

October 2012 Edition



PAKISTAN

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan came into being as an independent state on 14 August, 1947. Located in

South Asia, Pakistan shares an eastern border with India and a north-eastern border with China. Iran makes up the country's south-west border, and Afghanistan runs along its western and northern edge. The Arabian Sea is Pakistan's southern boundary with 1,064 km of coastline. The country has a total area of 803,940 sq km with a land area of 778,720 sq km and is nearly four times the size of the United Kingdom. From Gwadar Bay in its south-eastern corner, the country extends more than 1,800 km to the Khunjerab Pass on China's border. Pakistan comprises four provinces - Punjab, Sindh, North West Frontier and Balochistan - and the Federally Administrated Tribal Area.

Gilgit Baltistan

Punjab

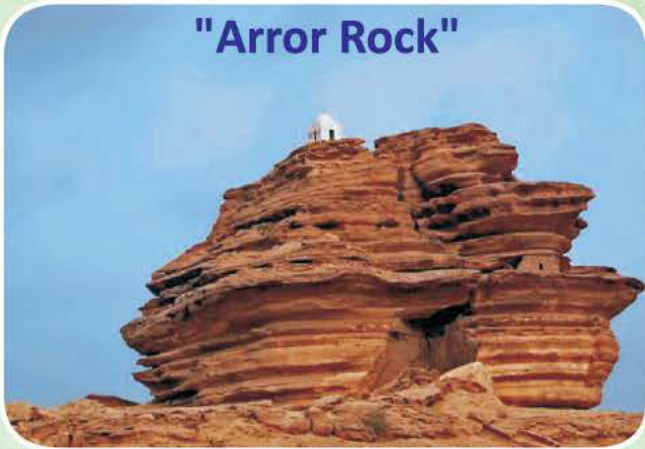
Sindh

Balochistan

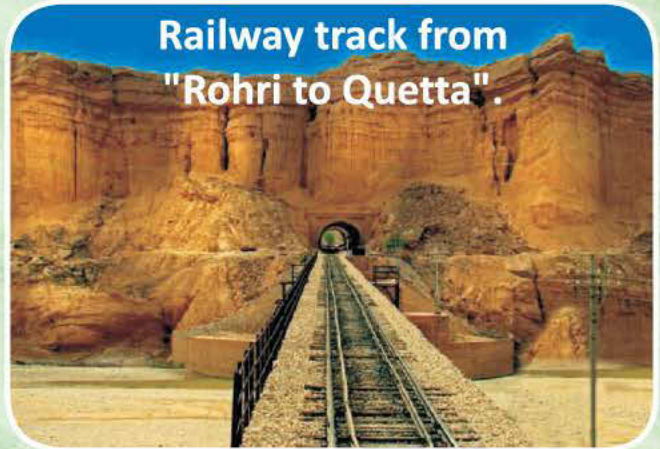
KPK

This is Pakistan

"Arror Rock"



Railway track from
"Rohri to Quetta".



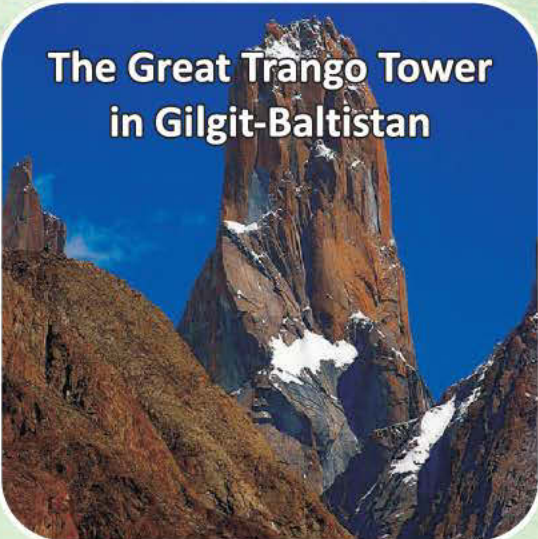
Ranikot in Sindh



"Astola Island"



The Great Trango Tower
in Gilgit-Baltistan



Headmarala , Sialkot



Makran, Pakistan.



Laila Peak, Hushe, Karakoram Range, Pakistan.



Passu Peaks, Hunza, Pakistan.



Uli Biaho Tower, Pakistan.



Lansdowne Bridge of Rohri, Pakistan.



Hingol National Park of Baluchistan, Pakistan.



Cold Desert of Skardu in Pakistan.





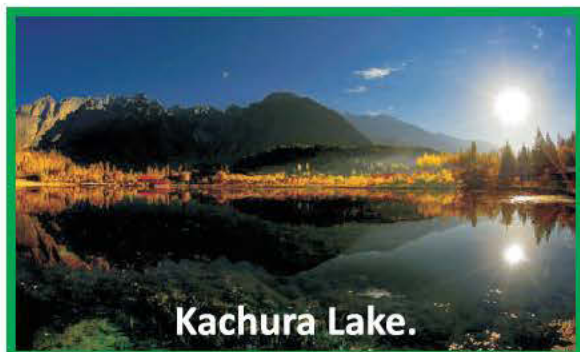
Attabad Lake also known as Hunza Lake



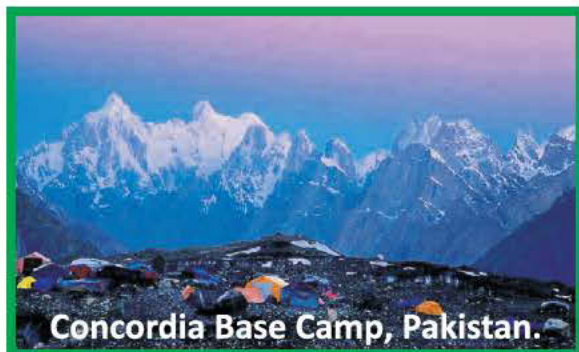
K2



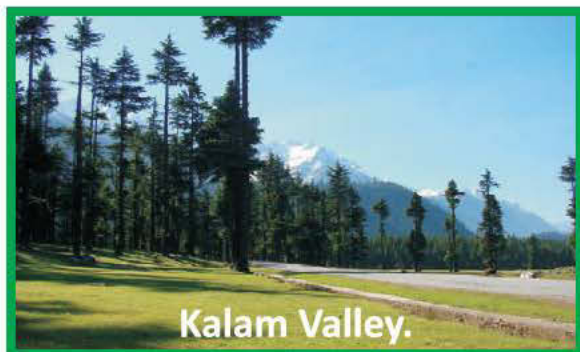
'Mud Volcano'. Baluchistan Province



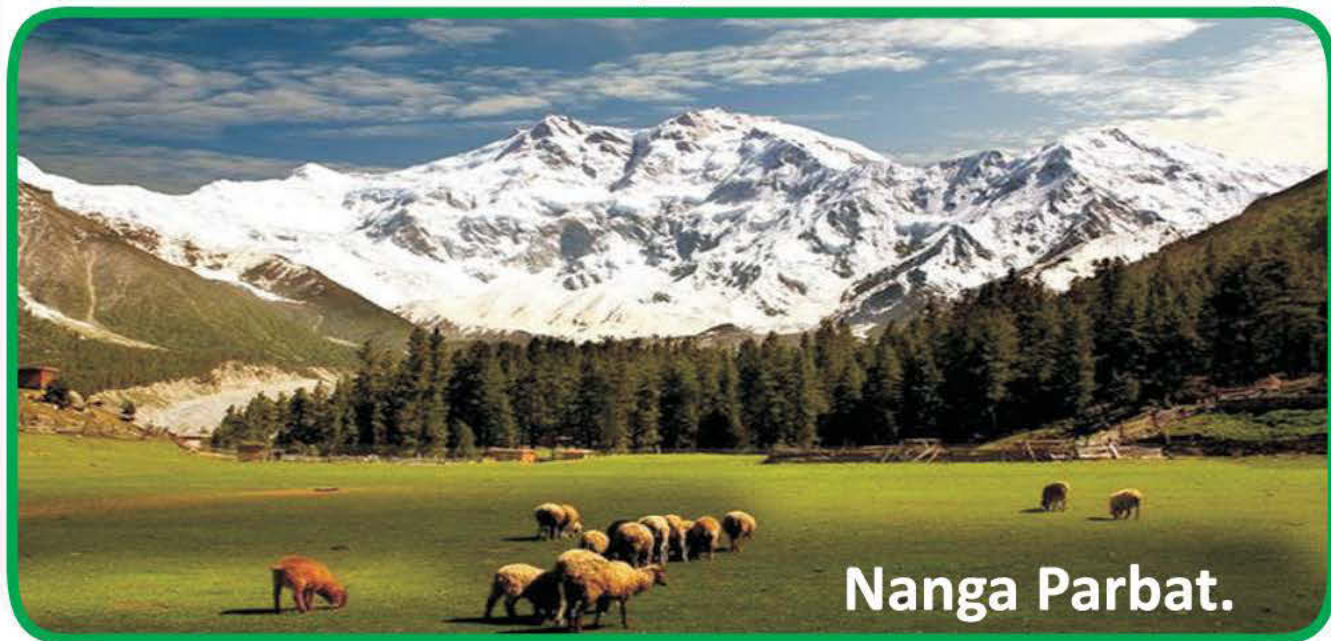
Kachura Lake.



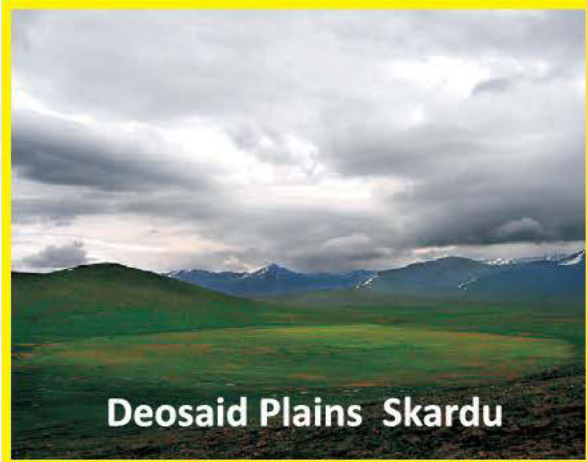
Concordia Base Camp, Pakistan.



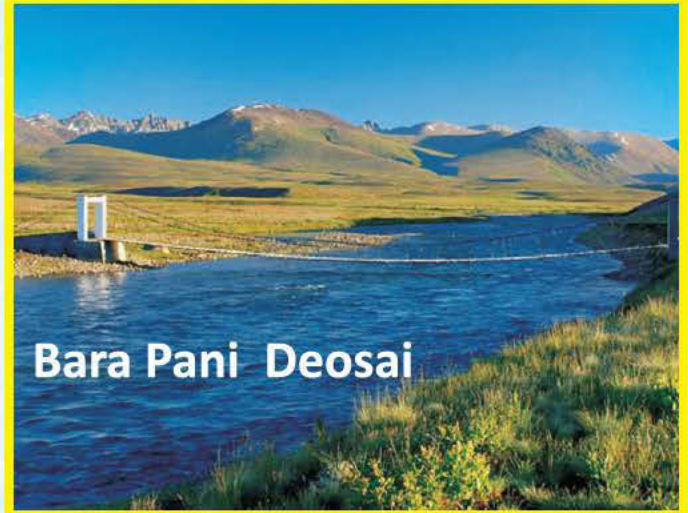
Kalam Valley.



Nanga Parbat.



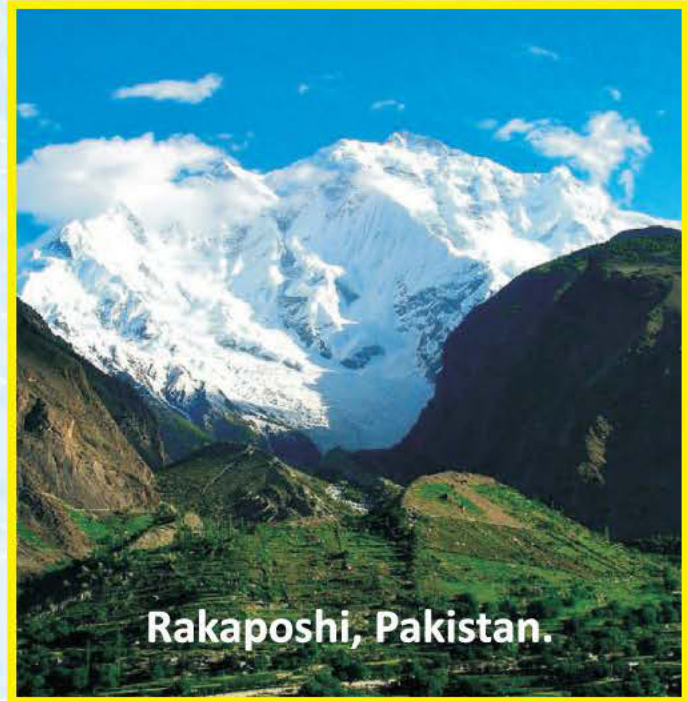
Deosaid Plains Skardu



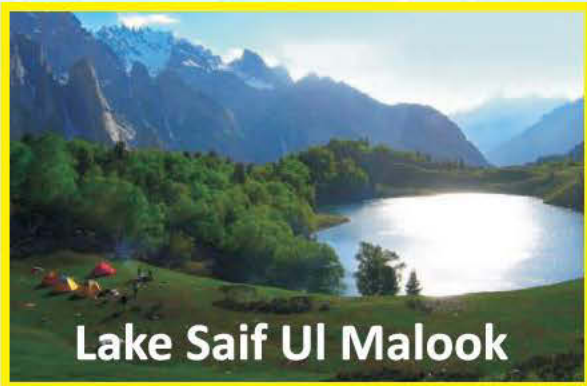
Bara Pani Deosai



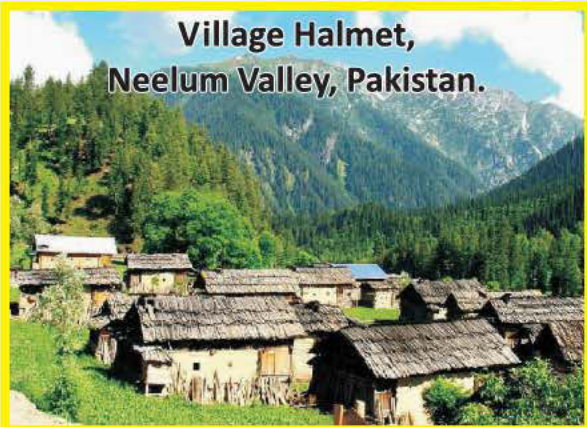
Karamber Lake



Rakaposhi, Pakistan.



Lake Saif Ul Malook



**Village Halmet,
Neelum Valley, Pakistan.**



Dudiptsar Lake or Dudipat Lake

Facts About Pakistan

By Jamil Hasan
Research Team eMag



<http://lifestyle.iloveindia.com/lounge/facts-about-pakistan-2558.html>

1. Pakistan is officially known as the 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan'.
2. The national language of Pakistan is Urdu, while its official language is English. Apart from that, Balochi, Pashto, Persian, Punjabi, Sindhi and Siraiki are also spoken there.
3. The main ethnic groups in Pakistan include Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun (Pathan), Baloch and Muhajir (Indian immigrants since partition).
4. Majority of the people in Pakistan are Muslims, followed by Christians and Hindus.
5. The currency of Pakistan is Pakistani Rupee.
6. The capital of Pakistan is Islamabad.
7. Pakistan follows the system of 'Islamic Republic'.
8. Pakistan is made up of four main provinces - Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan.
9. Parts of Himalayas, Karakoram Range and Hindu Kush make up the mountainous region, in the north of Pakistan.
10. Mehrgarh, lying on the Kachi plain of Balochistan, dates back to 6000 BC and is one of the earliest known farming villages in the Indus Valley.
11. Pakistan is a member of the United Nations, Commonwealth of Nations, World Trade Organization, G33 developing countries and Group of 77 developing nations

12. Pakistan is a major non-NATO ally of the United States.
13. The highest mountain in Pakistan is K2, which comes under the Karakoram mountain range.
14. Pakistan is the sixth most populous country in the world
15. Pakistan has the second largest Muslim population in the world, after Indonesia.
16. Pakistan is a founding member of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
17. 7th Nuclear Power of the World.



The role of education in Pakistan

By Atif Ilyas
Research Team eMag



Education plays an important role in the socio-economic development of a country. Many problems of severe nature take birth in societies where education is given least importance. In other words, education is the prime mover of all progress whereas illiteracy is the real enemy and obstacle to a country's development. The importance of education can be judged from the facts that an educated nation always moving in the right direction.

Whereas, an illiterate nation fails to identify even its real issues of the society; leave alone the question and methodology regarding their solution.

Right from the inception of Pakistan till today, we have paid lip-service to the cause of education. Unfortunately, education has never remained a priority agenda by any governments of the country. Our literacy rate is hardly 57.7% which is quite unsatisfactory to meet the challenges of the twenty first century but it is increasing yearly and this situation is quite satisfactory. It is hard to believe that without development in education, Pakistan would be able to achieve excellence in important fields of society. The solution to all our major social, political, economic and religious problems lies in giving due attention to education.

Mass illiteracy in Pakistan has given birth to many problems like poverty, unemployment, over-population, beggary and terrorism. Such towering problems can be tackled only with the help of education. If Pakistan has to progress educationally, then every member of the society has to play its role towards its development. Once the country would achieve a satisfactory level of education, we would certainly be in a position to strengthen ourselves economically, socially and politically. Our education system is developing day by day right now overall literacy rate of Pakistan is 57.7% . There are currently 245578 institutions in the country. The overall enrolment is recorded at 30.94 million with teaching staff of 1.511 million.

Educational City- Islamabad

By Jamil Hasan

Research Team eMag



Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan and the tenth largest city in the country located within the Capital Territory and is a well-organized city divided into different sectors and zones. It is located in the Pothohar Plateau in the northern part of the country. The region has historically been a part of the crossroads of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with Margalla pass acting as the gateway between the two regions. The city was built during the 1960s to replace Karachi as Pakistan's capital. It is regarded as the most developed city in Pakistan.



Islamabad boasts the highest literacy rate in Pakistan at 87%. A large number of public and private sector educational institutes are present here. The higher education institutes in the capital are either federally chartered or administered by private organizations and almost all of them are recognized by the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan. High schools and colleges are either affiliated with the Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education or with the UK universities education boards, O/A Levels, or IGCSE. According to Academy of Educational Planning And Management's report, in 2006 there were a total of 904 recognized institutions in Islamabad (30 pre-primary, 2 religious, 384 primary, 157 middle, 291 high, 15 intermediate, and 25 degree colleges). There are seven teacher training institutes in Islamabad with a total enrolment of 581,068 students and 491 faculty. There are 178 boys only institutes, 175 girls, and 551 mixed institutes in the capital territory.

There are 17 recognised universities in Islamabad with a total enrolment of 279,820 students and 25,653 teachers. The world's second largest university by enrolment, Allama Iqbal Open University, is also located in Islamabad. The two top engineering universities in Pakistan, Pakistan Institute of Engineering & Applied Sciences and National University of Sciences and Technology also have their headquarters in the capital. Quaid-i-Azam University in Islamabad is the top ranked university in Pakistan in the general category. Other universities include Riphah International University, Air University, Bahria University, COMSATS, Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science and Technology, Hamdard University, Iqra University Islamabad, National Defense University, Shifa College of Medicine, National University of Modern Languages, National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, International Islamic University, Center for Advanced Studies in Engineering, and Muhammad Ali Jinnah University.

In 2006/2007, the Federal Government spent a total of 54,523.637 million Rs. on the education sector out of which 25,830.670 million was the developmental fund. This amount is 25.18% of the total educational budget spend in that year, which was 216,518.059 million Rs. The public expenditure on education as a percentage of total government spending that year was 14.09%.



A strange, alien place that was also called Pakistan



A 1955 bottle of Pakola. Every Pakistani knows about Pakola Ice-Cream Soda. The bright green coloured soft-drink that is also hailed (unofficially, though) to be 'Pakistan's national soft-drink.'

But for the first few years Pakola struggled to find a market for itself that was packed with popular soft-drinks such as Coca-Cola, 7Up and Bubble-Up.

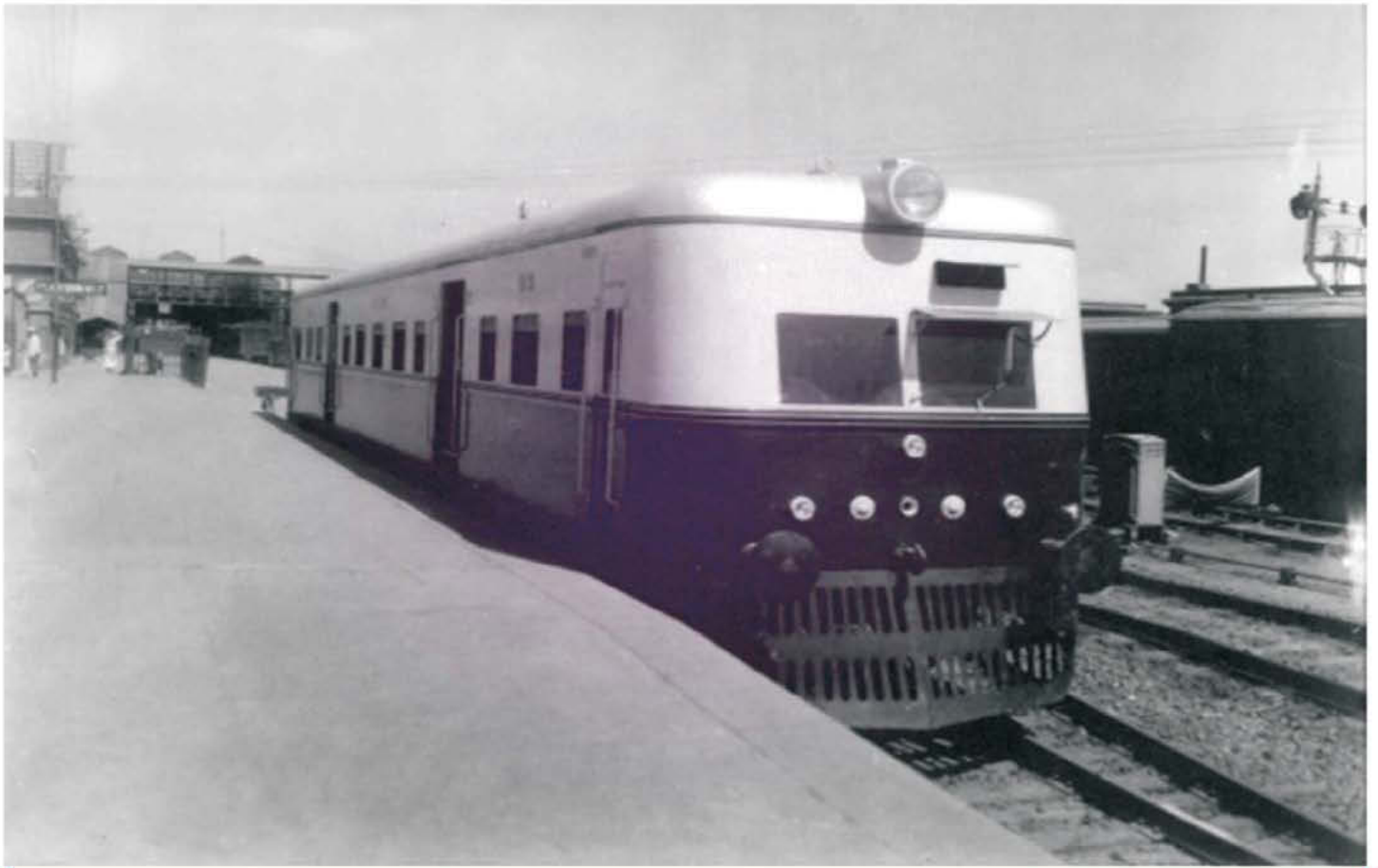
Then in 1955 it even had to print the words 'Non-Alcoholic' on its bottles because thanks to its striking colour, some stores (in Karachi) actually began storing it alongside their stock of alcoholic beverages!

By the 1970s however, Pakola finally established itself as a popular soft-drink

The charismatic Jacqueline Kennedy, wife of the popular US President, J. F. Kennedy, visited Pakistan in 1962. Here she is seen riding in an open-top limo with the then ruler of Pakistan, Ayub Khan, in the Saddar area of Karachi jam-packed by young men and women who had gathered on both sides of the road to greet her.



Crowds gather at a runway at the Karachi Airport to witness a 'flying parade' and joint military exercises of American and Pakistani armed forces (1953).



A modern 'rail car' made in Pakistan with the collaboration of Japanese engineers parked at the Lahore Railway Station in 1964. Popular with travellers wanting to move rapidly between cities, the cars were commissioned out of service in the 1980s.



The iconic Mausoleum of Pakistan's founder, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, under construction in Karachi. This picture was taken in 1965. The imposing structure was finally completed almost five years later.



A 1967 image of the American Embassy in Karachi. It was one of the most recognisable buildings in Karachi's Abdullah Haroon Road area.

Built in 1958, the Embassy, apart from handling the visa issuing operations, also had a large library. As can be seen in the picture, it hardly had any barriers or security and its doors were open to all.

However, from the late 1980s onwards, when Islamist violence began to rise within Pakistan, the Embassy was fortified by a tall wall.

Later, especially after the tragic 9/11 event and after the building faced at least three terror attacks in the

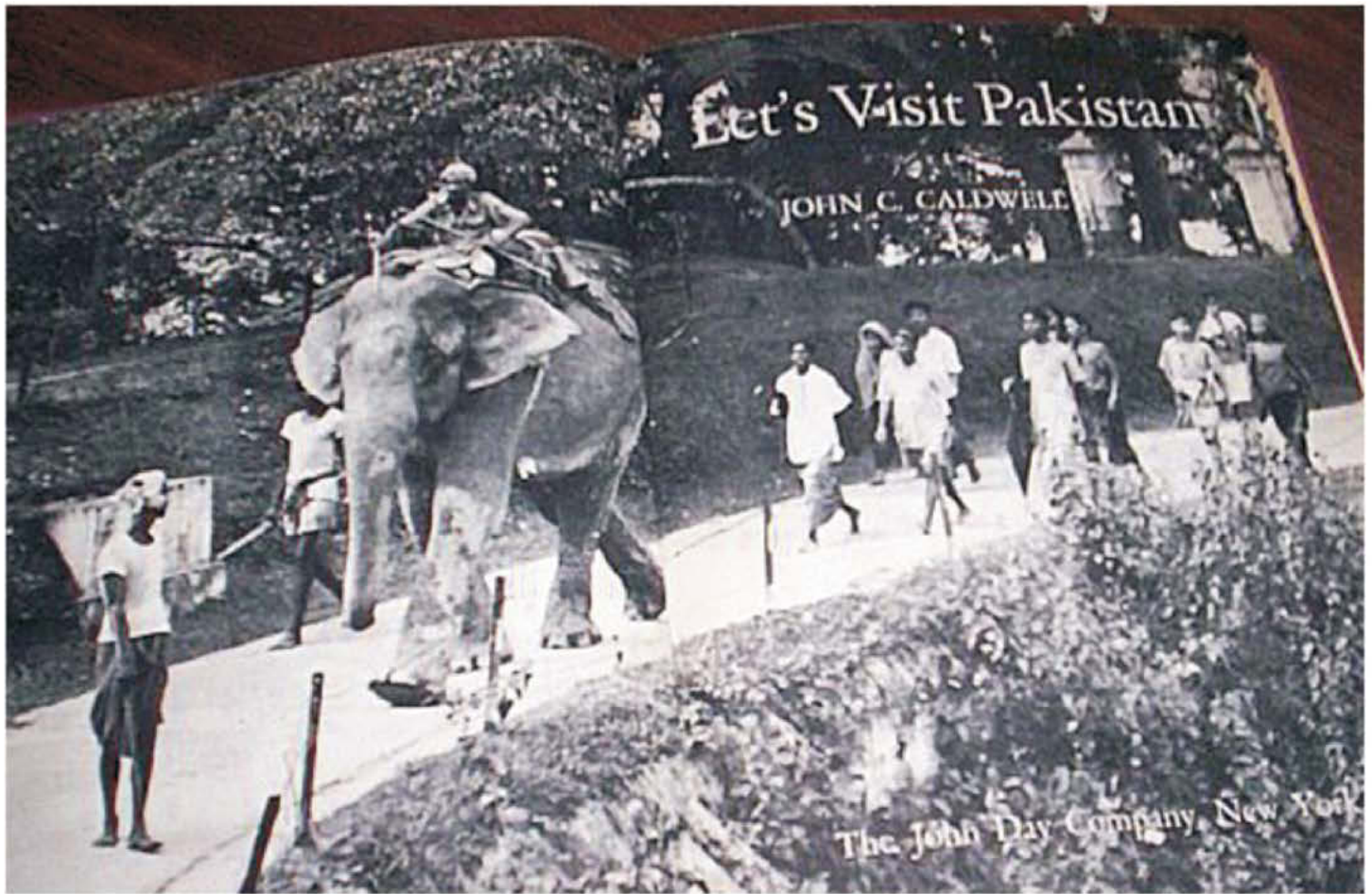
2000s, the walls were thickened, barriers placed and security tightened.

The library that was hugely popular with Karachi's school and collage students was closed and the visa section was moved to Islamabad.

In 2011, the building was abandoned and the Embassy was moved to a different location in Karachi. The building still stands, though.

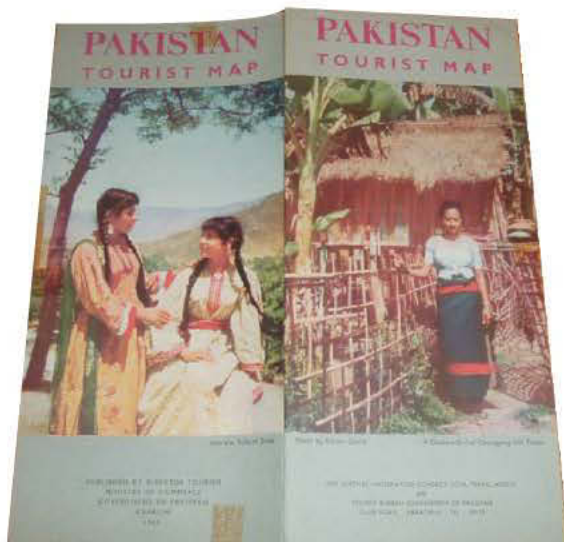


A scene of a snow-covered street in Quetta (1968). The street, called Layton Road, today has lost almost all of the beautiful old trees that can be seen in the picture.

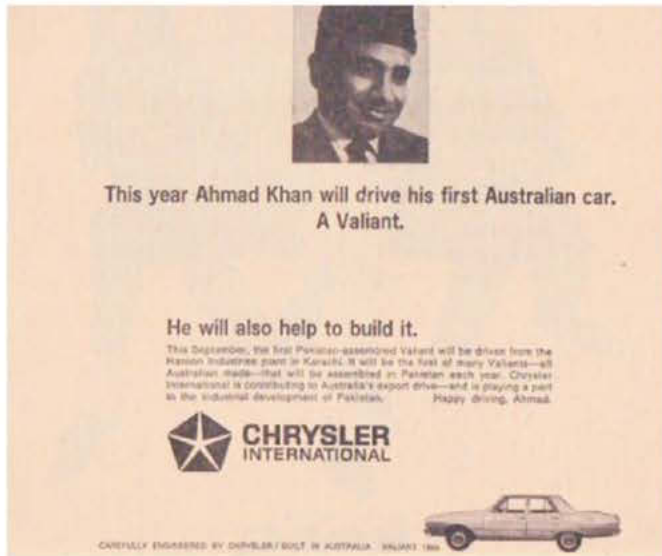


The first pages of a detailed book written by a professional travel writer from the United States. The book was published in early 1962 a time when various American airlines and travel writers were heavily promoting Pakistan as a tourist destination.

The image is that of Karachi's Zoological Garden that was then called the Gandhi Garden



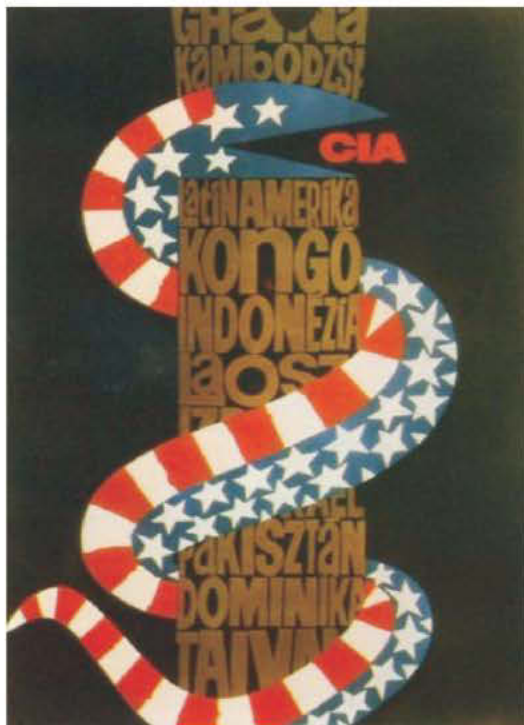
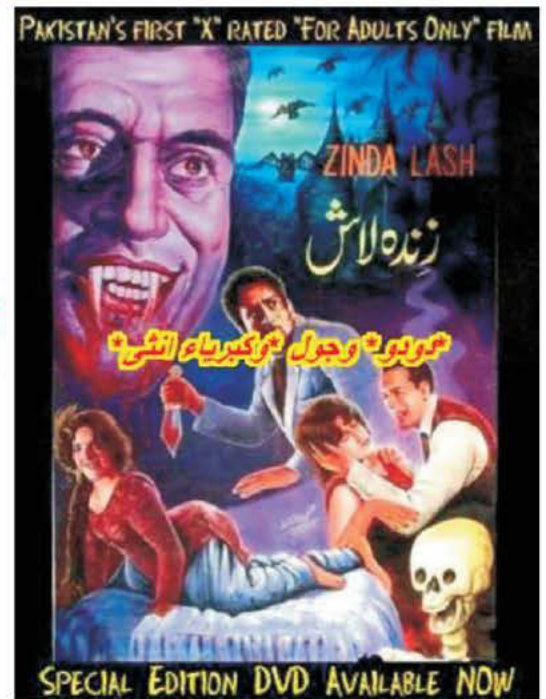
A 1963 brochure printed by the government of Pakistan. The influx of western tourists arriving in the country had risen by the time this brochure was published. It contained maps and names of famous tourist spots, beaches, mountain resorts, hotels, nightclubs and bars in the country (both in West and former East Pakistan).



A 1966 Pakistani press ad announcing the launch of famous Australian car, Valiant, in Pakistan. It was one of the first cars to be assembled in Pakistan.

Picture courtesy DAWN.

VHS cover of Pakistan's first horror and 'X-rated' film, Zinda Laash (The Living Dead). Released in 1967, the film was a huge hit in an era when the Pakistan's film industry was dishing out an average of 50 films a year, most of them romantic fantasies



This poster attacking the 'imperialist grip of the American CIA' over various 'third world countries' (including Pakistan) began appearing on the walls of colleges and universities of Karachi and Lahore in 1968. The poster was originally designed in South America but was reproduced in Pakistan by radical leftist student groups during their movement against the Ayub Khan dictatorship (1968-69).

Poster courtesy Rashid Chaudhry.



Two displaced and poverty-stricken children stand in an open field surrounded by used artillery shells in a village in former war-torn East Pakistan (1971).



A young Pakistani woman sitting on her motorbike in the Soldier Bazaar area of Karachi (1969). **Picture courtesy Zarmeena**

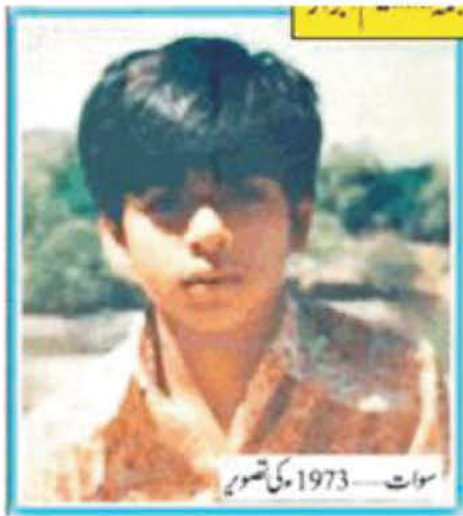


Students belonging to the left-wing National Students Federation campaign during a student union elections at the Karachi University in 1969. **Picture courtesy: Tarek Fateh**

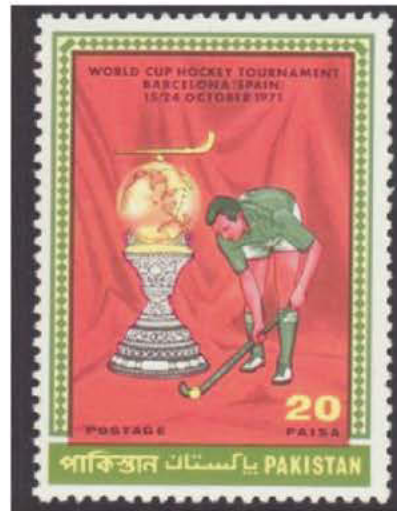
The first men on the moon land in Pakistan. Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin (the first men to land on the moon), arrived in Karachi in early 1970 during their tour of South Asia. Here they are seen being greeted by an enthusiastic crowd just outside the Karachi Airport. **Picture courtesy LIFE.**



A serene image of Peshawar's famous 'Kisa Kahani Bazaar' (Storytellers' Market) in 1972. A culturally rich and ancient marketplace, the area has continuously come under terrorist attacks by Islamist militants ever since the early 2000s



A young 8-year-old Shahrukh Khan (current Bollywood star) visited Pakistan with his family (as a tourist) in 1973. Here he is seen during his family's visit to Swat. **Picture courtesy Luqman Ghauri.**



A stamp celebrating Pakistan's victory in the 1971 Hockey World Cup held in Barcelona, Spain



A 1974 photograph showing the inside of a 'hashish house' in Quetta.



A college student poses in front of a street in Quetta in 1972.

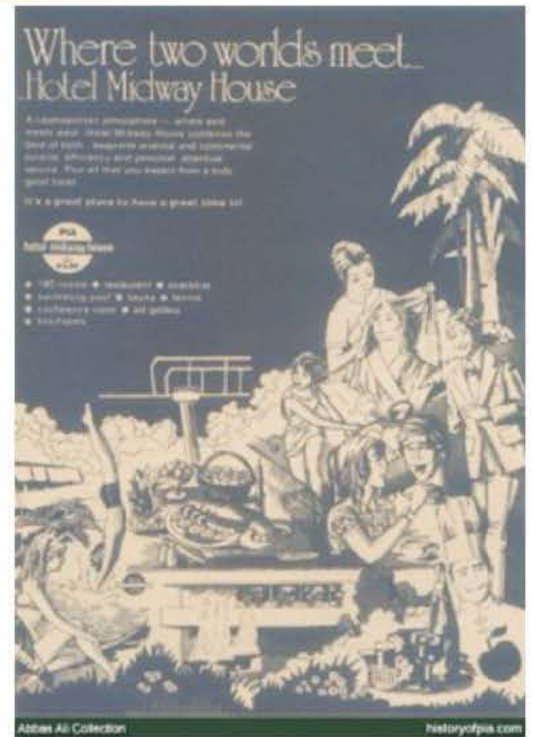
Today, Quetta is plagued by brutal violence involving Sunni sectarian outfits, Baloch nationalist groups and the Pakistan military

A 1972 picture showing European visitors and local Christians seen during a passing out ceremony at a Catholic school in Rawalpindi. Picture courtesy John Meacham.



An early 1970s press ad of Pakistan International Airlines (PIA). PIA was considered to be one of the ten best airlines in the world between 1962 and 1980.

It constantly scored high for having 'best in-flight entertainment,' business class, 'most convenient connections', 'delicious cuisine' and 'a wide selection of wine, whiskeys and beer



A 1973 press ad of the famous Hotel Midway House in Karachi. The hotel was owned and run by PIA. It was located near the Karachi Airport and was popular with tourists and locals alike for its barbecue restaurant and nightclub. It was eventually closed down in the mid-1980s.

A poster of 1973 film 'Operation Pakistan.' A B-grade film made by a Greek director, the film was released in Pakistan in 1973. It is about the adventures of an FBI agent who tracks down hashish smugglers in Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. The characters of Pakistanis (seen below left) were all played by amateur Pakistani actors. The

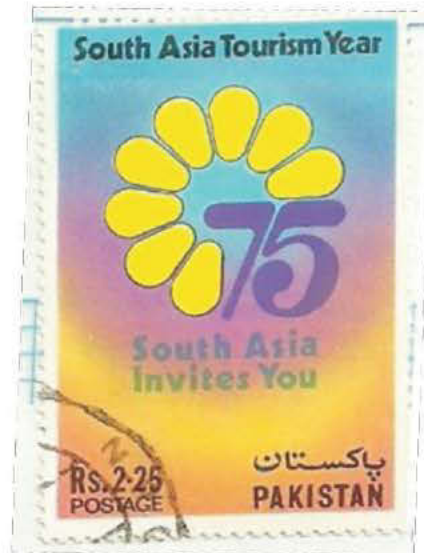


film was a box-office flop.

A 1974 T-Shirt.



Tourism in Pakistan grew two-fold in the 1970s. This special stamp was issued by the country's Ministry of Tourism in 1975.



A European tourist family outside a rest house in Murree, 1974.



Imran Khan was one of the first Pakistani cricketers to appear in press ads and TV commercials. Here he is seen with Indian batsman, Sunil Gavaskar, in a 1979 ad for Indian soft-drink, Thumbs-up.

A Swiss tourist gets his car's tank filled at a gas station on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border (1974).



A European tourist with two students of the Peshawar University in an old street of Peshawar (1974).

Tourists enjoy a buggy ride outside Peshawar's Hotel Intercontinental (1975).



Pakistani actress and model, Bindia, at a cultural festival in Karachi (1975).





Famous revolutionary poet, late Habib Jalib, enjoys a drink with veteran journalist, late Khalid Hassan, and friends at a restaurant in Karachi in 1975.



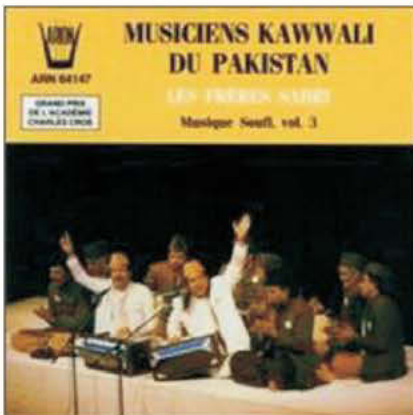
Western tourists jam with a Pakistani tabla player in Karachi (1975).



Pakistani test cricketers Sikandar Bakht and Javed Miandad in 1976.



Cover of a live album by popular Indian ghazal duo, Jagjit and Chitra. The album was recording during one of the many live concerts the duo played during their tour of Pakistan in 1978.



A 1978 French release of an album by famous Pakistani Qawali group, the Sabri Brothers.



Altaf Gohar and Khalid Hassan with Noble Prize winning Pakistani scientist, Dr. Abdus Salam (centre) in the late 1970s.



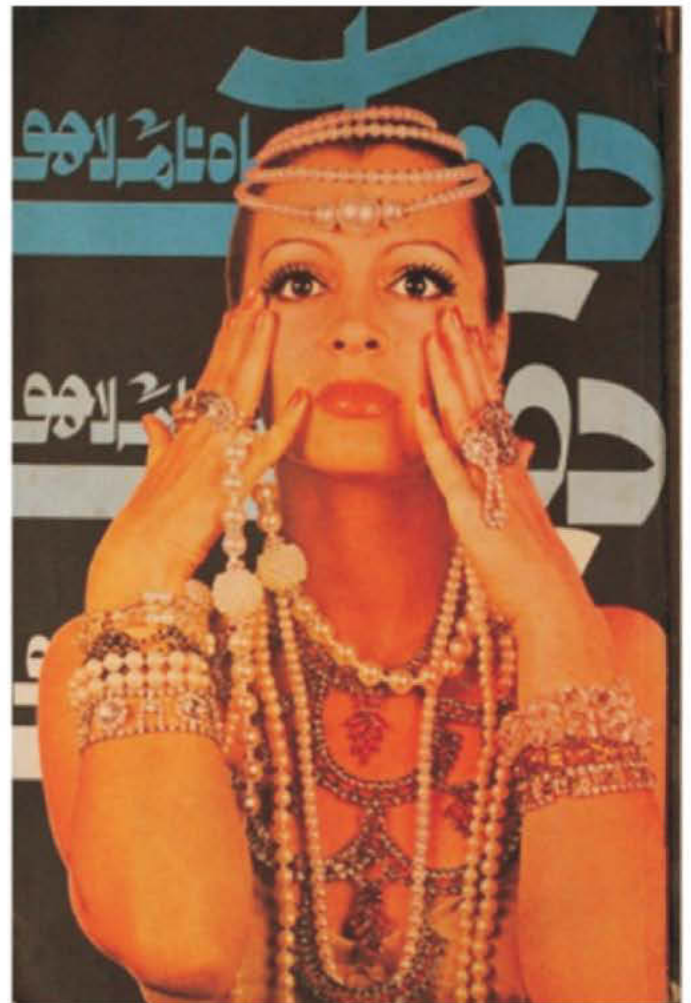
A promotional shot of famous PTV play, Uncle Urfi (1975). It was one of the first PTV serials that is said to have 'made roads empty of cars and people' during the time of its telecast (8 PM every Saturday).

1977 cover of famous Pakistani Urdu magazine, Dhanak. Radical in its aesthetics, the magazine was hugely popular with young men and women. It covered fashion trends, ran film reviews and also had left-leaning articles on politics.

A number of noted progressive Urdu intellectuals such as Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Munir Niazi, Mumtaz Mufti, etc., wrote regularly for Dhanak.

It was edited and published by Sarwar Sukhera. In 1979 it became the first publication to be directly clamped down by the reactionary Ziaul Haq dictatorship that took over power through a military coup in July 1977.

Deemed as 'anti-Islam' by the Zia regime, Dhanak offices were attacked by Jamat-e-Islami goons and Sarwar was arrested for committing 'treason'. Sarwar went into exile after the magazine was shut down. **Picture courtesy: Laleen Khan.**



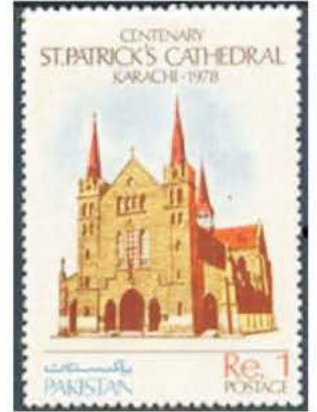
April 1977



A German tourist outside a 'hashish shop' in the tribal areas of former NWFP(now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), 1976.

With the state of Pakistan having little influence in such areas, shops selling hashish sprang up when young western tourists began to pour into Pakistan from Afghanistan from the late 1960s onwards. (See also 'Hippie Trail' in Also-Pakistan I, II and III).

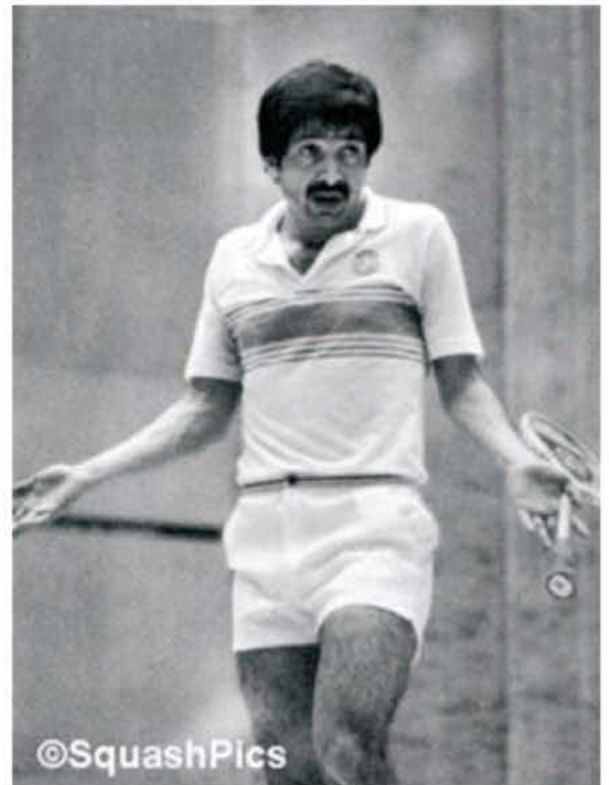
Today however, these areas are strictly off-limits not only to foreigners but also Pakistanis due to the war between Islamist insurgents and the Pakistan military. The fate of the shops is unknown. -Picture courtesy Dan Atkinson



A special stamp released by the government of Pakistan to mark the centenary of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Karachi (1978).



An American Christian evangelist addressing Pakistani Christians and converts in a village near Abbotabad in 1977. -Picture courtesy Williamson



Before the great Janagir Khan and Jansher Khan in squash there was Qamar Zaman. Here he is seen arguing with the umpire while on his way to beat the then No. 1, the Australian, Jeff Hunt, during a final played in Karachi in 1976.

Pakistani star batsman, Javed Miandad, smashes the stumps after being given out LBW in a test match against India (1979).



Pakistan's Sixth Largest Telescope



This is a story of Punjab's district Okara which is famous among Punjab for its educational Standards. An 18 year old boy Asad Mahmood native resident of Manga Mandi made Pakistan's sixth largest telescope with his own. His future ambitions is to do PhD Physics but due to family and financial problems he is not able to pursue his ambitious studies and is now student of BA (P-1) in Government College, Okara. As he is the only earner of his family and in order to earn livelihood, he is teaching tuition.

He had made Pakistan's fifth largest telescope on January 2010 by his own but with the import of 25 inches same nature telescope by Government of Pakistan, his telescope ranking fallen to sixth. Asad got interest in Optics (a branch of physics) when he was in just sixth class and he used to purchase optical lenses from the native shop from where he purchased his spectacles. He then started doing experimentation with these lenses by placing them at different places, which resulted in the formation of Galileo's Telescope.

Team from Al Khawarizmi Academy Lahore came to his school and then they got Asad's introduction and said him to be in touch with them for help. Sir Ali Khan advised him while commenting on his Galileo's Telescope that it will work till a specific limit, so he made a Newtonian Telescope (Telescope first made by Newton for seeing distant objects). He with Sir Ali purchased circular blanks of mirrors and came back and started work for three hours daily even in hot weather. He completed his task in phases, one after another followed by Grinding, Polishing and at the end Dr. Zafer Iqbal (Islamabad) sponsored him for Aluminum coating on mirror in this work and each phase lasts for four months.

This telescope makes images 300 times larger than actual size. Asad saw enlarged Craters of moon, Saturn and Venus with the help of this telescope. Even one can also observe enlarged Galilean moons of Jupiter which was first observed by Galileo.

HEC & Microsoft



STRATEGIC EDUCATION ALLIANCE AGREEMENT HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION MICROSOFT

Information and Communications Technology (ICT), combined with education, provides the path to individuals, communities and nations to achieve their potential. A well educated population is vital to ensure a successful future. To achieve these objectives, Higher Education Commission and Microsoft have entered into a Strategic Education Alliance in Pakistan.

In essence, the Strategic Education Alliance between HEC and Microsoft will provide centralized IT services to HEC approved universities across Pakistan while maintaining the highest standards in the use of Information Technology within the ambit of education in Pakistan.

This public/ private Strategic Education Alliance provides the framework for a comprehensive joint implementation plan that supports Pakistan's objectives of achieving education excellence. It is aligned to the key strategic aims of Transforming Education, Fostering Local Innovation and Enabling Jobs and Opportunities, and contains a selection of mutually agreed programs and solutions that offer the tools and support to achieve the country's overall vision pertaining to education.

A key objective of the Agreement is to establish the basis of a long term, on-going partnership that will also allow for regular review and measurement to ensure that all undertakings of Microsoft within the educational programs remain aligned to the long term.

Since it is always fruitful for the state sector and private enterprise to work together to combine expertise, knowledge, experience and resources to ensure successful and sustainable education transformation, Microsoft will help the HEC to attain its goals by transforming education, fostering local innovation and creating jobs and opportunities through this alliance.

This blends perfectly with the HEC's stated objective of equipping university students and faculty with the latest technological access across Pakistan. The HEC is also committed to bridging the digital divide by bringing Pakistan

at par with the developed nations of the world where technology enablement for the students is concerned.

Since a strong technology infrastructure serves to make communities more appealing to local, regional and global businesses and investors, deployment of technology access under the education alliance will help bolster Pakistan's economic growth and global.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE PROGRAM

Licenses: through School Agreement each university/ DAI will be provided with the desktops/ laptops licenses for Windows7, MS Office 2010, Forefront Client Security, SharePoint 2010, Exchange 2010, etc.

e-Academy License Management System: a software distribution portal for students, faculty and staff of universities/ institutes while providing access to masses for around 150 licensed Microsoft software applications. This portal provides easy to register and have access to the listed software to every individual for personal and home use.

Unified Communication: provides integration of email services with voice and video conferencing setup already in place at all universities for strong internal as well as external communication.

Faculty Connection: a community site to support technical faculty who are using Microsoft technology or are considering using it in the future. Microsoft provides Academic Resource Centre which includes customizable curriculums and valuable in-class programs, and Connection (Forums and Events) which creates a network of peers to share knowledge and find experts.

Course Lab Integration, offers universities training materials on “.NET Framework 3.5” and “SQL Server 2008” and trains One (01) faculty member per technology from each university.

Microsoft .Net Club, a community of up to 5 members who can initiate activities and programs inside the university.

Microsoft Students to Business Program, connects Microsoft partners with universities to enhance employability of students.

Microsoft Student Partner, an annual award recognizing students who demonstrate strong technical knowledge of Microsoft technologies and willingly to share that knowledge.

Imagine Cup, the world's premiere student competition encourages young people to apply their imagination, their passion and their creativity to technology innovations.

MSDNAA: Free availability of All Microsoft products and contents to each university/ DAI for academic purpose.

Trainings: Customized scenario based hands-on training at Microsoft Certified Training Center for One (01) resource person from each university, and Two (02) faculty members as Master trainers for IT faculty for curriculum and classes program.

Courtesy HEC: <http://www.hec.gov.pk/Pages/StrategicEducationAllianceAgreement.aspx>





PAKISTANI EDUCATION

www.Study in Pakistan.com

Educational Statistics (2011-12)			
Level	Institutions	Students	Teachers
Pre-Primary/Primary Education (KG-5th)	154,600	29,434,200	435,500
Middle / Secondary Education (Classes 6th-10th)	68,399	8,442,400	806,500
Higher Sec./Inter/Degree (Classes 11th-14th)	5,300	2,306,300	129,400
Universities Education (15 th , Masters, MS, PhD)	136	1,413,500	72,600
Technical & Vocational Institutes	3,159	264,712	15,092
Deeni Madaris	19,104	1,063,000	55,680
Total	250,698	42,924,112	1,514,772

Literacy Rate Areas	
Area	
Federal	
Punjab	
Sindh	
KPK	
Baluchistan	
Gilgit-Baltistan	

Technical & Vocational	
Institutes	3,159
Students	264,712
Teachers	15,092
*	

Deeni Madaris	
Institutes	19,104
Students	1,063,000
Teachers	55,680
**	

Pre-Primary/Primary Education * (Class KG-5th)

There are **154,600** Institutes out of which **136,048** are public **34,012** are private.

Numbers of Students are **29,434,200** out of which **19,426,572** are public sector **10,007,628** Private Sector.

While number of total teachers are **435,500** which are divided in Public **344,045** and private **91,455**.



Middle/Secondary Education * (Class 6th-10th)

There are **68,339** Institutes out of which **28,340** are public **40,949** are private.

Numbers of Students are **8,442,400** out of which **5,822,585** are public sector **2,619,815** Private Sector.

While number of total teachers are **806,500** which are divided in Public **348,221** and private **458,279**.



EDUCATION LIFE CYCLE

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Age Wise Literacy Rate

Rate	Literacy Rate	
87%	Pakistan	58%
60%	Male	69%
59%	Female	46%
50%		
41%		
43%		

Higher Secondary/Inter/Degree * (Class 11th-14th)

There are **5,300** Institutes out of which **2,664** are public **2,636** are private.

Numbers of Students are **2,306,300** out of which **1,972,382** are public sector **333,918** Private Sector.

While number of total teachers are **129,400** which are divided in Public **74,570** and private **54,830**



(*): Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan 2008-09, 2011-12, www.finance.gov.pk, www.aepam.edu.pk

(**): Source: www.mora.gov.pk

Universities level Education * (15th, Masters, MS and PhD)

There are **136** Universities out of which **62** are public **74** are private.

Numbers of Students are **1,413,500** out of which **1,201,475** are public sector **212,025** Private Sector.

While number of total teachers are **72,600** which are divided in Public **58,080** and private **14,520**.





Articles of This Month

- 1- This Is Pakistan
- 2- Facts about Pakistan
- 3- The Role of Education in Pakistan
- 4- Educational City - Islamabad
- 5- Old Memories
- 6- Pakistan Sixth Largest telescope
- 7- HEC and Microsoft

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