CHAPTER XV
NAZIR AHMAD’S PRINCIPALSHIP
(1959-19 )

Nazir Ahmad assumed office in May 1959. He is adored by the students for his unostentatious living, austere habits and broad human sympathies. A Zoologist with a wide range of cultural interests, he is particularly interested in transfusing Biological Sciences into Urdu. His tenure has synchronized with vast changes in the College and outside, the most important of these being a drastic overhauling of the educational system on a country-wide scale.

The National Commission on Education, appointed in 1958, reported two years later. Its report was a clear and well drafted document recommending far-reaching changes in the structure and spirit of the educational system. The Commission’s recommendations included a complete separation between the higher secondary and degree stages of education, a three years’ degree course and an emphasis on intensive methods of teaching. Some senior teachers of this College sat on numerous syllabus committees and assisted in the preparation of text-books. But the smooth course of reform was partly interrupted by unforeseen developments.

The years 1962 and 1963 were years of anxiety for educationists in both wings of the country. Some of the methods practised by organized labour were now employed by students for securing certain changes in this scheme of education. The agitation against the three years’ degree course travelled to Lahore from Dacca. The Government decision to hold the three
NAZIR AHMAD
Principal
years’ course in abeyance (and to revert to the old two years’ system) was rather unlucky for the College. The plans for the removal of the Intermediate section from the college were once again abandoned. The teaching arrangements were temporarily thrown out of gear and there was a flood of admissions to the post-graduate classes.

Some months later, ugly scenes of indiscipline were witnessed at a Young Speakers’ Union debate whose obliging organizers had issued admission tickets far in excess of the seating capacity of the Hall. In an attempt to force admission into the Hall, the invited but unaccommodated guests did some damage to window panes and flower pots lying near the southern verandah. Some Lahore newspapers bannerlined the incident as the first of its kind in the history of the institution.

Trouble arose again in October 1963 when the University authorities decided to restrict elective offices of the Union to students actually on University rolls. The disqualification that this rule imposed on one of the candidates led to students’ boycott of elections and an indefinite strike. The contagion spread to local colleges as well as to the educational institutions at Multan, Lyallpur and Rawalpindi resulting in demonstrations and untoward incidents. All educational institutions in the former Punjab were closed for a period of three weeks to allow cooling time for the heat generated by the events. The College resumed its normal work at the end of November and the next 12 months passed off peacefully. But the situation will continue to remain uncertain so long as impressionable young men, enrolled in overcrowded colleges with insufficient hostel accommodation, are compelled to live in the unwholesome environment of private lodgings exposed to influences that education should teach them to resist. A possible
way out of this difficulty is to make mofussil colleges more acceptable and attractive to the youth who make a rush on Lahore colleges where they live away from parental supervision and are protected by anonymity.

*The Ravi* followed its normal course as the period opened. The problem for every editor is always the same. He wants to produce a readable magazine. With no control over the supply line he frets at the quality of articles he receives. Most of the contributors are helpless. They are not yet well-stocked with ideas and are at a loss for a subject. The Editor for the year 1960-61 had a few words of advice for this category of students. Said he,

> We see around us nature in all her finery. You see the little bird making its nest; the bud blossoming into a flower; spring following winter; water flowing down from mountain tops and trickling along the plains. You even see the miracle of the sun dawning in the East and setting in the West......... the radiant glow on the face of the mother feeding her baby.

The advice was well-meant. But this is hardly the stuff for a college magazine. If these suggestions were followed faithfully, the College would have no place in the universe of contributors’ ramblings. The rest of the editorial advice ‘Invent new situations and write with feeling’ must have passed above many heads.

‘No stream can rise higher than its source’ was this Editor’s answer to critics who charged his magazine with boredom and perversity. Elaborating the argument, he stated:

> This is an age of Jazz drums, comics, tight trousers. The literature the young produce must be in accordance with their attitude towards life. If their writings are unpalatable to the more fastidious, the fault is of the age in which they live!

A marked change came over *The Ravi* with the change of managers in 1962. The new manager announced
his assumption of the charge in a ‘manajorial’ which took the place of editorial. He deplored the immaturity of the magazine he was taking over and the absence of ‘idealistic fires’ and ‘winds of doctrines’ from its pages. The new Manager substituted the W.P.B. (which often made caustic comments on sub-standard articles) by a purgatorial column but he was careful to explain that purgatorial activity would be less devastating and more religious and philosophical.

Some of these ideas went into practice forthwith. The new Ravi is certainly bolder, more vigorous and informative. But it suffers from an adolescent impatience of restraint. Its contributors do not seem to appreciate the distinction between feelings and philosophies, opinions and facts and outspokenness and candour. They feel free to speak out their mind in this forum of opinion.

Thus a student writer caricatures the professorial profession by saying that a professor is an amalgam of a schoolmaster, a contractor, a police scargent, a man of affairs, a politician and an insurance agent. The student Editor for 1962-63 deplores the all-round deterioration of the last few years, attributes it to a lack of discipline and advises the College authorities ‘not to fight shy’ of enforcing stern disciplinary measures. Another student congratulates the teachers for not wasting their time on useless things like research. An old Ravian accuses the younger members of the fraternity of hooliganism and vandalism. A young Ravian returns the compliment with compound interest using a bunch of telling adjectives about the older generation and both of them appeal in the name of the College tradition! Be that as it may, temperate expression is, perhaps, more in tune with the Ravian spirit.
The third woman student to hold the office of Editor in the history of the magazine was installed in 1963. She wrote like an old-timer and her first editorial utterance was refreshing for those who pray for the containment of femininism in a century well passed its middle. She would not, she wrote, barter away the virtue of gallantry and the stock of love poetry in the world for an illusory feeling of equality with the males!

It was for the first time in 1963 that the indifference of Science professors to the College magazine dawned upon The Ravi. The accusation was not unjust. But the charge could prove a boomerang. The magazine has been about as unconcerned with the working of the Science departments and scientific societies. The creditable record of the Biological Society, for instance, has seldom found space in The Ravi. As a matter of fact, the Arts and Science sections of the College live in different worlds. There are few points of contact between them and their teachers often meet as strangers.

Included in the Urdu Section of The Ravi for December 1960 was a Bokhari Memorial section containing a couple of articles on Bokhari as a humourist together with two specimens of his writings. This was a poor tribute to the late Principal whose student-editorship and managership are landmarks in the history of the magazine. A Punjabi section was not formally added to the magazine. The same purpose was achieved by widening the scope of the Urdu Section. The lovers of this mother-tongue have been lately active in the College and this may well be the beginning of another Punjabi movement in the College. A delightful feature of the Urdu Ravi for 1960, 1961 and 1962 is the 'College Namah' which depicts in verse the lighter side of College life, such as the University
cricket matches, I Year admissions, the Great College Wall, the exchange of hospitality between the Government and the Islamia Colleges and the removal of the Social Sciences Departments to the Gymnasium. These poems were published anonymously. But their authorship is generally attributed to Qayyum Nazar.

The Union is now more assertive and self-conscious. It is no longer content to remain a debating society and seeks to assume the custodianship of the rights and liberties of its constituents. This change of outlook was necessarily followed by a change in its methods. In 1962, when the principle of the separation of Intermediate from the Degree classes appeared to have been settled and their elimination from the College was imminent under the new scheme of education, the Intermediate students were debarred from the exercise of vote in Union elections. But when the two-year degree course was restored, the voting privilege was won back by the disfranchised.

The old myth that no one can win more than two elections in the Government College was exploded in the elections of 1962 in which the President-elect of the Union had won a third vote of confidence from the sophisticated College electorate. In the same election, again, the results of the Girls' Representative election had to be set aside because 176 girl students of the College were found to have cast 226 votes. Even though this surprise was attributed to some clever male undergraduates, the Union executive went without its girl representative for the session.

In view of the rising population of the College and the rapidly changing character of the Union, some sections of College opinion deemed it advisable to put the affairs of the Union on a surer basis by giving it a written constitution. There was some force in this view.
Conventions are at best fragile and their very existence may be disputed in periods of quick changes. Surer adjustments can be made with the help of rules, not conventions. However, the proposal met with violent opposition and was branded as irreverent violation of the tradition. The dissent found expression (in The Ravi) in the following terms:

We are definitely not in favour of any sort of substitution of our Constitution made sacred by the conventions which had been handed down from generation to generation.

This pompous declaration coming from a worshipper of tradition would remind one of Burke's panegyrics on the antiquated British constitution of his day. It is well to remember that the constitution of the Union was not altogether derived from precedent. It had been subjected to changes at the hands of Garrett, Dunicliff and Sondhi and these alterations were surely embodied in formal orders signed by the heads of the institution!

The Union voted a sum of Rs. 10,000 out of its savings to the President's fund for the relief of cyclone-affected areas of East Pakistan in 1961. Two years later, the President and the Secretary of the Union paid a visit to India to establish contacts with old Ravians in connection with the Centenary celebrations due to be held at the end of 1964 and returned satisfied with the results of their mission.

A successful Ravians' versus Old Ravians' meet (1961) debated the proposition that the strength of the sapling depends on the seed. The humour of the situation lay in a father and son leading the opposing sides and proving their points. Another memorable debate (1962) discussed the claims of the three survivors of a third world war (an American, a Russian and a Pakistani none
of whom was prepared to submit to a slow, painful and lingering death) to a single available suicide pill!

Notable among the debates of the following year was a staff versus students debate on the British court of law style which indicted the lazy student as the bane of Pakistani education. The Tuck Shop manager, the Fruit Shop owner and an eleven year old Girl were produced as prosecution witnesses. The jury found no true bill. Among other propositions debated were: 'Coca Cola is better than lassi', and 'the clock tower should be repaired or replaced'.

A music society was re-formed in 1962 and housed in a room vacated by the Department of Geography. The Music Room was furnished with thick carpets and beautiful sofas and provided with a radiogram. Some senior students found it convenient to slink off to this comfortable room, sink in the sofas and listen to recorded music during college hours.

The Literary Circle met regularly in 1962. The more important papers read by its members included those on Conrad, functions of criticism and functions of poetry. The sessional programme for 1963-64 was inaugurated by Vice-Chancellor Hamid Ahmad Khan with a paper on pessimism. In the next year the Circle arranged a cricket match between its members belonging to the V and VI year classes and undertook an excursion to Balloki.

The Majlis-i-Iqbal was living up to its good name. Its members prepared papers on a variety of subjects including 'new trends and possibilities in our music' and 'Fine Arts and Urdu literature'. In January, 1964 it held a Mushaira in the memory of the late Principal Bokhari. The work done by the Sondhi Translation Society was personally scrutinized by Principal Nazir Ahmad. The performance of the Political Science
Society was of unequal merit, spells of brisk activity alternating with periods of sloth. It held an exhibition and a seminar on Basic Democracies at the end of 1959 and started a series of lectures on 'Know your own country' in 1962 by eminent outsiders. The Ravi was critical of this programme on the ground that all the speakers tended to view the country's problems from the same angle. There was a tendency for the Garrett Historical Society to join forces with the Political Science Society and hold common functions. A talk given by Javed Iqbal under their joint auspices related to the speaker's impressions of his trip to China in 1963.

The under-graduate classes were virtually closed to women students all along. But this rule was relaxed in favour of girls wanting to study subjects not taught in their own colleges. These subjects were mostly of a scientific character and those who came to study them did not materially add to the college census. But the situation was radically changed when this College introduced the teaching of French and Sociology at the B.A. level. Parents of girls facing admission difficulties in women's colleges persuaded themselves that their daughters could do well by joining the Government College and taking up either or both of these subjects. This brought in an influx of girls and their number reached the record figure of 176 in 1962. The Girls Room was packed to suffocation and bad acoustics turned it into the noisiest corner in the College. More space was added to this room by an ingenious arrangement which reduced the area of the neighbouring Fazl-i Husain Theatre.

The misinformed contributor to The Ravi, who made the incredible statement that 'co-education had been introduced into this College to lessen the so-called unfamiliarity between the two sexes', was understandably
amazed at the shyness of the girl students who could not be persuaded to join the female cast of the College play. Fooling of newcomers, which was a recognized hobby of the older boys, was reported to have been adopted by some girls who enjoyed making fun of unwary freshers of the opposite sex. It is reasonable to suppose that the sentimental effusions of youngsters (poured forth under such self-explanatory titles as, 'platonic lover', 'chemical analysis of the element named woman'; 'don't stare at ladies'; 'the other sex'; 'how to influence mothers and win their daughters'; 'girls beware!') could not have been written but for a large number of girls going about the campus. The Editor for the year 1960-61, who had begged of the girls to contribute to The Ravi, complained that he received 'intolerable stuff under the oddest of pseudonyms' from that category of students and editorially discouraged them from practising the art of writing on these lines.

The last considerable addition to the College building had been made in 1939. The advantages of additional accommodation were completely offset by rapid expansion. Government sanction for the construction of a new block, largely due to the efforts of the late Principal Sirajuddin, was received with satisfaction. The proposed new building was to provide the College with a larger auditorium, teachers with more rooms and the Library with more space. The first brick of this structure was laid in the summer of 1961. The auditorium has since been named after the late A. S. Bokhari and is due to be inaugurated by the President of Pakistan, Mohammad Ayub Khan, on 30 November, 1964 on his second visit to this College.

The old canteen which had housed the Social Sciences Departments was razed to the ground, the tennis courts were redrawn in front of the Quadrangle and
plants of the Rose Garden were distributed in different parts of the College estate. Masses of earth pulled out of the ground, long trenches and heaps of bricks adorned the site of the old Tennis Courts for more than three years. Crawling trucks, loaded with building materials, became a familiar sight in the College. The New Block has solved some urgent problems of the institution, but the shortage of space still continues to be felt. Unless the Intermediate classes are taken away, the viability of a college of 2900* in the present building is open to question.

Long before the completion of the New Block, the hedge separating the Oval from the Katchery Road had been replaced by an enormous brick wall. Some students of the College who regarded the hedge as part of tradition lamented the ugly structure (which has since been completely covered by green creepers on both sides) and characterized it as a standing invitation to bill-stickers. They called it the Great Wall of China and offered the explanation that it had been raised to protect the College against external invasions.

The Dunncliff Milk Bar which had been gradually turned into Tuck Shop became the ‘best attended classroom’ of the College. It is flocked by experts on all subjects who can give long discourses to patient listeners on all subjects ranging from film stars to cricket heroes. The student visitors of this open air ‘coffee house’ take their seats round weather-beaten tables placed under an old banyan tree, the teachers occupying a small adjacent plot separated by a low and broken hedge.

More than half the professorial chairs changed occupants during Nazir Ahmad’s principalship. Ijaz Ahmad headed the Department of English for about

*Including 146 teachers.
a year on the retirement of Fazal Ahmad Awan (1960) till he was relieved of the charge by Imdad Husain, an old boy, who had written extensively for the English and Urdu sections of The Ravi in his student days in the 20's, taught English at the College in the late 30's and subsequently held high educational posts under the Central Government. Muhammad Ahmad Khan worked as Professor of English for a few months and his place was ultimately filled by M. Siddiq Kalim, a poet and critic, in 1964. The chair of Botany vacated by Ahmad Ali Qureshi was occupied by Sultan Ahmad who has kept up the best traditions of Botanical research associated with the College laboratories for the last 50 years. On his return from the Bureau of National Reconstruction in 1962 Muhammad Ajmal, a columnist, broadcaster and writer of autobiographical poetry, became the first Professor of Psychology at the College. Nasiruddin was appointed to the professorship of Zoology vacated by Nazir Ahmad's elevation to principalship. Rafi M. Chaudhri's place as Professor of Physics was taken by Tahir Husain who had served in the department for 15 years. But the former still retains his connection with the College as Director of its High Tension Laboratory which has come to occupy a distinguished place among the laboratories of the Middle East.

The various teaching departments are paying greater attention to post-graduate teaching and research. Thus, Sultan Ahmad has published as many as five monographs on the fungi, the grasses and the Gastro-mycetes of West Pakistan and the Sedges of the Lahore district. The Department of Physics which sustained serious losses in personnel and equipment, first by the establishment of an independent University Department of Physics (1950) and later by the High Tension Labora-
tory claiming the lion's share of its nuclear equipment, has been replacing its losses by imports from abroad and by getting some of its badly-needed instruments manufactured in its own workshop; till at last, it has succeeded in setting up its own unit of electronic research for post-M.Sc. work. The Chemical Laboratory has been extended by the addition of four rooms to meet the requirements of Honours instruction in the subject. The Mathematics Department has added a sizable collection of books to its seminar library. Muhammad Ajmal's *Everyday Psychology* and Urdu translation of *Pleasures of Philosophy* have also seen the light of the day. He has lately conducted a survey of Psychological studies in Pakistan and Afghanistan on behalf of the International Psychological Association. Abdul Hamid's two volumes entitled: *A Brief Survey of Muslim Separatism in India: 1858-1947* and *The Pakistani Way of Life* are due to be published before the end of 1964. The latter is a UNESCO publication in English and French meant to introduce Pakistan to school children of foreign countries. Muhammad Saeed Shaikh's *Essays on Muslim Philosophy* appeared early in 1964. Some half a dozen popular scientific works have been rendered into Urdu by Principal Nazir Ahmad while Maqbul Beg Badakhshani* and Zahiruddin have produced voluminous histories of Persian literature; Mohammad Munawvar and Sheikh Muhammad Usman, both of the Urdu Department, have done useful work in their own field. Ahsanul Islam and Mohammad Salim are both devoted and accurate researchers in the field of Zoology. Mohammad Hamiduddin has been taking a

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*Maqbul Beg Badakhshani was awarded Nishan-i-Sipas by the Royal Iranian Government for his services to the Persian language (1963). The same honour had been conferred on Ferrozueuddin Razi, a member of the Persian Department, a few years before.*
prominent part in the deliberations of the Pakistan Philosophical Congress.

The teachers of Biological Sciences pooled their examination fees in 1954 to start their Journal Biologia, which has, so far, published nine volumes and earns some 60 scientific journals in exchange. The young Journal of Mathematical and Natural Sciences has made a good start. The Psychological Society's plans for a quarterly are reported to have reached an advanced stage.

The University Departments of Botany and Zoology moved out of the College Laboratories in March 1963 terminating an association of some half a century with the College Departments of the Biological sciences. With their departure, the College started independent M.Sc. teaching in these subjects. Similarly, M.Sc. and M.A. classes in Chemistry and Political Science started functioning in 1963 and 1964 respectively.

Senior teachers of the College have been helping the National Staff Administrative College and the National Institute of Public Administration in their courses organized for civil servants and participating in seminars at the national level. Muhammad Rashid has served on the panel of advisers to the Planning Commission and the Ministries of Finance and Economic Affairs. Some of the College teachers have represented the country in international conferences and seminars. Abdul Hamid and Lal Muhammad Chawla attended the Lebanese Conference of Political Studies at Beirut (1959) and International Mathematical Conference at Copenhagen (1960) respectively. Mohammad Saeed Shaikh was nominated to attend the 1000th anniversary of the foundation of Baghdad and commemorative celebrations of the Iraqi philosopher Kinzi in Baghdad

The College completed the first century of its existence on the first day of 1964. Commencing its career at a time when Western education was by no means popular in the land, it had to attract students by award of scholarships. In 1964, the number of applicants for admission to its different classes exceeded seven times the capacity of the College.

Not all friends of the College have visualized the same future for it. Some would make it a replica of a British Public School. Others have endeavoured to turn it into a potential university centre. The typical British administrator used it for raising 'loyal' citizens devoted to imperial ideals. With the coming of the Reforms, the College was looked upon as a recruiting ground for talented young men aspiring to competitive administrative careers. The College has tried to come up to the expectations of the advocates of all these view-points and with a notable measure of success. In the process it has achieved a distinctive status and has given an individual stamp to its products.

Outstanding men of letters on its teaching staff enabled the College to play the role of senior partner in the corporate life of the Panjab University. The quality of its social and athletic life continues to attract students from all parts of the country.
For the last 35 years the College has been faced with the triple problem of ever growing numbers, limited space and maintenance of standards. But it has readily responded to changing conditions around. It even started a second shift in 1963, which has since been discontinued, to absorb numerous disappointed applicants.

The College has had its critics and detractors as well as admirers and devotees. The former could point to a large number of snobs among its products and the latter to many Ravians of integrity among administrators and scholars. Both can argue their cases. But essentially the College will be judged by its performance. Meanwhile it continues to command the confidence of the intelligentsia and the affection of its alumni.
CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

   (1943)

2. Dr. B.A. Khokhar, M.Sc. (Ph.D.), Ph.D. (London)...
   (1949)

3. Mr. M.S. Hashmi, M.Sc. (Ph.D.)...
   (1950)

4. Mr. M. Iqbal Qazi, M.Sc. (Ph.D.)...
   (1963)

5. Dr. M. Ashraf Khan, M.Sc. (Ph.D.)...
   (1964)

6. Mr. M. Iqbal Qazi, M.Sc. (Ph.D.)...
   (1964)

7. Prof. Sultan Ahmad, M.Sc. (Ph.D.), D.I.C., Ph.D. (London)...
   (1964)

8. Mr. Joud Wadda, M.Sc. (Ph.D.)...
   (1964)

9. Mr. Ahmmd Saeed, M.A., J.D. (Ph.D.)...
   (1963)

ARABIC & ISLAMIC DEPARTMENT

   (1945)

   (1945)

3. Mr. Abdul Qayyum, M.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Ph.D.)...
   (1951)

4. Mr. Abdul Hayee, M.A., M.A., M.Ed. (Ph.D.)...
   (1951)

5. Mr. Imran Ahmad, M.A., M.A., J.D. (Ph.D.)...
   (1952)

6. Dr. A.N. Ahmad, M.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Ph.D.)...
   (1953)

7. Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan, M.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Ph.D.)...
   (1953)

   (1947)

9. Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim, M.Sc. (Ph.D.)...
   (1947)

BOTANY DEPARTMENT

   (1945)

   (1945)

3. Mr. Abdul Qayyum, M.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Ph.D.)...
   (1951)

4. Mr. Abdul Hayee, M.A., M.A., M.Ed. (Ph.D.)...
   (1951)

5. Mr. Imran Ahmad, M.A., M.A., J.D. (Ph.D.)...
   (1952)

6. Dr. A.N. Ahmad, M.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Ph.D.)...
   (1953)

7. Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan, M.A., M.A., Ph.D. (Ph.D.)...
   (1953)

   (1947)

9. Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim, M.Sc. (Ph.D.)...
   (1947)

TEACHING STAFF NOVEMBER, 1964

STAFF LIST — YEAR, 1964

1. Prof. M.A. Azim, M.Sc. (Ph.D.), Ph.D. (London)...
   (1943-1950)

2. Dr. B.A. Khokhar, M.Sc. (Ph.D.), Ph.D. (London)...
   (1949)

3. Mr. M.S. Hashmi, M.Sc. (Ph.D.)...
   (1950)

4. Mr. M. Iqbal Qazi, M.Sc. (Ph.D.)...
   (1963)

5. Dr. M. Ashraf Khan, M.Sc. (Ph.D.)...
   (1964)

6. Mr. M. Iqbal Qazi, M.Sc. (Ph.D.)...
   (1964)

7. Prof. Sultan Ahmad, M.Sc. (Ph.D.), D.I.C., Ph.D. (London)...
   (1964)

8. Mr. Joud Wadda, M.Sc. (Ph.D.)...
   (1964)

9. Mr. Ahmmd Saeed, M.A., J.D. (Ph.D.)...
   (1963)
APPENDIX A

TEACHING STAFF NOVEMBER, 1964*

STAFF LIST—YEAR 1964.

1. Syed Nazir Ahmad, Ph.D., (London), (1943—1950)
   Principal
   (1954—)

ARABIC & ISLAMIAT DEPARTMENT

1. Dr. M. Zia-ul-Haq Sufi, M.A., Ph.D. (Pb.) (1958)
2. Dr. A. S. Agha, M.A., M.O.L., Ph.D. (Pb.).. (1938)
3. Mr. Abdul Qaseem, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1947)
4. Mr. Said Ahmad Khan, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1951)
5. Dr. Rana Baha-ul-Haq, M.A., Ph.D. (Pb.) .. (1962)
6. Mr. Abdul Hayee Anwar, M.A., M.Ed. (Pb.) (1963)
7. Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Saeed, M.A., J.D. (Ph.) (1963)

BOTANY DEPARTMENT

1. Prof. Sultan Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., (Pb.) (1947)
3. Mr. M. Ashraf Khan, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1959)
4. Mr. M. Iqbal Qazi, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1963)
5. Mr. Jawwad Ahmad Khan, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1962)
7. Mr. Jind Wadda, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1964)

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT

   (London) .. (1945)
2. Dr. B. A. Khokhar, M.Sc. (Pb.), Ph.D.,
   D.I.C. (London) .. (1963)
3. Mr. M. S. Hashmi, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1947)

*Figures in brackets indicate year of joining.
4. Mr. Bahadur Khan, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1959)
5. Mr. Zaka Ullah, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1964)
6. Mr. Shams-ul-Haq Qureshi, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1963)
7. S. Tahir Hussain Bukhari, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1961)
8. Mr. M. Naseem Akhtar, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1964)
9. Mr. Muhammad Iqbal, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1961)
10. Mr. Mustezher Mahmood Qureshi, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1962)
11. Mr. Sadiq Hamdam, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1963)
12. Mr. Muhammad Abid Khwaja, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1963)
13. Mr. Abdul Majid Qureshi, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1963)
14. Ch. Khalid Hussain, M.Sc. (Hons.) (Pb.) ... (1964)
15. Mr. Ijaz Ahmad, M.Sc. (Hons.) (Pb.) ... (1963)
16. Ch. Ghulam Mustafa, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1963)
17. Mr. Jehangir Qureshi, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1963)
18. Mr. Abdur Rehman Chaudhri, M.Sc. (Pb.) ... (1964)

ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT
1. Professor Muhammad Rashid, M.A. (Pb.) M.Sc., Econ. (London) ... (1947)
2. Mr. Fiza-ur-Rehman, M.A. (Pb.), M.A. (Columbia) ... (1954)
3. Mr. Hamid Yamin Dar, M.A. ... (1960)
4. Mr. Shoaib Hashmi, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1960)
5. Mr. Mansoor Elahi, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1964)
6. Mr. Shaqfat Ali Sheikh, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1964)
7. Mr. Khurshid Ahmad, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1963)

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
1. Professor Imdad Husain, M.A. (Pb.), Ph.D. (Edin.) ... (1960)
3. Mr. A. A. Bhattye, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1947)
4. Mr. Muhammad Khalid Khan, M.A. (Pb.) B.A. Hons., M.A. (Cantab) ... (1954)

5. Mr. Rafiq Mahmood, M.A. (Pb.), B.A. Hons. (Oxon.) ... (1957)
6. Mr. Gilani Kamran, M.A. (Pb.), M.A. Hons. (Edinburgh) ... (1958)
7. Mr. K. M. Qureshi, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1954)
8. Mr. A. D. Kaleem, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1959)
9. Mr. A. H. Khayal, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1962)
10. Mr. Abdul Qayyum, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1961)
11. Mr. Ishaq Ali, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1958)
12. Mr. Abdul Aziz Butt, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1963)
13. Mr. Basit Haqqani, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1963)
14. Mr. Saleem Aftab, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1963)
15. Mr. B. A. Chishty, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1964)
16. Mr. Zia-ur-Rehman, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1964)
17. Mr. Saeed Akhtar, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1964)
18. Mr. Saleem Murtaza, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1964)
19. Mr. Sajjad Ali, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1964)
20. Mr. Haroon Kayani ... (1964)

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT
1. Mr. Muhammad Aslam Minhas, M.A. (Pb.) (1961)

FRENCH DEPARTMENT
1. Mr. Laoiq Ahmad Babri, D.E.U. Lit., M.A. (Sorhome) (France) on leave Ex. Pakistan ... (1960)

GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT
1. Mian Muhammad Aslam, M.A. (Allig.) ... (1954)
2. Mr. Aziz-ur-Rehman, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1962)
3. Syed Muhammad Khalid, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1957)
4. Mr. Muhammad Nawaz, M.A. (Pb.) ... (1963)

HISTORY DEPARTMENT
1. Prof. Abdul Hamid, M.A., Ph.D. (Pb.) ... (1947)
2. Mr. Muhammad Amjad Butt, M.A. (Pb.), B.A. Hons. (London) ... (1953)
4. Mr. Bahadur Khan, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1959)
5. Mr. Zaka Ullah, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1964)
8. Mr. M. Naseem Akhtar, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1964)
10. Mr. Mustezher Mahomed Qureshi, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1962)
11. Mr. Sadiq Hamdam, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1963)
12. Mr. Muhammad Abdul Khawaja, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1963)
13. Mr. Abdul Majid Qureshi, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1963)
14. Ch. Khalid Hussain, M.Sc. (Hons.) (Pb.) .. (1964)
15. Mr. Ijaz Ahmad, M.Sc. (Hons.) (Pb.) .. (1963)
17. Mr. Jehangir Qureshi, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1963)
18. Mr. Abdul Rehman Chaudhri, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1964)

ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

1. Professor Muhammad Rashid, M.A. (Pb.) M.Sc., Econ. (London) .. (1947)
3. Mr. Hamid Yamin Dar, M.A. .. (1960)
4. Mr. Shoaib Hashmi, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1960)
5. Mr. Mansoor Elahi, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1964)
6. Mr. Shaqfat Ali Sheikh, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1964)
7. Mr. Khurshid Ahmad, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1963)

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

1. Professor Imdad Husain, M.A. (Pb.), Ph.D. (Edin.) .. (1960)
3. Mr. A. A. Bhattye, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1947)

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT

1. Mr. Muhammad Aslam Minhas, M.A. (Pb.) (1961)

FRENCH DEPARTMENT

1. Mr. Laeeq Ahmad Babri, D.E.U. Lit., M.A. (Sorborne) (France) on leave Ex. Pakistan .. (1960)

GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

2. Mr. Aziz-ur-Rehman, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1962)
4. Mr. Muhammad Nawaz, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1963)

HISTORY DEPARTMENT

1. Prof. Abdul Hamid, M.A., Ph.D. (Pb.) .. (1947)
3. Mr. A. S. Chawla, M.A. (Pb.) (1958)
6. Mr. Nazar Muhammad, M.A., LL.B. (Karachi) (1964)

MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
1. Prof. I. M. Chawla, M.A. (Pb.), D.Phil. (Oxon) (1947)
4. Khalifa Rashid-ud-Din, M.A. (Pb.) (1956)
6. Mr. Muhammad Hafeez, M.A. (Pb.) (1963)
7. Mr. S. Muntaz Gilani, M.A. (Pb.) (1963)
8. Mr. Muhammad Amia, M.A. (Pb.) (1964)
9. Mr. Masud Ahmad, M.A. (Pb.) (1964)
10. Mr. Sher Muhammad Chaudhary, M.A. (Pb.) (1955)
11. Mr. Zaka-ud-Din, M.A. (Pb.) (1961)
12. Mr. Muhammad Saleem, M.A. (Pb.) (1963)
13. Mr. Hanif Iqbal Malik, M.A. (Pb.) (1964)

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT
2. Mr. F. D. Razi, M.A. (Pb.) (1954)
4. Dr. Zahir-ud-Din, M.A., Ph.D. (Pb.) (1956)
5. Mr. Hamid Khan Hamid, M.A. (Pb.) (1963)
6. Agha Muhammad Yamin Khan, M.A. (Pb.) (1963)

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT
2. Mr. M. Saeed Shaikh, M.A. (Aliq.) (1950)
5. Syed Allah Bakhsh, M.A. (Pb.) (1963)

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
1. Professor Tahir Husain, M.Sc. (Aliq.), D.Phil. (Oxon) (1948)
2. Mr. Naseer Ahmad Qureshi, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1962)
4. Mr. Muhammad Akram, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1959)
5. Mr. A. S. Chohan, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1958)
6. Mr. Abdu Salam, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1955)
7. Mr. M. Yahya Hashmi, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1957)
10. Mr. Shamim Ahmad, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1962)
11. Mr. Muhammad Yousaf Malik, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1962)
12. S. Muhammad Iqbal, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1962)
14. Mr. Muhammad Akhtar, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1964)

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT
3. Mr. Ahmad Hussain, M.A. (Pb.) (1964)
3. Mr. A. S. Chawla, M.A. (Pb.) (1958)
6. Mr. Nazar Muhammad, M.A., LL.B. (Karachi) (1964)

MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
1. Prof. L. M. Chawla, M.A. (Pb.), D.Phil. (Oxon) (1947)
4. Khalifa Rashid-ud-Din, M.A. (Pb.) (1956)
6. Mr. Muhammad Hafeez, M.A. (Pb.) (1963)
7. Mr. S. Mumtaz Gilani, M.A. (Pb.) (1963)
8. Mr. Muhammad Amin, M.A. (Pb.) (1964)
9. Mr. Masud Ahmad, M.A. (Pb.) (1964)
10. Mr. Sher Muhammad Chaudhary, M.A. (Pb.) (1955)
11. Mr. Zaka-ud-Din, M.A. (Pb.) (1961)
12. Mr. Muhammad Saleem, M.A. (Pb.) (1963)
13. Mr. Hanif Iqbal Malik, M.A. (Pb.) (1964)

PERSIAN DEPARTMENT
2. Mr. F. D. Razi, M.A. (Pb.) (1954)
4. Dr. Zahur-ud-Din, M.A., Ph.D. (Pb.) (1956)
5. Mr. Hamid Khan Hamid, M.A. (Pb.) (1963)
6. Agha Muhammad Yamin Khan, M.A. (Pb.) (1963)

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT
2. Mr. M. Saeed Shaikh, M.A. (Allig.) (1950)
5. Syed Allah Bakhsh, M.A. (Pb.) (1963)

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
1. Professor Tahir Husain, M.Sc. (Allig.), D.Phil. (Oxon) (1948)
2. Mr. Naseer Ahmad Qureshi, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1962)
3. Dr. Nazir Ahmad Chaudhri, M.Sc., (Phb.) Ph.D. (London) (1952)
4. Mr. Muhammad Akram, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1959)
5. Mr. A. S. Chohan, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1958)
6. Mr. Abdus Salam, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1955)
7. Mr. M. Yahya Hashmi, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1957)
10. Mr. Shamim Ahmad, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1962)
11. Mr. Muhammad Yousaf Malik, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1962)
12. S. Muhammad Iqbal, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1962)
14. Mr. Muhammad Akhtar, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1964)

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT
3. Mr. Ahmad Husain, M.A. (Pb.) (1964)
4. Mr. Sardar Muhammad, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1964)
5. Mr. Naim-ud-Din Hussain, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1964)
6. Mr. Sarfaraz Ahmad, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1964)
7. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Mirza, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1962)

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT
1. Professor M. Ajmal Makhdoom, M.A. (Pb.) Ph.D. (London) .. (1952)
2. Mr. M. A. Qureshi, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1949)
3. Mr. Taswir Ahmad Khan, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1963)
4. Mr. Zafar Altaf, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1963)
5. Mr. Ikram-ul-Haq, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1963)

URDU DEPARTMENT
4. Mr. Qayyum Nazar, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1952)
5. Mr. Muhammad Munawwar, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1961)
7. Mr. Israr Ahmad, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1963)
8. Mr. Mashkoor Hussain Hashmi, M.A.(Pb.) .. (1964)

ZOLOGY DEPARTMENT
Professor Naseer-ud-Din Ahmad, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1947)
3. Dr. Muhammad Saleem, M.Sc. (Pb.), Ph.D. (London) .. (1952)
5. Mr. Altaf Hussain, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1963)
7. Mr. Sajjad Aslam Shami, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1964)
8. Mr. Aziz Ullah, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1964)
9. Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad .. (1964)

HIGH TENSION LABORATORY
1. Professor R. M. Chaudhri, M.Sc. (Alig.), Ph.D. (Cantab.) .. (1948)
4. Mr. Munawwar Chaudhri, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1963)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
3. Mr. Bashir Ahmad, D.P.E. (Pb.) .. (1963)
4. Mr. Mansha Ahmad .. (1962)

COLLEGE MEDICAL OFFICER
1. Dr. Zaheer-ud-Din, M.B.B.S. .. (1963)
4. Mr. Sardar Muhammad, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1964)
5. Mr. Naim-ud-Din Hussan, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1964)
6. Mr. Sarfaraz Ahmad, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1964)
7. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Mirza, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1962)

PSYCHOLOGY DEPARTMENT
1. Professor M. Ajmal Makhdoom, M.A. (Pb.) Ph.D. (London) .. (1952)
2. Mr. M. A. Qureshi, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1949)
3. Mr. Taswir Ahmad Khan, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1963)
4. Mr. Zafar Altaf, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1963)
5. Mr. Ikram-ul-Haq, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1963)

URDU DEPARTMENT
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5. Mr. Muhammad Munawwar, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1961)
7. Mr. Israr Ahmad, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1963)
8. Mr. Mashkoor Hussain Hashmi, M.A. (Pb.) .. (1964)

ZOLOGY DEPARTMENT
Professor Nasir-ud-Din Ahmad, M.Sc. (Pb.) (1947)
3. Dr. Muhammad Saleem, M.Sc. (Pb.), Ph.D. (London) .. (1952)
5. Mr. Altaf Hussain, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1963)
7. Mr. Sajjad Aslam Shami, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1964)
8. Mr. Aziz Ullah, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1964)
9. Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad .. (1964)

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4. Mr. Munawwar Chaudhri, M.Sc. (Pb.) .. (1963)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
3. Mr. Bashir Ahmad, D.P.E. (Pb.) .. (1963)
4. Mr. Mansha Ahmad .. (1962)

COLLEGE MEDICAL OFFICER
1. Dr. Zaheer-ud-Din, M.B.B.S. .. (1963)
## APPENDIX B

### CLERICAL AND MINISTERIAL STAFF

**November, 1964**

### MAIN OFFICE

1. Ch. Muhammad Hussain ... Head Clerk (1951)
2. Ch. Muhammad Din ... Senior Clerk (1947)
3. Sh. Abdul Hamid ... Exam. Clerk (1952)
4. Ch. Din Muhammad ... Record Keeper (1962)
5. S. Abdur Rashid ... Admn. Clerk (1948)
6. Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan ... Staff Clerk (1949)
7. Mr. Mahmood Ahmad Jolly ... Typist (1960)
8. Mr. Qamar-ud-Din ... Tutorial Clerk (1963)
9. Mr. Khalid Ali ... Attd. Clerk (1962)
10. Mr. Muhammad Hussain ... Receipt Clerk (1964)

### ACCOUNTS OFFICE

1. Sheikh Sana Ullah ... Bursar (1956)
2. Ch. Rafi Muhammad ... Senior Clerk (1954)
   (Cashier)
3. Mr. Riaz-ul-Haq ... Acctt. Senior Clerk (1947)
4. Mr. Abdul Majid ... Senior Fees Clerk (1949)
5. Mr. Salamat Ullah ... Registration Clerk (1957)
6. Mr. Abdul Hamid ... Bill Clerk (1950)
7. Mr. Muhammad Husain ... Fees Clerk (1959)

*Figures in brackets indicate year of joining.*
APPENDIX B

CLERICAL AND MINISTERIAL STAFF

MAIN OFFICE

November, 1964

1. Ch. Muhammad Hussain (1951) - Head Clerk
2. Ch. Muhammad Din (1947) - Senior Clerk
3. Sh. Abul Hamid (1952) - Exam. Clerk
4. Ch. Din Muhammad (1962) - Record Keeper
5. S. Abdul Rashid (1949) - Admn. Clerk
6. Mr. Muhammad Ahmad Jolly (1960) - Staff Clerk
7. Mr. Qamar ud-Din (1963) - Typist
8. Mr. Abdul Majid (1962) - Tutorial Clerk
9. Mr. Muhammad Hussain (1964) - Recpt. Clerk
10. Mr. Muhmmad Huin (1965) - Recpt. Clerk

ACCOUNTS OFFICE

1. Sheikh Sana Ullah (1936) - Bursar
2. Ch. Rafi Muhammad (1954) - Senior Clerk (Cahser)
3. Mr. Iqbal Ahmad (1947) - Acct. Senior Clerk
4. Mr. Abdul Majid (1949) - Senior Clerk
5. Mr. Salamat Ullah (1957) - Registration Clerk
6. Mr. Muhammad Husain (1950) - Bill Clerk
7. Mr. Muhammad Husain (1959) - Fees Clerk

*Figures in brackets indicate year of joining.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FEES CLERK</td>
<td>Mr. Muhammad Nawaz</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>FEES CLERK</td>
<td>Mr. Manzoor Ahmad</td>
<td>1962</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESTATE OFFICER</td>
<td>Mr. Munawwar Husain</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STENO-TYPIST</td>
<td>Mr. Akhtar Husain</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPORTS OFFICE</td>
<td>Raja Muhammad Aslam</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPORTS OFFICE</td>
<td>Mr. Mukhtar Ahmad</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIBRARY</td>
<td>Mr. Muhammad Siddique</td>
<td>1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Muhammad Shafi Akhtar</td>
<td>1957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hafiz Muhammad Hussain</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGH TENSION LAB.</td>
<td>Mr. Zair Hussain</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ehtisham Ellahi</td>
<td>1951</td>
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