis.
3. Balloting through software is carried and the successful applicants are informed through sms.
4. Successful applicants are given specific period to purchase seed from one of the pre-qualified supplier, however KP farmers can get certified seed directly from Agriculture department.

3. Weedicide coverage

1. The pesticide companies/Suppliers are pre-qualified.
2. Scratch cards are issued to these pre-qualified by Department.
3. Eligible farmers purchase weedicide from selected companies by paying 100 cost.
4. On confirmation of vouchers by staff of extension department, 50 % of the share will be transferred to the farmers through sms.

4. Mode of Payment for Micro-Nutrients

- a. The farmers shall be offered one time maximum subsidy @ 50% of the total price of two bags of zinc sulphate.
- b. The District Extension Officer will conduct balloting through software and announce the results on a given time bound schedule.

(b) Procedure for registration to avail the program/s

PM Initiative for Save the Calf Project

The livestock farmers maintaining up to 8 buffalo/cow/yak calf will be motivated to get registered under the project. The provincial Livestock Departments will determine the suitable number of registered farmers in the province. An agreement will be signed between the concerned Livestock Department and the registered farmer. Contents of the agreement may include that (i) Farmer is interested to participate in the project, (ii) He/she is ready to undergo short term training on calf rearing, (iii) Farmer will comply with deworming and vaccination of calves and (iv) Farmer will abide by the terms and conditions of proper care, feeding and control/ treatment of disease in order to receive the incentive.

PM Initiative for Calf Feedlot Fattening Project

Project objectives and activities will be advertised and publicity will be made through print and electronic media and through public contact by project staff to convince the farmers to participate in its functions. Selection criteria of project farmers will be: 1. Project participating farmers may preferably be involved in agro-livestock activities and dairy production and also willing to fully participate in the project activities and keep records as per advice of the project staff. 2. Participating farmers should have the capacity to invest for purchase of essential items (such as calve, shed construction, feeding fattening ration and other inputs) to carry out the fattening activities. The location of farm preferably be linked with metallic road and should have sweat water source. 3. Farmers should have at least two years working experience with the livestock rearing. ~~The farmers should also be literate to read and write at least in Urdu language.~~ The feedlot fattening farms comprising of male buffalo and cow calve have been categorized as small and medium which have to be established mainly in rural and peri-urban areas. The characteristic of these farms are spelled out as follows:

PM Initiative for Distribution of Backyard Poultry

The interested backyard poultry farmers will be requested to submit a prescribed "Letter Of Interest" (LOI) for inclusion in the program. The LOI should provide the information about the (a) name, gender, address/ contact number of the individual. (b) willingness to participate in the program and abide by the ToRs. (c) space allocated for backyard poultry farming and (d) previous experience (if any). The individual will be registered on the basis of the receipt of LOI and a data bank of registered households is developed. In case the number of LOI is higher than the project target, a Committee comprising of concerned VO, District Livestock Officer and Focal Person will finalize the list of beneficiaries through balloting.

(Def.) *Question No. 117 Senator Nuzhat Sadiq:

(Notice Received on 5/10/2021 at 11:10 AM) QID: 38091

Will the Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resources development be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is declining proportion of Pakistanis workforce in the Gulf States; if so, the details thereof indicating the country-wise rate of decline during the last 3 years in Gulf region; and*
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to explore maximum employment opportunities for Pakistani workers in the Gulf States?*

Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resources

Development: (a) Pakistani labour force is working and residing across the world having majority of concentration in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. Since 1971 till 2021 (up to Nov) more than 11.50 million Pakistan have been registered by Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BE&OE) out of which more than 96% concentration of Pakistani workforce is towards GCC countries particularly Saudi Arabia and UAE.

Covid-19 has not only affected manpower export to GCC but a significant number of overseas Pakistani workers also returned to Pakistan after losing their jobs around the globe. Just prior to the Covid-19 lockdowns, BE&OE had registered around 60,000 emigrants who could not travel due to suspension of flights and travel restrictions imposed by foreign countries. Moreover, more than 100,000 permissions accorded by BE&OE could not be materialized due to the pandemic. However, due to diplomatic efforts and resumption of flights, an increase is seen in the last two months of 2021 (October-November) as 24,834 & 42,903 emigrants were registered for GCC countries, respectively.

(b) the country wise details of Overseas workers registered during last three year to Gulf region is mentioned below:-

Sr. No	Countries	Country wise Decline During last three Years		
		2019	2020	2021(Till Nov)
1	Saudi Arabia	332764	136376	119336
2	U.A. E	211270	53676	16171
3	Oman	28404	10348	30574
4	Qatar	19371	7422	32182
5	Bahrain	8189	7843	11048
6	Kuwait	126	419	1408
Total		600124	216084	210719

(c) MOPHRD has taken several measures to facilitate the migrant workers in terms of their return, reintegration and re-employment abroad. Embassies and Missions are providing every possible support to stranded Pakistanis in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and MOPHRD. A comprehensive reintegration plan/strategy was developed for returnee migrant workers for their reintegration through re-employment, upskilling/certification and entrepreneurship/social inclusion. Some Initiatives of MOPHRD are mentioned below:

- In recent visits of Head of States of KSA, UAE and Qatar, Prime Minister of Pakistan especially highlighted the issues of Pakistani workforce working in these countries.
- Government of Pakistan is trying its best to get the advantage of Qatar's labour market. In this regard, diplomatic efforts are underway and high level visits are being made to increase the quota for Pakistani workers.
- Matter of online linkages with KSA, UAE and Qatar is being pursued by MOPHRD/BE&OE.
- Pakistan and UAE have signed an MOU in the field of manpower export on 14th June, 2019 to enhance the export of manpower and MoU with KSA is recently signed.
- Government of Pakistan and Kuwait signed an agreement on Healthcare in July, 2020 which institutionalized recruitment of healthcare professionals from Pakistan like Doctors, Nurses and Paramedics to work there on regular basis as per requirement of Ministry Health of Kuwait. Under the agreement, more than 1775 Medical professionals have gone to Kuwait through Overseas Employment Corporation (OEC), so far. Moreover, MOU between Pakistan and Kuwait regarding recruitment of Pakistani Engineers is also in pipeline.
- Ministry of OP&HRD has developed the first National Emigration & Welfare Policy for Overseas Pakistanis, which is at final stages of approval. This policy particularly focuses on the rights and protection of migrant workers.
- Government of Pakistan through various national vocational and technical institutions like NAVTTC, TEVTAs, Skill Development Council (SDC) and Punjab Skill Development

Fund (PSDF) conduct and impart different market-based training in various fields/trades.

- A high-level committee of all relevant stakeholders including technical/vocational institutes under the chairmanship of Secretary M/O OP&HRD on skill upgradation had been constituted.
- BE&OE shares information (based on the reports received from CWAs posted in various countries) with NAVTCC and other stakeholders on market trends/job opportunities/required skills in various trades for providing market-based training to intending emigrants.

(Def.) *Question No. 118 **Senator Nuzhat Sadiq:**
(Notice Received on 5/10/2021 at 11:10 AM) QID: 38127

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that the rate of hepatitis in the country is one of highest in the world, if so, the steps being taken by the Government for establishment of hepatitis screening and diagnostic centers across the country; and*
- (b) *the funds reserved, released and utilized under the head of Prime Minister's program for hepatitis during the last 3 years?*

Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination: (a) Pakistan has all the five types of hepatitis i.e., Hepatitis A, B, C, D and E. Hepatitis A and E are food and water borne (transmitted Through contaminated food and water) while hepatitis B, C and D are blood borne (transmitted through re-use of syringes, unsafe blood transfusions, poor infection control in health care settings, reuse of razors at barbers' shops, ear/nose piercing and tattooing).

Hepatitis B and C are major causes of disease and deaths in Pakistan while hepatitis D is dependent on hepatitis B virus that means hepatitis D cannot be caused without having hepatitis B. Hepatitis B and C are prevalent in all parts of the country, but hepatitis D is prevalent mostly in some pockets of Sindh, Balochistan and Southern part of Punjab. Pakistan has a national prevalence of hepatitis B around 1.6% affecting almost 3.5 million people and of hepatitis C around 7% affecting almost

15 million people nationwide. This makes Pakistan among the top countries with highest disease burden of hepatitis B and C in the world (but not the first country)

* Hepatitis B and D are vaccine preventable, and the Government of Pakistan through its Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) and provincial hepatitis control programmes is providing free of cost hepatitis B Virus (HBV) vaccine to the general population. While hepatitis C virus (HCV) is not vaccine preventable and is the most common type of hepatitis in Pakistan. Therefore, to curb this huge disease burden, Government of Pakistan is going to launch a Prime Minister's (PM) programme for the elimination of HCV infection in the country. Since Egypt has reduced its national HCV prevalence drastically, therefore, Pakistan would like to learn from the Egyptian experience to reduce its HCV disease burden. The Prime Minister's programme will screen all the eligible population of the country for Hepatitis C and will provide free testing and treatment to anti-HCV positive patients. The goal of the programme is to eliminate, by 2030, HCV infection from all provinces and territories of Pakistan. The programme is not only focused on hepatitis C but also caters other types of hepatitis as well through its conceptual framework of preventing the infectious diseases. The provincial health departments as share to PM's HCV elimination programme, have committed to design, organize and implement preventive programmes in their provinces to focus on preventive interventions for the elimination of hepatitis infections.

(b) The PC-1 of the PM Programme has been developed and submitted to Planning Commission for approval, therefore, the Programme is not implemented yet but since the devolution in 2011 the provinces have their own hepatitis prevention and control programme with the independent PC-1s. These programmes provide free screening, vaccination, testing and treatment services all over the country. Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination (M/o NHSR& C) provide all the technical support and strategic guidance to the provincial programmes for standardized hepatitis screening, testing and treatment services. Details of PC-1 attached as Annex I.

Annex-I**Prime Minister's Program for Elimination of Hepatitis**

- Pakistan, in 2020, has a national HCV prevalence rate of 6.94% affecting almost 15 million people nationwide.
- To curb this huge disease burden, Government of Pakistan is going to launch a Prime Minister's programme for the elimination of HCV infection in the country.
- Since Egypt has reduced its national HCV prevalence drastically, therefore, Pakistan would like to learn from the Egyptian experience to reduce its HCV disease burden.
- The Prime Minister's programme will screen all the eligible population of the country for Hepatitis C and will provide free testing and treatment to anti-HCV positive patients.
- The goal of the programme is to eliminate, by 2030, HCV infection from all provinces and territories of Pakistan.
- The programme will be implemented in two phases i.e. Phase I and Phase II (five years each)
- Provinces, as share to PM's HCV elimination programme, have committed to design, organize and implement preventive programmes (injection safety, infection control, safe blood transfusion and other programmes) in their provinces to focus on preventive interventions for the elimination of HCV infection.
- **Main objective of Phase-I (5 years):**
 - **Screen 50% (69.02 million)** of the eligible population (aged ≥ 12 years or 70% of population)
 - **Test** all screen positive population (**5.15 million**) for HCV infection
 - **Treat** all population (**4.12 million**) tested positive for HCV infection
- **Complementary objectives of Phase-I:**
 - Strengthen **supply side** (health system) with focus on supply chain system and building human resources capacity
 - Influence demand side by institutionalising communication strategy
 - Strengthen information system and monitor the programme progress
- Yet, it will leave 102 million people to be screened in Phase-II (2025 – 2030)
- **Targets of programme:**
 - **Screening by Rapid Diagnostic Test:** 69.02 million people aged 12 years and above
 - **Molecular Diagnosis of Hepatitis C:** 5.15 million people (out of Rapid Diagnostic Test positives)
 - **Assessment and treatment:** 4.12 million people
- **Cost benefits, and PC-I presentation:**
 - Total base cost of the programme (without contingencies): PKRs 70.83 billion
 - Total Programme Cost (with 5% contingencies) = PKRs 74.37 billion
- **Implementation arrangements:**
 - The Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination (NHSRC) will host the PM's HCV Elimination Programme.
 - At national level, it will be led by a National Coordinator and supported by National and provincial Hepatitis Planning, Development and Monitoring Units

(PDMUs) established at national, provincial and regional level by USAID funded Chemonics International INC.

- The National Coordinator at federal level, will liaise with provincial and Regional Coordinators, who in turn supervise District HCV Focal Persons. The latter supports field formations, i.e. laboratories, doctors and health facilities that are involved in the Programme for Hepatitis C Elimination.
- Technical guidance will be provided by Technical Advisory Group (TAG) while a Technical Committee supports the programme on specific technical issues.
- A Programme Steering Committee brings all stakeholders to discuss programme implementation, monitor the performance and resolve bottlenecks.

(Def.) *Question No. 120 **Senator Nuzhat Sadiq:**

(Notice Received on 6/10/2021 at 12:10 PM) QID: 38176

Will the Minister for Federal Education, Professional Training, National Heritage and Culture be pleased to state:

- whether it is fact that Remuneration / stipend is not paid to Phd's attending National Faculty Development Program / training at National Academy of Higher Education , under Interim Placement of Fresh PHD's, for phase-II, Batch-II of 2021, if so, reasons thereof; and*
- whether it is also fact that Phd's attending aforesaid training are attending six days a week training with extended timing from 8 am to 7 pm (sometimes 8 pm), if so, steps being taken by HEC to aforesaid batch of Phd's to fulfill livelihood needs of them and their family?*

Mr. Shafqat Mahmood: (a) Yes, it is a fact that stipend is not being paid to trainee participants during four (04) weeks online training for IPFP (Phase-II Batch II) as per revised policy. However, the stipend was included in the previous policy as the program was planned to be executed in face to face mode in which fellows were required to arrange for their boarding, lodging and food away from their homes. Due to COVID-19, the program mode has been changed to online mode and it has to be attended by the fellows from their homes, thus there is no provision of stipend during 4 weeks of online training, as per revised policy.

(b) Yes, it is a fact that the trainees are attending the training sessions six days a week. The training session starts with a Live Webinar at 0800 hours, as all the trainers are in different time zones. Each day, trainees have to attend synchronous training sessions of four (04) hours, where online presence of the trainee participants is mandatory. Moreover, another four (04) hours sessions in asynchronous mode for group work/assignments which usually ends at 1800 hours. During the training session, a lunch break of one hour and two half hour breaks are included in the training time.

As per policy, the program is for the unemployed PhDs or those PhDs who have sub-optimum jobs which they are ready to leave for getting the one year paid fellowship i.e. placement of one year at HEIs. According to advertisement of IPFP Fellowship (Phase-II Batch-II), no stipend was allowed/mentioned for four (04) weeks online training. However, after successful completion of four (04) weeks training period, the fellows will receive Rs.100,000/- per month stipend for one year during their placement at host HEIs.

***Question No. 1 Senator Zeeshan Khanzada:**

(Notice Received on 22/11/2021 at 11:50 AM) QID: 38497

Will the Minister for Maritime Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that illegal fishing by the local and international travelers near the coastal areas of Gawadar and Sindh is affecting the livelihood of local fishing communities, if so, the steps being taken to curb the illegal fishing of local and international travelers and facilitation of the local fishermen communities in the said coastal areas?

Syed Ali Haider Zaidi: Territorial waters jurisdiction i.e. up-to 12 nautical miles from base line is the domain of respective provincial government of Sindh and Balochistan. As far as the jurisdiction **beyond** 12 Nautical Miles is concerned it rests with the Federal Government. It is confirmed that the Federal Government has not issued fishing licenses since 2006 for fishing beyond 12 nautical miles. Fishing activities in territorial waters are under the jurisdiction of the provincial governments.

***Question No. 2 Senator Mohsin Aziz:**

(Notice Received on 22/11/2021 at 12:05 PM) QID: 38498

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 12 acre land was allocated by Capital Development Authority for extension of Federal Government Polyclinic Hospital, if yes, the data of allocation and the steps taken / being taken for construction of the same?

Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination: The Government of Pakistan allocated a 5 acres plot in G-11/3, Islamabad for construction of 300 bedded hospital, for the population of Islamabad along-with its surroundings. The possession of plot has already been taken by Federal Government Polyclinic, Post Graduate Medical Institute (FGPC) and the payment of dues *i.e* Rs.43.315 million has been paid to CDA.

- A feasibility study of said project was undertaken by IDAP Lahore with the approval of Federal and provincial Cabinets.
- IDAP has submitted detailed report and a comprehensive PC-I, which was considered in the CDWP meeting held on 29-11-2021.
- The forum approved the project titled Jinnah Hospital [ex-name Establishment of Federal Government Polyclinic (PGMI)-II at G/11-3, Islamabad] at Rs.9,913.730 million.
- The work is expected to commence shortly and will be completed in three years by the IDAP, Lahore.

***Question No. 3 Senator Mushtaq Ahmed:**

(Notice Received on 22/11/2021 at 2:46 PM) QID: 38481

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state the number of countries visited by Prime Minister of Pakistan during the last three years in official capacity along with the name of persons, their designations and scale who accompanied Prime Minister and duration of stay abroad with date wise break-up, indicating expenditure on each visit?

Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Hussain Qureshi: The detail is Annexed.

(Annexure has been placed on the table of the House as well as library.)

***Question No. 4 Senator Mushtaq Ahmed:**

(Notice Received on 22/11/2021 at 2:47 PM) QID: 38542

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state the number of functional MRI scanners / machines in Government hospitals of Islamabad indicating the names of hospitals, data of installation and modal of each MRI machine?

Minister for National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination:

Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences, (PIMS)

Philip Achieva 1, 5 T MRI Machine was installed in 2007 and has been declared condemned on 16th February 2021. The new MRI Machine is likely to be delivered by the firm by the end of January, 2022

National Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, (NIRM)

There is only one MRI scanner/ Machine in the National Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, (NIRM). At present it is functional Detail is as under:—

Model of MRI scanner: Siemens Impact MRI (1.0 Tesla)

Date of Installation: 1996

Federal Government of Polyclinic Hospital (FGPC)

No MRI facility currently available in FGPC, Islamabad. However during current financial year, the procurement of one MRI machine is likely to be completed.

***Question No. 5 Senator Nuzhat Sadiq:**

(Notice Received on 23/11/2021 at 10:00 AM) QID: 37759

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the country and category wise details of Pakistani prisoners in foreign jails at present indicating the nature of offense and sentence awarded to each Pakistani prisoner;*

- (b) *whether it is a fact that legal assistance including services of translators were provided to all existing Pakistani prisoners abroad during court trails, if so, details thereof indicating also country wise details of law firms hired and amount paid to each of them in each case and terms and conditions of contract with each law firm thereof; and*
- (c) *the steps being taken by the Government for provision of timely and effective legal assistance to all Pakistani prisoners abroad?*

Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Hussain Qureshi: (a) As per data received from our Missions abroad, currently number of Pakistani prisoners imprisoned abroad is **9,191**. (Country-wise break down, along with nature of crimes, is attached as **annexure-I**.

(b) Our Missions provide legal assistance to Pakistani prisoners in hiring of lawyer, payment of lawyers' fee, hiring of law firm and provision of translator for cases. Some countries provide facility of interpreters/translators and lawyers to all prisoners on their own, where as in other countries (European countries specially) prisoner's information is provided only upon prisoner's consent. However, if any Pakistani prisoner requests for provision of legal assistance, all efforts are made for provision of effective assistance. As per data provided by our Missions, the details pertaining to legal assistance provided by some of our Missions are at **annexure-II**.

(c) Ministry of Foreign Affairs is fully cognizant of its responsibilities towards overseas Pakistanis. Pakistan's Missions abroad are continuously engaged with the local governments and facilitate the prisoners in the best possible manner. The Pakistan Community Welfare and Education Fund (PCW&EF) being administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is utilized to extend legal assistance to Pakistanis imprisoned abroad, including payment of lawyers' fees, fines and cost of repatriation of destitute Pakistani prisoners.

As soon as Mission comes to know about arrest and /or detention of any Pakistani, the Mission immediately contact the concerned local authorities through Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the respective country and requests for consular access. After consular visit, all necessary steps are taken accordingly for release, consular service and repatriation.

Missions also approach authorities on a case-to-case-basis to determine possibility of legal assistance for prisoners. If circumstance permit, lawyers are hired as per local legal system. Legal firms are also hired to provide legal consultancy on a regular basis to prisoners to facilitate representation in trials and appeals against their sentences.

In addition to legal assistance, Missions also provides financial aid in cash or kind to the prisoners for everyday use items.

Translation services are usually offered by the host government. Whenever translation services are requested from our Missions, it is arranged and provided to prisoners upon request.

Annexure-I**COUNTRY-WISE DATA OF OVERSEAS PAKISTANI PRISONERS**

S. No.	Country	Number of Prisoners	Nature of Offences	Status of Court Case
1.	Afghanistan	395	Over Stay/ security related Offences.	Host authorities have been requested for details of Pakistani prisoners.
2.	Argentina	06	Illegal entry/sexual violence/Robbery/ Human trafficking	6: under trial
3.	Ecuador	02	-	Convicted
4.	Australia	48	Due to stringent privacy laws, nature of offences not shared by the host authorities.	Due to stringent privacy laws, status of court cases is not shared by the host authorities.
5.	Austria	21	Illegal entry/human trafficking/drug trafficking/murder/s exual harassment	Only 10 prisoners gave consent to share details. 5: convicted 5: under trial
6.	Belgium	02	Due to stringent privacy laws, nature of offences not shared by the host authorities.	Due to stringent privacy laws, nature of offences not shared by the host authorities
7.	Belarus	01	Violation of Border	
8.	Slovak Republic	02	Human Trafficking	-
9.	Azerbaijan	09	Murder/human trafficking/illegal entry/drug trafficking	Convicted
10.	Georgia	02	-	Convicted
11.	Bahrain	56	Drug trafficking, possession of narcotics, fraud	Convicted
12.	Bangladesh	15	Drug trafficking/illegal stay	03: Sentence completed, will be repatriated after lockdown ends 01: Bail issued 07: convicted 04: under trial

13.	Bosnia-Herzegovina	01	Attempted murder	Convicted
14.	Croatia	01	Illegal entry	Under Trial
15.	Brazil	01	Drug dealing/forgery	1: convicted
16.	Cambodia	03	Drug Trafficking/illegal detention/assault/fraud and forgery	1: Convicted 2: Under Trial
17.	Canada	13 09 Ottawa 04 Vancouver	Due to stringent privacy laws, nature of offences not shared by the host authorities.	Host authorities approach the High Commission only in cases of deportation of Pakistani prisoners
18.	Romania	01	Migrant Trafficking	Convicted
19.	China	242 (126 in Beijing, 11 in Shanghai, 92 in Guangzhou and 13 in Chengdu)	Drug smuggling, Rape, Robbery, Murder, Counterfeit Currency	Most of them are convicted
20.	Hong Kong	130	Murder/trespassing/illegal entry/Drug trafficking/robbery/theft/rape	(Only 41 prisoners shared their data) Convicted
21.	Denmark	24	Due to stringent privacy laws, nature of offences not shared by the host authorities.	05 Pakistani prisoners gave consent to share details. They are imprisoned on the charges of fraud, forgery, violence, traffic and drug related offences
22.	Egypt	12	Drug Trafficking	5: convicted 7: Under Trial
23.	France	98	Local authorities did not provide details of offences	-
24.	Germany	105 02 Berlin 103 Frankfurt	Local authorities did not provide details of offences due to privacy laws	

25.	Greece	884	Illegal entry/ immigration related charges	-
26.	Hungary	05	Illegal border crossing/human trafficking	Due to local laws, without consent of prisoner, details are not shared by the immigration authorities
27.	India	345	Illegal stay/drug smuggling/alleged terrorism/inadvertent crossing of LOC / foreigners Act/Arms act	-
28.	Indonesia	08	Drug trafficking/money laundering	08:Convicted (out of them, 02 prisoners have appealed in higher court)
29.	Iran	100	Drug possession & trafficking/illegal entry, murder, espionage, corruption, theft, alcohol	62:Convicted 38: Under Trial
30.	Iraq	109	Theft, narcotics, molestation, murder, Illegal entry/drug trafficking/ over stay/ terrorism	-
31.	Ireland	02	Murder/rape	Convicted
32.	Italy	291	Murder/rape/financial crimes/Drug trafficking	
33.	Japan	09	Murder/Insurance fraud/Rape/drug	Convicted
34.	Jordan	05	Child molestation/murder/ Narcotics	2: Convicted 3: Under Trial
35.	Kazakhstan	01	Drug trafficking	Convicted
36.	South Korea	11	Murder / robbery / violation of immigration control	5:Convicted 6: under trial
37.	Kenya	06	Drug trafficking/ burglary	Under Trial

38.	Kuwait	65	Murder, drug trafficking, forgery, kidnapping, harassment, sexual assault, theft	60: convicted 05: under trial
39.	Kyrgyzstan	10	Human trafficking	2: Convicted 8: Under Trial
40.	Republic of Cyprus	04	Human Trafficking/fake marriage, illegal stay	Under trial
41.	Libya	30	Illegal entry	Under Trial
42.	Malaysia	242	Illegal entry, overstay, Drug trafficking/murder/Sexual offence, Assault, fraud	-
43.	Maldives	13	Drug trafficking	7: convicted 6: under trial
44.	Nepal	21	Fake currency/drug trafficking	15: convicted 6: under trial
45.	Netherlands	01	Immigration related charges	-
46.	Nigeria	05	Smuggling of crude oil	5: Under Trial
47.	Norway	03	-	No details shared by host authorities
48.	Oman	309	Drug trafficking/financial impropriety, murder, robbery, sexual assault	Convicted
49.	Philippines	02	Murder/illegal recruitment	Convicted
50.	Poland	02	Murder/online fraud/fight	01:Convicted 01: Under Trial
51.	Portugal	01	Breaking & entering a bank	-
52.	Qatar	189	Theft/murder/ Narcotics/Money Laundering/rape/financial fraud	-

53.	Russian Federation	01	Illegal entry& murder (one case)	01:Convicted 02: Under Trial
54.	Saudi Arabia	2,555 (1,359+1,196)	Drug smuggling/theft/traffic accidents/financial claims/murder/forgery/immoral activities	Roughly around 50% of the prisoners are imprisoned on the charges of drug trafficking, human trafficking and murder) Those who are imprisoned upon financial rights can be released only upon payment of fine.
55.	Syria	02	Drugs smuggling/detained by Syrian Security forces	2: under Trial
56.	Serbia and Montenegro	05	Illegal border crossing/robbery/Ex tortion/ Human trafficking	3: convicted 2: Under Trial
57.	Singapore	01	Immigration law violation	-
58.	South Africa	30	Murder/ Rape/forgery	15: convicted 15: Under Trial
59.	Namibia	01	Forgery and rape	Under trial
60.	Spain	163 134 Barcelona 29 Madrid	Drug trafficking / sexual assault / robbery	Only 55 Pakistani prisoners gave willingness to share details 40: convicted 15: under trial
61.	Sri Lanka	39	Drug trafficking/murder	Convicted
62.	Sweden	04	Drug trafficking/sexual assault	-
63.	Finland	02	-	-
64.	Switzerland	05	-	Only 1 prisoner has given consent to local authorities for consular access. He was convicted on the charges of domestic abuse
65.	Tajikistan	01	Drug trafficking	convicted

66.	Tanzania	07	Drug Trafficking/Operating illegal telecom system	7: under trial
67.	Thailand	36	Drugs/kidnapping/murder/rape/ illegal entry	convicted
68.	Malta	01	Sexual activities	Under trial
69.	Turkey	265	Drug trafficking / fight /murder/human trafficking , sexual harassment, child abuse	
70.	United Arab Emirates (UAE)	1,918 (1,522+396)	Illegal entry / illegal stay / absconders / drug trafficking/ rape/ murder/ financial impropriety	Out of 396 prisoners in Abu-Dhabi, 111 prisoners are under Trial, whereas out of 1,918 prisoners in Dubai, most of them are convicted
71.	United Kingdom (UK)	273 267 (England & Wales) 06 (Scotland)	Kidnap/Murder/Drug Trafficking /Sexual Assault/honor killing/Immigration related charges	Due to data protection laws in UK, details with regard to nature of crime, sentence awarded and identification is communicated only upon prisoner's consent
72.	United States of America (USA)	52 (11 Washington) 37 New York 03 Houston 01 Los Angeles)	Immigration related charges / fraud / stalking/ terrorist activity/ conspiracy/ attacking US officials/burglary	Convicted Embassy receives information regarding Pakistani detainees who are on Removal Orders from US Department of Immigration and Customs Enforcement.
73.	Ukraine	03	Drug smuggling, murder, human trafficking	-

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS: 9,191

Annex-IILegal Assistance provided by Missions Abroad

Country	Name of Prisoner	Charges/ Allegations	Legal Assistance	Amount	Terms of Contract	Remarks
Afghanistan	Eng. Farukh Hussain Shah	--	Law firm "Afghan Independent Bar Association" hired	US\$2,000	--	Repatriated to Pakistan
Brazil	Muhammad Pervez	Drugs	Translators and Legal Counsel by lawyer on panel of the Mission in Brazil	NIL	Case to case basis	--
Egypt	Abdul Karim	Drugs	Law firm "Aiman Muhammad Abu Aof Associates" hired	Rs. 250,000	Provide assistance and pursue case	--
	Ghulam Farid					
	Muhammad Shahid					
	Asghar Ali					
	Mubarak Ishaq					
	Abdul Sattar					
	Zahoor Ahmed					
Greece	Raheel Hanif	Drugs	Law firm "Aiman Muhammad Abu Aof Associates" hired	Rs. 1.4 Mln	Provide assistance and pursue case as well as file appeal against death sentence	
	Saddam Hussain					
	Parvez Yasin					
	M. Atif Khan					
	M. Iqbal					
	Waqas Ahmed		Lawyer hired by Mission			
	50 Pakistani laborers		Lawyer hired by Mission			
	---		Law firm hired for providing legal advice on weekly basis	Euro 595/month	Advice on legal matters for Pakistani community	

Country	Name of Prisoner	Charges/ Allegations	Legal Assistance	Amount	Terms of Contract	Remarks
Italy	Open Session for Pakistani Community		Law Firm hired to provide legal counsel in civil and criminal cases	Euro 208	Hourly consultation charges	--
	Mr. & Mrs. Waqas Butt	Children custody case	Legal advice provided	Euro 312	Hourly consultation charges	--
Kenya	Moula Bakhsh	Narcotics	Law firm "Muthi & Sons" hired	US\$ 10,000	Till end of the case	High Commissioner has made written request to Kenyan government for transferring prisoners to Pakistan
	Mohammad Saleem	Trafficking				
	Abdul Ghafoor Bhatti					
	Saleh Muhammad					
	Yousuf Yaqoob Yaqoob Ibrahim					
Kuwait	--	Drugs, Kidnapping, Murder, Theft, Fraud	Law Firm "Othman AbdullATEEF a. Al- Saif" hired to provide legal assistance	Kuwaiti Dinar 300/QTR	--	--
Kyrgyzstan	Amjad Ali Khan	--	Attorney hired by Mission on request of prisoner	Rs. 38, 592	--	Prisoner attacked by other inmates
Sri Lanka	--	Drug Trafficking	Law Firm hired for providing legal assistance to Pakistani prisoners	SriLankan Rs. 200,000 per month (US\$ 1000)	Monthly update on progress of cases of prisoners under trial	--
Thailand	--	Drug Trafficking	Legal Firm hired for assistance in transfer of Pakistani prisoners to Pakistan	Rs. 3.21 Mln	50% on entering into contract + 50% on completion of work/transfer	--

***Question No. 6 Senator Zeeshan Khanzada:**

(Notice Received on 23/11/2021 at 3:25 PM) QID: 38243

Will the Minister for Maritime Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the parameters and conditions under which a ship carrying hazardous material is docked for dismantling at designated points; and*
- (b) *the steps taken to improve working conditions in respect of the employees of Gadani Shipyard during the last three years, indicating also the provision of health services, emergencies response, life insurance in fatal accidents?*

Syed Ali Haider Zaidi:**PORTS & SHIPPING WING**

(a) The Ministry of Maritime Affairs (MOMA) has no role in beaching of a ship for dismantling at Gadani. The parameters and conditions under which ship is carrying hazardous material is docked to dismantling at designated position at Gadani are determined/enforced by different regulatory bodies of Provincial Government of Balochistan like EPA, DBA in accordance with their SOPs.

(b) This subject pertains to Government of Balochistan. Therefore, matter may be referred to government of Balochistan.

***Question No. 7 Senator Shahadat Awan:**

(Notice Received on 24/11/2021 at 2:25 PM) QID: 38511

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that unregistered medicines available in the market for body building are causing death of young people; and*
- (b) *the year-wise details of cases registered against manufacturers and importers of these medicines and arrested during the last three years?*

Reply not received.

***Question No. 9 Senator Sana Jamali:**

(Notice Received on 24/11/2021 at 4:20 PM) QID: 38520

Will the Minister for Federal Education, Professional Training, National Heritage and Culture be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration for revival of Faculty Development Program for universities in Balochistan, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons thereof?

Mr. Shafqat Mahmood: Faculty Development Programme (FDP) for Pakistani Universities was approved by ECNEC, in December 2016, at a cost of Rs.7142 million. The objective of the program is to award 2000 split PhD Scholarships to the faculty members for pursuing study in the local universities of the country, for a maximum period of 04 years inclusive of 6-12 months research/thesis work in any of the top 500 foreign universities, as per QS Ranking. The FDP current life is up to 2024, in revised PC-I it is proposed up to 2028.

The program is currently ongoing, and 143 scholarships have been awarded to the faculty members selected against Batch I & II of the program. The scholarship was provisional offered to 29 faculty members from Balochistan province, out of which 06 faculty members have been awarded the said scholarship. Selection against the 3rd batch of the said scholarship is in-process.

Moreover, the following 5 (five) PSDP projects are also ongoing and have provision of **104** scholarships slots in universities of Balochistan, out of which **52** faculty members have been awarded the said scholarship:

1. Establishment of University of Loralai
2. Establishment of University of Turbat
3. Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University Campuses at Pishin and Khuzdar
4. Establishment of Agriculture College at Dear Murad Jamali, Naseerabad
5. Development & extension of Bolan University of Health Sciences, Quetta.

The induction of these qualified faculty members in the universities is expected to reduce the gap in teaching and research standards between Pakistani and high-ranking foreign universities. The detail is attached at **Annex-I**.

Annex-I

THE DETAIL OF FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (FIVE DIFFERENT PROJECTS)

S. No.	Project Name	Program Nature	PC-I Provision
1	Establishment of University of Loralai	PhD Foreign	02
		PhD Local	02
2	Establishment of University of Turbat	PhD Foreign	17
		PhD Local	07
		PhD Split	07
		MS Foreign	16
3	Women University Campuses at Pishin and Khuzdar (SBK Women University)	MS Foreign	08
4	Establishment of Agriculture College at Dera Murad Jamali, Naseerabad	MS Foreign	15
5	Development and Extension of Bolan University of Health Sciences, Quetta	PhD Foreign	30
Total			104

*Question No. 10 **Senator Nuzhat Sadiq:**

(Notice Received on 25/11/2021 at 11:30 AM) QID: 38514

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact the Pakistani embassy in Saudi Arabia is unable to address the complaints of Pakistanis regarding issuance / renewal of Passport, CNIC, opening of accounts in Pakistani banks, if so, reasons thereof; and*
- (b) *whether there is any complaint registration system for Pakistanis living in Saudi Arabia, if so, details thereof, indicating the number of complaints received and addressed during last three years?*

Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Hussain Qureshi: (a) The MRP & NADRA wings of the Mission continue to process the requests for Passport & CNIC issuance/renewal to facilitate Pakistani community in Saudi Arabia. Any complaints in this regard are also processed accordingly by the Mission.

(b) The Mission pays its utmost attention to the complaints received from Pakistani citizens in Saudi Arabia. There are 3 distinct complaint/feedback systems available to the Pakistani citizens that include i) Prime Minister's Pakistan Citizen Portal; ii) Foreign Minister's Portal; and iii) a 24/7 Facilitation Desk set up in the Mission to facilitate Pakistani citizens and address their complaints regarding inter alia Passport & CNIC issuance/renewal. Citizens can register their complaints via E mail or Telephone. Approximately, 850 complaints were received from 25 July — 6 December 2021; however, the majority of the complaints were regarding labour issues faced by Pakistani workers in Saudi Arabia. The Mission regularly submits a fortnightly report (related to complaints received by the facilitation desk) to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

***Question No. 11 Senator Seemee Ezdi:**

(Notice Received on 26/11/2021 at 11:15 AM) QID: 38528

Will the Minister for National Food Security and Research be pleased to state:

- (a) the purpose of establishing National Institute of Organic Agriculture, indicating also the responsibilities of the institute; and*
- (b) the steps taken by this institute in promoting the Organic Agriculture in the country?*

Syed Fakhar Imam: (a)

- The National Institute of Organic Agriculture was established at NARC in 2008 with the main aim to conduct research for the production of different agriculture crops under organic condition and to promote organic agriculture in the country.

Now an agriculture Organic cell has been developed in the Crop Sciences Institute (CSI) at NARC Islamabad.

(b) The work detail of National Institute of Organic Agriculture is given as under:

- It had been involved in conducting the research for the production of different crops and vegetables etc. at NARC for demonstration and training to the different stakeholders.

- initiated kitchen and roof top gardening to promote organic agriculture.
- It provided services to 500 NGO personnel for promotion of Organic farming kitchen gardening in Islamabad, K.P. and AJ&K.
- Production of off-season squashes in tunnels at NARC for demonstration and training to the stakeholders.

Now an agriculture Organic cell has been developed in the Crop Sciences Institute (CSI) at NARC Islamabad. This Organic cell is working on different aspects of Organic Agriculture, including:

- Establish coordination among the different stakeholders
- Frame Organic act with the collaboration of stake holders in national/international institutions
- Preparation of organic standards for field crops, fruits, vegetables, livestock and processing.
- Develop linkages with national and international Organic certification agencies.
- Facilitation to organic producers regarding inspection, certification and export with the collaboration of concerned stakeholders.
- Creating awareness about the benefits of Organic Agriculture in general public and negative impacts of inorganic agriculture.

The Organic Cell is in contact with the different stakeholders and is working for the promotion of Organic agriculture. Work is in progress regarding the development of Organic standards and also work on Organic Act is in progress which will be helpful for the promotion of organic Agriculture in the country.

***Question No. 12 Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**

(Notice Received on 26/11/2021 at 11:50 AM) QID: 38009

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state the names, designation and qualification in the relevant field of the Grade 19 and above officer in the Ministry with their tenure of posting?

Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination: The names, designation, qualification in the relevant field of the Grade 19 and above officer in the Ministry with their tenure of posting is at **Annex-A**.

ANNEX-A

NAMES, DESIGNATION, AND QUALIFICATION IN THE RELEVANT FIELD OF THE GRADE 19 AND ABOVE OFFICER IN THE MINISTRY WITH THEIR TENURE OF POSTING

S#	Name of officers & Designation	Presently posted as	Qualification	Date of Posting
1	Mr. Aamir Ashraf Khawaja	Secretary (BS-22)	BE(Electrical Engg)	20-05-2020
2	Mr. Nabeel Ahmad Awan	Additional Secretary (BS-21)	MA, MBBS, Bar at law	12-08-2021
3	Mr. Muhammad Bashir Khetran	Joint Secretary (BS-20)	MSc Bio Sciences MS NRM (Cranfield University, UK)	01-12-2020
4	Mr. Sajjad Haider Yaldram	Joint Secretary (BS-20)	Master in EMD B.Sc Engg	20-04-2021
5	Mr. Saeedulah Khan	CF&AO (BS-20)	MBA (Finance) MA (English)	16-04-2021
6	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	Deputy Secretary (BS-19)	Graduation (Economic Political Science)	08-07-2019
7	Mr. Khalil Ahmed	Deputy Secretary (BS-19)	MCS, DHMS	22-04-2019
8	Mr. Zafar Iqbal	Deputy Secretary (BS-19)	MA (Political Science)	29-05-2019
9	Mr. Saleem Shahzad Malik	Deputy Secretary (BS-19)	MSc Economic MBA(Finance) MSC (International Development)	18.09.2020
10	Mr. Inam ul Haq, Director General (BS-20)	Director General (Development)	MBA/M.Phil	26-02-2021
11	Dr. Shabana Saleem, Director General (BS-20)	Director General (Medical)	MSC in Health and Society/ MBBS	09-12-2021
12	Dr. Abdul Baseer Khan Achakzai, Director (BS-19)	Director (Nutrition)	MBBS/DPH-Public Health Master in IR	16-09-2020
13	Dr. Ambreen Nadeem Khan, Director (BS-19)	Director (BS-19)	MBBS/MPH/ M.Phil	08-09-2021
14	Dr. Soofia Yunus, Director (BS-19)	Director (Program)	MBBS,FCPS	08-09-2021
15	Mr. Taj Wali Khan Director (BS-19)	Director (P&S)	MA	26-07-2021
16	Mr. Asif Sohail, Director (BS-19)	Director (Lit)	MA (English)	24-06-2021

***Question No. 13 Senator Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen:**

(Notice Received on 26/11/2021 at 12:30 PM) QID: 38532

Will the Minister for Federal Education, Professional Training, National Heritage and Culture be please to state the details of the students of Balochistan and FATA being studying and those who have graduated under the program of “Provision of higher education opportunities for the students of FATA and Balochistan” during last ten years indicating their names, CNIC, discipline of studies, names of universities and department?

Mr. Shafqat Mahmood: A summary of number of students of Balochistan and FATA, who have graduated or are studying under the program “Provision of higher education opportunities for the students of FATA and Balochistan” is as under:

Phase-I	Graduated	Studying	Total
Undergraduate	1272	-	1272
Postgraduate	582	-	582
Total	1854	-	1854
Phase-II	Graduated	Studying	Total
Undergraduate	285	1975	2260
Postgraduate	261	117	378
Total	546	2092	2638

Details of students against Phase-I & II is attached at Annex-I & II respectively.

(Annexures have been placed on the table of the House as well as library.)

***Question No. 14 Senator Mushtaq Ahmed:**

(Notice Received on 26/11/2021 at 2:47 PM) QID: 38537

Will the Minister for Foreign Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *the number of Pakistani citizens who are currently detained in Guantanamo Bay jail indicating the nature of cases filed against them and duration of imprisonment in Guantanamo Bay with separate details of each Pakistani detainee; and*

(b) *the steps taken by the Government of Pakistan for providing legal assistance to these Pakistani prisoners?*

Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Hussain Qureshi: (a) There are three Pakistani nationals being held in Guantanamo Bay including:

- i. Mr. Saifullah Paracha
- ii. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Rabbani a.k.a Ahmad Ghulam Rabbani
- iii. Mr. Abdul Rahim Ghulam Rabbani

Mr. Paracha was taken into custody by the U.S. authorities from Bangkok in 2003. According to U.S. authorities, he was providing financial, media and other material support to Al-Qaeda leaders and operational planners.

Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Rabbani was arrested in 2002 and had admitted working with Khalid Sheikh Mohammad. According to U.S. authorities, he was a travel and financial facilitator for Al-Qaeda leaders.

Mr. Abdul Rahim Ghulam Rabbani was arrested in 2002 and also worked as Al-Qaeda facilitator, according to U.S. authorities.

(b) Our Embassy in Washington D.C. is in contact with the state Department and other concerned U.S. authorities regarding the three prisoners detained at Guantanamo Bay detention facility. We have had consular access to them as well. The last visit was conducted on 04 November 2021.

Our Mission in Washington has been coordinating with US State Department to discuss legal options for repatriation of Pakistani nationals from Guantanamo Bay prison. The U.S. side has sought written security assurance from Pakistan before repatriation is undertaken

***Question No. 15 Senator Nuzhat Sadiq:**

(Notice Received on 26/11/2021 at 3:10 PM) QID: 38538

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state:

(a) *the details of the current members of Pakistan Pharmacy Council including those who are currently serving as*

members of the Council due to their official positions in Federal or Provincial Government;

- (b) whether it is a fact that some members of the council still continue as members of the Council despite the fact that they have left their positions in Federal / Provincial Government, if so, reasons thereof; and*
- (c) whether it is also a fact that according to Pharmacy Act, 1967, only a professor of a medical institution can be appointed as member of the Council whereas at present some assistant professors have been appointed as members of the Council, if so, reasons thereof?*

Minister for National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination: (a) A total of twelve (12) members of Pharmacy Council of Pakistan have been notified. The notified members under Section 4 of the Pharmacy Act 1967 is placed at **Annex-A**

At present, Director General Health is currently the only notified Ex-officio member of Pharmacy Council of Pakistan (PCP).

(b) Two references were received against two members of the Pharmacy Council *i.e.* Mr. Tanwir Ahmed Sadique member notified in consultation with Provincial Council Sindh and Malik Irshad Hussain member notified in consultation with Provincial Council Punjab. The cases have been forwarded on 18-10-2021 to Pharmacy Council of Pakistan for verification/further necessary action under Section 8(2) of Pharmacy Act, 1967 (**Annex-B**). PCP has requested the relevant Provincial Governments for provision of related information which is still awaited.

(c) There is no such provision in Pharmacy Act 1967 under purview of Federal Government. The copy of Section 4 of Pharmacy act 1967 is placed as **Annex C**.

Annexure-A**TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE GAZETTE OF PAKISTAN PART-I**

Government of Pakistan
 Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination
 3rd Floor Kohsar Block, New Secretariat, Constitution Avenue,
 Islamabad

Islamabad the, 20th November, 2020

NOTIFICATION

No. 1-4/2019-AD-(Homoeo/Pharmacy)-In pursuance of Section 4 of Pharmacy Act, 1967 (XI of 1967), the Federal Government hereby approved the following members of the Pharmacy Council of Pakistan:-

S #.	Section	Name
1.	4 (a) of Pharmacy Act, 1967.	Director General (Health), Government of Pakistan Ex-Officio, President of the Council.
2.	4 (e) of Pharmacy Act, 1967.	Prof. Dr. Mehjabeen, Dean and Chairman, Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Sciences and Technology Karachi.
3.	4 (e) of Pharmacy Act, 1967.	Dr Muhammad Akhlaq, Assistant Professor, Department of Pharmaceutics, Faculty of Pharmacy, Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan.
4.	4 (e) of Pharmacy Act, 1967.	Mr. Ubaid Khan, Chief Inspector of Drugs, Secretary Pharmacy Council & Quality Control Drugs Gilgit Baltistan.
5.	4 (e) of Pharmacy Act, 1967.	Dr. Ghulam Razaque, Chairman, Department of Pharmaceutics faculty of Pharmacy, University of Balochistan Quetta.
6.	4 (e) of Pharmacy Act, 1967.	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ali Ghoto, Chairman, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Sindh Jamshoro.
7.	4 (e) of Pharmacy Act, 1967.	Prof. Dr. Jamshaid Ali Khan, Chairman, Department of Pharmacy, University of Peshawar, Peshawar.
8.	4 (e) of Pharmacy Act, 1967.	Prof. Dr. Saeed Ahmad, Chairman, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Islamia University of Bahawalpur.
9.	4 (d) of Pharmacy Act, 1967.	Ali Ahmed Agha, Secretary Pharmacy Council of Balochistan as Ex-Office member.
10.	4 (d) of Pharmacy Act, 1967.	Mr. Tanwir Ahmed Siddiqui, Secretary Pharmacy Council of Sindh, Karachi.
11.	4 (d) of Pharmacy Act, 1967.	Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim, Secretary, Pharmacy Council of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.
12.	4 (d) of Pharmacy Act, 1967.	Malik Irshad Hussain, Secretary, Punjab Pharmacy Council, Lahore.

M. Ashraf Khan 20/11/20
 (H/Dr. M. Ashraf Khan Nasar)
 Deputy Director (Homoeo/Pharmacy)
 051-9103940

The Manager,
 Printing Corporation of Pakistan,
 Karachi.

PHARMACY ACT 1967
(XI OF 1967)

(As Amended Upto 8th February 1973).

An act to establish Pharmacy Councils to regulate the practice of Pharmacy.

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish Pharmacy Councils to regulate the practice of Pharmacy and to provide to matters connected therewith and incidental thereto;

AND WHEREAS the national interest of Pakistan in relation to the achievement of uniformity within the meaning of clause (2) of Article 131 of the Constitution requires Central legislation in the matter;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. Short title, extent and commencement.

- (1) This Act may be called the Pharmacy Act, 1967.
- (2) It extends to the whole of Pakistan.
- (3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.

In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

- (a) '*approved*' means approved under section 18 or, as the case may be, section 19;
- (b) '*Central Council*' means the Pharmacy Council of Pakistan established under section 3;
- (c) '*Council*' means a Pharmacy Council established under section 3;
- (d) '*Medical Institution*' means an institution whose medical qualifications are recognized under the Medical Council Ordinance, 1962 (XXXII of 1962);
- (e) '*Pakistan Pharmacists Association*' means the association registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 (XXI of 1860) and known at the commencement of the Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1973 by that name;
- (f) '*Pharmacist*' means a person who is registered under section 24 in register A and Register B.
- (g) '*Pharmacy Institution*' means an institution whose qualifications of Pharmacy are recognized under this Act; and
- (h) '*Provincial Council*' means the Pharmacy Council of a Province established under section 3.

3. Establishment of Pharmacy Councils. Within a period of one year from the commencement of this Act:

- (a) The Central Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, establish a Central Pharmacy Council to be known by the name of the Pharmacy Council of Pakistan; and
- (b) Each Provincial Government shall in like manner, establish a provincial Pharmacy Council to be known by the name of the province concerned.

(2) Each of the Pharmacy Councils established under sub section (1) shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and common seal, with power, among others, to acquire, hold and dispose off property, and shall by its name sue and be sued.

Annexure-B

4. Composition of Central Council. (1) The Central Council shall, subject to the provisions of sub section (2), consist of the following members, namely:

- (a) The Director General of Health, Government of Pakistan, ex-officio, who shall, unless the Central Government appoints any other officer to be the President, also be the President of the Council;
- (b) The officer, if any, appointed under clause (a) to be the President of the Council;
- (c) Eight persons to be nominated by the Federal Government out of whom one from each province shall be nominated in consultation with the Provincial Government concerned, one shall be a teacher of Pharmaceutics and one a teacher of Pharmaceutical Chemistry;
- (d) One person from each province, to be nominated by the Federal Government so far as may be in consultation with the provincial Council concerned;
- (e) One person, to be nominated by the Federal Government in consultation with the Pakistan Pharmacists Association; and
- (f) The Drugs Controller, Government of Pakistan; and

(2) The Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette, increase or decrease the number of persons to be nominated by it under clause (c) of sub section (1).

Provided that the decrease in the number of members shall not affect the continuance in office of, and the performance of functions by, any member until the expiry of his term.

5. Composition of the Provincial Council. (1) A Provincial Council shall, subject to the provisions of sub section (2), consist of the following members namely:

- (a) the Secretaries to the Provincial Governments in the Health Department, ex-officio, who shall, unless the Provincial Government appoints any other officer to be the President, also be the President of the respective Council; and
- (b) the officers, if any, appointed under clause (a) to be the President of the Council;
- (c) five persons to be nominated by the Provincial Government, of whom one shall be an officer of that Government; and
- (d) One person to be nominated by the provincial Branch of the Pakistan Pharmacists Association

6. Disqualification for membership: A person, other than a professor of a medical institution of a pharmacy institution or an officer of the Provincial Government nominated under Clause(c) of sub section (1) of Section 5, shall not be eligible for nomination as a member of the council unless he is a pharmacist registered in Register A;

Provided that, for the purpose of the constitution of the first Council after the Commencement of the Pharmacy (Amendment) Act, 1973, a person who is qualified to be registered as a pharmacist

Annexure-C

under this Act shall be eligible for such nomination.

7. Publication of names. The Central Government shall publish in the official Gazette the names or the official titles of the members of the Council.

8. Term of office. (1) Subject to provision of subsection (2), a member other than an ex- officio member shall hold office for a period of three years commencing on the day on which he assumes office and shall be eligible for re-nomination.

Provided that notwithstanding the expiry of his term a member shall continue to function until his successor assumes office.

(2) Where the Central Government or, as the case may be, the Provincial Government, upon recommendation of a majority of the members of the Council, is satisfied that a member of the Council is negligent in the discharge of his duties or is guilty of any unprofessional or dishonorable conduct or is otherwise not competent to perform the function of a member, it may, by notification in the official Gazette, remove such member; and upon the publication of such notification the seat of the member shall become vacant.

9. Filling of casual vacancy. A casual vacancy in the office of a member shall be filled for the remainder of term of such member not being less than six months, by nominating another person in his place, in the same manner in which such a member was nominated.

10. Vacancy, etc., not to invalidate the proceedings of a Council. No act or proceedings of a Council shall be valid merely on the ground of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the composition of, the Council.

11. Election of Vice- President. (1) A Council shall every year elect one of its members to be the vice President of the Council and the Vice-President so elected shall hold office for a period of one year and shall be eligible for re-election:

Provided that a Vice-President shall, not with-standing the expiry of his term, continue to function until his successor is elected.

(2) The Vice-President shall perform such functions as may be entrusted to him by the Council and, in the absence of the President also the, functions of the President.

12. Committees of a Council. (1) A Council may constitute such committees as it deems fit for the purpose of advising and assisting it in the performance of its functions.

(2) A committee constituted under sub-section (1) may co-opt as its member any person whose assistance or advice it may consider necessary for the efficient performance of its functions.

13. Meetings of Council. (1) A Council shall meet at such time and place, and a meeting of Council shall be summoned and conducted in such manner, as may be laid down by its bye laws. Provided that, until such bye-laws are made, the President of the Council may, by notice addressed to each member summon and conduct a meeting at such time and place and in such manner as he may deem expedient.

***Question No. 16 Senator Seemee Ezdi:**

(Notice Received on 30/11/2021 at 10:47 AM) QID: 38551

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and coordination be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of recommendations, about controlling the rapid population growth as forwarded by Council of Common Interests (CCI) during last 10 years; and*
- (b) the present status of implementation upon these recommendations ?*

Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination: (a) CCI approved in its 40th Meeting held on 19th November, 2018, a set of recommendations regarding alarming high population growth rate in the country. The recommendations are focused on the following eight thematic areas:

- i. Establish National & Provincial Task Forces for steering, providing oversight and taking critical decisions to reduce population growth rate, lower fertility rate and increase the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)
- ii. Ensure Universal Access to Family Planning & Reproductive Healthcare FP/RH Services
- iii. Increased Financial Allocations by the Provincial and Federal Governments
- iv. Legislation(s): FP&RH Rights Bill, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Premarital Counseling, etc.
- v. Advocacy & Communication: National Narrative, BCC and Mass Media Movement to Call of Action
- vi. Training & Curriculum: include Population Studies & Population Dynamics in educational curricula
- vii. Ensure Contraceptives Commodity Security and strengthen Supply Chain Management System

viii. Seek Support of Ulema: Training courses on FP for Ulemas and Khateeb

Detail is given at **Annex-I**.

(b) Implementation status is placed at **Annex-II**.

(Annexure has been placed on the table of the House as well as library.)

***Question No. 17 Senator Seemee Ezdi:**

(Notice Received on 1/12/2021 at 9:35 AM) QID: 38562

Will the Minister for Federal Education, Professional Training, National Heritage and Culture be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is now officially a member of World Skills, if so, details thereof indicating the benefits of said membership for Pakistan; and*
- (b) the details of institutions in Pakistan imparting training in World Skills?*

Mr. Shafqat Mahmood: (a) Worlds Skills Foundation is not for profit membership association open to agencies or bodies which have a responsibility for promoting vocational education and training in their respective countries/regions.

Pakistan officially became Member of the World Skills in 2017 with the approval of Ministry of Federal Education & Professional Training.

On becoming a member of World Skills Foundation (WSF), the benefits for Pakistan are that our skilled youth would be able to participate in international skills competitions and bring back home knowledge of the best practices in TVET and rich experience. A noteworthy impact would also be in the form of changing traditional perceptions and raising prestige of the skills sector in Pakistan. This is a fundamental need in our peculiar socio-cultural milieu. Besides our experts/instructors and young professionals would get opportunities to further enhance their expertise/skills by participating in training programs arranged in the

member states of WSF. Collaboration among the member states would also enhance the prospects of overseas employment of our skilled youth.

Pakistani delegate comprising of TVET managers and Principals attended Skills Competition in Dubai in 2017. The purpose was to observe the winners skills in various trades. It was learnt that to participate in World Skills Competition require high tech /research based preparation. Pakistan would need sufficient time for its preparation and bring its skilled youth at par with the international competitors. So initially, Pakistan could not participate in forthcoming Skills competitions. NAVTTC has started high tech training programs under Skills for All Kamyab Jawan Program. The graduates from the program would eventually be able to participate in the World Skills Competition in near future.

(b) A list of institutes where high tech program are being imparted is annexed herewith, please.

Annexure**LIST OF INSTITUTES FOR HIGH-TECH TRAINING.****Sindh:**

IBA Karachi, Sir Syed University Karachi, NED University Karachi, Suffa University Karachi, Dawood University Karachi, Aman-TECH Karachi, Memon institute Karachi, Mehran University Jamshoro, Hunar Foundation, Karachi, Aman-TECH Karachi

Punjab:

Information Technology University (ITU) Lahore, University of Engineering & Technology Lahore, Punjab University Lahore, Mian Nawaz Sharif Multan, Islamia University Bahawalpur, Agriculture University Faisalabad, Career Institutes, Lahore, Faisalabad, CORVIT (pvt.) Ltd. Lahore, DFescon Engineering, Lahore, Government Colleges of Technology, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

Islamia College Peshawar, University of Haripur, Govt. Advanced Training Center Peshawar, GCT Swat, NUML Peshawar, UET Peshawar, Pak Austria Fachschule University Haripur, Advanced Robotics & Automation Lab (ARAL) National Centre of Robotics & Artificial Intelligence (NCRA), Peshawar, COMSATS University, Abbottabad

Balochistan:

BUIITEMS Quetta, Khuzdar University, University of Balochistan, Lasbela University, Lasbela

Islamabad:

Construction Technology Training Institute, Islamabad, Air University, Islamabad, Bahria University, Islamabad, National Skills University, Islamabad, Askari Institute Dina, Rawalpindi, Askari Institute, Mandra, Government Polytechnic Institute for Women (400 female with boarding), Islamabad, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi

Gilgit-Baltistan: NLC Institute, Karakoram University, Gilgit & Hunza, Hashoo Foundation, Gilgit

Prominent Technologies

Information Technology

- Artificial Intelligence
- Advanced Electronics & Robotics
- Internet of Things (IoT)
- Cyber Security
- Cloud Computing
- Big data analytical techniques
- Game Modelling

Other High-TECH / High-End technologies

- 3D animation and realistic rendering,
- Advanced Electric power,
- CAD / CAM designing,
- Automotive Mechatronics,
- Chef De Partie
- Digital Marketing & SEO
- Project Management (Primavera)

***Question No. 18 Senator Kamran Murtaza:**

(Notice Received on 2/12/2021 at 4:00 PM) QID: 38578

Will the Minister for Federal Education, Professional Training, National Heritage and Culture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Federal Directorate of Education has not yet upgraded the post of teachers in BS-16 for the last more than five years, if so reasons thereof and the time by which the same will be upgraded?

Mr. Shafqat Mahmood: It is submitted that the teaching posts have opening of regular promotion into next pay scale up to BS-20, depending upon the availability of the post and subject to fulfillment of prescribed eligibility criteria, in addition, there is provision of Higher Timescale after spending specified time in a particular post, as detailed below:

Ser.	BPS of Teaching Staff	Years of Service required for next Higher Scale
1	BS-17	Five years service in BS-16
2	BS-18	Five years service in BS-17 or 10 years service in BS-16 and BS-17
3	BS-19	Seven years service in BS-18 or 12 years service in BS-17 and BS-18
4	BS-20	Seven years service in BS-19 or 19 years service in BS-17 and above
5	BS-21	Five years service in BS-20 or 24 years service in BS-17 and above

The grant of Higher Timescale is subject to fulfillment of prescribed terms and conditions.

In Federal Directorate of Education, Higher Timescale promotion facility is extended to the teaching cadres only, since 2011.

Hence there is no need of upgrading the posts of BS-16 and above posts of teaching cadre. Further to add, following teaching posts were upgraded w.e.f. 01-01-2011, in pursuance of Prime Minister's Directive:

- (i) Matric Trained Teacher (BS-09) upgraded and re-designated as Elementary School Teacher (BS-14).
- (ii) Trained Under Graduate Teacher (BS-14) upgraded and re-designated as Trained Graduate Teacher (BS-16).
- (iii) Trained Graduate Teacher (BS-16) upgraded and re-designated as Secondary School Teacher (BS-17).

***Question No. 19 Senator Haji Hidayatullah Khan:**

(Notice Received on 3/12/2021 at 12:45 PM) QID: 38593

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination be please to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that Permanent Pace Makers (PPM) of working on old technology are being implanted in Pakistan whereas in developed countries, advanced Lead Less Pace Marker are used, if so, reasons thereof; and*
- (b) *whether there is any proposal under consideration to import advanced Lead Less Maker for heart patients in Pakistan , if so, details thereof?*

Reply not received.

***Question No. 20 Senator Syed Ali Zafar:**

(Notice Received on 7/12/2021 at 11:55 AM) QID: 38277

Will the Minister for National health Services, Regulations and Coordination be pleased to state:

- (a) *the details of registered cases of sub-standard and spurious medicines in the country during the last five years indicating also action taken in each case; and*
- (b) *the steps taken/being taken by the Government to control the manufacturing and distribution of sub-standard and spurious medicines in the country?*

Minister for National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination: (a) Details of registered cases of sub-standard and Spurious medicines in the last five years indicating action taken in each case are attached herewith as **Annex-I**

(b) Measures taken by the Government to strengthen monitoring system in order, to eliminate sale of substandard and spurious medicines in the Country are given as under:

- (i) In the light of direction of the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan and Cabinet's decision Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (DRAP) in coordination with Provincial Governments constituted a National Task Force (NTF) for eradication of spurious and un-registered therapeutic goods.

- (ii) A National framework for post-marketing surveillance for eradication of spurious drugs was developed in July 2019 and MOUs are being signed with the Health Departments of the Provincial Governments for country wide implementation of the system.
- iii) Drug testing laboratories (CDL/NCLB/DTL) are being integrated with PIRIMS (Pakistan Integrated Regulatory Information Management System), software for quick and active reporting, of the testing results to the concerned inspectors for timely recalls, and action against the culprits.
- iv) The Federal Government has notified Bar Coding System (Serialization) for prompt identification of spurious/ counterfeit drugs at every level. It would be easily detectable whether product is genuine or spurious by the use of smart phone application by the patient/retailer/wholesale/regulator. This 2D Data Matrix system on the pharmaceutical products will serve, as a tool for the eradication of spurious, illegal and unregistered drugs.

ANNEX-I

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT / DRAPDETAILS OF REGISTERED CASES OF SUB-STANDARD MEDICINES

Total no of cases of Sub- standard medicines	Action taken								
	Cancellation of registration of product	Resumption of production of registered product	Show cause for cancellation of product	Strict warning	Suspension of product registration	Referred to PQCB/MDB/any relevant Board	Appellate report of Standard quality	Product Specific Inspection ordered	Cases under process
108	12	3	4	3	33	6	5	10	32

DETAILS OF REGISTERED CASES OF SPURIOUS MEDICINES

Total No. of cases of Spurious drugs	Action taken	
	Permission to lodge FIR granted to FID	Permission to file prosecution granted to FID
22	03	04
		15

PUNJAB GOVERNMENTDETAILS OF REGISTERED CASES OF SPURIOUS AND SUBSTANDARD MEDICINES

No. of Substandard medicines	No. of Spurious medicines -	No. of FIRs	No of prosecutions launched in Courts	Cases decided by Courts
2960	100	465	6362	3699

SINDH GOVERNMENTDETAILS OF REGISTERED CASES OF SUBSTANDARD MEDICINES

Total No. of sub-standard drug cases	Cases referred to PQCB	Cases under investigation
64	54	09

DETAILS OF REGISTERED CASES OF SPURIOUS MEDICINES

Total No. of spurious drug cases	Cases referred to PQCB	Cases under investigation
08	02	06

KHYBER PUKHTOONKHWA GOVERNMENTDETAILS OF REGISTERED CASES OF SPURIOUS AND SUBSTANDARD MEDICINES

No. of Sub-standard drugs	No. of Spurious drugs	Cases disposed of by PQCB	No. of FIRs	Cases referred to Drug Court	Cases decided by Court
301	207	8113	111	6026	1990

BALUCHISTAN GOVERNMENT

No. of cases of Sub-standard drugs	No. of cases of Spurious drugs	Cases under trial
62	2	64

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ISLAMABAD, ICT.

DETAILS OF REGISTERED CASES OF SUBSTANDARD MEDICINES

No. of cases of substandard drugs	Case referred to Quality Control Board	Prosecution launched in Court	Sample declared standard by Appellate laboratory	Case under process
06	02	01	01	02

DETAILS OF REGISTERED CASES OF SPURIOUS MEDICINES

No. of cases of Spurious drugs	Sample declared standard by Appellate laboratory	Accused declared P.O by the trial court
08	01	07

AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR GOVERNMENT

No. of cases of Sub-standard drugs	No. of cases of Spurious drugs	No. of FIRs	Prosecutions launched in Court	Cases decided by Court
105	04	05	101	91

GOVERNMENT OF GILGIT-BALTISTAN

No. of cases of Sub-standard drugs	No. of cases of Spurious drugs	No. of FIRs	No. of Prosecutions	Warnings issued
56	02	04	54	16

***Question No. 21 Senator Syed Ali Zafar:**

(Notice Received on 8/12/2021 at 12:02 PM) QID: 38336

Will the Minister for Federal Education, Professional Training, National Heritage and Culture be please to state:

- (a) *the steps taken/being taken by the Government to curb the use of drugs by students in schools, colleges and universities in Islamabad; and*
- (b) *the existing policy for tuck shops /canteens in the schools, colleges and universities and protection of the students from UN-hygienic food items and soft drinks in the educational Institutions in I.C.T?*

Mr. Shafqat Mahmood:

Reply of Higher Education Commission

(a) Higher Education Commission (HEC) has taken numerous steps to control the use of drugs in the Higher education institutions (HEIs) across the country. The detail is attached at **Annex-I**.

(b) The university-wise existing policy for tuck shops/canteens and steps taken by HEIs to protect the students from un-hygienic food items. A total of 25 HEIs are in Islamabad out of them 23 has responded, the university-wise detail is attached at **Annex-II**. Furthermore, Resolution No.373 unanimously passed by the Sente of Pakistan on Monday, 18th December, 2017. i.e., **“The House recommends that the Government should impose ban on carbonated and energy drinks in all educational institutions controlled by the Federal Government”** has been implemented in true and sprit in all HEIs in ICT.

Reply of Federal Directorate Education

- a. The steps taken/being by the Government to curb the use of drugs by students in schools, colleges and universities in Islamabad is as under:
 - Federal Directorate of Education (FDE) has already circulated the SoPs to curb drug abuse in the educational

institutions working under ambit of FDE. Through the SoPs, FDE has constituted Monitoring and Inspection Committees at each educational institution, headed by the Principal concerned. The said committees have been mandated to create awareness about use of narcotics among the students. They are also directed to carry out regular inspections of institutional premises, on campus canteens / cafeterias and to supervise the arrival and departure of students.

- The educational institutions are doing their best to save their students from drug addiction. In this regard, internal proctorial boards are also keeping strict watch over the activities of the students and do not allow them to engage in any such activity which is harmful for them and society as a whole. The placards are placed inside premises of the institutes in order to educate the students of hazardous effects of drugs addiction. The teaching faculty of institutes is also actively engaged with the students to educate students. Federal Directorate of Education, Islamabad in collaboration with Islamabad Capital Territory Administration is also taking different measures to check and uproot this menace from educational institutions.
 - 300 teachers from FDE have been recently trained by EU DAP faculty on “Unplugged drug prevention program”. In addition awareness among the students is created by conducting different seminars, workshops, in morning assembly highlighting the hazard of smoking/drugs.
- b. SoPs for operation of canteens has been issued to regulate the canteens /tuck shops.
- At each educational institution a canteen committee considering of senior faculty members has been constituted for supervision of canteens and to keep a strict check and balance on products provided.
 - Items are checked regularly and only branded items are allowed to be sold.

The Senate of Pakistan has unanimously passed the Resolution in its sitting held on 18th December, 2017 “to impose ban on carbonated and energy drinks in all the Educational Institutions controlled by the Federal Government” which has been implemented.

Annex-I

Higher Education Commission (HEC) has taken numerous steps to control the use of drugs in the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) across the country:

- HEC in consultation with Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) prepared policy on Drug & Tobacco Abuse in Higher Education Institutions (2021). As per directives of President Secretariat (Public), HEC conducted a series of online meetings under the chairmanship of Hon’ble President of Pakistan with all the Vice Chancellors of universities/HEI’s. The outcome of the meetings and comments received from these stakeholders have been incorporated in the revised policy. Moreover, the revised policy has also been endorsed by the Ministry of Narcotics Control, as same is in line with the national Anti-Narcotics Policy. The policy has also been approved by the Commission in its meeting held on July 28, 2021 and have been circulated to all HEIs for compliance dated September 15, 2021.
- The policy has allowed Random testing/checking of possessions/individuals by campus security on the recommendation of an Anti-Drug & Tobacco committee (ADTC) - a committee constituted by each HEI and sub-campus with the notification of the Vice Chancellor/Rector of the HEI. Moreover, the committee is responsible for ensuring a drug and smoke free environment in the HEI and during the investigation of any complaint may require testing of an accused from any authorized laboratory.
- Universities are seats of higher learning, and its members and participants are needed to be treated as responsible members of the society. Any policy for control of drug abuse in educational institutions should be based on prevention, detection, and rehabilitation processes. Prevention relates to availability of drugs within and around educational institutions which can be controlled by the university administration in association with local police, district administration and Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF). Whereas detection is a selective process that screen and identify possible drug addicts through different psychological and behavioral aspects. Neither it is feasible nor recommended, that every student be tested for drugs because of serious financial, administrative, social, and medical constrains. Only those suspected of drug use, could be tested. It is a fact that there are about three million students in universities and affiliated campuses, forty thousand faculty, and equivalent number of non-faculty member of higher education institutions (HEIs). The most important challenge is rehabilitation of the students and other university members tested positive for drugs. A well thought out and supportive process needs to be developed to address this challenge.
- The policy has also made it mandatory upon all newly enrolled and pre-enrolled students and newly recruited and pre-existing faculty members to submit an undertaking to the HEI. The undertaking authorizes the HEI to “examine” them for drug abuse at any time and to take any measure to ensure the implementation of its policies.

Annex-II**RESPONSES RECEIVED FROM PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR HEIS LOCATED IN ISLAMABAD**

SN	Name of HEIs	Existing policy for tuck shops/canteen	Steps taken by HEI to protect the students from unhygienic food items
1	Air University, Islamabad	AU has SOPs for allotment of contract to Contractors for Canteen and Tuck Shop and it includes provision of hygienic food at affordable rates.	Dir Admin has made medical officer responsible for checking of cook house and food
2	Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad	All the Canteens and Tuck-shops located within the premises of AIQU, and its Regional Offices are bound to serve hygienic food and beverages to the students and staff.	University is making efforts for provision of hygienic, safe, and clean eatables to the students.
3	Bahria University, Islamabad	Carbonated & energy drinks are restricted.	Cafeteria Food Policy has been formulated for all BU Campuses.
4	Capital University of Science and Technology, Islamabad	According to the existing policy, the University allocates tuck shops/canteens after the following proper procedure of tender. Only those parties are invited who fulfil the food quality of good standard.	The University Management ensure that: - 1.The University Cafeterias are functioning in a proper manner and the quality of stuff being provided is hygienically up to the required standards. 2.Regular inspection by a committee to address the complaints and quality of food stuff. 3.Proper arrangements are made for the disposal of garbage. 4.A full time supervisor is ensuring the implementation of university policy.
5	COMSATS University, Islamabad	To provide healthy, hygienic and affordable food items at campus.	The university allows only hygienic food items at campus premises. Existing Food & services Committee is responsible for: 1. Monitoring of Hygienic condition of food, person, environment and over all services 2. Monitoring the quality of food items, consumables crockery and other related items 3. Price control and provision of ample food item choices.
6	FAST - National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences	Energy drinks are not allowed to be served within the premises of the campus	There is a quality check of food items served in cafe
7	Foundation University, Islamabad	All alcoholic, energy and carbonated drinks are banned at the university.	Selling of hygienic food items are being ensured at all outlets within the University.
8	Health Services Academy, Islamabad	Cafe is available for students and employees.	Instructions contained therein have been noted for compliance.
9	Ibadat International University, Islamabad	The existing policy is in line with Notice No. 1(1)-IIC (G)/2020 dated 12-2-2020 issued by the office of the District Magistrate in Islamabad Capital Territory. The canteen administration has	A food committee comprising of 6 members, including members from the Diet and Nutrition Department, is working on the campus. The committee checks the products daily and inspects the canteen from time to time to protect the students from unhygienic food items.

		clear instructions to not store, display, and sell fizzy/soft, and sugary drinks within the campus canteen(s). The clear instructions are provided in Urdu to the Canteen administration.	
10	Institute of Space Technology, Islamabad	The Canteens and Tuck-shops located within the premises of the university are bound to serve hygienic food and beverages to the students and staff.	Selling of hygienic food items are being ensured at all outlets within the University.
11	International Islamic University, Islamabad	Policy for Tuck Shop/ Canteens in IIUI is to sell all approved items (Food & Non-Food) as approved by the Government of Pakistan on the rates as approved by the University.	Following steps have been taken by IIU to protect the students from unhygienic food items: 1. Only approved items by the Food Authority are allowed for preparation of food at Canteens. 2. Regular/surprise inspections of all food setups at the University is carried out by the committee comprising of university officials. 3. Proper medical checkup of staff is conducted time by time by the Medical Centre of the University and other relevant departments of the Government. 4. Proper fumigation and cleanliness of cooking area is assured to keep the food hygienic. 5. University makes sure that all contractors of food setups comply with all the instructions issued by the Government of Pakistan from time to time.
12	Muslim Youth University, Islamabad	we shifted to new campus recently and canteen is under construction. The policy will be implemented when canteen will be operational.	only packed food (e.g. chips, biscuits etc) is available up till now on a small tuck shop.
13	National Defense University, Islamabad	Tuck shops/canteen in university is admissible under the supervision of food committee.	Food Committee ensures strict compliance of hygienic standards and quality of eatable provided to the students.
14	National Skill University, Islamabad	Nil	We have an Advisement Center instead of a Canteen. A faculty member is continuously observing items being served daily. In the advisement center, faculty constantly supervise all aspects, including food quality and students interactions.
15	National University of Medical Sciences, Islamabad	The Cafeteria at University Campus is outsourced to a Contractor.	Only items approved by Management are permitted in Cafeteria/ Hostel and random inspections are being carried out.
16	National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad	As per the Govt/HEC rule and regulation cafeteria are operated in the campus.	An active mechanism of checking food quality, price and hygiene through a committee and snap visits. Also, regular feedback from students is received. A Bi-Weekly report in this regard is also submitted.
17	National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad	A comprehensive procedure is in place as regards functioning of Tuck Shops/Canteen in which	Quality food items are procured and sold at Tuck Shops/ Cafes in NUST. An elaborate system of checking has been instituted in the university to

		aspects related to health/hygiene, price control, quality check and cleanliness etc. are given due focus.	ensure provision of hygienic food items to students, faculty and staff through Cafes, Canteens, Hostels and Messes.
18	National University of Technology, Islamabad	Awaited	Awaited
19	Pakistan Institute of Development of Economics (PIDE), Islamabad	Currently, PIDE has a controlled canteen where only those things can be sold for which the PIDE has exclusively issued a rate list and are duly approved from the authorities at the controlled rates agreed between PIDE and the vendor	The PIDE has a Canteen Committee comprised of active and vibrant officers who check the canteen on daily basis and ensure that cleanliness and hygiene shall be maintained
20	Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Applied Sciences,	Awaited	Awaited
21	Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad	To maintain proper hygiene at messes, canteens, cafeterias, and other places of students need.	QAU takes a vigilant and robust approach to provide quality and hygienic food to its students at university campus. The contracts are awarded in transparent manner through committees for the purpose. The contractors are bound by way of their terms of allotment to provide quality food at approved rates and in a hygienic environment. The efforts are further fortified with frequent notifications to maintain hygiene at these shops etc. A full-fledged BPS 17, Estate Officer with his department is engaged to ensure above for the purpose. The details of all above steps is enclosed in the shape of different notifications attached and replied to this email which had shared this google form.
22	Riphah International University, Islamabad	The tuck shops/canteen facilities are outsourced on contract basis under the University's guidance/ effective control through Cafeteria Committee.	The University's Cafeteria Committee frequently inspects the quality of food and cleanliness of the Kitchen and Service Area.
23	Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Medical University, Islamabad	yes in-place	university strictly follow Resolution #373
24	Shifa Tameer e Millat University, Islamabad	The university is already complying all the protocols/SoPs/Regulations of the food Authority. STMU holds ISO-2000 certification since 2018 AND jcia SINCE 2017.	Shifa Tameer-e-Millat University (STMU) is already complying all the protocols/SoPs/Regulations of the food Authority. STMU holds ISO-2000 certification since 2018 AND jcia SINCE 2017.
25	Sir Syed CASE Institute of Technology, Islamabad	All the Canteens and Tuck-shops located in the university are bound to serve hygienic food and beverages to the students and staff.	Unhygienic food items are not allowed in the canteen.

***Question No. 23 Senator Palwasha Muhammad Zai Khan:**

(Notice Received on 8/12/2021 at 12:50 PM) QID: 38597

Will the Minister for Maritime Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) *whether it is a fact that despite handling the key functions at KPT and Port Qasim, Pakistan Navy has no official representation in Gawadar Port, if so, reasons thereof; and*
- (b) *the details of existing coordination mechanism amongst all three major ports of Pakistan?*

Reply not received.

***Question No. 24 Senator Mohsin Aziz:**

(Notice Received on 15/12/2021 at 1:00 PM) QID: 38609

Will the Minister for National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination be pleased to state:

- (a) *the year-wise financial assistance / aids given to Pakistan during the last three years for polio eradication; and*
- (b) *the steps taken or being taken by the Government for polio eradication in the country?*

Minister for National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination: (a) The total cost of last three years (Jan 2019- December 2021) is estimated at USD 347.72 million and was secured from the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) donors which includes Islamic Development Bank, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), Rotary International, Government of Japan/JICA, Germany's KM Bank, Government of Canada, National Philanthropic Trust, United Arab Emirates Pakistan Assistance Programme (UAE-PAP) USAID.

Year wise breakdown is as follow:

2019	2020	2021	Total
USD 142.09 million	USD 117.12 million	USD 88.49 million	USD 347.72 million

(b) The Polio eradication is among the top priorities of the government. It is making all-out efforts to eradicate Polio from the country as soon as possible. The key highlights of the efforts made / step taken by the government include:

- Complete implementation of the National Emergency Action Plan for Polio eradication all across the country.
- There is an unprecedented commitment and ownership by the National, Provincial and District government leadership for Polio eradication. The honourable Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers / Chief Secretaries personally review the progress towards Polio eradication regularly through the National and Provincial Task Force meetings, respectively.
- Laser focus is being given to the 25 very high-risk districts for Polio. The honourable Prime Minister also held meetings with the DCs of these districts in Aug. and Dec. this year to review the progress of these districts.
- Four Nationwide (NIDs) and two Sub-national (SNIDs) Polio vaccination campaigns were conducted successfully this year.
- Special focus is given to the tracking and vaccination of unvaccinated / missed children.
- Continuous vaccination of children on the move is done at transit vaccination points established at key locations including international, inter-provincial & inter-district borders, etc.
- Coordination and synchronized implementation of Polio activities with Afghanistan is ensured to optimally vaccinate the children residing in bordering areas as well as the ones on the move between two countries.
- The Essential Immunization has also been strengthened to enhance vaccination coverage against all vaccine preventable diseases.

- Integrated health camps are established during Polio campaigns in highest risk UCs to provide additional health services to the communities.
- Strong surveillance for Polio Virus is ensured in all areas for detection of all Polio cases / circulations.
- Every Polio Virus detection (cases and positive environmental samples) is being dealt with utmost urgency and emergency with immediate and aggressive responses. Multiple event response campaigns / activities were conducted in response to different epidemiological events.
- Extensive community engagement and community awareness activities are conducted to highlight the risks of Poliovirus and importance of Polio vaccination.
- The Law Enforcement Agencies and the Armed Forces are providing tremendous support to ensure safe working environment for the frontline Polio workers and to vaccinate all under five children in security sensitive areas during Polio campaigns.

The successful Polio eradication efforts by the government have resulted in remarkable progress and have brought the country closest ever to its goal of Polio eradication. The number of Wild Polio Virus (WPV) cases in the country has decreased to only one in 2021. No WPV case has been reported from any area in Pakistan in last eleven months.

No WPV case has been reported from Punjab in last 14 months, from Sindh in last 17 months, from KP in last 17 months, and from Balochistan in last 11 months, Islamabad has not reported any WPV case since Sep. 2008, GB since Feb. 2017 and AJK since Jun. 2000.

Likewise, the proportion of positive sewage samples for WPV has also decreased substantially. The September 2021 was the first month in the history of environmental surveillance in Pakistan when all of the processed samples tested negative for WPV followed by October.

With no WPV case in last eleven months, Pakistan is closest ever to achieving its goal of Polio eradication. However, reaching and

vaccinating all targeted children in scheduled Polio campaigns and in Essential immunization holds the key to our ultimate success.

***Question No. 25 Senator Syed Ali Zafar:**

(Notice Received on 22/12/2021 at 10:35 AM) QID: 38335

Will the Minister for National Food Security and Research be please to state the steps taken/being taken by the Government to curb the counterfeit fertilizers and fake pesticides in order to save the farmers from low yield and financial loss?

Syed Fakhar Imam: At Federal level, the function regarding development / formulation of standards for different fertilizers is accomplished by Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority (PSQCA) under the umbrella of Ministry of Science and Technology. Monitoring the quality of fertilizer falls under purview of Provincial Agriculture Departments with mandate to collect samples of fertilizer from market and get them tested from Soil Fertility Laboratories located in each district. Strict measures are taken to curb the malpractices as per fertilizer control order.

ISLAMABAD,
the 3rd January, 2022

MOHAMMAD QASIM SAMAD KHAN,
Secretary.