**Education in Pakistan** is overseen by the [Federal Ministry of Education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Federal_Education_and_Professional_Training) and the [provincial governments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Pakistan#Provincial_governments), while the federal government mostly assists in curriculum development, accreditation and the financing of research and development. Article 25-A of the [Constitution of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitution_of_Pakistan) obligates the state to provide free and compulsory quality education to [children](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Children_and_adolescents_in_Pakistan) of the age group 5 to 16 years. "The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of five to sixteen years in such a manner as may be determined by law".[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-3)

The education system in Pakistan[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-4) is generally divided into six levels: [preschool](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Preschool) (for the age from 3 to 5 years), [primary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_education) (years one to five), [middle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_school) (years six to eight), [secondary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_education) (years nine and ten, leading to the [Secondary School Certificate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_School_Certificate) or SSC), [intermediate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_education) (years eleven and twelve, leading to a [Higher Secondary School Certificate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Higher_Secondary_School_Certificate) or HSSC), and [university](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University) programs leading to [undergraduate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Undergraduate) and [graduate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graduate_school) degrees.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-5) The Higher Education Commission established in 2002 is responsible for all universities and degree awarding institutes.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-6) It was established in 2002 with Atta-ur-Rahman as its Founding Chairman.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-7)

Pakistan still has a low literacy rate relative to other countries.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-8) As of 2022 Pakistan's literacy rates range from 96% in [Islamabad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamabad) to 23% in the [Torghar District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torghar_District).[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-pbs.gov.pk-9) Literacy rates vary by gender and region. In tribal areas female literacy is 9.5%,[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-fata.gov.pk-10) while [Azad Kashmir](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azad_Kashmir) has a literacy rate of 91%.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-tribune.com.pk-11) Pakistan's population of children not in school (22.8 million children) is the second largest in the world after [Nigeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Nigeria).[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-12) According to the data, Pakistan faces a significant unemployment challenge, particularly among its educated youth, with over 31% of them being unemployed. Moreover, women account for 51% of the overall unemployed population, highlighting a gender disparity in employment opportunities.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-13) Pakistan produces about 445,000 university graduates and 25,000 to 30,000 computer science graduates per year As of 2021.[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-14)

## Stages of formal education

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Education_in_Pakistan&action=edit&section=1)]

### **Primary education**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Education_in_Pakistan&action=edit&section=2)]

A primary school in a village in the [Sindh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sindh) region

Only about 67.5% of Pakistani children finish primary school education.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-15) The standard national system of education is mainly inspired from the [English educational system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_England). [Pre-school](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pre-school) education is designed for 3–5 years old and usually consists of three stages: Play Group, [Nursery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nursery_school) and [Kindergarten](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kindergarten) (also called 'KG' or 'Prep'). After pre-school education, students go through [junior school](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Junior_school) from years 1 to 5. This is followed by [middle school](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_school) from years 6 to 8. At middle school, [single-sex education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Single-sex_education) is usually preferred by the community, but [co-education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Co-education) is also common in urban cities. The curriculum is usually subject to the institution. The eight commonly examined disciplines are:

* [Arts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arts)
* [Computer Studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science) and [ICT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_and_Communication_Technology)
* [General Science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Science) (including [Physics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physics), [Chemistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemistry) and [Biology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biology))
* Modern languages with literature i.e. [Urdu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu_language) and [English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language)
* [Mathematics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mathematics)
* [Religious Education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religious_Education) i.e. [Islamic Studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islamiyat)
* [Social Studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_Studies) (including [Civics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civics), [Geography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography), [History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History), [Economics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economics), [Sociology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociology) and sometimes elements of [law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law), [politics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics) and [PHSE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHSE))
* [Pakistan Studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_studies) (including [Civics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civics), [Geography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography), [History](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History), [Economics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economics), [Sociology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociology) and sometimes elements of [law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law), [politics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics) and [PHSE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHSE) of [Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan))

Most schools also offer [drama studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drama), [music](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Music) and [physical education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physical_education) but these are usually not examined or marked. [Home economics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Home_economics) is sometimes taught to female students, whereas topics related to [astronomy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astronomy), [environmental management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_management) and [psychology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Psychology) are frequently included in textbooks of general science. Sometimes [archaeology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archaeology) and [anthropology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropology) are extensively taught in textbooks of social studies. [SRE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_and_Relationships_Education) is not taught at most schools in Pakistan although this trend is being rebuked by some urban schools. Provincial and regional languages such as [Punjabi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjabi_language), [Sindhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sindhi_language), [Pashto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pashto_language) and others may be taught in their respective provinces, particularly in language-medium schools. Some institutes give instruction in foreign languages such as [German](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_language), [Turkish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkish_language), [Arabic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabic_language), [Persian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_language), [French](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language) and [Chinese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_language). The language of instruction depends on the nature of the institution itself, whether it is an English-medium school or an Urdu-medium school.

[The City School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_City_School_(Pakistan)) in [Karachi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karachi)

As of 2009, Pakistan faces a net primary school attendance rate for both sexes of 66%, a figure below estimated world average of 90 per cent.[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-UNESCO_Institute_for_Statistics-16)

**An English textbook dialogue:**

"Mother: Ali,...not going to pray today?

Ali: Mama,...not feeling well.

Mother: ..you are grown up now,

..should not miss your prayers.

Ali: Mama! Why do we pray?

Mother: Because ...to thank ALLAH

Almighty for His blessings.

Ali: Can't we skip prayers

even for a single day?

Mother: No, we cannot.

Ali: Ok mama. I'll not skip...

Mother: Good..."

~English Textbook of

Punjab Textbook Board  
 of Year 8 in Pakistan

[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-17)

As of 2007, public expenditure on education was 2.2 percent of GNPs, a marginal increase from 2 percent before 1984–85. Very little (only about 12%) of the total national allocation to education goes to higher education with about 88% being spent on lower level education. Lower education institutions such as primary schools suffer under such conditions as the lower income classes are unable to enjoy subsidies and quality education.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-Rasool_Memon_2007_47%E2%80%9355-18)

### **Secondary education**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Education_in_Pakistan&action=edit&section=3)]

[Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Board_of_Intermediate_and_Secondary_Education) office in Islamabad

Secondary education in Pakistan begins in year 9 and lasts for four years. After end of each of the school years, students are required to pass a national examination administered by a regional Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (or BISE).

Upon completion of year 9, students are expected to take a standardised test in each of the first parts of their academic subjects (SSC-I). They again take these tests of the second parts of the same courses at the end of year 10 (SSC-II). Upon successful completion of these examinations, they are awarded a [Secondary School Certificate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_School_Certificate) (or SSC). This is locally termed a '[matriculation certificate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matriculation_in_Pakistan)' or 'matric' for short. The curriculum usually includes a combination of eight courses including electives (such as Biology, Chemistry, Computer and Physics) as well as compulsory subjects (such as Mathematics, English, Urdu, Islamic studies and Pakistan Studies). The total marks for Matric are 1100 divided between 9th and 10th.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-19) The marks are divided in each year follows: 75 marks for Maths, English and Urdu, 50 marks for Islamic Studies (or ethics for Non Muslim students) and Pakistan Studies, 65 marks for Sciences (Biology, Chemistry, Physics). An additional 90 marks are allotted for practicals (30 for each science). Students then enter an [intermediate college](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Junior_college) and complete year 11 and 12. Upon completion of each of the two years, they again take standardised tests in their academic subjects (HSSC-I and HSSC-II). Upon successful completion of these examinations, students are awarded the [Higher Secondary School Certificate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Higher_Secondary_School_Certificate) (or HSSC). This level of education is also called the [FSc](https://ilmibook.com/what-is-fsc-in-pakistan/)/FA/ICS or 'intermediate'. There are many streams students can choose for their 11 and 12 years, such as pre-medical, pre-engineering, humanities (or social sciences), computer science and commerce. Each stream consists of three electives and as well as three compulsory subjects of English, Urdu, Islamiat (year 11 only) and Pakistan Studies (year 12 only).

Alternative qualifications in Pakistan are available but are maintained by other [examination boards](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Examination_board) instead of BISE. Most common alternative is the [General Certificate of Education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Certificate_of_Education) (or GCE), where SSC and HSSC are replaced by [Ordinary Level](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ordinary_Level) (or O Level) and [Advanced Level](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Level) (or A Level) respectively. Other qualifications include [IGCSE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_General_Certificate_of_Secondary_Education) which replaces SSC. GCE and GCSE O Level, IGCSE and GCE AS/A Level are managed by British examination boards of [CIE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Cambridge_International_Examinations) of the [Cambridge Assessment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambridge_Assessment) and/or Edexcel International of the [Pearson PLC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearson_PLC). Generally, 8–10 courses are selected by students at GCE O Levels and 3–5 at GCE A Levels.

[Advanced Placement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Placement) (or AP) is an alternative option but much less common than GCE or IGCSE. This replaces the secondary school education as 'High School Education' instead. AP exams are monitored by a North American examination board, [College Board](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/College_Board), and can only be given under supervision of centers which are registered with the College Board, unlike GCE O/AS/A Level and IGCSE which can be given privately.

Another type of education in Pakistan is called "Technical Education" and combines technical and vocational education. The vocational curriculum starts at year 5 and ends with year 10.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-UNEVOC-20) Three boards, the Punjab Board of Technical Education (PBTE), KPK Board of Technical Education (KPKBTE) and Sindh Board of Technical Education (SBTE) offering Matric Tech. course called [Technical School Certificate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technical_School_Certificate) (TSC) (equivalent to 10th grade) and [Diploma of Associate Engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diploma_of_Associate_Engineering) (DAE) in engineering disciplines like Civil, Chemical, Architecture, Mechanical, Electrical, Electronics, Computer etc. DAE is a three years program of instructions which is equivalent to 12th grade. Diploma holders are called associate engineers. They can either join their respective field or take admission in [B.Tech.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B.Tech.) and [BE](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Engineering) in their related discipline after DAE.

Furthermore, the A level qualification, inherited by the British education system is widely gained in the private schools of Pakistan. Three to four subjects are selected, based on the interest of the student. It is usually divided into a combination of similar subjects within the same category, like Business, Arts and Sciences. This is a two-year program. A level institutions are different from high school. You must secure admission in such an institution, upon the completion of high school, i.e. the British system equivalent being O levels. O levels and A levels are usually not taught within the same school.

### **Tertiary education**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Education_in_Pakistan&action=edit&section=4)]

The [University of the Punjab](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_the_Punjab), established 1882 in Lahore, is the oldest university of Pakistan.

According to [UNESCO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO)'s 2009 Global Education Digest, 6% of Pakistanis (9% of men and 3.5% of [women](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women_in_Pakistan)) were university graduates as of 2007.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-UNESCO_2009-21) Pakistan plans to increase this figure to 10% by 2015 and subsequently to 15% by 2020.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-22) There is also a great deal of variety between age cohorts. Less than 6% of those in the age cohort 55–64 have a degree, compared to 8% in the 45–54 age cohort, 11% in the 35–44 age cohort and 16% in the age cohort 25–34.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-UNESCO_2009-21)

[GIK Institute](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GIK_Institute) from the Clock Tower Quaid-i-Azam University entrance

After earning their [HSSC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Higher_Secondary_School_Certificate), students may study in a professional institute for [Bachelor's degree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor%27s_degree) courses such as [engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Engineering) (BE/BS/BSc Engineering), [computer sciences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_science) (BS/BSc/BSc Engineering), [medicine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Medicine,_Bachelor_of_Surgery) (MBBS), [dentistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dental_degree) (BDS), [veterinary medicine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veterinary_medicine) (DVM), [law](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Laws) (LLB), [architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Architecture) (BArch), [pharmacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doctor_of_Pharmacy#Pakistan) (Pharm.D) and [nursing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nursing) (BSc Nursing). These courses require four or five years of study. The accreditation councils which accredit the above professional degrees and register these professionals are: [Pakistan Engineering Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_Engineering_Council) (PEC), [National Computing Education Accreditation Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Computing_Education_Accreditation_Council) (NCEAC), [Pakistan Medical Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_Medical_Commission) (PMC), [Pakistan Veterinary Medical Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_Veterinary_Medical_Council) (PVMC), [Pakistan Bar Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_Bar_Council) (PBC), [Pakistan Council for Architects and Town Planners](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_Council_for_Architects_and_Town_Planners) (PCATP), [Pharmacy Council of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pharmacy_Council_of_Pakistan) (PCP) and [Pakistan Nursing Council](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_Nursing_Council) (PNC). Students can also attend a university for [Bachelor of Arts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Arts) (BA), [Bachelor of Science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Science) (BSc), [Bachelor of Commerce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Commerce) (BCom) or [Bachelor of Business Administration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor_of_Business_Administration) (BBA) degree courses.

There are two types of Bachelor courses in Pakistan: Pass or Honors. Pass degree requires two years of study and students normally read three optional subjects (such as [Chemistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemistry) or [Education] [Economics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economics)) in addition to almost equal number of compulsory subjects (such as [English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_studies), islamiyat and [Pakistan Studies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_Studies)). Honours degree requires four years of study, and students normally specialize in a chosen field of study, such as [Biochemistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biochemistry) (BSc Hons. Biochemistry).

Pass Bachelors is now slowly being phased out for Honours throughout the country.

Regarding teacher education programs, there are multiple paths in which a pre-service teacher can take. The first option includes; 12 years of schooling. Then, the person would receive an Associate's degree in education. Finally, they would receive a Bachelor's degree in education for two more years to become an elementary teacher. The second option available would include 12 years of schooling and four years of schooling to receive a Bachelor of Education for either elementary or secondary educators. The other options range from 14 to 16 years of schooling. Finally, one could receive their master's or Ph.D. in education. According to the article, "Teacher Education in Pakistan": there are many teacher training institutes throughout Pakistan. In the past, there had been around 40,000 teachers being trained in short term programs per year. Even with this amount of training, there are a few criticisms regarding teacher training. These programs are more knowledge based and not application based. There is more focus and interest on memorizations to qualify and pass exams. Lastly, these trainers do not have any extra qualifications and are not highly qualified to begin with.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-Anil_Teacher_Education_in_Pakistan-23)

### **Quaternary education**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Education_in_Pakistan&action=edit&section=5)]

Pak India Comparison of Research publications per 10 million population for period 2000–2018; Pakistan green India blue;Pakistan overtook India in 2017 due to reforms introduced by Prof. Atta-ur-Rahman FRS Prof. Atta-ur-Rahman receiving the Fellowship of Royal Society(London) from Prof. Martin Reese, after signing the 360 year old book of the Royal Society with a feather pen. HEJ Research Institute of Chemistry is integral part of International Center of Chemical and Biological Sciences at University of Karachi, Pakistan's leading research center[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] Dr. Panjwani Center for Molecular Medicine and Drug Research is part of International Center for Chemical Biological Sciences, at University of Karachi, the UNESCO Regional Center of Excellence.

Most of [Master's degree](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master%27s_degree) programs require two years education. [Master of Philosophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master_of_Philosophy) (MPhil) is available in most of the subjects and can be undertaken after doing Masters. [Doctor of Philosophy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doctor_of_Philosophy) (PhD) education is available in selected areas and is usually pursued after earning a MPhil degree. Students pursuing MPhil or PhD degrees must choose a specific field and a university that is doing research work in that field. MPhil and PhD education in Pakistan requires a minimum of two years of study. Various Pakistani universities offer two-year M.Phil. or MS degree programs in Arts, Science, and Technology for graduates who have completed 16-year schooling (BS or Master's degrees) in their relevant field.

### **Nonformal and informal education**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Education_in_Pakistan&action=edit&section=6)]

Out of the formal system, the public sectors runs numerous schools and training centres, most being vocational-oriented. Among those institutions can be found vocational schools, technical training centres and agriculture and vocational training centres. An [apprenticeship](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apprenticeship) system is also framed by the state of Pakistan.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-UNEVOC-20)

Informal education is also important in Pakistan and regroups mostly school-leavers and low-skilled individuals, who are trained under the supervision of a senior craftsman.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Pakistan#cite_note-UNEVOC-20) Few institutes are run by corporates to train university students eligible for jobs and provide experience during education fulfilling a gap between university and industry for example: Appxone Private Limited is training Engineers with professional development on major subjects of Electronics and Computer science and other fields.

Informal education has also increasingly become a field for [not-for-profit organisations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Not-for-profit_organisation) in the country. Among those are visible projects, like the [MagnifiScience Centre](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MagnifiScience_Centre) in Karachi.