

August  
2012



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# Editorial

Dear Readers

We have started the journey in 14 August 1947 and reached August 2012, but as a nation we have not covered 65 years, because we have forgotten the ideology why Pakistan was made. This issue on your screen, you can find the information about the Pakistan and look what excellent resources we have but our progress is far behind,

I just share some of the views of Quaid-e-Azam and Sir Allama Iqbal which they told us 65 year back and today these words are equally practical for us.

01

"I wish to emphasize that we appreciate the spirit in which those in the Government service at present and in the Armed Forces and others have so willingly and ungrudgingly volunteered themselves provisionally to serve Pakistan. As servants of Pakistan we shall make them happy and they will be treated equally with our nationals. The tolerance and goodwill that great Emperor Akbar showed to all the non-Muslim is not of recent origin. It dates back thirteen centuries ago when our Prophet not only by words but by deeds treated the Jews and Christians, after he had conquered them, with the utmost tolerance and regard and respect for their faith and beliefs. The whole history of Muslims, wherever they ruled, is replete with those humane and great principles which should be followed and practiced. Finally, I thank you for your good wishes for Pakistan, and I assure you that we shall not be wanting in friendly spirit with our neighbors and with all nations of the world.

**Pakistan Zindabad"**

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah Speech - Inauguration of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly on 14th August, 1947

Faisal Muslim



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# Mohammad Ali Jinnah to Quaid e Azam

By [Moinansari](#)  
From [www.rRupeenews.com](http://www.rRupeenews.com)

MOST historians and biographers of Jinnah divide the latter's political career into three main phases. Remarkably though, each one of them, considered distinct in terms of his political orientation and public policy, merged into the next.

The first phase (1904-20) of Jinnah's political career was coterminous with the period of his deep involvement with the Congress. Then began the second phase which retained the major thrust of his earlier phase in terms of policy concerns and ultimate goals, but in which his erstwhile involvement with the Congress transformed into collaboration at critical junctures on certain issues on which the Congress's stance was compatible with his own.

This middle phase during which he seemingly sailed in two boats finally ended in 1937, marking the beginning of his mounting decade-long confrontation with the Congress. This third phase spanned the momentous decade of 1937-47. There was, of course, yet another phase as founder of the new nation but it was all too brief and troubled.

03  
Nurtured in the cosmopolitan and mercantile atmosphere of Bombay, Jinnah, during the first phase, was not, much different from Badruddin Tyabji (1844-1906), past president of the Congress, with whom he was also closely associated in the Bombay Presidency Association, the province's foremost political body. Like Tyabji, Jinnah, if only because of his background and of the milieu of the centre of his activity, was largely oblivious of the objective realities of the Muslim situation and of the problems and thought-currents of Muslim India's mainstream.

Later, however, his membership of the Imperial Legislative Council since 1910 gradually brought about a profound change. It brought him closer to Muslim problems and to the main centres of Muslim opinion in northern India to Nadwa, to Aligarh, and, above all, to the Muslim League.

The gradual change in his perception of Muslim problems finally led him to recognise that the Muslims had special interests and particular needs which had to be catered to, if they were not to be left far behind in the national struggle.

Thus, began his tilt in favour of separate electorates, conceded earlier in the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909, and led him to counsel his Hindu brethren in October 1916 that "the question is no more open to further discussion or argument as it has been a mandate of the community", and that "the demand for separate electorates is not a matter of policy but a matter of necessity to the Mahomedans".

## English:

*Muhammad Ali Jinnah (December 25 1876 September 11 1948) was a Indian Muslim politician and leader of the All India Muslim League who founded Pakistan and served as its first Governor-General. He is officially known in Pakistan as Quaid-e-Azam (Photo credit: Wikipedia)*



*Muhammad Ali Jinnah in his youth, in traditional dress. (Photo credit: Wikipedia)*



From 1910 onwards, Jinnah had also begun attending the Muslim League Council meetings and sessions as a special invitee, and participating fully in its deliberations.

The three dominant strands in the first phase of Jinnah's political career were: (i) a firm belief in a united Indian nation, with Hindus and Muslims being co-sharers in the future Indian dispensation; (ii) working for Indian freedom through Hindu-Muslim unity; and (iii) working for unity in Muslim ranks through strengthening the Muslim League.

These strands continued in the second phase as well. But with the years their position came to be reversed in his scale of priorities, as the Congress's ultimate objectives underwent a radical change under the influence of Hindu extremists, as exemplified at the All Parties National Convention deliberations on the Nehru Report in December 1928. Here the Muslim demand for federalism, designed to ensure the substance of power to them in their majority provinces, was countered by Hindu insistence on a unitary form of a highly centralised government, with majoritarianism as the basic premise and principle which, for that precise reason, envisaged all power to the Hindu-dominated centre and only marginal powers to the provinces.

Jinnah's quest for Hindu-Muslim unity, through a national pact, however, continued all through the second phase, and even in the initial years of the third one, ending finally about 1937-38.

In the meantime, Jinnah's efforts for Muslim unity became increasingly pronounced with the years, becoming a passion with him towards the closing of the second phase. And even as the third phase crystallised, this passion turned into his most magnificent obsession, with himself becoming the supreme symbol of Muslim unity.



### English:

*At the All India Muslim League Working Committee, Lahore session, March 1940 (Photo credit: Wikipedia)*

National freedom for both Hindus and Muslims continued to be the supreme goal, but the means adopted to achieve it underwent a dramatic change. If it could not be achieved through Hindu-Muslim unity, it must be achieved through Hindu-Muslim separation; if not secured through a composite Hindu-Muslim nationalism, it must be done through separate Hindu and Muslim nationalisms; if not through a united India, then through partition.



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*Reply to the Welcome address (Photo credit: Wikipedia)*

In either case, the ultimate objective was to ensure equitable political power for Muslims. If Muslims, to use Penderel Moon's telling phrase, could not share 'the throne' with the Hindus as equals in Delhi, then they must have a 'throne' to themselves in their majority areas. Thus, a study of Jinnah's political career shows that 'distinct as they are ... each of ... [the] main phases merged into the next, and the transitions between them are as important as contents of each in assessing Jinnah's life-span. Indeed it is imperative for an understanding of him to recognise the continuity of his political progression.'

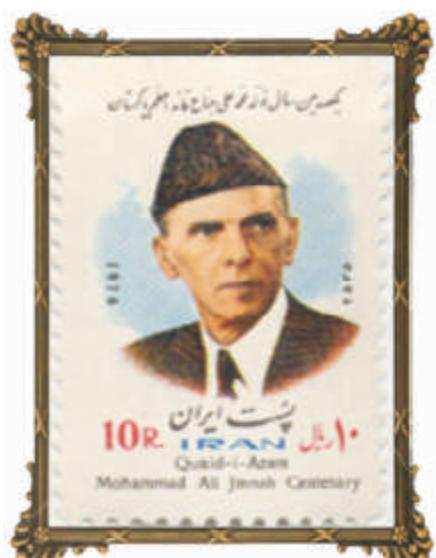
05  
The clue to his transformation from the 'ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity' to the fiercest protagonist of Hindu-Muslim separation, therefore, lay to quote Hodson, the author of the most authoritative British account of the Great Divide, 'not in any sudden illumination or volte face, but in a long process of reinterpretation of basic concepts in the light of changing circumstances and revelations of facts.'

However, the most basic concept remained unalloyed and constant: that of ensuring equitable power for Muslims in the subcontinent. And when he failed to secure that in a multi-nation country, he devised a viable, permanent Muslim platform in 'Pakistan'.

## English:

*I am the photographer.--Zereshk 09:52, 2 September 2006 (UTC) (Photo credit: Wikipedia)*

Viewed thus, the Pakistan demand represented an extension of Jinnah's post-1937 posture, and its concretisation into a viable political platform. No wonder, he increasingly became identified in the Muslim mind with the concept of a charismatic community, one which answered their need for endowing and sanctifying their sense of community with a sense of power. This explains why he became their Quaid-i-Azam even before the launching of the Pakistan demand in March 1940.





# Pakistan Independence Day

14th August, is our [INDEPENDANCE DAY](#) and it means a day when we had got freedom not only from our ruthless rulers but freedom from humiliation. At this day we got our own identity and our own values. Pakistan came into being in 1947 as a sovereign state. 14th August is a day when, efforts of our national heroes are appreciated and celebrated and a day when we get our name and respect. Being Muslims we have our own values, traditions and religion. We Muslims celebrate this day with complete satisfaction and pleasure of being in a separate region where we enjoy freedom of living in every way. Pakistan is a democratic parliamentary federal Islamic republic state. Pakistan has its four provinces, Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

The day is a national holiday in Pakistan and is celebrated all over the country with flag raising ceremonies, tributes to the national heroes and fireworks taking place in the capital, Islamabad. President and prime minister delivers speeches and in the speech, the leaders highlight the achievements of the government, goals set for the future and in the words of the father of the nation, Quaid-i-Azam, bring "Unity, Faith and Discipline" to its people. Day starts with flag raising ceremonies in the Capital city Islamabad and so in all major cities in Pakistan. March parade and exchange of guard's ceremonies takes place on the Quaid-i-Azam's mausoleum.



People of Pakistan, on this national holiday visit national monuments like [MINAR-e-PAKISTAN](#) which fully lit to commemorate the independence of Pakistan from the British Empire. At [WAHGA-BORDER](#) flag raising ceremonies takes place while everybody stands quiet and motionless in the honor of ["NATIONAL ANTHEM"](#) after that, military parade gets stars.

Names of people like Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan are always written in golden words in the history of Pakistan. Muhammad Ali Jinnah also known as Quaid-e-Azam is the real founder of Pakistan. Allama Iqbal, with his enthusiastic poetry, motivated Muslims to think and earn their own nationality and name in the world. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, brought Muslim nation forward and made schools and colleges for Muslims so that they may come to know how to fulfill the latest demands of the advance age.

People gave sacrifices of their lives for independence because they could not follow Islam independently and could not perform their religious duties properly in sub continent. They were punished or disturbed when they perform their religious duties. It offended Muslims but as they were weak nation, they could not do anything. Pakistan came into being after the sacrifices of countless lives. Many of our ancestors lost their lives only for the freedom of their imminent generations, for the sake of independent land where all the Muslims can offer their religious duties with their own wish and freedom.

As citizens of free Pakistan, we must reflect on the values and principles which were in the minds and hearts of those who fought and sacrificed for our freedom. They portrayed inspiration from the values nurtured in the country through ages. Now we are living as an independent nation, which is enjoying all the beauties, charisms of their own homeland. Being an independent and self-respective nation, it's our duty to serve our country with our best. We should work whole heartedly and with complete devotion for the development of our beloved homeland, we should not forget the sacrifices

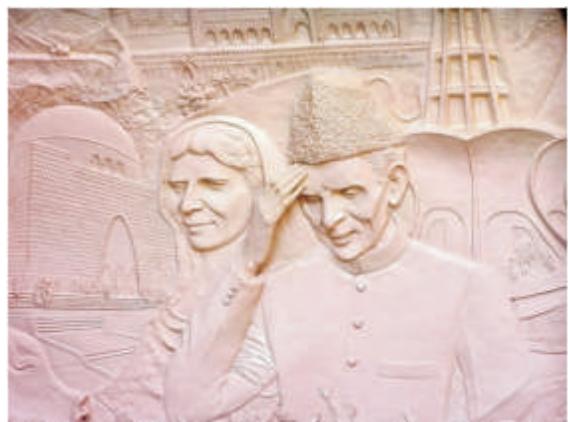


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of our ancestors and national leaders whole made this land happen as an unrestricted territory for us to live. It's the time to work with that passion which was in the bloods of our national heroes who fought for our freedom; it's the time for the strong commitment with us for the betterment of our holy land. We should not compromise on our integrity and would not let our freedom and integrity being used by other dominant powers in the world. At this independent day let we rethink about our plans, our actions and their outcomes. We all should pray at this day of best for our pious land and promise ourselves that we would not let any harm on it and will work for its defense till the day of our last breath.

God bless our sacred land, God bless our Pakistan! Ameen.

Happy Independence Day





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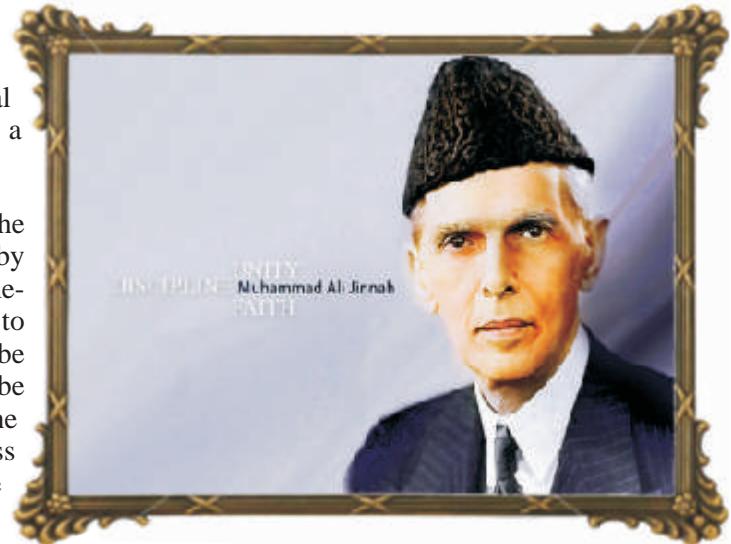
## Quaid e Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was not secular

By [Moin Ansari](#)

From: [www.pakhistorian.com](http://www.pakhistorian.com)

Barrister Muhammad Ali Jinnah after financially securing himself entered the political field in 1905 at the age of 30 years as a staunch nationalist from the platform of the Indian National Congress. He was soon reckoned as an aggressive, bold and a forthright speaker for the cause of the Indian independence.

In his speech in December 1906 in an annual open session of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta he created a stir by challenging the British government to hasten the grant of 'home-rule' to India. He said: "If the British do not give 'home-rule' to India and soon, then it will not be Boston tea chests that will be thrown in to the sea, but truck loads of Britishers that will be thrown into the Indian ocean." The speech not only shook the Vice-regal Lodge, but also created ripples amongst the Congress ranks as well, who were not prepared to go that far and were only hypocritically agitating against the Raj.



09  
In his pursuit for 'home rule' for India, Jinnah firmly believed in Hindu-Muslim unity as a prerequisite and therefore came to be known as the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity. But the Hindu bigots in the Congress put many obstacles in the way of this unity. Jinnah saw through their nefarious designs to perpetually dominate the Muslims. For almost 20 years he tried to convince them of the need of this unity and proper safeguards for the minorities, particularly the Muslims. His views were always sidelined but he remained firm in his convictions. And in spite of separating from the Congress in 1920, he continued to attend various 'unity' conferences. He advanced many proposals that were not accepted, and finally came up with his Fourteen Points which later became the combined voice of all the Muslim organisations.

As president of the Muslim League in 1916, and at the same time a front rank leader of the Indian Congress, he was in a unique position and negotiated a unity agreement between the two political parties in a pact known as the Lucknow Pact. It was a personal triumph for Mr Jinnah. This pact conceded the right of the Muslims to a separate electorate. Was Mr Jinnah secular? Some of Mr Jinnah's detractors call him secular.

Who is a secular? Webster's Pocket Dictionary defines secular as one who "is not concerned with religion; and not living in a religious community."

Let us see Mr Jinnah in the light of this definition. In this context, nothing could be more authentic than Jinnah's own confession about his faith. On August 6, 1939, he said: "I was born Muslim; I am a Muslim and shall die a Muslim." At another time he said: "I am no Maulana or a Maulvi but I also know a little of my faith." Muhammad Ali Jinnah was brought up in a Muslim family, adhered to the tenants of Islam, was repeatedly elected to the Indian Council/Legislative Assembly on a seat reserved for a Muslim, succeeded in getting a number of bills concerning the Muslims passed from the Legislative Assembly, advocated Hindu-Muslim unity, always stressed for safeguards for the Muslims including their demand for a federal form of government as envisaged by the Nehru Report. In his negotiations with the government and parleys with the Indian Congress, he always stoutly advocated the Muslim cause.

But when Jinnah finally resigned from the Congress after 20 years, he focused more to organise his community. Within a short time in 1935, he gave Muslims a sense of separate entity, a third party status in 1936/37 when Nehru introduced his "two



forces" doctrine in the Indian politics, gave them the status of nationhood in 1940, indicated to them the goal of Pakistan and finally within seven years in 1947 brought about the miracle of the 20th century in the form of an independent dominion of Pakistan.

With this background and Mr Jinnah's relentless struggle for the rights of his Muslim community none of Webster's definitions may be applied to him his actions or sayings. He was as good a Muslim as anyone of us or perhaps better in many respects. He had complete knowledge of the conventions of Islam and was well acquainted with the prayer rituals. I am a witness to it as his ADC. To dub Quaid-i-Azam as secular or that he wanted Pakistan to be a secular state is only an attempt to further confuse the quagmire of political thinking already prevalent in the country.

Having said that, I would not like the clerics and those alluding Pakistan to be a theocracy, to get away with the argument that "if Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan were no secular then they must be theocratic." It is a fallacy and totally illogical.

In a theocratic state, a priestly class claiming to have divine authority runs the government. This is what the politico-religious class is exploiting in order to gain power. They have also spread the notion that "Pakistan was created in the name of Islam...its ideology is based on adherence to the strict conventions of Islam." In support of their arguments they always quote the well known slogan: Pakistan ka matlab kia, La-e-la-ha Illil-lillalla raised by the masses during their struggle for Pakistan.

It may be pointed out that a few religious parties are very recent converts to being the champions of Pakistan. Their predecessors and forefathers vehemently opposed the creation of Pakistan. They called Quaid-i-Azam as Kafir-i-Azam and Pakistan Dar-ul-Harb (the house of evil). They even preferred to stay back in India after independence and it was only when they saw a bleak future for them there, they reluctantly migrated to Pakistan. Encouraged and abetted by the dictators they established their political foothold and now present themselves as the custodians of Pakistan.

It must be understood that Pakistan was established on the basis of 'Muslim nationhood' and to safeguard the social, economic and political existence of the Muslims of the subcontinent. It was not created as a theocratic state. Quaid-i-Azam at no stage used the term 'ideology' of Pakistan. He always talked of Pakistan as a 'democratic' where 'faith' would be the personal matter of each individual. In his address to the Constituent Assembly on August 11, 1947 he said: "Religion, cast or creed has nothing to do with the business of the state." Again in February 1948 while addressing the Australians and later the Americans he asserted: "Pakistan is not going to be a theocratic state to be ruled by priests with divine mission." After these unambiguous and categorical statements of the Quaid all this controversy of his or the state being secular or theocratic should end.

A few words for the well known slogan: Pakistan Ka Matlab Kia: La-e-la-ha Illil-lillalla. This slogan was an expression of the two centuries of domination by the majority community that the Muslims saw as ending and in their exuberance and frenzy they raised slogans.

Founder of the country before and after independence in his speeches and writings always assured the people and the world at large that Pakistan is not going to be secular or a theocracy to be ruled by priests.

Quaid-i-Azam's vision of Pakistan is very clear: he wanted Pakistan to be modern, progressive, dynamic, forward looking and a democratic country with equal rights for all its citizens irrespective of their casts, creed or religion.

Let us get out of this secular and theocracy syndrome so ruthlessly exploited so far and unite to chart out a course for making Pakistan the envy of the vision of Quaid-i-Azam, an Islamic democratic welfare state. Nation. The writer is former ADC to Quaid-i-Azam. Ata Rabani





# Muhammad Ali Jinnah

By Atif Ilyas  
Research Team eMag

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a 20<sup>th</sup> century lawyer, politician and statesman who is known as being the founder of Pakistan. He is popularly and officially known in Pakistan as '**Quaid-e-Azam**' (lit. Great Leader) and '**Baba-e-Qaum**' (lit. Father of the Nation).

Jinnah served as leader of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until Pakistan's independence on 14 August 1947, and as **Pakistan's first Governor-General** from 15 August 1947 until his death on 11 September 1948. Jinnah rose to prominence in the Indian National Congress initially expounding ideas of Hindu-Muslim unity and helping shape the 1916 Lucknow Pact between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress; he also became a key leader in the All India Home Rule League. He proposed a fourteen-point constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in a self-governing India.

Jinnah later advocated the two-nation theory embracing the goal of creating a separate Muslim state as per the Lahore Resolution. The League won most reserved Muslim seats in the elections of 1946. After the British and Congress backed out of the Cabinet Mission Plan Jinnah called for a Direct Action Day to achieve the formation of Pakistan. This direct action by the Muslim League and its Volunteer Corps resulted in massive rioting in Calcutta between Muslims and Hindus. As the Indian National Congress and Muslim League failed to reach a power sharing formula for united India, it prompted both the parties and the British to agree to the independence of Pakistan and India. As the first Governor-General of Pakistan, Jinnah led efforts to lay the foundations of the new state of Pakistan, frame national policies and rehabilitate millions of Muslim refugees who had migrated from India. Jinnah also assumed the role and title of 'Protector General of the Hindu Minority' during Hindu-Muslim riots after 1947. Jinnah died aged 71 in September 1948, just over a year after Pakistan gained independence from the British Empire. Jinnah left a deep and respected legacy in Pakistan, and according to Stanley Wolpert, Jinnah remained Pakistan's greatest leader since the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.

<i>Governor-General of Pakistan</i>	15 August 1947, 11 September 1948
<i>Prime Minister</i>	Liaquat Ali Khan
<i>Preceded by</i> The Earl	Mountbatten of Burma
<i>Succeeded by</i>	Khawaja Nazimuddin
<i>Speaker of the National Assembly</i>	In office 11 August 1947, 11 September 1948
<i>Preceded by</i>	Position established
<i>Succeeded by</i>	Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan

## Personal details

<i>Born</i>	25 December 1876 Karachi, Bombay Presidency, British India
<i>Died</i>	11 September 1948 (aged 71)
<i>Buried</i>	Karachi, Pakistan
<i>Political party</i>	Indian National Congress(1906-1920), All-India Muslim League (1913-1947), Muslim League (1947-1948)
<i>Spouse(s)</i>	Emibai Jinnah, Maryam Jinnah
<i>Children</i>	Dina
<i>Profession</i>	Lawyer
<i>Religion</i>	Islam

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## Facts about Pakistan

- Pakistan is the first Islamic country to attain nuclear power.
- Pakistan is the second largest Muslim country, after Indonesia.
- The world's second and ninth highest mountains, K2 and Nanga Parbat, are in Pakistan.
- Pakistan founded the "Organization of Islamic Conference"
- Despite Muslim Majority, there are 656 gurdwaras and 327 active Hindu temples in the country.



### PAKISTAN IS RANKED 4TH MOST INTELLIGENT PEOPLE GLOBALLY

*London: Pakistanis have been ranked 4th most intelligent people across the world in a globally held survey.*

"Pakistanis are equal to people of developed and industrialized countries when it comes to intelligence," survey quoted.

The survey was held by Institute of European Business Administration in 125 countries.

The survey quantifies various aspects of brilliance and intellectual work in the nations of surveyed countries.

"Pakistanis outshines in field of Intelligence despite dearth of required resources and opportunities," the survey commented on Pakistanis.

The case studies of Ali Moeen Nawazish, Arfa Karim and Moosa Firoz were also quoted to prove high brain performance by Pakistanis.

Ali has secured 22 As in A levels exams, Arfa Karim had earned title of the youngest Microsoft Certified Expert and Moosa has won World Mathematics Championship.





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6th largest Nation of the World  
The Invincible 167 Million



World's 9th Largest  
English Speaking  
Country



World 7th largest  
Pool of Scientists  
and Engineer

7th largest Standing  
Arm Force in the World



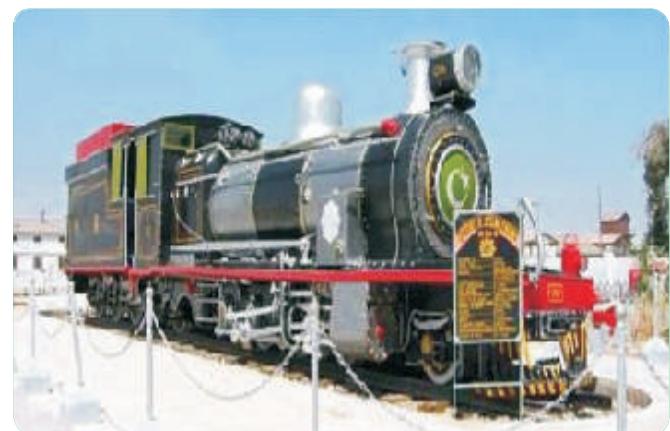


## The Roof Top of the World

Pakistan the land of grand mountain ranges, a land that holds 4 out of 14 most highest peaks in the world. K2 the second highest mountain in the world with all it's grandeur symbolizing the pride and strength of the people of Pakistan.



**Pakistan:**  
Asia's Highest Railway  
Station "Kan Mehtarzai "



Nanga Parbat  
9th Highest  
Peak in the  
World

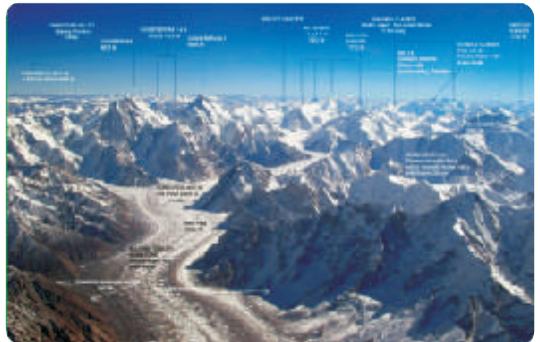
Shundur Polo festival  
at the World's  
highest Polo ground





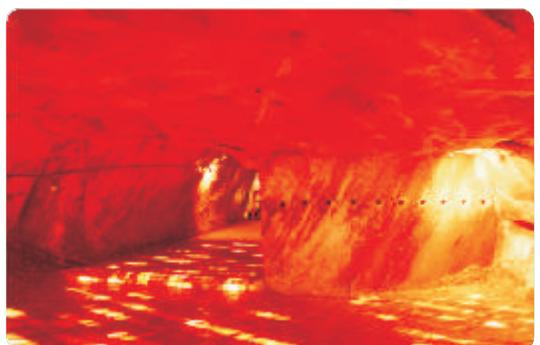
## Karakoram Highway : Eighth Wonder of the World

Karakoram Highway runs through the northern areas connecting Pakistan with China's Xingjiang province is often described as "Eighth Wonder of the World" due to the marvel of civil engineering as it has taken 15 years to complete by the Pakistan Army Engineers in collaboration with China. It's been labeled as "World's highest paved international Road" under world's toughest terrain.



## Khewra Mines : Second Largest Salt Mine in the World

Khewra Salt Mine located in Khewra, Jhelum Punjab, Pakistan is the second largest Salt Mine in the world and is considered to be the oldest in the subcontinent. It was said that discovery of Salt mines were not done by Alexander or his army but by their horses as they started licking the stones when they stopped here for rest. Thousand of visitors each year visit Khewra Salt mines and get fascinated by the nature's miracle in the heart of mountains.



## Pakistan:

Lalazar often termed as most beautiful place on earth



## World's Largest Deep Sea Port : Gwader

"Gwa" means Air and "Dar" means door, and the word Gawadar means "The door of the wind" is the world's largest deep sea port lies in southwestern Pakistani province of Balochistan. The design and construction of the port is carried out in collaboration with China and it has just started its operation. It's going to emerge as a world's biggest skyline due to its capacity and infrastructure of handling bulk carriers. It has been declared as a Duty Free Port and Free Economic Zone by the Pakistani government that has increased the commercial worth manifolds. It has an immense geostrategic importance as it is the entrance to the Persian Gulf and is considered to be a substitute of Dubai Port.





## Haleji Lake : Asia's largest Bird Sanctuary

Pakistan is a land of serene beauty , a country with diverse wild life , fresh water lakes, a 1046 km coast lines. Some of the most unique species of birds are found in northern Pakistan with awe-inspiring natural wonders like Lake Saiful Maluk, Lake Shandur, Dudipatsar Lake, kutwal lake, Zalzal lake and many more. But Haleji has it's own significance as it is Asia's largest waterfowl reserve. During winter thousands of birds of different species fly down to Haleji from Siberian colder areas



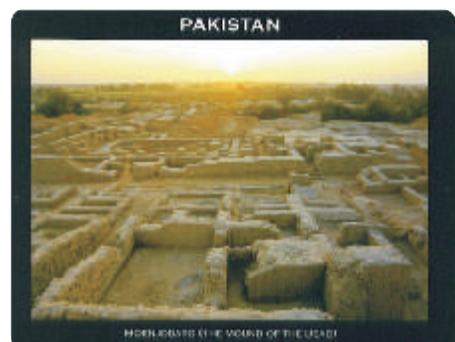
## Thar Desert : One amongst the largest deserts in the World

Thar is a arid region in the north western part of Indian subcontinent, it lies mostly in Indian state of Rajasthan but it covers eastern Sindh province and the southeastern portion of Pakistan's Punjab province. It is amongst one of the largest deserts in the world rich multifaceted culture, heritage, traditions, folk tales, dances and music. The poetic expression of Kafi written by Sufi poets of Sindh resonates in the cold nights as the Thari musicians start singing them on sorrowing rhythmic beats. In the night the granules of the sand lit up like stars as the moonlight walks on them.



## The land of oldest Civilization : Indus Valley and Mohenjo-Daro

Moenjodaro is the province of Sindh, Pakistan and archeology trace back its existence 5000 years ago. It provides an earliest instance of exemplary form of town planning and community organization and found to be as one of the oldest cities known today. It is said to be the pilgrimage of ancient ruins. The splendor of Indus Valley civilization spread over a thousand mile from the high peak snowy mountains of Kashmir to the glittering sand dunes facing the Arabian Sea. One of the oldest known civilization that flourished in the Indus river Basin embraced within its fold almost the entire country now known as Pakistan.



## World's Tallest Cliff:

Trango Towers are amongst the many jewels encountered during the epic trek to K2. Standing tall like guardians of the great glaciers, the biggest member of the group, the Grand Trango, features the world's greatest nearly vertical drop; nearly 1340 meters. They also offer some of the most technical rock climbing and extreme BASE jumping opportunities.





جشن آزادی مبارک

## The 7th nuclear power of the world

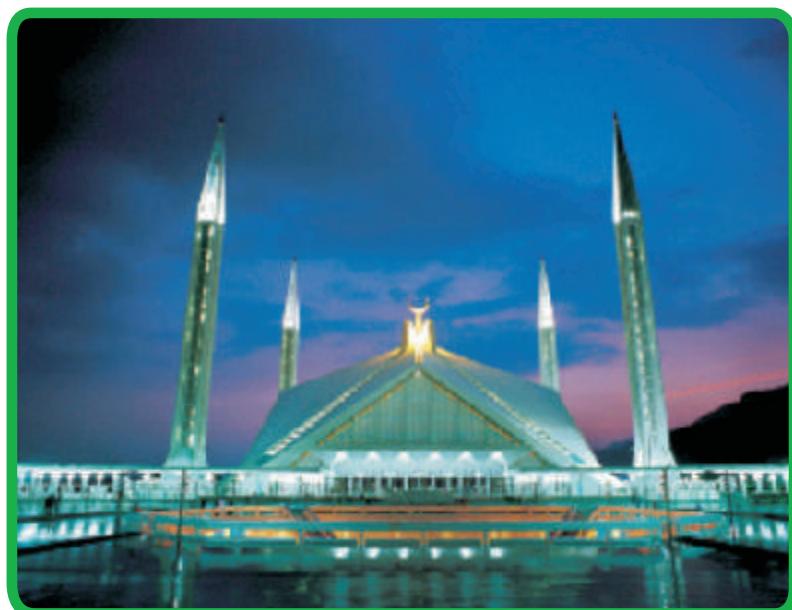
On May 28, 1998, Pakistan became the 7th nuclear power of the world giving a loud and clear message to the enemies that this nation is fully equipped and ready to defend it's sovereignty. Pakistan has world 7th largest standing arm forces [1] well trained possessing state of the art technology. Pakistan Air force (PAF) is the symbol of pride for the nation and a galaxy of highly trained professionals emerged in latest technological developments. The highly skilled PAF personals are renowned for their excellence and handling of aircraft and surely are the worst fear for the enemies.



19

## The World's Largest Mosque:

The Shah Faisal Mosque in Islamabad can accommodate almost 100000 worshipers. Completed in 1976, it could at that time probably hold the city's entire population. Built with Saudi donations, was named for its King and designed like a desert tent.





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042-35113010



جشن آزادی مبارک

# List of Presidents of Pakistan

Sr#	Name (Birth–Death)	Entered office	Left office	Political party	Portrait
1	Iskander Mirza (1899–1969)	23 March 1956	27 October 1958	Republican Party	
2	Ayub Khan (1907–1974)	27 October 1958	8 June 1962	Military	
3	Yahya Khan (1917–1980)	8 June 1962	25 March 1969	PML (Convention)	
4	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1928–1979)	25 March 1969	20 December 1971	Military	
5	Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry (1904–1982)	20 December 1971	13 August 1973	Pakistan Peoples Party	
6	Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq (1924–1988)	13 August 1973	16 September 1978	Pakistan Peoples Party	
7	Ghulam Ishaq Khan (1915–2006)	16 September 1978	17 August 1988	Military	
8	Wasim Sajjad (1941–)	17 August 1988	18 July 1993	Independent	
9	Farooq Leghari (1940–2010)	18 July 1993	14 November 1993	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	
10	Wasim Sajjad (1941–)	14 November 1993	2 December 1997	Pakistan Peoples Party	
11	Muhammad Rafiq Tarar (1929–)	2 December 1997	1 January 1998	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	
12	Pervez Musharraf (1943–)	1 January 1998	20 June 2001	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	
13	Pervez Musharraf (1943–)	20 June 2001	6 October 2007	Military	
14	Muhammad Mian Soomro (1950–)	6 October 2007	18 August 2008	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	
15	Asif Ali Zardari (1955–)	18 August 2008	9 September 2008	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	
16	Asif Ali Zardari (1955–)	9 September 2008	Incumbent	Pakistan Peoples Party	



# List of Prime Ministers of Pakistan

Sr#	Name (Birth–Death)	Entered office	Left office	Political party	Portrait
1	Liaquat Ali Khan (1896–1951)	14 August 1947	16 October 1951	Pakistan Muslim League	
2	Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin (1894–1964)	17 October 1951	17 April 1953	Pakistan Muslim League	
3	Muhammad Ali Bogra (1909–1963)	17 April 1953	12 August 1955	Pakistan Muslim League	
4	Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (1905–1980)	12 August 1955	12 September 1956	Pakistan Muslim League	
5	Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy (1892–1963)	12 September 1956	17 October 1957	All Pakistan Awami Muslim League	 (left)
6	Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar (1898–1968)	17 October 1957	16 December 1957	Pakistan Muslim League	
7	Sir Feroz Khan Noon (1893–1970)	16 December 1957	7 October 1958	Republican Party	

Post Abolished (7 October 1958-7 December 1971)

8	Nurul Amin (1893–1974)	7 December 1971	20 December 1971	Pakistan Muslim League
9	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1928–1979)	14 August 1973	5 July 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
10	Muhammad Khan Junejo (1932–1993)	24 March 1985	29 May 1988	Independent(Pakistan Muslim League)

Post Abolished (29 May 1988-2 December 1988)

11	Benazir Bhutto (1953–2007)	2 December 1988	6 August 1990	Pakistan Peoples Party
A	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi (1931–2009)	6 August 1990	6 November 1990	National Peoples Party





# جشن آزادی مبارک

Sr#	Name (Birth–Death)	Entered office	Left office	Political party	Portrait
12	Nawaz Sharif (1949– )	6 November 1990	18 April 1993	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	
A	Balakh Sher Mazari (1928–2011)	18 April 1993	26 May 1993	Pakistan Peoples Party	
(12)	Nawaz Sharif (1949– )	26 May 1993	18 July 1993	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	
A	Moeenuddin Ahmad Qureshi (1930– )	18 July 1993	19 October 1993	Independent	
(11)	Benazir Bhutto (1953–2007)	19 October 1993	5 November 1996	Pakistan Peoples Party	
A	Malik Meraj Khalid (1916–2003)	5 November 1996	17 February 1997	Pakistan Peoples Party	
(12)	Nawaz Sharif (1949– )	17 February 1997	12 October 1999	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	

## Post Abolished (12 October 1999-21 November 2002)

13	Zafarullah Khan Jamali (1944– )	21 November 2002	26 June 2004	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	
14	Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain (1946– )	30 June 2004	20 August 2004	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	
15	Shaukat Aziz (1949– )	20 August 2004	16 November 2007	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	
A	Muhammad Mian Soomro (1950– )	16 November 2007	25 March 2008	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	
16	Yousaf Raza Gillani (1952– )	25 March 2008	26 April 2012	Pakistan Peoples Party	
17	Raja Pervaiz Ashraf (1950– )	22 June 2012	Incumbent	Pakistan Peoples Party	



# List of Chief of Army Staff (Pakistan)

Name	Term of Appointment	Unit of Commission
Army Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army		
General Sir Frank Messervy	Agust 15, 1947 February 10, 1948	9th Hodson's Horse
General Sir Douglas Gracey	February 11, 1948 January 16, 1951	Gurkha Rifles
Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan	January 16, 1951 October 26, 1958	1/14 Punjab Regiment
General Muhammad Musa	October 27, 1958 June 17, 1966	6/13 Frontier Force Rifles
General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan	June 18, 1966 December 20, 1971	4/10 Baluch Regiment
Lieutenant General Gul Hassan Khan	December 20, 1971 March 3, 1972	Armoured Corps

## Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan Army (COAS) and 4-star generals

General Tikka Khan	March 3, 1972 March 1, 1976	Artillery
General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	March 1, 1976 August 17, 1988	Armoured Corps
General Mirza Aslam Beg	August 17, 1988 August 16, 1991	Baloch Regiment
General Asif Nawaz	August 16, 1991 January 8, 1993	Punjab Regiment
General Abdul Waheed	January 11, 1993 January 12, 1996	Frontier Force Regiment
General Jehangir Karamat	January 12, 1996 October 6, 1998	Armoured Corps
General Pervez Musharraf	October 6, 1998 November 28, 2007	Artillery
General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani	November 29, 2007 Present	Baloch Regiment



جشن آزادی مبارک

## List of Chief Justice of Pakistan

Sr #	Name of Chief Justice	From	To
1	Justice Sir Abdul Rashid ( <i>Chief Justice, Federal Court</i> )	7 June 1949	29 June 1954
2	Justice Muhammad Munir ( <i>Chief Justice, Federal Court</i> )	29 June 1954	2 May 1960
3	Justice Muhammad Shahabuddin	3 May 1960	12 May 1960
4	Justice A. R. Cornelius	13 May 1960	29 February 1968
5	Justice Dr. S. A. Rahman	1 March 1968	3 June 1968
6	Justice Fazal Akbar	4 June 1968	17 November 1968
7	Justice Hamoodur Rahman	18 November 1968	31 October 1975
8	Justice Muhammad Yaqub Ali	1 November 1975	22 September 1977
9	Justice S. Anwarul Haq	23 September 1977	25 March 1981
10	Justice Mohammad Haleem	23 March 1981	31 December 1989
11	Justice Muhammad Afzal Zullah	1 January 1990	18 April 1993
12	Justice Dr. Nasim Hasan Shah	17 April 1993	14 April 1994
*	Justice Saad Saud Jan (Acting)	15 April 1994	4 June 1994
13	Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	5 June 1994	2 December 1997
14	Justice Ajmal Mian	23 December 1997	30 June 1999
15	Justice Saeeduzzaman Siddiqui	1 July 1999	26 January 2000
16	Justice Irshad Hasan Khan	26 January 2000	6 January 2002
17	Justice Bashir Jehangiri	7 January 2002	31 January 2002
18	Justice Sheikh Riaz Ahmad	1 February 2002	31 December 2003
19	Justice Nazim Hussain Siddiqui	31 December 2003	29 June 2005
20	Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	30 June 2005	9 March 2007 (suspended)
*	Justice Javaid Iqbal (Acting)	9 March 2007	24 March 2007
*	Justice Rana Bhagwandas (Acting)	24 March 2007	20 July 2007
20	Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	20 July 2007 ( <i>restored</i> )	3 November 2007 ( <i>terminated</i> )
*	Justice Abdul Hameed Dogar (de facto)	3 November 2007	21 March 2009
20	Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	22 March 2009 ( <i>restored</i> )	Incumbent



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# PAKISTAN LOCATION

Pakistan is located at a region which has great political, economic and strategic location. It has been hub of activities of great powers for last 20 years. It has witnessed intervention of three great powers i-e Britain, USSR, and USA. Its significance was further enhanced during cold war when it becomes ally of US policy of containment of USSR and now the post cold war era has witnessed its significance particularly after the events of 9/11.

## PAKISTAN GEOGRAPHICALLY LOCATION

Location:

Southern Asia lies between 24 and 36.75 northern latitude and between 61 and 75°E eastern longitude.

Area: 7, 96000 sq.km.

Towards north apart from the state of Kashmir is China. It shares 400 km long border with China.

Towards north Tajikistan though no border but a narrow strip as Wakhan strip separate the two.

Towards east, Punjab-Rajasthan borders which is 1650 km long

Towards west, Afghanistan and Durand line of 2250 km.

Towards south, Arabian and Indian sea. Coastal belt is about 700 km.

Pakistan significance is enhanced as it lies near the Persian Gulf where 65% of the world's oil is produced.

## STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE:

### a) Proximity of great powers:

Pakistan is located at the junction of great powers. In its neighbor's one world power Russia and the other emerging power China lies. Any alliance among world powers enhances its significance. This factor has been utilized by Pakistan after 9/11. Security and business are two main US interests in the region while Pakistan is playing a front line role in the war against terrorism. Apart from this US interest in the region to contain the growing China, nuclear Iran, terrorist Afghanistan and to benefit from the market of India. Today the political scenario of the region is tinged with preemption policy and US invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan. Iran's nuclear program, India's geopolitical muscles (new strategic deal with US) to gain hegemony and to counter the rise of China. Which has earned all the qualities to change unipolar world into bipolar world? In all these issues, Pakistan is directly or indirectly involved especially after al-Qaeda operations. The American think tank has repeatedly accepted that war against terrorism could never be won without the help of Pakistan. Pakistan has rigorously fought and an ongoing operation in Waziristan is also targeting the suspected Taliban in the bordering area.

### b) Gateway to central Asia-(oil and energy game):

Central Asia is the center stage of new Great games. Western quest for resources- oil and energy resources in the central Asia. After USSR decline, new quest started which is manifested by politics of oil. Pakistan is located very close to the oil rich Middle Eastern countries. The belt started from Iran and extended to Saudi Arabia. Thus,



Pakistan can influence shipment of oil. Iran is struggling to export its surplus gas and oil to eastern countries, Qatar, Pakistan and Turkmenistan pipeline projects highlight the position

In the energy scarce world, Pakistan is located in the hub of energy rich countries i-e Iran and Afghanistan: both are energy abundant while India and China are lacking. China finds way to Indian Ocean and Arabian sea through Karakoram highway,

### c) Significance as a Transit economy:

Pakistan has the potential to develop transit economy on account of its strategic location, landlocked Afghanistan now at the phase of reconstruction finds its ways through Pakistan. China with its fastest economy growth rate of 9% us developing southern provinces because its own part is 4500 km away from Sinkiang but Gwader is 2500 km away. Moreover, Pakistan offers central Asian regions the shortest route of 2600 km as compared to Iran 4500 km or Turkey 5000 km. Gwader port with its deep waters attracts the trade ships of China, CAR and south east Asian countries., also the coastal belt of Balochistan can provide outlet to China's western provinces to have access to middle eastern markets with the development of coastal highways and motorways.

### d) Important link in the chain of Muslim countries:

If we look at the map of Muslim countries, Pakistan occupies a central location. Towards west of Iran, China extends to North Africa. Thus it can actively participate in the activities of Muslim world-economic development, transport of resources and above all combat terrorism

### e) Only Muslim country with nuclear capability:

In the region Pakistan is the only Muslim country having nuclear capability which has great influence on the political, socio-economic activities in the region and the maintenance of status quo in the region.

## CONCLUSION/ANALYSIS:

Geo strategic means the importance of a country or a region as by virtue of its geographical location. Stephen Cohn describes this importance "while history has been unkind with Pakistan, its geography has been its greatest benefit."

Pakistan is a junction of South Asia, West Asia and Central Asia; a way from resource efficient countries to resource deficient countries. The world is facing energy crises and terrorism. Pakistan is a route for transportation and a front line state against terrorism. Moreover Pakistan has been traditionally ally of emerging economic giant; China. So in the vague of any change in world politics, Pakistan's geo-strategic significance would further be enhanced.



جشن آزادی مبارک

# Stages of Pakistani Education

By Jamil Hasan  
Research Team eMag

<http://theworldbestarticles.blogspot.com/2011/04/education-of-pakistan.html>

According to the constitution of Pakistan, it is the state's responsibility to provide free primary education. At the time of independence Pakistan had only one university, the University of the Punjab, founded in 1882 in Lahore. Pakistan now has 136 public and private sector universities.

## ***Education in Pakistan is divided into five levels:***

1. Primary (grades one through five).
2. Middle (grades six through eight).
3. Secondary School Certificate (grades nine and ten).
4. Intermediate (grades eleven and twelve).
5. University programs' leading to graduate and advanced degrees.



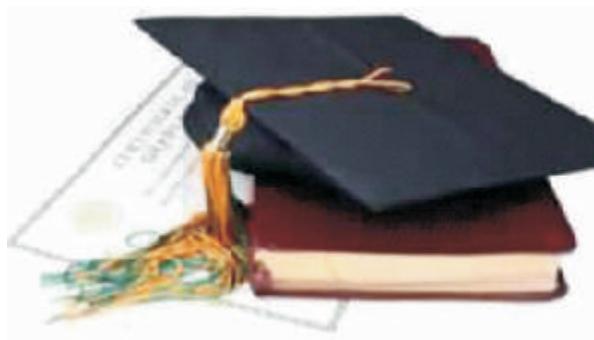
Pakistan also has a parallel secondary school education system in private schools, which is based upon the curriculum set and administered by the Cambridge International Examinations, in place of government exams. Some students choose to take the O level and A level exams through the British Council.

There are currently 730 technical & vocational institutions in Pakistan. The minimum qualifications to enter male vocational institutions, is the completion of grade 8, and for female is grade 5.

English medium education is to be extended, on a phased basis, to all schools across the country. Through various educational reforms, by the year 2015, the ministry of education expects to attain 100% enrolment levels amongst primary school aged children, and a literacy rate of 86% amongst people aged over 10.

Pakistan also has madarassas that provide free Islamic education and also offer free boarding and lodging to students who come mainly from the religious families.

In 2004 only 46.6 percent of adult Pakistanis were literate. Male literacy was 60.6 percent, while female literacy was 31.5 percent. Literacy rates also vary regionally, and particularly by sex, for instance in tribal areas female literacy is 3%. The government launched a nationwide initiative in 1998 with the aim of eradicating illiteracy and providing a basic education to all children.





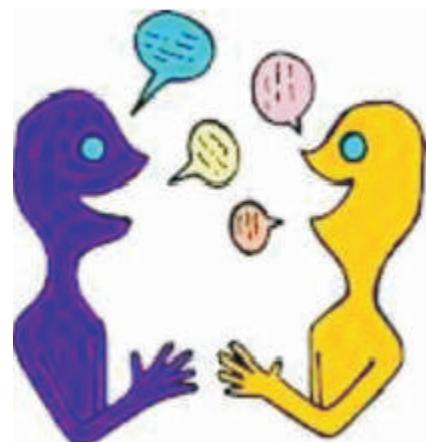
# Languages of Pakistan

By Jamil Hasan  
Research Team eMag

Languages of Pakistan include the two official languages i.e. Urdu and English, which are spoken as first languages by relatively small numbers of people, but commonly used throughout the country. Urdu is also Pakistan's national language and lingua franca. The four major provincial languages of Pakistan are Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi and Balochi. Other major regional languages are Saraiki, Hindko, Pahari-Potwari and Brahui. Farsi is also spoken by significant proportions of the population. Dialects such as Dari are popular as well as some regional dialects. Farsi speakers are mainly concentrated in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and some elite areas of Western Punjab.

Punjabi is spoken as a first language by more than 44% of Pakistanis, mostly in Punjab as well as by a large number of people in Karachi. However, Punjabi the language of majority of Pakistani population does not have any official status in Pakistan. Due to emphasis on Urdu, Punjabi is losing its ground in Pakistan. The exact numbers of Punjabi speakers in Pakistan is hard to find since there are many dialects / languages, such as Saraiki, which some regard as part of Punjabi and others regard as separate language. When taking into account Hindko, Potwari, Pahari, Saraiki, Punjabi dialects are thus spoken by almost 60% of the population in Pakistan. The standard Punjabi dialects is from Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Sheikhupura districts of the Pakistani Punjab which was used by Waris Shah (1722-1798) in his famous book Heer Ranjha and is also now days the language of Punjabi literature, film and music; such as Lollywood. Other dialects are Multani or Saraiki in the West and South, Pothowari & Hindko in the North and Dogri in the mountain areas.

Pashto is spoken as a first language by 15.5% (28-30 millions) of Pakistanis, mostly in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and in Balochistan as well as by immigrants to the eastern provinces who are often not counted due to census irregularities. The Pashto has rich written literary traditions as well as an oral tradition. There are two major dialect patterns within which the various individual dialects may be classified; these are Pakhto, which is the Northern (Peshawar) variety, and the softer Pashto spoken in the southern areas. Khushal Khan Khattak (1613-1689) and Rahman Baba (1633-1708) were the most famous poets in the Pashto language. In the last part of 20th century, Pakhto or Pashto has produced some great poets like Ghani Khan, Khatir Afridi and Amir Hamza Shinwari. There are also many Pakistanis from the adjacent regions of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan who are conversant in Pashto and count it as their second language. They are not included in the overall percentage. Karachi is the biggest Pashto speaking city in the world although the Pashto speakers constitute only about 20% of Karachi's population.





# جشن آزادی مبارک

Sindhi is spoken as a first language by 15.5% of Pakistanis, mostly in Sindh. It has a rich literature and is used in schools. It is an Indo-Aryan (Indo-European) language, derived from Sanskrit, and Arabic languages. The Arabs ruled Sindh for more than 150 years after Muhammad bin Qasim conquered it in 712 AD, remaining there for three years to set up Arab rule. Consequently, the social fabric of Sindh contains elements of Arabic society. Sindhi is spoken by over 36 million people in Pakistan, and is the official language of Sindh province. It is widely spoken in the Lasbela District of Balochistan (where the Lasi tribe speaks a dialect of Sindhi), many areas of the Naseerabad and Jafarabad districts of Balochistan, and by the Sindhi diaspora abroad. Sindhi language has six major dialects: Sireli, Vicholi, Lari, Thari, Lasi and Kachhi. It is written in the Arabic script with several additional letters to accommodate special sounds. The largest Sindhi-speaking cities are Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Dadu, Jacobabad, Larkana and Nawabshah. Sindhi literature is also spiritual in nature. Shah Abdul Latif Bhita'i (1689-1752) is one of its greatest poets, and wrote Sassi Punnun and Umar Marvi, folk stories, in his famous book "Shah Jo Risalo".

Balochi is spoken as a first language by about 4% of Pakistanis, mostly in Balochistan province. It is believed that the language was brought to its present location in a series of migrations from the Kurdistan region of northeastern Iraq and northwestern Iran. Rakshani is the major dialect group in terms of numbers. Sarhaddi is a sub-dialect of Rakshani. Other sub-dialects are Kalati (Qalati), Chagai-Kharani and Panjguri. Eastern Hill Balochi or Northern Balochi is very different from the rest. Balochi language is very close to the Persian itself. The name Balochi or Baluchi is not found before the 10th Century. Rakshani is the major dialect group in terms of numbers. Sarhaddi, is a sub dialect of Rakshani. Other sub - dialects are Qalati, Chagai Kharani, and Makrani. The Eastern Hill Balochi or Northern Balochi are distinct dialects. The Kethran language in North East Balochistan is also a variant of Balochi. It is one of the 9 distinguished languages of Pakistan. Since Balochi is a very poetic and rich language and have a certain degree of affinity to Persian and Urdu, Balochi poets tend to be very good poets in Urdu as well and Ata Shaad, Gul Khan Nasir and Noon Meem Danish are excellent examples of this.





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# Pakistan Monument & Pakistan Monument Museum

By Atif Ilyas  
Research Team eMag

The Pakistan Monument in [Islamabad, Pakistan](#), is a [national monument](#) representing the nation's four provinces and three territories. After a competition among many renowned architects, Arif Masood's plan was selected for the final design. The blooming flower shape of the monument represents Pakistan's progress as a rapidly developing country. The four main petals of the monument represent the four provinces ([Balochistan](#), [Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa](#), [Punjab](#), and [Sindh](#)), while the three smaller petals represent the three territories ([Gilgit-Baltistan](#), [Azad Kashmir](#) and the [Federally Administered Tribal Areas](#)). The Monument has been designed to reflect the culture and civilization of the country and depicts the story of the [Pakistan Movement](#), dedicated to those who sacrificed themselves for future generations.



## Pakistan Monument

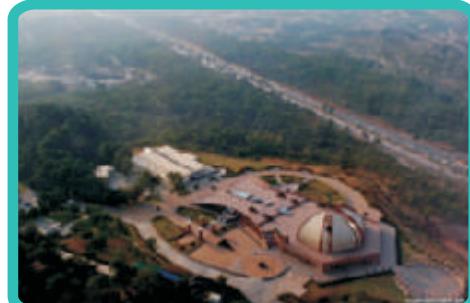
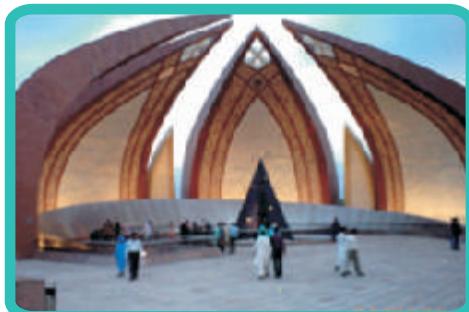
Type	Public monument
Location	Islamabad, Pakistan
Coordinates	33°41'36"N 73°04'06"E
Construction Started	May 25, 2004
Completed	March 23, 2007

33

From air the monument looks like a star (center) and a crescent moon (formed by walls forming the petals), these represent the star and crescent on Pakistan's flag.

The structure comprises four blossoming flower petals, built of granite, representing the unity of Pakistani people. The inner walls of the petals are decorated with murals. The central platform is made in the shape of a five-pointed star which is surrounded by a water body. A metallic crescent surrounding the star is inscribed with sayings of Muhammad Ali Jinnah and poetry of Allama Iqbal.

The monument is located at the west viewpoint of the Shakar Parian Hills, and is spread over a total area of 2.8 hectares. The high location makes the monument visible from across the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The stone was laid on 25 May 2004 and the complex was completed by the end of 2006 for inauguration on 23 March 2007. The total cost incurred was more than Rs.580 million.





# Pakistan Monument Museum

Pakistan Monument Museum is Located in Front of Pakistan Monument at Shakarparian, Islamabad, Pakistan. Museum is created to give tribute those who sacrificed there all life for a separate homeland. The government of Pakistan built this museum to showcase some special movements in the making Pakistan. Pakistan Monument Museum is a best place for history lovers..

The theme of the museum revolves around creation and development of Pakistan, making it different from other Museums. Overriding purpose of the multi-dimensional displays in the museum is to make clear the birth, history, identity, society, advancement and achievement of Pakistan as a modern and progressive nation. The purpose of the multi-dimensional displays in the museum is to explain in simple terms the birth, history, identity, society and advancement and achievement of Pakistan as a modern and progressive nation. The museum facilities are including audio documentaries, books of history, researches and media centre.





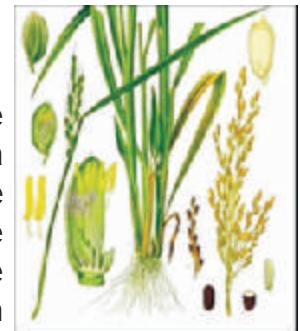
# 4<sup>th</sup> Largest Rice Producing Country- Pakistan

By Imran Ali

Research Team eMag

Rice is the grain with the second highest worldwide production, after maize ("corn"). In Pakistan it's the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest crop in term of area after wheat and cotton.

Rice production in Pakistan holds an extremely important position in agriculture and the national economy. Pakistan is the world's fourth largest producer of rice, after China, India and Indonesia. Each year, it produces an average of 6 million tons and together with the rest of the Indian subcontinent. Production of 2011-12 of rice is 6160 (000 Tons) the country is responsible for supplying 30% of the world's paddy rice output. Most of these crops are grown in the fertile Sindh and Punjab region with millions of farmers relying on rice cultivation as their major source of employment. Among the most famous varieties grown in Pakistan include the Basmati, known for its flavour and quality.



## Varieties of Rice grown in Pakistan

Basmati:

- 1) Basmati 2000
- 2) Basmati 385
- 3) Basmati 198
- 4) Super Basmati
- 5) Basmati 370
- 6) Kernal
- 7) Shaheen (Basmati)



Rice Other Varieties

- 1) IRRI 6
- 2) IRRI 9
- 3) PG (IRRI)
- 4) KS 282
- 5) DR
- 6) Japonica



Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Production (000 ton)	5,563	6,952	6,883	4,823	6,160

## Rice Exporters in Pakistan -

Pakistan is a leading rice exporter, dealing in parboiled rice, long grain white rice, basmati rice, broken rice and super basmati etc. Pakistani rice is treated with state of the art technology and advance machinery used to process cargoes from initial stages of procurement till the final stages of packing and loading. Pakistan found to be the best market for the countries which import rice. Rice is unique among cereal grains in that the entire polished grain is eaten while other cereals are usually processed before they reach the consumer. Grain quality in rice is, therefore, a very sensitive issue.



Interests and priorities of different sectors of rice industry are different. Farmers are interested in early maturity and high yield that would give them high returns in the form of good produce and provide enough time for sowing subsequent crops including wheat. Miller's interest is high head rice recovery. Traders prefer attractive physical appearance (shape and size), whiteness and uniform grain size.

For consumers, quality encompasses a complete range of visual, sensory and palatability criteria that include impressive appearance of raw as well as cooked rice texture in terms of stickiness/flakiness and appealing aroma. Rice grain quality depends on intrinsic quality of rice variety (appearance, milling quality and cooking characteristics), environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, rainfall) and management practices such as use of healthy seed; optimum sowing time; balanced and timely application of fertilizers; proper harvest and post-harvest operations, use of modern milling and polishing machinery etc.



# Cultures of Pakistan

By Jamil Hasan  
Research Team eMag

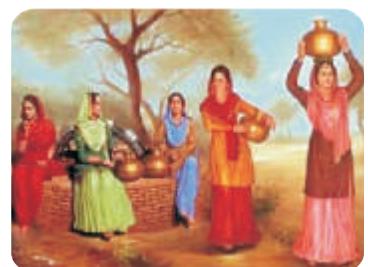
The society and culture of Pakistan comprises numerous diverse cultures and ethnic groups: the Punjabis, Kashmiris, Sindhis in east, Muhajirs, Makrani in the south; Baloch and Pashtun in the west. These Pakistani cultures have been greatly influenced by many of the surrounding countries' cultures, such as the Turkic peoples, Persian, Arab, some parts of South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East.

Pakistan has a cultural and ethnic background going back to the Indus Valley Civilization, which existed from 2800-1800 B.C., and was remarkable for its ordered cities, advanced sanitation, excellent roads, and uniquely structured society. Many groups in past came to Pakistan, some of the largest groups were the Proto-Indo-Aryans, of which Sindhis and Punjabis descend from and later Iranic peoples which the Baloch and Pashtuns descend from. Other less significant ones include the Greeks, Scythians, Persians, White Huns, Arabs, Turks, Mongols, Buddhists, and other Eurasian groups, up to and including the British, who left in the late 1940s.

The region has formed a distinct cultural unit within the main cultural complex of South Asia, the Middle East and Central Asia from the earliest times, and is analogous to Turkey's position in Eurasia. There are differences in culture among the different ethnic groups in matters such as dress, food, and religion, especially where pre-Islamic customs differ from Islamic practices. Their cultural origins also reveal influences from far afield, including Tibet, Nepal, India, and eastern Afghanistan. All groups show varying degrees of influence from Persia, Turkestan and Hellenistic Greece. Pakistan was the first region of South Asia to receive the full impact of Islam and has developed a distinct Islamic identity, historically different from areas further west.

Pakistani society is largely multilingual, multi-ethnic and multicultural. Though cultures within the country differ to some extent, more similarities than differences can be found, as most Pakistanis are mainly of Aryan heritage or have coexisted side by side along the Indus River for several thousand years, or both. However, over 60 years of integration, a distinctive "Pakistani" culture has sprung up, especially in the urban areas where many of the diverse ethnic groups have coexisted and in the country now having a literacy rate of 55%, up from 3% at the time of independence. Traditional family values are highly respected and considered sacred, although urban families increasingly form nuclear families, owing to socio-economic constraints imposed by the traditional culture of the extended family.

"Pakistan's culture is again unique like the rest of the country. Pakistan's geography is the meeting point of South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia/Gulf. Its culture could be termed as a combination of sub continental, Islamic, Regional, English, and more recently global influences. Let us consider them piecemeal. The newly born Pakistan had to have a sub continental leaning, having been a part of for last 5000 years of its civilization. However, the Indus Valley, present day Pakistan, culture was different from the rest of North India or South India". (Quoted Pakistan's Identity, History and Culture, from the famous book Gwadar on the Global Chessboard by Nadir Mir).





جشن آزادی مبارک



## Frontier Medical & Dental College, Abbottabad

A Medical College of International Standard and Outstanding reputation for quality medical education

- Recognized by PMDC (Pakistan Medical & Dental Council)
- Recognized by GMC (General Medical Council) of UK
- Recognized by ECFMG (Education Commission for Foreign Medical Graduate of US)
- Recognized for USMLE/PLAB Test • Recognized by Govt. Of Pakistan • In Collaboration with Govt. Of NWFP

The college was established in 1985. First 12 batches of 851 doctors have passed MBBS examination through Bahria University Islamabad and after registration with PMDC, they are working in various govt. and other hospitals in the country and abroad. Many graduates have passed USMLE, PLAB or FCPS, MRCP or American Board examinations.

## ADMISSIONS MBBS / BDS

Applications are invited from boys and girls from all provinces of Pakistan and also from candidates of all nationalities from abroad for admission in **MBBS** (5 years) and **BDS** (4 Years) courses. Last date to received to applications: **10-August 2012**

### Qualifications required:

F.Sc. (Pre-med) First Division or equivalent foreign qualifications like the British GCE 'A' level or American or Canadian High School (12 year school education) for both **MBBS** and **BDS** courses.

### Govt. Entry Test

i.e. requirement of PMDC for all candidates applying for admission in **MBBS** or **BDS** to appear in the Provincial Govt. Entry Test of the province of their domicile. In case of those candidates in whose province Entry Test is not held their Entry Test will be taken by the college.

**Merit:** Admission will be on merit. Merit based on marks obtained in Entry test, F.Sc, Matric and the Aptitude Interview. The dates of the College Test and the Interview will be communicated to the candidates after scrutiny of their applications.

### Information

about Admission procedure etc is described in detail in the **College Prospectus** and also available with the **Prescribed Application Form** from the college or can be obtained by sending a demand draft or money order of Rs. 600/- in the name of the college from within Pakistan or US\$ 60 from abroad, from the following address:

**Frontier Medical College P.O. Public School, Abbottabad, Pakistan**  
Ph : +92-992-111-111-362 /382631, Email: info@fmc.edu.pk, Website: www.fmc.edu.pk

Application form can also be downloaded from the college website: [www.fmc.edu.pk](http://www.fmc.edu.pk)

**Principal: Dr. A. J. Khan, Professor Emeritus Sitara-e-Imtiaz**

**MBBS (Pb), DCH (GI), FRFPPS (GI), MRCP (Ed), FRCP (Edin & Glasgow)**

**Former Federal Minister of Population Welfare Govt. of Pakistan, Islamabad**

**Former President of PMDC (Pakistan Medical & Dental Council ), Islamabad**

**Ex Director General Health Govt. Of Pakistan, Founding Principal of Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad.**



# Program of the Month

## A Bird Eye View on Pharmaceutical Sciences

The word Pharmacy derives from the Greek “pharmakon”, meaning "drug" or "medicine". Pharmacy revolves around people and medicines with special emphasis on the manufacture of medicines, their supply, appropriate use and effects. In Past Pharmacy Degree program was started in 1821 in USA at Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Sciences. The ultimate concern of pharmacy is to ensure that the patient receives the appropriate medicines and benefits from the proper use of these.

Pharmacy is an ever-developing profession that offers excellent career prospects. Pharmacists, pharmacy technicians and pharmacy assistants all have specific roles. Here we will talk about Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm. D), which is an under graduate university degree program. A person having FSc (Pre-Medical) or equivalent qualification with at least 60% marks from any recognized institution of Pakistan or abroad is eligible to apply for this course. Pharmacy Council of Pakistan is federal professional body responsible for the regulation and standardization of pharmacy education and practice.

Pharm. D. is a five year degree program followed by last year advanced coursework in the clinical pharmacy. During this period, students also finish professional electives. The final prof. (final two semesters) encompass advanced clinical clerkship rotations, which is designed to expose the student to inpatient drug distribution facility of a hospital or other institutional health care setting. The goal of the rotation is to teach the student basic concepts of pharmacy practice in the inpatient setting and to provide a basic understanding of how drug distribution, clinical and administrative aspects of pharmacy practice are tangled.

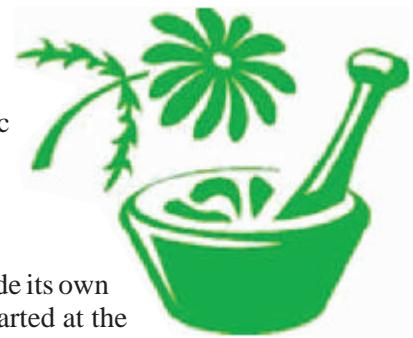
In past no such importance was given to this field but with the passage of time this field made its own place as pharmacy is the father of medicine. In Pakistan the first degree program was started at the University of the Punjab, Lahore in 1948. From 1948 till 1978 B Pharmacy was a 3 year degree program and was converted into 4 year program in 1979 and practiced so till 2002.

### Pharm. D. Program

From 2003 it was upgraded into 5 year degree program and renamed as Pharm. D. Program. At Present the Doctor of Pharmacy is offered as undergraduate degree program and at post graduate level M.Phil & Ph.D. courses are offered in the subject of Pharmaceutics, Pharmacology, Pharmaceutical chemistry, Pharmacognosy. In Pakistan 12 universities of public sector and 12 of private sector are awarding this degree whose names are mentioned on pharmacy council website. More over 17 more institutes have been granted NOC to start this program. Both BSc Pharmacy or Pharm. D from a recognized institution is register in Category “A” with Pharmacy Council.

### OPPORTUNITIES

There are lots of opportunities in this field in Pakistan and abroad. A Pharmacist can work in production as well as in quality control departments of pharmaceutical industry. One can also work in the Drug Regulatory (i.e. with the federal or provincial governments) as drug inspector, drug analyst and hospital pharmacists etc. Opportunities are available in the academic sector (i.e. the institutions imparting pharmacy education in the private and public Sectors), and hospital pharmacy in the private sector. Besides, one can operate his own business in the retail or wholesale. Right now there are more than 18,000 pharmacists (Register A) in our country. According to 2010 Pharmaceutical profile the density of licensed Pharmacists (all sector) was 61: 100,000 and according to WHO recommendation it should be 1:2000. These statistics indicate that there is still space and opportunities for new comers.





# News

## Students Green Card Scheme starting from July 7

Lahore, Punjab Government announced another great service for all Lahore students which is "Student Green Card Scheme Lahore" from LTC Lahore Transport Company. Now all green card holders can travel with only Rs.10 to any route of Lahore.

The step has been taken by Punjab Chief Minister Mian Shahbaz Sharif after taking many revolutionary steps for the betterment of education and student's welfare like Foreign Trips for position holders, scholarships, Punjab laptop scheme, Punjab IT University Lahore etc. now he is launching Rapid Transit in Lahore for safe traveling in Lahore.

Student's transportation has always a big issue, as student's faces difficulties like higher fare, not picking from bus stops etc. Punjab government is one step ahead in solving this issue by introducing bus service.



Student's green card registration is starting from July 7, 2012. If anyone wants to get this card they have to register online.

## Special students shine in FBISE Matric Result 2012

Islamabad, Special children outshined in the secondary school certificate (SSC) annual examination 2012 held under the Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (FBISE).

As many as 24 students (13 boys and 11 girls) had appeared in the exam from National Special Education Centre for Hearing Impaired Children, H-9, and all of them were declared pass.

Sana Ashraf got first position with 852 marks; Sehar Rubbab with 787 marks and stood second while Marryam Rafique obtained 780 marks and clinched the third position.



As many as 11 students from National Special Education Centre for Visually Impaired Children appeared in the exams and the results of the centre remained 99 percent. Amna Azhar got 841 marks and grabbed the first position; Mohammad Fareedul Hassan earned 773 marks and clinched the second position while Tahira Kausar with 765 marks grabbed third position.

A total of nine students appeared in the examination from National Special Education Centre for Physically Handicapped Children and 89 percent of them passed the exam. Kamran Khan obtained 683 marks and remained first in the centre.

Director General Special Education & Social Welfare Syed Mustafain Kazmi congratulated the students on competing with normal schools children and shown extraordinary results in the matriculation exams conducted by FBISE for the academic year 2011-12.

He appreciated the efforts of National Special Education Centre's principal and teachers for the efforts put in for the preparation of the children for the examination. He further said that these students have worked extremely hard and shown commitment, courage and desired to become productive segment of the society despite of being having some sort of disability. It is evident from the results that their disability is not detrimental of their potential and intellectual capabilities.

## KPK approves separate university for nurses, paramedics

**Peshawar:**

*Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government on Friday has approved the establishment of a separate university for nurses and paramedical staff. Sources in the health department said that it would be a first university in its kind in the country which would primarily impart education to those linked with nursing and paramedical profession. It would be named as Allied Sciences University.*

Nurses and paramedical staff would be given facility of BSc, MSc and PhD in respective disciplines. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Services Academy, Medical Faculty and all the nursing colleges in the province would be affiliated with the university. Final summary has been sent to the chief minister for approval.





Education is Key to Development. A country cannot develop economically unless her literacy rate is accelerated. This is one of the important factors regarding being less developed in the world.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is a hub of the Pakistan's leading universities and vital military colleges. The literacy rate has increased 30% in last decade and the awareness towards education is very much elevated. In 2010 the literacy rate is 60%.

The Ghulam Ishaq Khan University is the leading engineering university in Pakistan and is located in the Swabi district. Almost all the universities there are among the best in Pakistan. There are 13 medical and dental colleges in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including the Ayub medical and dental colleges. Other notable institutions include the famous university of engineering and technology (UET), Iqra University and national university of computer and emerging sciences (NUCES).

The province has more than 36 vocational and technical institutions. Technical education is the age- old apprenticeship knowledge or the procedural knowledge which helps the lower classes of society to get a better job. These technical education institutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are a great help for the people who couldn't study for some reason.

## 8-year-old Pak student Shafay Thubani becomes world's youngest Microsoft certified

*Karachi: Following the foot steps of Arfa Karim, who became the world's youngest Microsoft Certified Professional (MCP) at the age of nine in 2005, another talented Pakistani student Shafay Thubani has become a world's youngest Microsoft Certified at the age of 8, report said on Wednesday.*

Shafay says earlier it was difficult for him but now he feels it quite easy.

Arfa Karim rose to international fame when she became the youngest MCP at the age of nine in 2005 but died in February this year after complications resulting from an epileptic stroke.

"We were impressed from Arfa Karim but we never forced Shafay to this. He did what he wanted to do," Geo TV quoted Shafay's parents as saying.

The Microsoft Certified award is a title given to those who master the company's program and is often used by adults to further their careers in the tech field.



## AIOU opens admissions for autumn 2012

The Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU) has opened its admissions for the Autumn semester 2012 from matriculation to MA/MSc programs in different disciplines from July 24, 2012 (Monday).

The announcement was made by AIOU Admissions Director Syed Ziaul Hasnain.

The admission forms and prospectuses for all programs is offered in the Autumn 2012 semester are available at the sale points at the main campus, regional campuses and coordinating offices all over the country.

The admission forms and prospectus for SSC, HSSC and BA programs for Pakistanis in the Middle East can be downloaded from the university's website [www.aiou.edu.pk](http://www.aiou.edu.pk).



## PTCL Introduced Internship Program

Pakistan Largest Telecommunication Network PTCL has Introduced Internship Program for Students for Year 2012. In this PTCL Internship Program 2012 there will be One Year Paid Internee included for their own choice cities. In this Programs there are different fields included like Engineering, Business Administration (Finance, Business, HR), DAE and Information Technology IT.



The country's largest intergraded telecommunication company is opening its door to bring you a spectacular learning and professional development opportunity. Pakistan Telecommunication Company (PTCL) now offers one-year paid internships to energetic and ambitious fresh graduates.



## VISION

*"Socio - Economic development of Pakistan through education"*

- ✓ MOHAMMAD Ali JINNAH TO QUAID E AZAM
- ✓ PAKISTAN INDEPENDENCE DAY
- ✓ QUAID E AZAM MOHAMMAD Ali JINNAH WAS NOT SECULAR
- ✓ FACTS ABOUT PAKISTAN
- ✓ STAGES of PAKISTANI EDUCATION
- ✓ NEWS & EVENTS

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