

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

The twentyfifth annual passing-out ceremony of the Pakistan Forest Institute was held on 1st October, 1973. Sardar Inayatullah Khan Gandapur, Chief Minister, N.W.F.P. 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. M. Ishaq, Director General, Pakistan Forest Institute welcomed the Chief Minister and other guests. The welcome address of the Director General is reproduced below:—

Honourable Chief Minister, Distinguished Guests. Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is my proud privilege and pleasant duty to extend a cordial welcome to you, Sir, and to the distinguished guests who have graced this occasion of the Twenty-fifth Passing-Out Ceremony of the Pakistan Forest Institute. I am particularly grateful to you, Sir, for agreeing to be with us to preside over this function despite your multifarious and pressing engagements. Your presence at this function provides encouragement and feeling of elation to the forestry service in general, and to the students, staff and officers of this Institute in particular.

Forests play an important role in our national economy and development efforts. Forestry is a multi-disciplined science and its scope is expanding every day to meet the new challenges it is called upon to face. Modern forestry includes not only physical and biological sciences but also the human and social sciences, economics and engineering technology. There is an urgent need for dynamic forestry today than it ever existed before. Forests are a natural but renewable multipurpose resource. They are essential not only for supply of timber, fuelwood and other forest products but also for indirect advantages they offer to proper land-use pattern consistent with the needs of the people. Besides serving as a renewable source of timber demanded for conventional domestic and public requirements, they also provide the raw material for several wood-based industries like pulp and paper, board products, match manufacture and packaging. In fact, even water, needed for irrigation, generation of hydel power, and for domestic and industrial consumption, is today regarded as one of the products of forests within a watershed.

In the modern age forest management has come to be regarded more as resource management than merely a science of wood production. In other words, it aims at an optimum production of goods as well as services forests are capable of providing in perpetuity. It is because of the indirect returns that forestry enterprises do not always lend themselves to a strict economic appraisal, which is an essential part of the feasibility studies in industrial investment. The two major land-uses, namely agriculture and fores-

try, are today recognized as being complementary to each other. Advances in modern science and technology have led to a better understanding of the intimate relationship existing between climate, soil, water and vegetation which has led to the need for setting aside a minimum percentage of the land under forest cover in the interest of integrated national economy. Although in developing countries the main emphasis still continues to be on direct benefits in the form of supply of forest produce, a growing realization is also developing of the indirect services available from this natural resource, particularly the importance of forests in fighting air pollution. Equally significant is the role the trees play in wildlife sanctuaries and for providing amenities in urban environment.

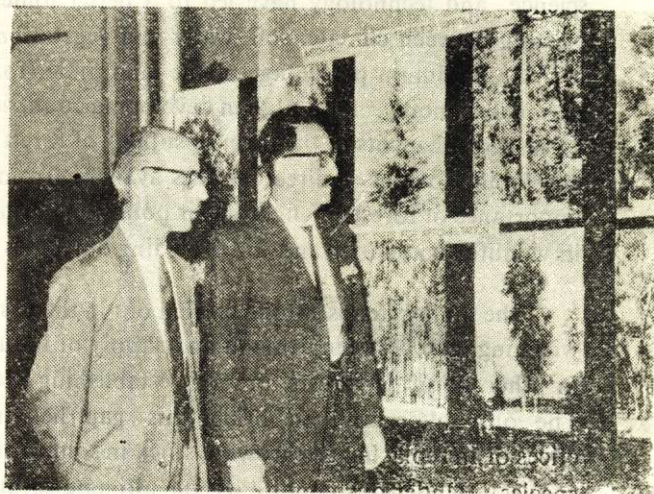
The timber trends studies carried out in the past have shown that there exists an ever-widening gap between demand and supply of industrial wood. The scope for expansion in the natural forests or for establishing new plantations is extremely limited. The only alternative to bridge this gap lies in more intensive management practices or in replacing the growing stock in some of the existing plantations by fast-growing species. Under our conditions, the ultimate solution to overcome the present scarcity of timber as a result of the limited forest resource is obviously to encourage the practice of farm forestry on a large scale. Another way that is open to us to improve the present situation would be to minimise wood waste, both in the forest and in the wood processing plants, and to resort to a complete and intensive utilization of wood by integrating wood industries.

Pakistan Forest Institute is the only institution in the country where research and training in forestry and forest products are conducted on all-Pakistan basis. From a humble beginning in 1948, it has grown up steadily and developed into a full-fledged organization that can aptly compare with similar institutions in most other countries of the world. In this Institute, functions like research teaching and extension are combined in a single organization—a system which has been recognized to be the most efficient. An educational system cut off from research is soon antiquated, and an extension system cut off from research soon has nothing to extend. An effort has always been made in this Institute to organize work on project basis with clearly defined objectives and procedures in order to encourage an efficient use of the available resources. During the last 25 years of its existence, it has rendered technical assistance to forest departments, wood industries and the timber trade on ways to protect and conserve forest resources, improve forest management, utilize wood and wood products, and reduce waste. The Forest Education Division has made a phenomenal contribution by providing foresters to the forestry services in the provinces and the forest industries in the country.

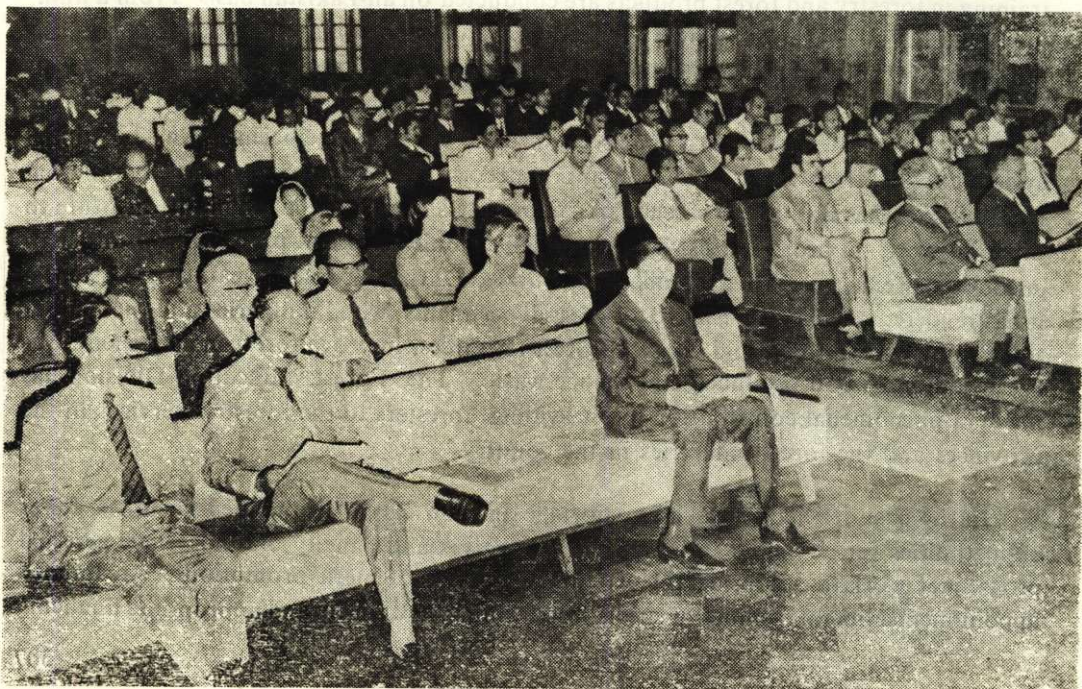
In the past deficiencies such as, shortage and low status of qualified scientists, fewer opportunities for advanced training, poor incentives and paucity of funds have arrested progress of work to a considerable extent. Adoption of merit promotions, streamlined appointments, liberal facilities of specialized training, and timely and appropriate financing



1. Sardar Inayatullah Khan Gandapur, Chief Minister, N.W.F.P., delivering his address.



2. Sardar Inayatullah Khan Gandapur, Chief Minister, N.W.F.P., being shown round the Institute Museum by the Director General.



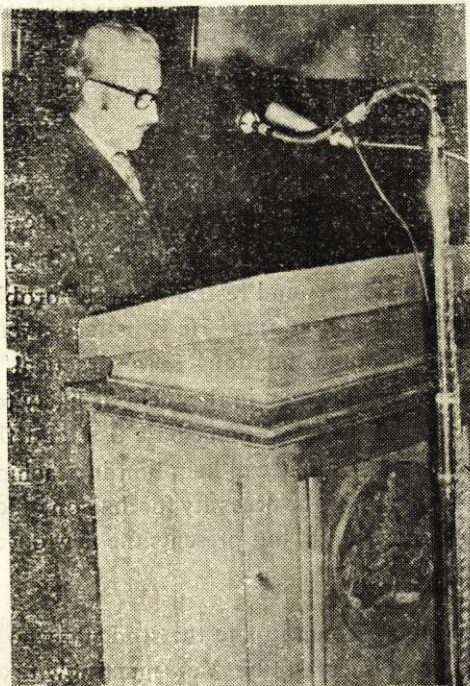
3. A section of the audience during the Passing out ceremony.



4. Mr. S.M. Ishaq, Director General, Pakistan Forest Institute, reading the welcome address.



5. Mr. S. K. Khanzada, Director, Forest Education Division presenting his report.



6. Mr. Abdul Malik Khattak, Inspector General of Forests giving the vote of thanks to the chief guest.

are essential for developing a viable research system. Lack of adequate residential accommodation in the P.F.I. estate has also posed a serious problem so far, and points the urgent need for providing residential houses to the staff through a phased programme. In highlighting these constraints it is hoped that the government would lend full support to our constructive proposals to enable the Institute to carry on its activities in a planned and effective manner.

The value of forestry research to forestry practice is directly related to the transmission of its findings from the researcher to the manager. The forest manager must be aware of the latest developments and be prepared to alter the management plans by adopting new techniques within the provisions of financial budgets. But unfortunately this ideal is rarely achieved. The forest manager has to complete his work on time and keep to a tight budget. He seldom finds time to read technical literature and research reports. He fails to appreciate that his education is a continuous process and does not end after he has acquired the initial academic qualifications. The researcher, on the other hand, is concerned with a limited field in which he can work with an all-absorbing interest. It is part of his job to devote about one-third of his time to study of technical literature about his speciality. On completion of the project it is important for him to write up his work. His success as a researcher is measured by his scientific papers. The man in the field often fails to identify new problems while the researcher is the best person to recognize that problems exist and to determine the approach necessary for their solution. His report when it comes is often bulky and is presented in a manner that the field man may not always be able to translate, easily into practice.

The need for proper communication between the researcher and the manager thus at once becomes apparent. The annual reports and scientific papers published by most research organizations do not always meet the needs of the man in the field. Research papers tend to set out all the factors and restraints in the problem, which the field officer may find difficult to interpret and adopt. He is better served with shorter, single-topic publications carrying firm recommendations in a practical language with economic assessment wherever possible. The man in the field is likely to be swamped by a tide of publications for which he may have no immediate use, and therefore needs some kind of personal documentation system that will help him in reaching the knowledge when required at a later date. That points the necessity for liaison officer in a research organization who does not engage in research, but presents the new developments to the field man in an acceptable form.

Before I conclude, I must congratulate the students who are passing out today for having completed their course successfully. You must now take up your life career in a spirit of dedication to your country and your nation. The career you have chosen is a creative profession in public service and offers vast opportunities for serving the cause

of forestry and in developing this natural resource. Your success and achievements will be a matter of pride to no one else more than to us. You can always draw upon the help and guidance of your Alma mater whenever required. Happiness in life flows from gratification of achievement and service to people. Synthesis of thought and action is essential for integrity, both moral and intellectual, and is the real source of dynamism and boldness in a profession like forestry. Remember that experience is a slow teacher, but the lessons taught by it are lasting in impression. You must develop a mental attitude which permits others to rely more on your ability rather than on formal authority. May God be with you in your honest and sincere endeavours in the service of your nation.

In the end I once again heartily welcome you Sir, and other distinguished guests who have spared their valuable time to make the function a success. I will now request the Director, Forest Education to present his report.

Mr. S.K. Khanzada, Director, Forest Education Division then presented his report.

Honourable Chief Minister Distinguished Guests. Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is my pleasant duty to welcome you to this august function of the Twenty-Fifth Passing-Out Ceremony of the Pakistan Forest Institute. This is a befitting culmination of the two-year comprehensive professional training imparted to the candidates of both the degree and honours Courses in Forestry. The Pakistan Forest Institute is a unique institution, which apart from being the only seat of learning for forestry in the country, combines in it all the attributes of a post-graduate educational institution as well as the rigours and discipline of the Civil and Military Service academies. Having come into being with the birth of Pakistan in September, 1947, as a parallel organization to the well-known Indian Forest Research Institute and Colleges at Dehra Dun it saw many abodes till it was housed at the permanent site in 1958. In spite of these vicissitudes, it has tried to keep pace with rather fast developing technology which has thrown new challenges to all the scientific disciplines including forestry.

The curricula originally designed in the early part of the century, primarily to train efficient estate managers for the wooded crown lands, have undergone drastic changes to accommodate the new demands of the forestry profession and to embody the enlarged scope of this science. Factors like the sudden drop in the national forest area from about 20 percent before partition, to less than 4 percent after independence, large influx of refugees from across the border and the resultant pressure on arable land for agriculture, together with a new global concept of competitive land-use in the wake of economic stresses generated by the technological advancement in the post-world war era, necessitated a shift of emphasis from conventional timber management to optimum use of all waste lands. These fundamental changes and their subsequent impact have been constantly finding expression in the syllabi of the forestry courses in order to keep the students abreast of the latest developments in forestry.



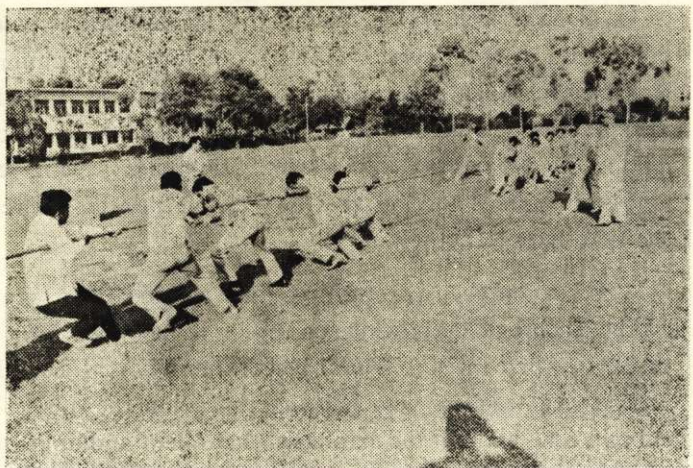
7 Sardar Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan, Secretary, Food and Agriculture N.W.F.P., delivering address on the occasion of the Annual Sports Day of Pakistan Forest College.



8. Mr. Nisar Hussain Khan, Reader in Forestry Incharge Sports presenting Annual Report of Sport.



9. Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan, Secretary to the Government of N.W.F.P., Food and Agriculture Department giving away the prizes.



10. Annual tug of war between the students and staff on the occasion of Sport Day.

The first comprehensive revision to bring the syllabi closer to the standards of foreign universities came in 1958 with the affiliation of the Institute with Peshawar University for examination and award of degrees. Periodical revisions have subsequently been undertaken to accommodate specialized fields like Range Management, Watershed Management, Parks and Wildlife Management, and Forest Economics, enabling the graduates to shoulder the expanded responsibilities of their profession. Recently in 1972 the scope of the syllabi has been further enlarged to include some of the important specialized fields up to the level of full-fledged subjects, and re-grouping them into four semesters of equal duration. Besides recasting our courses on the American pattern, this step has also facilitated the admission of our students to post-graduate studies in foreign universities.

I am glad to say that these revisions have helped us to raise our Diploma (Rangers) Course to the level of degree of B.Sc., in-Forestry, enabling us at the same time to maintain equivalence of our Honours Course to that followed in most of the universities in U.S.A., U.K., and other advanced countries. In recent years, many of our alumni have proved their worth by earning Master's and Doctorate degrees from American Universities, in the minimum time prescribed. I have no doubt that some of them who have rejoined the Institute as research officers will prove real asset for their Alma Mater.

While we, in the faculty, have strived hard to maintain the pattern and standard of our education closer to the international standards, the method of admission to these courses still remains unaltered; Only candidates selected by the provincial Forest Departments through their respective Public Service Commissions, are admitted to this Institute. The minimum educational qualifications for entry in the B.Sc. in Forestry Course is F.Sc. and in the Honours Course is degree in any science subject. The students have, therefore, to be given a preliminary coaching in all the basic sciences needed for the proper comprehension of the Course. An introduction to disciplines like General Administration, Rural Development, Sociology and Accounts and Procedure is also arranged to prepare the students for a service career. This practice will continue till the time is ripe for amalgamation the two courses into a single comprehensive course of three years duration. Such a possibility does not appear to be very remote after the recent administrative reforms and the new pay structure.

This comprehensive training in a period of two years, puts a very exacting demand on the teaching faculty which continues to be drawn from among the serving forest officers of various provinces. The need of the day is to have highly qualified and sufficiently experienced teachers who have specialized in the subject concerned. May I, therefore, submit, Sir, with all the emphasis, that talent and aptitude should be the sole criteria for selection of officers for the forest faculty and that liberal facilities should be provided to

improve their qualifications and experience for becoming really useful and competent teachers. Permit me also to say, Sir, that due consideration has not so far been given to this important aspect with the result that the faculty has often been deficient in teachers having advanced specialised training. The position of the staff also remained below the normal strength during the year. Since Dr. M. Sharif, Director Forest Education left in October, 1972, the Division has remained without a wholetime Director, except for a short period of about six weeks. The lack of facilities for advanced training and other amenities like residential accommodation have been mainly responsible for discouraging deputationists to accept the teaching assignments at the Institute.

The deficiency in the teaching staff is made upto a very large extent through the willing and active co-operation of Research Officers of the Institute who besides their normal duties, also undertake teaching work in their specialized fields. This is a commendable contribution on their part and we are highly indebted to them for their co-operation. We are also grateful to the Pakistan Academy for Rural Development, Peshawar for lending us the services of specialists for delivering lectures on Public Administration and Sociology. I must also express my sincere appreciation of the full co-operation and technical assistance provided by the Military College of Engineering, Risalpur for conducting a 5-week course in Field Engineering as in the previous years.

Side by side with the class room lectures, practical training in the field constitutes an important feature of the training. The outgoing classes had their usual tours to different areas to cover all the forest types in Pakistan including coniferous forests in the hills, scrublands, riverain and coastal forests, and irrigated plantations. They were also taken to the desert areas of Cholistan in the Punjab and Maslakh in Baluchistan for study of range management practices. The practical training in land survey was arranged at Daddar. In the final stage of the course, they camped for two months to collect field data and write a comprehensive management plan for an area of about 4,000 acres in the Murree Hills. I gratefully acknowledge the co-operation extended by the Provincial Forest Departments for conducting these tours and sparing their officers for highlighting the field problems for the benefit of the students. I am also thankful to the Soil Survey and Horticulture Directorates for practical demonstration to our students in the field.

While at the headquarters, the classes regularly attended the morning P.T. and evening sports which form an essential part of the training programme in order to keep the students in perfect physical tone for strenuous routine during the training period and in service career. Training in rifle shooting was also imparted to them by the Army Headquarters Logistic Area, Peshawar, for which we owe our grateful thanks to them. Annual sports competitions in various indoor and outdoor events were held from 18th to 24th September, 1973. The prizes were distributed by the Secretary, Food and Agriculture Department, Government of N.W.F.P., on the final day of the annual sports.

Of the four students passing-out today, two students have graduated in the degree course and two in the Honours course. Both the Honours graduates belong to Sind Forest Service while the Ranger graduates are the nominees of Baluchistan Government. This brings the total number of students so far trained in the Institute to 199 for the Honours course and 532 for the degree course, including five foreign students. The number of students which had gone down for a couple of years on account of the unsettled conditions in various provinces after the break-up of One Unit, and as a result of the December 1971 war, is beginning to reach the normal level. We have already five Honours and twelve degree students in the 1972-74 Session. This number is expected to grow further in the next Session commencing from 1st October, 1973. Two foreign students, one from Iraq and another from Thailand are also expected to join the coming Session. Requests received from foreign Embassies indicate that greater reliance is being placed by the Middle Eastern and South Asian Countries on this Institute in matter of training of their personnel.

Before concluding the report, I would like to say a few words to the outgoing students. I extend to you heartiest congratulation on your success. You are going out to enter service at a very crucial time. The old colonial facade of services inherited as a British legacy is crumbling fast. On its ashes, has to be raised a viable structure based on dedication, hard-work and professional competence. I am confident that with your grounding here you will contribute your share to this reconstruction with responsibility and courage. Be polite, upright and straight forward and never allow your professional pride to take a second place to the glamour of administration. I am sure the knowledge gained by you here will always stand in good stead in the service to your nation. We all wish you good luck and Good Bye.

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

The Chief Minister 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 is a matter of great pleasure for me to be amidst you today in the lovely setting of the Pakistan Forest Institute on the occasion of the 25th Annual Passing-out Ceremony of this seat of forestry education and research. The way this Institute has gradually developed into an organization which offers the best facilities for forestry education and research not only in the country but also in the Middle Eastern Region, is a matter of national pride and is highly commendable for those associated with its development. It is gratifying to see the Institute making steady progress in research in all discipline of forestry in addition to equipping the new generation of foresters with scientific knowledge and disciplinary training necessary for their profession.

Forests are among the best of God's gifts on earth. Ever since setting his foot on this planet, man has been drawing heavily upon this resource for meeting its day to day requirements of building material and fuelwood. The flow of direct benefits from forests has been growing with advancing civilization. In the present day industrialized world, wood is an essential raw material for the production of a variety of articles of daily use, ranging all the way from fruits, leaves and roots, through fashionable furniture, plywood and hardboard to the most sophisticated goods like writing and industrial paper, and the multitude of new fibres. No wonder that people in this race of modernization have always tended to over exploit the wooded lands. Although this is a renewable resource, yet a balance has to be maintained between exploitation of the growing stands and regeneration and plantation of new crop to perpetuate the resource for the benefit of posterity.

Unfortunately in this country, we have often created imbalance in supply and consumption in the past. By so doing consciously or unconsciously, we have disturbed the equilibrium between man and his environments, which manifests itself in the shape of natural calamities like the recent devastating floods that swept through the length and breadth of the country. Scientists attribute these calamities to technical mistakes and the theologians interpret them as curse of God for man's misdeeds. In my view, both the assessments can be attributed to the destruction of vegetative cover in our catchment areas. Forests have long been known to constitute a natural defence of a country, but never before in our national history, their protective role of conservation of land and water has dawned upon us in greater vividness. The severity of floods could be largely reduced if we take upon ourselves to replace every tree that is removed in our watersheds as a religious duty. The fate of Babylonia, Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia are living examples of the hazards of denudation. History bears evidence that nations destroyed by war can be re-built, by the civilizations annihilated through destruction of forests and vegetation have never been able to recover.

In an agrarian country like Pakistan, trees constitute an integral link with agricultural economy. Shelterbelts in the form of tree rows afford protection to agricultural crops from the damaging influence of strong winds as well as help in arresting the shifting sand dunes. Groves of selected tree species can stop the spread of salinity and water logging. If we can tame our rivers, bind our deserts and push back the salts, we would have achieved a lot. I must remind the members of the forest faculty and the research scientists of Pakistan Forst Institute that they owe a sacred duty to the nation to find answers to these problems. Their work can augment to a large extent the efforts of the national centre for Irrigation, Hydrology, Flood Control and Land Reclamation proposed to be set up with the help of U.N. technical assistance. Foresters have a pioneering role to play in this

task. I hope they shall acquire the technical know-how and confidence to fight back the scourge of ravaging floods, marching deserts and menacing salts.

Another important area requiring immediate attention of the experts in this Institute concerns the increase of production from our forests. We have only about 4 per cent of the total land area under forests. With a limited land-base in an overwhelmingly agricultural country, it is very difficult to make any appreciable addition to this area. The answer obviously lies in increasing per unit production from the existing forests through more intensive and improved management. Side by side with these measures, there is greater need today than ever before to encourage the farmers to plant trees on their lands to cater for their own requirements of building timber, fuelwood and material for the construction farm implements. This will not only make them self-sufficient in this essential material, but will also supplement the production from state forests. In hill forests, propagation of trees like those of Walnut, Maple and Ash, merit special attention as the timber of these species is in urgent demand for specialized end-uses. Realising the importance of Range Management in a country like Pakistan, the Government has come out with a very liberal policy in this rather neglected area, which now needs active research efforts to make this venture a real success. In face of the dearth of metal and petroleum resources, high technical skill and adequate capital, wood-based industries offer great scope in our transition from agriculture to industry.

In the modern world every knowledgeable citizen is conscious of the importance of research as the driving force behind all development and progress. There is considerable time lag from the birth of an idea to the physical achievement of the desired results. The meagre forest resources in our country do not countenance in-efficient afforestation and management practices fostered by lack of scientific knowledge. Nation's present and future requirements of wood must be met. The gap between supply and demand of forest products makes it compelling to reduce the waste generated at every step of the production and processing of wood. Importing new technology in these areas would be acceptable but at the same time, we must place equal emphasis on developing local techniques suited to our conditions and skill. This organization can play a pivotal role in arranging courses for the training of personnel for a countrywide extension service in forestry. It will be worthwhile introducing elementary courses in forestry in schools in order to make the future generations aware of the importance of this natural heritage. If we could motivate every citizen of our country to plant trees and care for them, we can soon expect to realize the dream of building a greener, stronger and more prosperous Pakistan.

I have tried to highlight some of the major tasks before us in the field of forestry. The challenges are enormous and complex and call for concerted and planned efforts in both

the productive and social forestry. Apart from a high degree of proficiency, both professional and technological, a forester has to be equally well up as a planner, organizer and a manager. I have carefully listened to the reports of the Director General and the Director Forest Education and the problems facing them. I assure you that the Government is fully aware of the national importance of this Institute and will endeavour to take every step within its means to improve the working conditions for the research workers and the faculty members, so that they may devote themselves to their jobs in an atmosphere of tranquility with a spirit of dedication.

I congratulate the students who have successfully completed their training, particularly those who have won distinction in the field of academics and sports. You are embarking upon a challenging and creative career in the forest service. A new socio-economic order, a new service structure and new opportunities await you. You will have to prove that you are capable of shouldering the new responsibilities in this fast changing world. I am confident that you will make the best use of your professional and personal qualities in the service to the people of Pakistan. The nation has a right in expecting from you keen sense of duty and high intellectual and moral integrity.

God be with you.

Pakistan Paindabad.

In the end Mr. A. M. Khattak, Forestry Adviser, Government of Pakistan gave a vote of thanks to the Chief guest, which is reproduced below:—

Honourable Chief Minister. Ladies and Gentlemen : It is my pleasant duty to extend grateful thanks to all those who have assembled here today. It is a matter of great privilege and pride for us to have Sardar Inayatullah Khan Gandapur, Chief Minister N.W.F.P., in our midst on this important occasion. We are indeed grateful to you, Sir, for presiding over this function despite your pre-occupations and urgent engagement.

Your stimulating address has been most valuable and highly inspiring for all of us. You have very rightly brought into focus the vital role forestry and forest resources play in the national economy and about the urgent need for a dynamic and bold approach in tackling problems related to forests and their utilization. Wood has come to occupy an important place in the modern age as an indispensable raw material for constructional projects and industrial advancement. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my felicitations to the instructional staff and the research officers of the Institute who have done a good job in imparting training to the forestry students. I am particularly grateful to the Director General of the Institute and the Director, Forest Education Division, for the excellent arrangements made for this function. The presence of our distinguished guests at this important event has certainly added colour to the ceremony.

I extend my hearty congratulations to the out-going students on their success. Today's event marks the transition from academic pursuits to the service career. I am sure, while making use of the scientific knowledge and practical training you have acquired during your stay at this Institute, you will keep your minds open to progressive ideas in the practice of forestry. I take this opportunity to exhort you to perform your duty with diligence, honesty and sincerity of purpose in the service of your country and to your people. I wish you all success in life.

The annual sports day was celebrated on 24-9-1973. Mr. Aurangzeb Khan, Secretary, Food and Agriculture, Government of N.W.F.P., was the chief guest, Mr. Nisar Hussain Khan, Reader in Forestry presented the following report :

Mr. Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen :

It is my privilege to thank you for having consented to preside over today's function. You have indeed done us a great honour.

Today's programme is the culmination of over a fortnight outdoor and other sports events to which this Institute attaches great importance. A forester could never be educated in the classroom alone, he needs ability and stamina to withstand the hardships he has to face in the field. We must inculcate in him a love for the outdoor activities. He has to be mentally and physically fit so that he can perform his duties, successfully. Accordingly, it is essential to provide him a training that leads to the development of a healthy mind combined with a healthy body.

The sports and games form an important part of the training at the Pakistan Forest College. Through-out the years, whether the trainees are at headquarters or in the field, they are never neglected. While in camps full advantage is taken of the facilities locally available. Tennis, cricket, basket ball, football, volleyball, hockey and badminton are played regularly by the students. They also practice in the various athletic events. Every year, all the students are required to run a cross country marathon of 8 miles and 2 furlongs, and complete it within 80 minutes. This year, this gruelling race was won by Mr. Muhammad Yousaf, a trainee from Baluchistan in the Forest Ranger's Course.

All the students and a good number of officials working in the Forest Institute take active part in the annual sports held at the end of each academic year. During the year under report, inter-team matches were held in all the major sports including football, basket ball and cricket. Teams of students and staff participated. Tournaments in tennis, table-tennis and other indoor events were also held in which individual players displayed their skill. The athletic meet which lasted for two days and has just now concluded, attracted greater number of entries this year. We hope this participation will be increasing in future.

In the end, I congratulate the winners of various events. I am sure, that in the big arena of life, they will be able to face various odds that may come in their way, to successfully fulfil the task that lies ahead of them. I congratulate all the winners and advise others to try hard next time. I now request Sardar Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan, Secretary, Food and Agriculture to very kindly give away the prizes.

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

B. Sc. (HONOURS) IN FORESTRY 1971-73 COURSE MERIT LIST

Maximum Marks : 1900

Order of Merit	Name	Marks obtained	Division	Province/Region
1.	Shamsul Haque	.. 1303	I	Sind
2.	Abrar Hussain Mirza	.. 1200	I	Sind

B. Sc. IN FORESTRY 1971-73 COURSE MERIT LIST

Maximum Marks : 1900

Order of Merit	Name	Marks obtained	Division	Province/Region
1.	Muhammad Yousaf Khan	.. 1223	I	Baluchistan
2.	Qazi Abdul Ali	.. 1090	II	Baluchistan

APPENDIX "A"

Order	Name	Province
<i>B. Sc. (Hons) in Forestry</i>		
1.	Mr. Shamsul Haq M. Ismail Memon	Sind
2.	Mr. Abrar Hussain Mirza	Sind
<i>B. Sc. in Forestry.</i>		
1.	Mr. Muhammad Yousaf	Baluchiston
2.	Qazi Abdul Ali	Baluchistan
<i>Academic Prizes.</i>		
1.	Dux medal for standing 1st in B.Sc., (Hons)-in-Forestry	Mr. Shamsul Haq.
2.	Muhammad Din Muhammad Aslam Medal for standing 1st in B.Sc., Forestry.	Mr. Muhammad Yousaf.
3.	Bolan Medal for standing 1st in the Working Plan	Mr. Shamsul Haq of the B. Sc., (Hons) class.
4.	Best Practical Forester	Mr. Muhammad Yousaf of B. Sc.-in-Forestry class.
<i>Sports Prizes</i>		
1.	Football trophy	.. Forest Institute Staff 'B' Team.
2.	Cricket	.. Director General's eleven.
3.	Volley-ball	.. Forest Institute Staff 'B' Team.
4.	Basketball	.. Forest Institute Staff 'A' Team.
5.	Marathon Shield	.. Mr. Muhammad Yousaf of B.Sc., in Forestry 1971-73 Course.

APPENDIX "B"

LIST OF WINNERS

Event	Winners	Runners
1. Sack race	.. Ruhul Amin	
2. Discuss throw	.. Fazle Rehman	Mohd Jehangir.
3. Shot put	.. Fazle Rehman	Mohd Jehangir.
4. Three lagged race	.. Mohammad Yousaf & Inamullah	..
5. Long jump	.. Muhammad Jehangir	Raja M. Zarif.
6. 800 meters race	.. Ulas Khan	Ruhul Amin.
7. Obstacle race	.. Samiullah	Ruhul Amin.
8. 200 meters	.. Jehangir Khan	Ruhul Amin
9. High jump	.. Raja M. Zarif	Mohd Jehangir.
10. One mile race	.. Mohd. Jehangir	Ulas Khan
11. 400 meters race	.. Mohd Jehangir	Mohd Ali
12. Musical chair	.. Mahboob Ansari	..
13. Cycle race	.. Mohd Shuaib	Shahid Hussain.
14. Relay race	.. Staff Team	..
15. Workers 100 meters	.. Multan Khan	G. Rasul.
16. Children (below 6 year) race	.. Javaid	Anwar.
17. Girls below 10 years	.. Shamem	Shahid
18. Boy's below 10 years	.. Saif Haider	Arshad Kaleem.
19. Spar fight	.. Ashfaq	Khuda Bux.
20. Tug of war	.. Officers Team	..
21. Children race 10-15 years	.. Farrakh Iqbal	Azhar
22. 100 meters final	.. Mohd Jehangir	Fazal Rehman
23. Medlay race	.. Staff	..

24. Officers handicap race	..	Abdul Aleem	
25. Tennis lucky double	..	Fakhruddin & Abdul Aleem	Mr. Iqbal Chaudhry & Ibrar.
26. Table tennis single	..	Mohd Tariq	Mohd Ashiq
27. Table tennis double	..	Mohd Tariq & Mohd Ashiq.	Mohd Nisar and Abdubl Aleem.
28. Carrom board double	..	Mir Afzal and Shakkar Din	Mohd Nisar and Jamshed Ali. Hr. Sc.
29. Marathon race	..	(1) Mohammad Yousaf B. Sc. in Forestry 1971-73 Course (Senior F.R. Course)	59.35
		(2) Sami Ullah B.Sc. in Forestry 1972-74 Course (Junior F.R. Course)	62.40
		(3) Sher Mohammad B.Sc. in Forestry 1972-74 Course (Junior F.R. Course)	66.59