

TWENTY SEVENTH ANNUAL PASSING OUT CEREMONY OF THE PAKISTAN FOREST INSTITUTE, PESHAWAR

The twenty seventh annual passing out ceremony of the Pakistan Forest Institute was held on 31st October, 1975. Major General (Retd.) Sayad Ghawas, Governor, North West Frontier Province presided over the function and gave away the degrees, medals and prizes. The proceedings started with the recitation from the Holy Quran. After that Mr. S. K. Khanzada, Director General, Pakistan Forest Institute welcomed the Chief Guest and other guests. The welcome address of the Director General is reproduced below:—

Your Excellency, The Governor, Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a matter of great honour and privilege for me to welcome this distinguished gathering on the 27th Annual Passing out Ceremony of the Pakistan Forest Institute being presided over by the head of the province richest in natural forest resource. Your presence here to-day, Sir, signifies the importance the Government attaches to the development of forests and forestry and gives us the much desired impetus to tackle the complex problems in this field.

Confronted with an initial handicap of a limited resource base that shrunk overnight from a sizeable 22% to a bare 3.6% of the total land area, at partition in 1947, we the foresters of Pakistan, inspite of our hectic efforts and willing support of the government, have not been able to stretch the area beyond 4% in over quarter of a century of our existence as a sovereign state, primarily because of the increasing demand of land for agriculture by the swelling population, and partly because of the aridity and rugged topography prevailing over about 2/3rd of the countrys' land mass that makes both growing of trees and productive agriculture difficult in these tracts.

On the other hand, the burden of increasing demand on two of the major forest products, namely wood and grazing, has impoverished the natural growth on private lands, as well as nullified the effect of improved production techniques in the designated forest areas, causing in turn a serious set-back to the protective values of watersheds in the hills which is so very vital to the efficient running of our extensive irrigation systems, the life blood of productive agriculture in the fertile Indus Basin plains on which our national economy depends so heavily.

May I emphasise here Sir, that the entire burden of demand is directed towards the forest and wild-growth, instead of the expensive substitutes, which are nevertheless available in the market, primarily on account of the lack of finances with the socio-economically backward section of the population bordering and neighbouring the natural forest areas that abound in the hilly tracts of the country in the North and West. The whole question of preservation and improvement of the natural forest growth thus becomes a complex socio-economic problem which calls for a concerted effort by all development agencies, aiming essentially at ameliorating the economic lot of the people who for generations and centuries have looked forward to the forest resource as a means of their very livelihood. On the other hand the foresters have got to get out of the confines of their physical boundaries, in order to combat the influences generated outside the forest areas but impairing the production from forest itself. In the present day context of a diminishing land base in an expanding economy, the sphere of activity of a forester will thus include harnessing the potential of all wildlands, enhancing the wood production from forest and private areas, and a complete and improved utilisation of wood.

Pakistan Forest Institute, the only organisation in the country for all research and professional and technical training in forestry and allied disciplines, realising its responsibility of providing lead to the operative organisations in the provinces has constantly endeavoured to streamline its research programme and curricula according to upto-date developments in the management of forests, range lands, watershed, wildlife and national parks etc. The foundations for an all out development in the sector are therefore, laid. The only thing required is a sufficient number of trained personnel in different specialisations to man operational programmes of intensive forest working to boost up production which is going to be the keynote of our activities in the years to come. A largely expanded and diversified responsibility for the Education Division of the Institute can, therefore, be easily foreseen.

Precisely at this juncture we need taking stock of the century old system of training introduced in British India by colonial rulers and duplicated unhesitatingly in Pakistan as a logical sequence to partition. It aims primarily at turning out efficient estate managers for government woodlands. The Forest College is thus essentially a pre-service academy taking in only those people who are selected, after a due procedure by the provincial departments, and imparting training to them in scientific management at two levels, managerial and technical, the former designated as Superior Forest Service Course and the latter as Forest Rangers' Course. The minimum admission requirements for the two are B.Sc. and F.Sc. respectively.

Inculcation of discipline and singularity of purpose among all the trainees which is achieved to a high degree during the two years' training here, are two of the outstanding virtues of this system but it offers almost no scope for the development of individual talent towards specialisation which is essential for an optimum utilization of natural resources in a developing country desperately seeking increase in production. Throwing the forestry education open like other disciplines in the universities will obviate this shortcoming. But in our country where private forests and forest based industries are negligible, Govern-



Fig 1 : Mr. S.K. Khanzada, Director General, Pakistan Forest Institute reading the Annual report.



Fig : 2 Major General (Rtd.) Sayad Ghawas, Governor N.W.F.P. delivering the address.

ment is the sole employer of foresters and is expected to remain so for quite some time to come. At the same time in view of the largely expanded responsibilities of the forester we cannot afford to do away with a broad and compact base of the training for the profession. Provision of specialisation after a general grounding under the existing system seems to be the best compromise for the time being. To that end Pakistan Forest College has been gradually expanding the scope of its syllabii for both the courses and has provided specialisation in the superior course which from 1974 onwards will lead to the award of an M.Sc. degree. This step not only fulfills one of the pressing current needs of the field departments, but also gives us a respectable place in the international comity of similar institutions.

However, it is becoming impossible to accommodate the expanding syllabii in a limited period of two years. Amalgamating the two courses into a single one of three years duration with the last year devoted only to specialisation might well be the answer. But it can be put into operation only when accompanied by a corresponding change in the administrative set up of the forest departments, replacing the existing tiers of Forest Rangers and Assistant Conservators by the new graduate with functional responsibilities. This double change may well provide the missing link between the fairly advanced academic education at the Institute and the conservative set-up in the field still striving to pursue the outmoded objectives of a cyclic sustained yield and conservation through legislation. It also seems to be in greater conformity with the administrative reforms and new pay structure. The intake then could be after intermediate level and the degree awarded a B.Sc. (Hons)-in-Forestry.

Whatever the size of the Syllabii and shape of the course the science of forestry draws upon a number of basic disciplines, and comprehension of the profession can only come through a skillful and judicious blending of all these at the hands of the faculty in this Institute. High calibre, sound educational base, and experience are therefore, essential qualities for those called to serve on the faculty which continues to be drawn from among the serving forest officers of the provinces. The system has a distinct advantage of blending the field experience with the academics, and provides for a wide range for selection but may I emphasise, Sir, that aptitude and merit should be the criteria for selection to the faculty in view of the highly exacting demands of this assignment. Also liberal facilities must be provided for improving the qualifications of the teachers. I have been submitting in my reports of last two years, and repeat it humbly, but most emphatically this year also that due attention has not so far been given to this very important aspect of advanced education to the forestry teachers. As a result, the strength of the faculty has never been complete. We started the present academic year with only one reader against the sanctioned strength of four. The three readers now working have joined during the current year and the fourth position is still vacant.

The academic instructions are completed with an active help from the research officers of the institute for which they deserve high commendation. They will certainly be called upon to participate still more actively as the specialisation in various subjects is introduced. I also take this opportunity to thank the Academy for Rural Development and the

Peshawar University who lend us the services of specialists in Public administration, sociology and any other curricular subject in which our own faculty lacks. My special thanks are due to the Military College of Engineering, Risalpur, who regularly conduct a field engineering course of 4-5 weeks for our boys in their own premises.

During the period under report, tours, which form an integral part of the training and occupy about six months on the whole, were undertaken to show the students all types of forests and rangelands met with in Pakistan, and to acquaint them with the first hand information on their management. I must thank whole-heartedly the field officers of various provincial forest departments and other sister organisations like Soil Survey of Pakistan, Watershed Management Project WAPDA and Soil Conservation Directorate, Rawalpindi who inspite of their own heavy schedules of work, manage to find time to show different areas to the classes and discuss local problems with them. Without this our training will certainly be incomplete. A regular daily exercise in P.T. and sports is also a compulsory part of the extra-curricular training which was rigidly followed during the year and competitions in various sports concluded on 29th October.

To-day 11 students of B.Sc. (Hons) and 12 of B.Sc.-in-Forestry are passing out. One of the latter comes from Yemen and another from Syria. This brings the total number of students so far trained in this institute to 215 and 555 for the two courses respectively.

Before concluding the report, let me congratulate the passing out students and remind them that a gigantic job of rehabilitating and developing the limited forest resource of this country lies before them. Nothing less than a sustained hardwork and a dedication to the cause of your profession will carry us through the desperate situation we are in to-day. The future shape of forestry in this country will depend largely on your ideas and a judicious application of the knowledge gained by you here will help you a great deal in channelising your efforts in the correct direction. God be with you then and Good Bye. ■ ■ ■

And now I request you Sir, to kindly give away the degrees and prizes.

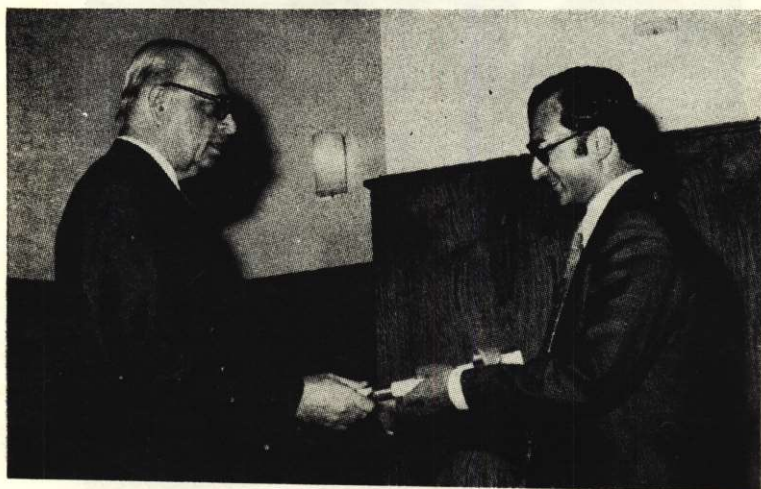
The Governor then distributed the degrees, medals and prizes to the successful candidates. After that he delivered the following address:—

Director General, Members of the Faculty, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It gives me great pleasure to be with you this evening on the occasion of the 27th Passing-out Ceremony of the Pakistan Forest Institute, and to address the young outgoing officers from all the provinces of the country, including Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas, and also from brotherly countries of Yemen and Syria. It is a welcome opportunity for me to acquaint myself with this Institute, its staff and the contribution they are making in the field of Forestry Research and Education. It is gratifying to know that the management and improvement of forest lands is a matter that is being kept under constant study and review in this institute which is the only organization of its kind in the country.



Fig 3 ; Mr. F.K. Bandial, Chief Secretary, N.W.F.P. and Chairman, Board of Governors for the Pakistan Forest Institute thanking the Governor..



Figs 4-6 : The chief guest distributing the degrees.

All living and inanimate things amongst which man dwells are part of one and the same elaborate ecosystem. Man has no other place to fall back upon if he upsets the equilibrium of this system through neglect and misuse. The complacency of the people in regard to forest wealth however, leaves much to be desired. History does not lack in instances where destruction of the protective vegetation cover led to complete annihilation of once prosperous civilizations. In the enlightened era of to-day, therefore, the role of the forester is not only to launch programme of afforestation and reforestation, but also to inspire and guide people, particularly the communities inhabiting forest areas, in the preservation of the human environment against deterioration.

The importance of the forests in producing timber, fuel, grass and other produce which support important industries, needs no emphasis, but what has generally gone unappreciated is the protective role of natural vegetation. Lukewarm attitude of the people towards tree growth and the assumption that they are meant only to be cut has resulted into deterioration and often disappearance of vegetation. Large quantities of soil are washed down from these denuded hills and deposited in reservoirs constructed at colossal cost at Mangla, Tarbela and other places. At the same time, water, which is the life blood of all human and cattle population as well as agricultural crops in the arid plains of Pakistan, is not only permanently lost but also becomes a menace causing devastating floods.

In view of these tangible productive and protective functions of the forests, and other intangible benefits like imparting beauty and grace to landscape, and providing healthy recreation to human beings, the preservation of forests guarantees the maintenance of healthy human environment in general. The rehabilitation and development of this renewable resource, therefore, deserves higher priority than it has so far enjoyed at the hands of planners and economists. The conservation of existing forests and new afforestation measures call for an active participation of every citizen. The mass participation however, shall be forthcoming only when a visual impact is created by organizations concerned with forestry and related fields, to convince the people of sincerity of purpose. Whatever the dimensions of the undertaking, the task of forest conservation and reforestation is by no means impossible. Nevertheless, it is a formidable challenge demanding essentially mobilization of maximum human effort at both technical and socio-economic levels.

In the modern world every knowledgeable citizen is aware of the importance of research as the driving force behind all development and progress. Due to paucity of forest resources in the country, we cannot permit inefficient afforestation and management practices fostered by lack of scientific knowledge. Nation's present and future requirements of wood can be met only if forestry projects are accelerated with the support of a comprehensive and well-conceived research programme. It is gratifying to note that research in the Pakistan Forest Institute on various aspects of tree growth, afforestation techniques, management practices and utilization of forest products is based on their consciousness of the gap between supply and demand. Let me however, suggest that important new technology in the various areas of research is certainly acceptable, but developing local techniques suited to our conditions and skills is much more important.

I think it is an appropriate occasion to convey to you the concern shown by the present Government about the low percentage of forests in Pakistan. This is amply reflected by a number of directives issued by the Prime Minister of Pakistan to chalk out a comprehensive and well conceived programme of making Pakistan greener. Soon after taking over the reigns of Government, the present regime set-up a broad-based Forestry Committee in January, 1972, which thoroughly examined various deficiencies and inadequacies of the existing forestry programmes and procedures and made concrete recommendations for the management and utilization of the renewable forest resource on a permanent and efficient basis. While the implementation on most of the recommendations of this Committee have already started, the Agriculture Enquiry Committee has further highlighted the role of forests and forestry and streamlined the recommendations laying due emphasis on production of wood, management of rangelands, watersheds and wildlife. In order to increase the number of trees in the country, tree plantation campaigns have been intensified with a view to educating the farmer to participate fully in the efforts for growing more trees on private lands.

Since foresters are entrusted with the management of a very valuable and important natural resource, they need a very thorough training with a strong practical bias. Their life is very hard and difficult and they have to put up with rigours of life in areas situated away from the urban centres. I am sure the wholesome training they received here for two years has well equipped the new graduates for the exciting and challenging career ahead. I would like to felicitate the officers of the Pakistan Forest Institute especially those of the Division of Forest Education for making useful foresters out of raw young-men and at the same time congratulate all the outgoing students on the successful completion of their course. I wish them a promising future and a successful life devoted to the conservation and improvement of national forests. My young friends, we all have faith in your zeal and dedication and are confident that you will rise to the expectations of your Alma Mater in making your country green, rich and strong.

Pakistan Painsdabad.

In the end, Chairman, Board of Governors for the Pakistan Forest Institute gave a vote of thanks to the Chief Guest, which is reproduced below:—

Honourable Governor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As Chairman, Board of Governors for the Pakistan Forest Institute, I deem it my pleasant duty to thank you all for attending this function. In particular, I am thankful to the Government who has very kindly spared time to grace this occasion.

Sir, in your address you have very correctly emphasised the contribution of social and biological factors towards rapid deterioration of our natural forestlands. The needs of the people and forest conservancy plans have always clashed and history of our forests reflects this confrontation for the last one century. This problem has now assumed formidable



Fig 7: Governor, N.W.F.P. giving away the shield to Mr. Alimgir, winner of the Marathon race.



Fig 8; Major Abdur Rahim Mahsod, Secretary, Food and Agriculture, chief guest on the sports day addressing the audience.



Fig 9 : R.M. Ashfaque, Reader-in-Forestry reading the annual sports report.



Fig 10 : Prize distribution on the sports day

proportions. It is true that the forests are no more just wood producing areas, but constitute a natural resource which plays a highly significant role in conservation of water, soil, rangelands and in fact the human environment, on the whole. All this has to be brought home to the people to ensure actual participation by them in the task of rehabilitating the vegetal cover in Pakistan which is a job of gigantic magnitude and cannot be accomplished by the efforts of one department alone.

As regards your emphasis on importance of problem oriented research, let me assure you, Sir, that this institute will follow your directions and keep on framing its Research Programmes after meaningful consultations with the field foresters from various provinces according to the needs of the hour. Most of our current projects relate to finding out ways and means to increase the production of wood for different end uses over a comparatively shorter period of time. A number of interim and significant recommendations on the basis of studies made in this institute, have already been adopted in the field.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not express my sincere gratitude to your government for giving top priority to the cause of forests in this country. This is a unique opportunity for the foresters of this country to employ their professional skill in the service of the country to make it greener with full devotion responsibility and courage.

I would like to extend my heartiest felicitations to the young men who have successfully completed two years rigorous training, which I am sure has equipped them with the necessary skill. Your country has never before been in greater need of service from young people like you with technical knowledge, zeal and enthusiasm. Go and perform your job with a missionary spirit.

We all wish you good luck.

The annual sports day was celebrated on 29-10-1975. Major Abdur Rahim Mahsood, Secretary, Food and Agriculture, Government of N.W.F.P. was the chief guest. Mr. R. M. Ashfaq, Reader in Forestry presented the following report:

Mr. Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I feel honoured to welcome you sir to this informal gathering making the culmination of a lively sports activity spread over about 2 weeks in the entire campus. Sports form a compulsory part of a regular training to the students, but the participation in Annual tournament is wholesome, as would be apparent from the prize list.

It gives me immense pleasure to report that for the first time in the history of this Institute the lady employees of the Institute participated enthusiastically in the sports

activity of their choice, like badminton and chess. My thanks are due to Mrs. S. K. Khanzada who took keen interest in arranging the ladies sports activities in the ladies club and in the lawns of her own house, besides keeping vigilant eye over her three children, and sports loving husband.

Another event that desires special mention is the revival of Dramatic Society of Pakistan Forest Institute which produced a presentable drama and variety show after real hard work. It was a resounding success due mainly to the untiring efforts of the adviser, Dr. M. Nazir, Forest Economist and his team of Pakistan Forest Institute and the painstaking efforts by Mrs. Nazir who is the Principal of Shaheen Public School, Peshawar. It was mainly her team that turned the show in to a bouquet of variety.

The usual field and track events were competed for. Though the performances were not outstanding, but I take this opportunity to appreciate the efforts of students to improve the cricket ground of the college both in appearance and efficiency. The planting and turfing visible on the ground was done mainly by our own students.

The improved ground, and turf imposed special enthusiasm to the Annual Cricket Match which this time was played between Present Boys and Old Boys Eleven on the 17th of this month. The Present Eleven, of course, won the match.

The indoor games tournament was also brought into action with an exhibition match of Badminton in the excellent Museum Badminton Court of Pakistan Forest Institute, on 13th of this month. Some thrilling matches were witnessed in Badminton and table tennis.

The success of all these activities as enunciated earlier were no doubt the coveted efforts of the participants, but the beacon came from the adroit, versatile and agile personality of our worthy Director General and Director Forest Education Mr. S. K. Khanzada, who is himself an excellent sports-man. It was due to his great love for sports which gave us incentive to improve the standard of all the events mentioned earlier. I am highly thankful to him for his timely guidance on all occasions during the sports week.

In the end I thank the honourable chief guest for having very kindly accepted our request to distribute the prizes and also other guests for gracing this occasion with their presence. I also take this opportunity to congratulate the winners and runners of the various events in this year's sports tournament and to thank the members of staff and students who have helped in the arrangement for making this tournament a big success.

I now request Major Abdur Rahim Mahsood, Secretary, Food and Agriculture to very kindly give away the prizes.

The chief guest then distributed the prizes and delivered a short address giving out the importance of sports. The function was concluded with a vote of thanks from the Director, Forestry Education Division.

ANNUAL SPORTS OF THE PAKISTAN FOREST INSTITUTE, PESHAWAR

LIST OF WINNERS AND RUNNERS, 1975

S.No.	Events	Winners		Runners	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	100 meters race (Students)	Alamgir (Degree)	C-15/-	Mohammad Anwar	C-7/50
2.	100 meters race (open)	Jehangir (Staff)	C-15/-	M. Afzal (Degree)	C-7/50
3.	Spar fight	Wasif (Degree)	C-15/-	Sattar (Degree)	C-7/50
4.	Discuss throw	Fazalur Rehman (Staff)	C-7/50	M. Afzal (Degree)	C-5/-
5.	200 meters race (open)	Jehangir (Staff)	C-12/-	M. Afzal (Degree)	C-7/50
6.	200 meters race (students)	Alamgir (Degree)	C-15/-	M. Afzal (Degree)	C-7/50
7.	Shotput (open)	Fazalur Rehman (Staff)	C-7/50	Jehangir (Staff)	C-5/-
8.	Long Jump (open)	Jehangir (Staff)	C-7/50	Saleem (Degree)	C-5/-
9.	800 meter race (open)	Jehangir (Staff)	C-12/-	Alamgir (Degree)	C-7/50
10.	High jump	Saleem (Degree)	C-7/50	Nazeer (Degree)	C-5/-
11.	Obstacles race	Jehangir (Staff)	C-12/-	M. Afzal (Degree)	C-7/50

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. Workers 100 meter race	Multan Khan	(1) Cash 15/-	Asghar Mash Khan	(2) Cash 10/- (3) Cash 5/-	
13. 4×100 meter Relay race	Institute { A. Aleem Captain) Jibran Aleem Jehangir	Trophy 15/- Trophies	Degree Class { Alamgir Cap. Afzal Anwar Gohar	Trophies	
14. Officers handicap race	Abdul Aleem	C-7/50			
15. Sack race (students)	Tahir Qureshi M.Sc.	P-15/-			
16. Three legged race (students)	Anwar & Ayub (Degree)	C-7/50			
17. Children race under 16	Shahid Hussain	C-7/50	Zaheeruddin	C-5/-	
18. Children race under 10	Firdaus	C-5/-	Iftikhar	Trophies	
19. Tennis (singles)	Muneer S.F.S.	C-12/-	Rasheed S.F.S.	C-7/50	
20. Tennis (doubles)	Muneer & Kella-2 S.F.S.	C-7/50	Rasheed & Q. Nisar, S.F.S.2	C-5/-	
21. Badminton (singles)	Muneer, S.F.S.	C-7/50	Wasif (Degree)	C-5/-	
22. Badminton (doubles)	Muneer & Rasheed-2, S.F.S.	C-7/50	Sikandar & Kella, S.F.S.2	C-5/-	
23. Table Tennis (Singles)	Rasheed S.F.S.	C-7/50	Wasif (Degree)	C-5/-	
24. Table Tennis (Doubles)	Muneer & Rasheed S.F.S.-2	C-5/-	Wasif & Aman-ullah (Degree-2)	C-5/-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Carrom (singles) (Students)	Kerio S.F.S.	C-7/50	Yousaf (Degree)	C-5/-
26.	Carrom (singles)	Jan Alam (Staff)	C-7/50	Iqbal (Staff)	C-5/-
27.	Chess	Mr. S.K. Khan- zada	Thermos	Kella Lekhrāj S.F.S.	C-7/50
28.	Drama				
	(i) Best perfor- mance	Mehboob Bhati S.F.S.	C-15/-		
	(ii) Best Actor	Tahir Qureshi S.F.S.	C-15/-	(S.F.S.)	
	(iii) Best Supporting actor	Yousaf Qureshi (Degree)	C-12/-	(Degree)	
	(iv) Best perfor- mance in variety show	Miss Farzana Shahen Public School	C-12/-		
	(v) Best in Song	Miss Farah Naz University Model School	C-12/-		

LADIES EVENTS

29.	Badminton (singles)	Parveen (Staff)	C-7/50	Mrs. S.K. Khan- zada (Staff)	C-7/50
30.	Badminton (doubles)	Parveen & Shahida (Staff)	C-5/-	—do— & Munawar-2	C-5/-
31.	Three legged race	Robina Ismail Andleeb Iqbal-2	C-5/-	Mussarat & Shahida (Staff)	Trophies
32.	Chatte race	Mussarat (Staff)	C-7/50	Mrs. Sultan Maqsood	C-5/-
33.	80 meter race	Mrs. Dr. Inam- ullah	C-7/50	Mrs. M. Ashraf	C-5/-

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Children three legged race	Alia Ashfaque-2 & Farah Iqbal	C-5/-		
35.	Children race under 7	Omer Ashfaque	C-5/-	Saima Khanzada	C-5/-
36.	Best over all Empire	S.M.A. Rizvi	C-5/-		

TROPHIES (Passing out Parade)

1.	Football	Institute	Fazalur Rehman Captain
2.	Volleyball	Degree	Qadeer Captain
3.	Basketball	Degree	Saleem Captain
4.	Cricket	Present Eleven	Tahir Qureshi Captain
5.	Tug of war	Students	Jalaluddin Captain
6.	Marathon		(1) Alimgir (Degree) (2) Aligohar (Degree) (3) M. Afzal Degree

B.Sc. (HONOURS) IN FORESTRY 1973-75 COURSE

MERIT LIST

Maximum Marks: 2800

Sl No.	Name	Marks obtained	Division
1.	Mohammad Iqbal	2017	I
2.	Bashir Ahmad Wani	1821	I
3.	Munir Ahmad	1815	I
4.	Mohammad Pathan	1795	I
5.	Lekhraj	1748	I
6.	Mohammad Umar Memon	1744	I
7.	Abdullah Khan	1700	I
8.	Mohammad Rashid Khan	1687	I
9.	Mahboob Ali	1664	II
10.	Nisar Ahmad Kazi	1660	II
11.	Sikandar Ali	1617	II

B.Sc. IN FORESTRY 1973-75 COURSE

MERIT LIST

Maximum Marks : 2800

Sl. No.	Name	Marks obtained	Division
1.	Nazir Ahmad	1898	I
2.	Ghulam Akbar	1817	I
3.	Riaz Hussain Shah	1800	I
4.	Mohammad Yousaf Qureshi	1771	I
5.	Ali Saleh Balaidi	1712	I
6.	Mohammad Khalid Beg	1632	II
7.	Ashfaq Ahmad	1629	II
8.	Zahidullah Khan	1600	II
9.	Kamal Ballat	1586	II
10.	Abdul Qadeer	1436	II
11.	Syed Salim Shah	1419	II
12.	Inayatullah	1335	II

ACADEMIC PRIZES

B.Sc. (Hons) in Forestry 1973-75

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| 1. Dux Gold medal for standing first in the class. | } | Mohd Iqbal |
| 2. Schlich's memorial Silver medal for standing first in forestry subject. | | |
| 3. Institute's Bronz medal for standing first in subsidiary subjects | | |
| 4. Dr. R. M. Gorrie's Silver medal for standing first in Water-shed Management and Soil Conservation. | | |
| 5. Bolan Silver medal for standing first in working plan. | | Bashir Ahmad Wani |
| 6. Institute's Gold medal for the Best Practical Forester. | | Mohd Umar Memon |

B.Sc. in Forestry 1973-75

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|---|---|---------------------|
| 1. Institute's Gold medal for standing first in the class. | } | Nazir Ahmad |
| 2. Institute's Silver medal for standing first in forestry subjects. | | |
| 3. Institute's Bronz medal for standing first in subsidiary subjects. | | |
| 4. Institute's Silver medal for standing first in Silviculture. | | |
| 5. Dr. R. M. Gorrie's Silver medal for standing first in Water-shed Management and Soil Conservation. | | Mohd Yousaf Qureshi |
| 6. Institute's Gold medal for the best practical forester. | | Ghulam Akbar |
| | | Ali Saleh Balaidi |

Sports Trophy

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|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|
| 1. Football | Institute Team | Fazal-ur-Rahman | Capt : |
| 2. Basketball | Degree Class | Saleem Shah | Capt : |
| 3. Volleyball | Degree Class | Abdul Qadeer | Capt : |
| 4. Cricket | Present Boys Eleven | Mohd Tahir Qureshi | Capt : |
| 5. Tug of War | Students Team | Jalal-ud-Din | Capt : |
| 6. Marathan | 1st Alamgir | | |
| | 2nd Ali Gauhar | | |
| | 3rd Mohammad Afzal | | |