

ESSAY WRITING SKILLS

Argumentative Essays

WHAT IS AN ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY?

The argumentative essay is a genre of writing that requires the student to investigate a topic; collect, generate, and evaluate evidence; and establish a position on the topic in a concise manner.

Please note: Some confusion may occur between the argumentative essay and the expository essay. These two genres are similar, but the argumentative essay differs from the expository essay in the amount of pre-writing (invention) and research involved. The argumentative essay is commonly assigned as a capstone or final project in first year writing or advanced composition courses and involves lengthy, detailed research. Expository essays involve less research and are shorter in length. Expository essays are often used for in-class writing exercises or tests, such as the USAT or GRE.

IMPORTANCE OF SPORTS

Sports are very important for health. Sports play an important role in the growth and development of human personality. They are as important to health as food. Sports are now considered as a compulsory (وجوبی) part of a full and happy life. A man who goes without his daily exercises is doing great damage (ضرر) to his body as well as mind.

Sports provide us pleasure. They make qualities like discipline and cooperation (روحانیات). Health is a great blessing. Healthy body is necessary for a healthy mind. Sports keep the body in perfect health. Sports provide us freshness (برگزانت). They help us to forget our worries and problems.

Sports help us to obey laws. Sports develop (تبلیغات) highly valuable qualities in human beings. Sports prepare us for the battle of life. A weak person in this world cannot bear the hardships of life. His mind cannot face difficult situations of life. Sportsman faces life with confidence (جذب). Sportsman has the power of endurance (برداشت). He has strong physical stamina. His muscles are very strong and powerful. So sports are very important for health.

They make our spirits cheerful. Physical and mental health is essential (ضروری) for success in life. Sports improve our health and make us very active. Outdoor games are more important than indoor games. Outdoor games make us more healthy. Sports make us strong, brave, hopeful, honest and courageous (جرأتمند). They do our character building. Sports are an important part of education in all the developed countries. They give much stress upon games.

Games should be a compulsory part of education in our country as well. Sports strengthen (تقویت کرنا) our bodies and enable us to overcome all difficulties with a cheerful spirit. They inculcate (تبلیغات) the qualities of confidence, fellowship, endurance and courage which are greatly helpful in our life. But we should avoid playing games at the cost of our studies and duties. We should play and study at proper time to achieve success.

SCIENCE: A BLESSING OR CURSE

We live in an age of science. Science has brought revolutionary (ثقلین) changes in our lives and life standards (معاييرات). Science has made our lives comfortable and has converted Dark Age into modern age. If we compare our lives with those people who used to live in caves, we shall come to know that science is a blessing. The man has overcome the havocs (کوارٹ). He has controlled floods. He can forecast (پیش کرنا) and make his way to save himself from weather. Beasts (برutes) are now the

slaves of men. Science has conquered (تختیز کرنا) space. Man is travelling outside the planet earth. We have found treasures (میراث) from the depth of the oceans.

Specially in the field of medicine, science has achieved tremendous targets. Advancement (اندیشہ) in medicine and surgery is astonishing (کارنگ). Now science has discovered the remedies (علل) of many diseases. The remedy of fatal diseases such as smallpox (چک), plague (طاعون), cholera (چیلرا), typhoid has been guaranteed. Another remarkable achievement of medical science is fitting of artificial limbs (مسنونی اعضا) to the human body.

In the field of transport and communication science has improved a great deal. Travelling has become comfortable (وہ راہ) .The telephone, telegraph and the postal services have made communication very easy and speedy.

Today everything is made by machines in factories whether it is cloth, food products or heavy machinery. This progress has increased the production of various goods. These industries are providing employment to the people every day a new miracle of science occurs. But this is the one side of the picture.

The other side of this scientific progress is very horrible (بیکار). All this scientific progress is the progress of the surroundings of man. Materialism (ادمیتھی) of the modern society has polluted (پاک) man's mind. The benefits of science are countless (ان گنت). But these benefits have also increased worries, problems and mental tension of man. We should not forget the destructive side (کارنگ کرنے کی) of science. Mental tension, depression, fatigue (توہن) are consequences of so-called scientific progress. Man of distant past was unfamiliar to these diseases. These days wars destroy the whole nation and throw them many years backward. The people are also facing insomnia.

Hence science is blessing and a curse. The blessing of the science can make this world heaven on earth and curse of science can bring havoc on this planet.

ATOMIC ENERGY ITS USES AND ABUSES

The present age may rightly be called the atomic age. When the first atom bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima, the world became aware of a power which was hitherto unknown. Even today, the far reaching influences of the atom contain inexhaustible fund of energy. It may one day convert this earth of ours into an arid desert devoid of any vegetation of human life. The atom when used for purpose of destruction can cause great havoc. One atom bomb dropped from the air destroys all forms of life within a radius of several miles and leaves terrific affects in the atmosphere of hundreds of miles all around. Atomic energy by self is not harmful, if one can use it in the benefit of human beings. It's up to a man how to use it.

Atomic energy can be used for medical purposes. In the past, some of the diseases were considered incurable. Now they can be cured. Radium is used to cure cancer and to destroy unnecessary cells. So it has decreased the human sufferings. In the field of industry, also the atomic energy is playing a very important role. Coal and petrol supply of the world is being gradually exhausted, without them electric currents cannot be produced. Now atomic energy may be used in generation of electric current. So it will be the motive force in future.

In agriculture, atomic energy is of great help to the farmers. With this power hills and mountains can be levelled. Crops can be ripened within a short period with the help of atomic energy. The yield (حصاد) of grain per acre can be doubled.

Lastly, we come to the use of atomic energy for transport purpose. The means of communication have been made swifter and more reliable (سیور پرست). Voyages to the man have been shortened. Soon inter-planetary (سیاریں کے مابین) voyages will become a reality in near future.

So we can say that atomic energy is going to play an important role in our everyday life. It is sure to solve many of the problems which mankind has to face at present.

WAR IS NOT A SOLUTION

War is the most horrible (بیک) and the most cruel activity of man. It is nothing but mass murder.

The war is the greatest curse of God. It brings untold misery (بُرکت بیان از جت) and suffering to mankind. Even in the age when wars were fought with bows and arrows, it was horrible. In the past there was very little loss of life as compared with the loss of life in the modern warfare. Sometimes only a few hundred soldiers were killed in the most historic battles. Today, thousands of soldiers are killed in a day without deciding the issue. In addition to this, the loss of money and material is too heavy that only a very rich nation can afford to enter the war. The horrors of modern warfare can easily be imagined. The city throbbing with life was reduced to a heap of rubbish in no time. Men, old and young, combatants and non-combatants, were ruthlessly slaughtered (بے دری سے قتل کے لئے).

Banks and theatres which took years to build were collapsed (ٹک) in the twinkling of an eye. Even schools and hospitals did not escape the hand of destruction. The nation which had begun the war to reap a heavy harvest of honour and glory was left mourning with her widows, taxes, wooden legs and war debts. Modern warfare is highly technical like the war between Iraq and Kuwait. It is no longer a match of strength between two men, where the stronger man will always win; personal valour does not count. The weakest man can kill the strongest man from a distance with the help of a hand-grenade. There are other weapons of war which are even more deadly. Bombers, tanks, armoured cars, termites, vesicants and flying bombs are a few of these weapons of destruction. The atom bomb has shown what the war is coming to a mass massacre (تھریٹ) and hell-fire.

The after effects of a modern war are no less disastrous (بجا کرنا). There is not much difference between the victor (پیغمبر) and the vanquished (منتحی). They are faced with famine, pestilence and unemployment. The men and women who have escaped the ravages (کاریاں) of war fall easy victims to disease. The rich and the poor find it equally difficult to make both ends meet (گزر بر کرنا).

The moral life of the country touches the lowest ebb (آخری حد کو چڑھنا). Economic depression is followed by a moral depression (جران). In the wake of these sufferings comes a political revolution (انتساب) which further (جیسا) worsens (کرنا) the situation. When in the end war is over, it is found that the war has created more problems than solved. Therefore, every one of us should try to create temper of peace so that there may be no wars at all.

FASHION REFLECTS THE CHARACTER OF A NATION

Fashion is the style of human behaviour, popular during a short period of time. They are born and die in great numbers.

Fashion originates in man's age-old wish to look distinct (مجزہ) and attractive. Naturally, they are more popular with women. But men are not on at account innocent. This means that the psychology of fashion is two-fold. People want to be individualistic and to be acceptable to the opposite sex. They are popular with the youth because in young people the urge of showing themselves off (کھانا) is the strongest. Children are too small to be conscious of the thrill that fashion creates. While the aged are too old to pay any serious thought to it. The young, on the other hand, find life enjoyable and want to enjoy it more by adding to its colourfulness. They adopt all sorts of devices to look different and that becomes fashion. Then fashions are popular in cities

rather than villages. The reason is that the most fashions are a luxury. The simple poor and backward villagers cannot afford to indulge in such luxuries.

To come to the moral point, fashion reflects the character of a nation. Western fashions are a clear index of the Western mode of thinking and feeling. The West seen through its fashion, represents a culture devoid of (خود) any moral values. Similarly fashions prevailing in various countries, amongst serious races or tribes give a great idea of their respective ways of living as distinguished from one another.

What are the uses of fashions? Mainly, they create colourful variety in life and add to the cultural wealth, of a country. Their demerits are that they usually imply a waste of money and time and often lead to immorality. We, the Muslims of Pakistan, should pay heed (تجذیب) to two things.

Firstly, not to follow any fashion which violates (خلاف روزی کرنا) some principles of Islam. Secondly, not to think too much of fashion as we have better things to do. Our efforts should be to make Pakistan not a fashion house but a great and strong country.

WHY DISCIPLININE IS NECESSARY

Discipline is the training, especially of the mind and character. Not only is discipline good for individual (فراد) but also for the society and country. If a nation lacks discipline, it is liable (در میں اونا) to be ruined (تباہ ہونا). Progress and prosperity (خوشی) of a country depends mainly upon the discipline found in its people. Allah Almighty and all the prophets (علیهم السلام) have ordered human beings to produce discipline in themselves. One of the purposes of the worship (Namaz, Fast, Hajj, etc.) is to create discipline in people. Great leaders like Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah have also stressed upon the need of discipline. The father of Pakistan gave the nation three guiding principles (اصول رہنمای), viz. Unity, Faith and Discipline. He knew that discipline would ensure (تین باتیں) solidarity (کیک جتی), integrity (وعدت) and prosperity (خوشی) of Pakistan. Discipline makes life comfortable. If we make a queue on the bus-stop, shops, rationing depots, etc. things will be easy for us and we shall get the food items on first come first served basis. But in case of violation (خلاف روزی) of discipline, problems will be created.

Discipline and democracy go hand in hand. Indisciplined people cannot make a success of democracy. We can see that only those countries have made progress and achieved greatness which are disciplined nations. Japan and Germany both are considered to be the most disciplined nations of the world. Both were completely ruined during the World War II. But due to the disciplined body of citizens they have attained advancement in the field of science, technology and industry. The progress and prosperity which they have achieved is all due to their people having the quality of discipline.

If we want to be at par with developed countries, we should imbibe (پخت کرنا) the spirit of discipline in ourselves.

IMPORTANCE OF NEWSPAPER

Newspaper is a daily or weekly publication containing news, comments and advertising. In a democracy, the newspapers play a very important role. They keep the people informed (خبری) about the programs, and policies of the government. They inform the government of the desires, wishes and grievances of the people. In this way newspapers play a dual role (دوسرا داری) and try to bridge the gap between the government and the people. On the other hand, in a dictatorship the press is not free as it cannot criticize the government and its policies.

Newspapers do not spread news only. Through their editorials and other leading articles, they teach public how to interpret news.

The newspapers can play a very important role in the reconstruction (نیز) of our nation. They highlight and pinpoint the social, economic and moral evils prevailing in the society. The newspapers can help in rooting out social evils. They can start a propaganda against the economic evils like smuggling, black marketing, income-tax evasion (خوارِ جیسی)، hoarding (ذخیرہ اندوڑی)، ticketless travel and bonded labour (جیزی مشت) . They can also help in rooting out corruption. Thus, the newspapers can help greatly in the nation building activities.

BEGGARS

Beggar is a person who asks to be given money or food without working or paying for it. A beggar is a sorry figure. He moves about in rags, with shaggy hair and old torn shoes. He carries a begging bowl and a sack to lean upon. He goes for begging either alone or in a small group.

He tries to excite our pity and adopts a cringing attitude. The history of begging is as old as that of mankind. Beggars are found in all the countries of the world. In developed countries they are in shorter number but in the developing countries they are in a large number. In poor countries, beggars can be seen everywhere. They are found in the streets, market places, shrines, bus stands, roadsides and in park. Begging has become a profession. There are beggars by birth, but some beg because of necessity. There are many beggars who are blind, disable and handicapped. We should take pity on them. They really deserve our help and charity. Begging is really a curse. It is pity that there are thousands of beggars in our country. They are lazy people so they do not want to work. They find it easy to make a living by begging.

Beggars are a nuisance. They are clever and cheat the public. Sometimes they steal, make places dirty and trouble the people by persistent begging. Able-bodied professional beggars should be discouraged. They spoil image of our country. We should help only the deserving and disable beggars.

Hazrat Muhammad (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) Ordered every Muslim to earn his livelihood by handwork. During the reign of Khulfa-e-Rashideen subsistence allowance was officially provided to the beggars, orphans, widows, etc. In Pakistan, banks make compulsory deduction of Zakat and billions of rupees are collected each year in this head.

Instead of spending the money honestly for the welfare of orphans, widows and beggars, it is embezzled, misappropriated and usurped. If government uses Zakat funds judiciously, begging will be eradicated from our country.

NARCOTICS

Man is said to be crown of creation, a prophet and messenger of God on earth. Angels were said to bow before man because of his intellect and power of decision and reason. But we cannot deny the fact that right from the creation of heaven and hell, vice and virtue run parallel. Sometimes vice overcomes virtue and the results are disastrous.

Similarly man is an easy going creature, he wants to earn maximum comfort and luxury without doing much effort. In addition to that, lust for money and power is increasing day by day. The intense desire of earning lot of money inclines a person to use unfair means, of which narcotics is the one. In this profession the crown of creation falls even below other creations. Again modern society is responsible for the use of drugs. The persons using narcotics are usually heavily depressed, tense and want to escape from reality. They are afraid to face the reality as it is, and the only way is to have drugs and sleep or to have diverseness. Drugs take them to another world, a world of happiness and free of all worries but as soon as the addiction falls, they are again miserable

creature so they want more and this leads them to early debts, broken family and lots of social and moral problems. More and more people have acquired this drug business, as they can earn lot of money in one day which they could have earned in decades. Drug trafficking has been accused all over the world. Different drugs are available in the black market, and the person who uses the drugs once cannot get rid of it, unless he has power of decision.

Pakistan was top producer in drugs like heroin, but during the previous year's solid measures have been taken to eradicate the drug production and trafficking; but still complete elimination of problem seems difficult as small area of land is required to grow plants used for manufacturing of heroin.

The country like Hong Kong has taken severe measures to eradicate the problem. The punishment for drug trafficking is "death". Chinese nation was lost in drugs during forties of the last century but China took strict action against narcotics and now they are standing in row of developed nations. The people involved in this business should be handled very strictly as lust of power and money is unending but there is always bright day ahead of black night, and we hope that narcotics would be eliminated completely from the face of earth and this planet would be centre of happiness.

SPACE TRAVEL

When man is compared with the vast world that dwells in space, he seems insignificant like a leaf in a forest or a grain of sand by seashore. He appears to be contemptible (کوچک) little thing in comparison with the might of nature. But when we consider high spiritual and scientific achievements the glory of modern man, his greatness and intellectualism enthrals us. Man is still going on exploring new world, new era, new place to live. The mind, the curiosity persuades man to look at the sky. Now sky is not the limit rather space and what is behind the space is limitless. The 20th century has changed the face of earth: new inventions, discoveries have completely revolutionized human life. Space is a vast frontier and first step of man in space is written in history. Man's desire to be free has come true while travelling in space. He wants to rule the universe and have spent huge money to explore it. Space is free of gravitational pull of earth and darkness around, so while travelling astronauts have to be properly dressed to bear the hardships of travels. The inventions of rockets have made it easier to get away gravitational pull. As space is without any force, anything can travel through it with the same speed as it was pushed.

Man's stepping on moon was another landmarks in history of space. Scientists planned and overcame all difficulties right from escaping gravitational pull of earth till landing on the moons. Nowadays scientists are more interested to experiment how to utilize human as well as plant life to provide oxygen during flight. Modern nations are looking forward to build stations in space, and to control the world from there. Rockets without human beings, have been fired to explore and to read more closely other planets of our solar system. But here man realizes his minuteness as rockets take decades to pass even the nearest planet. Universe is vast frontier and God has limited the power of man up to some extent but still man is pursuing the saying of God "Seek and ye shall find".

POLLUTION

Pollution is one of the most important problem of modern life. Governments allocate special funds to cope with (مواجه کرنا) this problem and various organizations and NGOs try at their level best to educate the general public about it. Let us understand what exactly this problem is.

Pollution, or environmental (محیطی) pollution, means a state of impurity (کریمی) of environment. Pollution means the existence of unclean, impure and unhygienic conditions which affect human health.

This modern issue of the modern life has arisen from man's extreme desire for development through Industrialization. The process of Industrialization, recently taken diabolic (دیabolیک) shape.

Industrialization prospers on the exploitation of natural resources. The more the factories, the less the greenery on earth. So, this process has not only rendered our earth dull, dry and barren but has also made our breathing difficult. According to the scientists, a hole has been discovered in the ozone layer, on which our life depends. Due to the production of chemicals and various types of fumes by the factories, Ozone has been damaged. We can, very easily, imagine the consequences.

The factories are scattered all over the globe (جیسا ہے) . The waste matter coming out of them is polluting the environment. Their refuse (کرک) in liquid form mixes with water that we use for drinking and other purposes (سرو). When it reaches the rivers and oceans, it contaminates (تکریب) water there. In turn, the sea life is affected. The fish and other kind of sea food is rendered (کریب) unfit for human use. When the contaminated water is used to irrigate (پانی کی) the fields, it adversely (میں طور پر) affects the food grown there. Thus, today our air, water and land are all poisonous. The food we eat contains poison.

It is quite obvious that man's blind race for development has culminated in a vicious circle. He cannot afford to say good-bye to the whole progress he has made so far. He cannot also go on repeating the mistake. Some safer ways (امانی طریقہ) have to be found. The safety lies about in adopting the precautionary measures (محتسب اقدامات)، educating the people, and keeping our industrial processes on the right track. That is the only course (سیر) left with us.

PATRIOTISM

Patriotism (حرب ارضی) is one of the oldest human passions (جنگیات). It has always served the people to guide their collective love. It has a direct bearing on the rise and fall of nation. The patriotic men and women take their nation to the heights of glory. On the other hand absence of patriotism speaks of a dying nation.

Love of one's land is quite natural and this is why it is justified and is considered to be legitimate. Our religion, Islam declares that the love of one's country is part of one's faith. It is so because it is universally accepted that a man not having love for his native place is not reliable. Man is a social animal and he always prefers to live in society. By living in his own group of people and in his own native place, he quite naturally gets attached to them.

The place where he has lived, where he has passed his childhood and youth, the places which have seen him growing, the place which have been the centre of his aspirations, have an enduring influence on him. It is man's right to love one's country and work for its betterment. A country is his identity. It provides him a name, recognition.

When a man works for betterment of his country, he in fact works for his own betterment. Men have ambition for their individual as well as collective life. Collective life is symbolized by one's country. People living in different parts of the globe have their own dreams about their present and future. They have their own ideologies, cultures and civilization. These are the things which differentiate them from others. One identifies himself with these symbols and holds his head high in the fraternity of nations. Pakistan is a symbol of the aspirations of the Muslims living in South Asia. It is not just a piece of land but a symbol of their values.

I love Pakistan because it is my homeland. Its progress and prosperity is my dream. My forefather has served Pakistan to make it strong. I am proud of cultural heritage of Pakistan.

EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

Man and woman are equally responsible to make their lives worth living. So education is important for women as well as for men. Education is important to build character and understanding of

environments. The development of personality is necessary not only for men but also for women. The need for women education can never be denied. Our Holy Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) also cleared this point in the saying that: "Acquiring of knowledge is essential both for men and women." A large amount of our masses believes that education makes women free and fashionable. It spoils their morals and makes them society girls rather than domestic women. They are in shallowness that educated women become rude, disrespectful and unmanageable. In developed countries women are sharing their responsibilities by taking part in different fields of life. Moreover, there is no sense in keeping the half population idle. Women must play their part to make their country strong. It is the duty of every Pakistani to give up the baseless conventions and popularize the idea of women's education. The masses should be convinced that education enlarges the vision of women folk. Education not only helps women to look after themselves but also guides them in their family affairs. By educating one man, we educate only one person, but education for a woman is education for the whole generation. Educated women can make their children the useful citizens.

OUR EXAMINATION SYSTEM

Examinations are a means of judging or knowing the ability of candidates. Good results in examinations are taken as a sign of knowledge and ability. The value and importance of many of our examinations has become less in the last few years.

Students could not study their subjects well over long periods of time. Some examinations had to be made easy. Another reason for the decrease in the importance of examinations is the teaching standards. Owing to uncertain social conditions our teachers have not been able to attend to their work very well. All these affected the education and examination system badly. In the 1970s we experienced with the "Semester System" of examinations. It was hoped that seasonal test after every two or three months would make our students more careful. The system failed because of overcrowded classes and absence of good teaching and library facilities. Our examinations should be real means of judging the Student's theoretical and practical ability. The students should be able to answer questions on the basis of real understanding of their syllabus. They should give a proof of their intelligence. Memorizing answers to some questions should not be enough to pass. The courses of our examination should include the new developments in the arts and sciences around the world. That is, these courses should be made as much modern and useful as possible.

All our examinations should be arranged and conducted honestly and efficiently. Examiners and persons responsible for the conduct of examinations should be men of ability and high principles. Then the result of examinations should be declared as early as possible.

ADVANTAGES OF SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION

We are living in a scientific world. We greatly depend on science. We know well that science is necessary for the progress of our country. Scientific education means education about different kinds of machines, scientific principles, laws and facts to invent and develop the last innovations. The radio, television, VCR, the telephone, calculator, computer, railway engine, printing machine, different kinds of machines used in factories producing things of daily use like match boxes, cloth, paper, shoes and so on have been invented by scientists and made our life modern and convenient. Students are taught about the different parts, ways and methods to produce these things. How can we increase our production or invent something new? Why do we require scientific education? In fact the basis of our modern life is science. We produce things of daily use, different kinds of machines, perfect principle about earth revolving planets, glaciers and so on. For we require scientific education to run our factories, plants manufacturing centres and in fact our country. Scientific education is necessary for quick agricultural progress. With the passage of time we shall have to mechanize our farming on a large scale. Now space travel and visits to the moon are

possible because of the great scientific progress of our country. Scientists and doctors have invented and developed medicines that can cure speedily dangerous diseases like typhoid, cholera, etc. Population has increased because of science. We can produce things of daily use like sewing needles, shaving blades, with machines developed by scientists and technical experts. Machines like refrigerators, coolers, AC for our comfort are also results of their efforts. All these are the advantages of scientific education. We should give the best kind of scientific education and training to our students. Then we may not have any foreign scientific experts at our science centres.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS

The issue of the student's participation in politics is almost as old as the modern democracy. Democracy is a system which encourages the people's representation in the affairs of the state either directly or indirectly. There have always been two opinions on this subject. There are those who think it is not advisable to allow the students to take part in politics. They have quite strong arguments. They rightly point out that the students are young in age and are not mature enough to decide the things for themselves. They are emotional and their young blood can drive them into controversies and difficulties. They also say that the politicians can exploit interests. In this way the time and energies of students are diverted to wrong directions. The main aim of the students is to concentrate on their studies. If they neglect this foremost duty their future can suffer a setback. The other opinion is just opposite to it. This again is supported by very strong and convincing arguments. The advocates of student's participation in politics hold the opinion that it is totally unjustified to disallow the students to join politics as they are the educated lot and an integral part of our country's intelligentsia. In a country like Pakistan, where the literacy rate is very low, we can benefit ourselves from the students' capabilities. Besides, the students are young and energetic and can work tirelessly. They are keen and zealous. They are truly patriotic and their idealism is not yet dead. They can dream and work for the realization of the dreams. They do not tend to compromise with the ugliness of life and not driven by the strong but negative currents.

The problem needs a patient and objective consideration. There is no doubt that students are educated, patriotic and vigorous. Their positive influence can help set the things right in politics but they must avoid taking active part in politics. Active participation in politics should be put off till they enter practical life.

WHY I LOVE PAKISTAN? MY COUNTRY

Pakistan is my beloved country. I live in Pakistan. I am proud of being of Pakistani. Pakistan came into existence on 14th August 1947. Quaid-e-Azam was the founder of Pakistan. We achieved it after a long struggle and giving a lot of sacrifices.

Pakistan has four provinces, named as Punjab, Baluchistan, Sindh and KPK. The total area of Pakistan is 7,96,096 square kilometres. Total population of Pakistan is about 220 million. Most of our population lives in the villages. Life in Pakistani village is very interesting. Our villagers lead a simple and hard life. They are honest, innocent and homely.

The main profession in our villages is agriculture. The villages are increasing their access to technology and modernization. Some research centres have been working there for research on seed, harvesting, marketing, storage, crop diseases, irrigation and other subjects.

Pakistan has many big cities like Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta Faisalabad and Rawalpindi. Most of the people live in the cities. There are many schools, colleges and universities in the cities. There are also more educated people. Pakistan also has five big rivers namely the Ravi, the Jhelum, the Chenab, the Indus and the Sutlej.

I love Pakistan because it is my own country. I live in it. I breathe its air. I drink its water and eat its food. It has protected me. Moreover, it is the land of my forefathers. They have loved it. They have worked for it. They have offered sacrifices for it. Their bones are buried here.

Then I have happy memories of my life related to this land. I spent my childhood and youth here. I still remember the places where we sought happiness, where we played and where we promised to be loyal (ولی) to our land. I love my country for its people. It is the home of great warriors, poets, statesmen and artists. Iqbal, Quaid-e-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan and many other great men have been here. Major Aziz Bhatti, Brigadier Shami and thousand others, who sacrificed for Pakistan, have been living here. The Pakistanis believe in the sovereignty of God. They believe in the equality of the men. They have faith in universal peace, democracy and the rights of the people. They are against tyranny. They are people of great courage and faith, they are ready to make the greatest sacrifice when a call comes for it.

Moreover I like Pakistan for its ancient civilization. Its historical, buildings, beautiful natural scenery, and its natural resources, Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, and Taxila provide a glimpse of the ancient civilization of Sindh and Punjab. Historical places like Khyber Pass, Shalimar Gardens, Shahi Mosque of Lahore, Tomb of Jahangir, Hyderabad Fort, Shrine of Mir Masoom all remind us of the great achievements of our forefathers. Beautiful scenery of Kaghan, Swat, Parachinar, Dir, Chitral and the lakes like, Looloosar, Saiful Malook; Kalar Kahar, Manchar and Hana attract thousands of foreigners every year.

Pakistan has a rich soil which yields crops throughout the year. I love Pakistan with my heart and soul.

CO-EDUCATION

Co-education is common in almost all the advanced western countries but in our country, co-education is in universities, in few colleges and in English-medium schools in the big cities. It is not found in most schools, colleges up to the intermediate and degree levels.

There are surely some great benefits of co-education. Boys and Girls studying together can discuss their subjects and can help each other. Co-education can make boys and girls to compete with each other. This computational atmosphere, surely can help raise educational standards. Co-education gives boys and girls a good training to work together. They learn to cooperate to common purposes. They easily become able to join different professions together like research centres, hospitals, offices and even in factories to increase national production.

Co-education helps boys and girls to understand each other's problems. They can prove successful wives and husbands. They can work shoulder to shoulder for better society as equal citizens.

There are also some disadvantages. Boys and girls studying together may get more freedom than desirable limits in their dealings. They can meet and talk whenever they like which is not right from religious point of view. In co-education institutions, girls cannot take part in sports, debates so actively as they should. So many times they want to ask or say something about their subject and topic but cannot do so just because of their natural bashfulness. This give a feeling of dissatisfaction to the girls.

There is another problem in co-education. All parts of subject may not be possible to be taught and explained to boys and girls together. Some topics in subjects like psychology and medicine cannot easily be discussed before both the genders. As a result, the teacher may not be able to explain them fully. It also brings a state of dissatisfaction. In spite of all these disadvantages of co-education we may not be able to do without it. It enables students to work together in different fields of life for national progress.

It is necessary to make a proper use of co-education in our institutions of higher learning. It is possible to get the benefits of co-education and avoid mostly of the disadvantages.

Narrative Essays

WHAT IS A NARRATIVE TYPE ESSAYS?

The narrative essay is a genre of essay that asks the student to describe something—object, person, place, experience, emotion, situation, etc. This genre encourages the student's ability to create a written account of a particular experience. What is more, this genre allows for a great deal of artistic freedom (the goal of which is to paint an image that is vivid and moving in the mind of the reader).

A VISIT TO A HISTORICAL PLACE

Our college arranges the students' visits. These visits are educational and recreational. We were very happy when the principal announced a visit to a Jahangir Tomb for our class. He asked the students to make necessary arrangements for it. We got a plan from tour committee and share it with our parents. They happily allowed us to go there. On Sunday, I along my friends reached the college at 7am according to the schedule. Some students had already reached there. They were very excited. We confirmed our arrival to the concerned teacher. The in-charge tour committee briefed the students about their responsibility. He asked them to enjoy maximum but behave nicely. Then we boarded the college bus. The students were eager to see the tomb. They were making gossip with their partners. Some students were sharing jokes. Others were reciting verse. A student stood and requested the teacher to allow them a singing competition. The teacher nodded. The two teams were formed. Both the teams contested with great zest and zeal. No team was ready to lose. Meanwhile we reached the Jahangir tomb and the singing contest was drawn. We got down the bus. We spread a sheet and put our eating material and sports goods properly. The students were served with fruit. Then the class was divided in different teams according to the students' choice. They played different games. After sometime, we got tired of. We got fresh for lunch. We put our lunch on the sheets and ate to our fill. After lunch we had a nap for a little while. Then we woke up, and visited different parts of Jahangir tomb. Our teacher shared different interesting incidents of Jahangir's life and kingship. After this, we had a high-tea. Then the students wished to have a competition of poetry. Then we visited the tomb of Jahangir's wife, Noor Jehan and his brother in law. We left for the Ravi River and had boating there. In evening, we returned home with pleasant memories. It was an unforgettable incident. I often recall it because it was the happiest day of my life.

A CRICKET MATCH

I had a strong desire to watch a live cricket match. Fortunately, I got a chance to go to stadium and watch a match in the national stadium. It was an important match between Pakistan and Australia. My father and friends were with me. We reached the stadium in time. We were overjoyed. When we reached the stadium we saw a great rush of the people there. The policemen were controlling the people. Some people were impatient to enter but the policemen were checking the people for security reasons. The hawkers were selling edibles. We took some drinks from tuck shop. We entered the stadium and took our seats. The people were in great spirits. Many people had national flags with them. Some men had painted national flags on their faces. The supporters of the Australian team were also present. They were also excited and wishing the success of their team. The match started at the fixed time. Our team won the toss and chose to bat. At every hit, the crowd roared with applause. Till break, our team had made a high score. There were bright chances of our victory. After the break, the second team showed its play. They played very well and our victory was not so certain. Our team did not lose heart and proved to the occasion. Our team won the match from a narrow margin. Everyone looked happy. The crowd wanted to celebrate the

victory in the ground with their players. A prize distribution ceremony was held after a while. We were also excited for this victory. We returned home happily.

MY HOBBY

Hobbies are sources of pleasure. If we know how to spend our pastimes, we can lead a happy life. Different people have different hobbies. My father collected coins and coin-collecting was his hobby. These coins were great source of historical knowledge. He often shares this knowledge with us. He appreciates the positive hobbies. He is very pleased with my hobby of stamp collecting. I have been collecting stamps since my childhood. Actually my father inspired me to adopt this hobby. I have a stamp book where I paste collected stamps. I collect stamps from different sources. I collect stamps from our postage. Whenever our post department issues a new stamp, I get its copy and paste in my stamp book. The historical stamps are of my keen interest. I also get stamps from other countries from my online friends. I visit the websites of different postal services across the world and stamp collecting techniques. There are some of my online friends who have the same hobby. We exchange our stamps and serve cultural exchange. My teachers admire me for my hobby of stamp collecting.

A VISIT TO A HILL STATION

Last year, I had the good fortune of spending a few days in the Murree Hills, away from the heat of Lahore. It was with a sense of great relief, that one morning, I boarded a bus of Murree. From Lahore to Rawalpindi, it was a tiring (الجہل) journey. After a short stop, the bus moved towards Murree. When we had gone a few miles, we noticed the changing landscape. The road began to ascend (چھائی شروع ہوتا) gradually. Small mountains appeared on both sides. A great mist hung in front of us. Only the dim outlines of hills were to be seen. The driver told us that it was raining in Murree. It was my first journey to a hill station. I was very much excited. I wanted to see everything on the way I looked out of the window. The hills were covered with the pine trees. It was a beautiful scene. Suddenly, I noticed that the clouds were rolling towards us. The breeze was cool. The driver switched on the lights. It had become somewhat dark. When we reached Ghora Gali a drizzle (دریز) was falling. It was misty (دھنیا) all around. The bus moved very slowly. In half an hour we reached Murree. The drizzle stopped but the clouds were still there. Perhaps they were re-grouping for the next shower.

My cousin had come to receive me. We went straight to the house they had rented for the season. The winding roads and paths lined with fine trees took us to the house. After meeting my uncle, aunt and cousins I took coffee. The heavy rain began to fall, and I had to stay indoors. I stayed in Murree for one week. It was a pleasant time. The weather remained cool and pleasant. I roamed in the pine – covered hills and drank from the cool, sweet springs. In fact, Murree has everything that nature and man can give it. Nature has made it beautiful and graceful, man has given it grand buildings and comfortable hotels.

RAINY SEASON IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan is blessed with thousands of blessings and four seasons in a year is one of those. The rainy season is one of the seasons prevailing in Pakistan. The rainy season is named as "season of love" by poets. It never runs smooth. Sometimes there is hotness and sometimes heavy rain. The main reasons for these rains are "the monsoon winds" which start from the "Bay of Bengal" and come towards Himalayas. These winds collapse with Himalayas and cause rains in the areas of Sri Lanka, India and Pakistan. The said seasons have a special importance for Pakistan. As Pakistan is an agro-based country and most of our land is "Barani", barani areas totally depend upon rains for irrigation. The crops cultivated in Pakistan are wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, etc. Pakistan earns

foreign exchange by the export of these crops. So these crops play an important role in agricultural economy. The rain water is stored in some of the dams and ponds, etc. which is used for the production of electricity and it is also used for irrigation in the season of water shortage. This stored water is also used for drinking purposes after filtration. The water of canals and rivers is also used in some industries.

The people enjoy this season. On a rainy day, the children and young boys take a rain shower. The people have picnics. They have mango parties.

This season lessens the hotness of summer. It has multi-sided advantages some problems are also related to it. With the start of rainy season most of the rivers in Pakistan are over flooded which cause destruction on a large scale. Dams and roads are often destroyed. Every year many villages, people and cattle are drowned. The ripe up crops are destroyed. Most of the roads are closed due to heavy rains.

Rainy season, with all its blessings and hazards, is still an omen of active life. The romance attached to it fascinates every viewer and fills every heart with thrill.

HOLIDAYS

Holidays are observed in all the countries. There are holidays in government organizations, private sector and educational institutions. Some countries observe one holiday at the weekend, others two.

Besides weekly holidays, there are public holidays which are observed on the birth/death anniversaries of great leaders and on historical occasions. In Pakistan some of the public holidays are observed on 25th of December, 9th of November. Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha, Eid-Milad-un-Nabi (PBUH), 9th and 10th of Moharram, 23rd of March and 14th August.

On public holidays, importance of the days is highlighted. President and Prime Minister give special message to the nation. Radio and television broadcast/telecast special programmes. Newspapers issue special supplements. Meetings and rallies are held in every town. Illumination (چڑھات) is made on some occasions (عمرانی). By celebrating the public holidays, patriotic (پatriotic) sense and religious awareness is produced in the nation. In educational institutions, more holidays are observed than other organizations. In addition to weekly and public holidays, they avail summer vacation (usually from mid-June to mid-August), winter holidays (in December) and spring holidays (in March / April). Long holidays are celebrated by the students in different ways and in different places.

Some students celebrate their holidays among natural objects in Murree, Abbottabad, Swat, Kaghan, etc. Some go to Karachi to enjoy the beauty of the sea and other prefer to visit historical places in Lahore and other areas. We must engage in some healthy activities during our holidays. Some believe it is good to spend the holidays, swimming, fishing, and camping by the sea-side. Swimming is a very healthy exercise; every part of a swimmer's body is fully exercised by swimming. It is done in the open air and under the bright sun. Fishing, besides being a healthy pastime, supplies us with fish which we can eat or sell. Camping teaches young people a great deal about everyday life.

PLEASURES OF COLLEGE LIFE

A student passes through various stages of his education. The most important and the most interesting part of his education is the college education. College life is the most colourful, and eventful part of one's life.

The biggest charm of college is an air of freedom, a spirit of independence that overtakes a student as soon as he enters the college premises. The suppressed and timid boy of metric feels a pleasant change on becoming a college student. There is no heavy load of homework and no hectic schedule of classes. In such an atmosphere, the boy is the lord of himself. He feels he can make his own decision and go his own way. The professors are friendly and encouraging. There are free periods

which he can pass in the library or in the playground. There are parties and functions that play an important part in the psychological development of the student.

It is here that a boy becomes a man. Since there is no spoon feeding, he feels more responsible and develops a habit of realizing his obligations. In fact, this is a training which prepares him for practical life. College life offers the students chance of exploring his personality, find out the hidden qualities, and use them for his own good and the good of others.

He has ample time and ample chances of increasing his knowledge. He can read a number of books of his choice. Well-equipped libraries are there to help him. Besides reading books, he can exchange views with his educated colleagues and learned professors.

Games and athletics are another source of pleasure. There are teams of hockey, football and cricket, etc. A sports week is celebrated annually.

These activities ending in prize distribution ceremony leave a lasting impact on the minds of the students.

Tours and excursions not only bring pleasure but also a sense of comradeship. These are aimed at providing informal education to the students.

In short, college life is full of colour, charm and life. It combines education with other pleasing activities. In this way, it becomes a great pleasure which can never be experienced by those who have never attended a college.

CHILDHOOD MEMORIES / WHEN I WAS A CHILD

The good old days of my childhood have passed. I am now a young man. The childhood was a period of bliss. The memory of those happy days is still fresh in my mind. I recollect it when I feel the burden of life. The memory of those days makes me forget my present. I was born in a middle class family. My father was a government employee.

I was greatly loved by my father, and mother. I was seldom alone when awake. One of my parents was always by my side to amuse me. My father took me along with him for a walk, every morning and evening. I was a fortunate child and was the centre of my parents' affection. I received their full care and attention.

When I was five, I was sent to primary school. My parents had already taught me how to spell words and write them. I knew my lesson well and my teacher praised me.

He was kind to those who learnt their lesson, but harsh to those who forgot it. I attended the school regularly. I enjoyed going to school regularly. It was a pleasant and happy time. Alas! It passed so quickly. In the evening I played with the children of my age. The games we played were mostly indoors. We never dared leave our house. My parents had warned me against two things going far from house and playing with dirty boys. I admit that I could not always abide by their advice when I grew a bit older. Indeed the childhood was a good time. I had no worry and led a care free life. I got what I needed.

My parents were ready to fulfil my desires. I now realized that sometimes they went beyond their means to buy things for me. It was the golden period of my life that will never come back.

MY HOUSE

Every human being desires of a good house at a good place.

My family also likes to live in village. My house is six miles from Wah Cantt near Wah Gardens. Wah Gardens is a beautiful valley consisting of sweet streams and fruitful trees. People come to this garden specially in the summer for visiting. My house is constructed on a plot of one kanal. The covered area is on half kanal and other half kanal consists of lawns and flower beds. It is an ample one storey building made of bricks. It stands quite in the middle of land. All around it a boundary wall is made with fencing on it.

In front of the house is well kept lawn with tall pine trees which fragrant the whole atmosphere of house, and flower beds. In flower beds I have planted the different species of rose and also other plants of flowers. On the back is a vegetable garden which consists of seasonal vegetables. The house itself consists of two rows of three rooms each, all square and spacious, joined by a corridor. A veranda on the front and back of the house protects it from sun and rain. The walls of house are so thick that the heat of the summer sun never manage to reach inside. In the winter they become rather cold. The front veranda leads to two rooms: one is the drawing room, the other is my father's room. My room is just behind the drawing room. Other rooms are used by other members of the family. Rooms are equipped with air-conditioners, and also with electric heaters.

My father has furnished the house with the furniture made up of teak wood.

My room is perhaps the most modern part of the house. My room is arranged in a beautiful manner. One room is used for dining where we all get together and discuss on the different matters. I like my whole house. It has a strange charm for me. I have become so used to live in it that now I do not really feel comfortable anywhere else. I have a lot of association with it, for I have spent my childhood and boyhood in it.

MY LAST DAY AT COLLEGE

It is not the story of distant past when I joined this college. I can still remember those days when I was very ambitious to get admission in this prestigious institute. I had a lot of plans in my mind and I decided to get admission and preferred this college. When the list was displayed my name was at top of the list. But in fact time passed at such a high speed that two years had passed and my last day had come. I was happy and gloomy, at the same time: I was happy because I was going to appear in examination and after that I'll be able to achieve my target. The college played a vital role in making up my personality and made me a qualified and confident member of the society.

I can still feel the moment of my last day in college. I was in college premises at nine. All of my friends were waiting for me. They were glad and very enthusiastic. They were talking about the coming examination and I also joined them. There was a vast field before our eyes and our hearts were full of ambitions.

Here I must appreciate the arrangements of our juniors for farewell ceremony. In our college hall the teachers were sitting on stage and students were in front of them. Our teachers expressed their feelings and experience in respect of our class. All of them said that our session and our batch was one of the best and disciplined sessions. Then I came to the stage and addressed on behalf of my class. I paid homage to all of my teachers who taught us with full attention. I thanked them that they did their job sincerely. I also appreciated the efforts of principal that he provided such an educational atmosphere and discipline in the college for which we were very grateful to him. He was just like our father who was very much concerned with our future.

Then our principal came to the stage and delivered his final oration. He advised us to act upon the teachings and advice of the teachers. He advised to be loyal to our country, nation, religion and you. Go and accomplish your responsibilities. The mankind is in need of leaders like you. You are the my eyes. Then we came out of our college hall. I visited my class room in which I had spent two years. Then I went to the college ground where I participated in many games and won prizes. All of my class fellows were there. They were embracing and greeting each other. I also participated in that gathering. Then the time came when we said good-bye to one another.

A PICNIC / A RAINY DAY

A picnic is an escape from the daily problems of life and monotonous routine. We enjoy rainy days very much in summer.

For the last four days the weather had been cloudy and we received a heavy rain daily for an hour or two. Three of my friends and I planned to go to the canal on such a rainy day. It was morning and

the rain was almost ready to fall. We left our houses and went to the canal. As we were walking it started raining. Soon we received heavy showers of rain. At times we were running. We crossed some beautiful fields on the way. The combination of black clouds and green fields was worth seeing. We took a little shelter under a tree and moved forward. We were passing along a small garden. One of my friends suggested to enter it. We entered the garden. There were mangoes everywhere. We bought some mangoes from the gardener. We came out of the garden and rushed the canal. We reached there after five minutes. It was still raining heavily. We ate the mangoes sitting on the bank of canal. We enjoyed eating the mangoes very much. After enjoying the mangoes we took bath in the canal. We spent two hours at the canal. There were some other men who had also come to enjoy the weather. The rain stopped after about three hours. A chill wind was blowing now. We climbed a little peak by the side of the canal. Whole of the village we could see from there. It was a marvellous scene. We sat there for about half an hour and then returned our homes.

CITY LIFE

A big city is a product of civilization. It has all the facilities and comforts (سہولیات) that civilization can provide. The life in a city is very different from the village life. It is busy, fast and restless. The people are always in hurry. The city life has its pleasant and bright side. All the necessities and comforts of life are available to city people. There are big shops, stores and super-markets which sell everything from a needle to a motorcar.

Today's city is clean, well decorated and attractive. It has proper sanitary arrangements. The garbage and the pools of dirty water which cause diseases are removed speedily. There are municipal committees, which run the arrangements of city for the development. It is the duty of administration of municipal committee to provide the facilities of every kind to the city dwellers. For example, municipal committees run a number of dispensaries, hospitals, facilities for operations and blood transfusion centres. In city, the medical facilities are available to the people, for this purpose different hospitals and other clinics are run by practitioners and specialists. Some hospitals are also run by government. In city, people have better educational facilities. There are many schools, colleges and technical institutions for people. That is why the city dwellers have better education. They are more advanced and educated than the people living in a village. There are different professions for people. Some are businessmen, some work in government offices and some work in private companies.

The educated people, particularly the skilled workers and the technicians are greatly demanded. A city offers many kinds of recreations and amusements. The cultural, literary and sports activities are carried on throughout the year.

But the city life is not a comfort and blessing. Most cities have their plague spots. Slums exist side by side with civil lines. Every city dweller is not a rich man. Most of medical and recreational facilities are out of his reach. He cannot afford to call a specialist to attend his sick family. Most of the people are so busy in earning money that they have no time or sympathy for their neighbours.

MY FIRST DAY IN COLLEGE

The result of Secondary School Certificate Examination was declared by the Board. I got first division. Then I got admission to the college. I was proud of being a college student. On the first day I reached the college before time. I found some of my school friends also there. There were some senior students also who had arrived already to make "first year fools" of us. They greeted new comers with funny remarks. Most of us got nervous and this encouraged them to laugh at us. At 7:45 the college bell rang and all of us entered college hall, where our college principal addressed and welcomed us. After fifteen minutes we were said to go to our classes. It was my first day in college. In our classroom many of us looked excited. The teacher came and began to call over the roll numbers. After the role call the teacher told us about the rules and regulations of college.

and about the subjects he was to teach us. When the period was over we moved to another room. First day every teacher spoke on the importance of college education in our practical life. After attending the eight periods regularly we left college at 1:00 p.m. We all enjoyed our first day in college. The events of the first day are still fresh in my memory. The word 'college' had been a great attraction to me ever since I was the student of tenth class. Many times before I had come to this place. But now I myself was a student of this college. It seemed to me a wonderful place. Everyone who is the student of tenth class has a dream for college life. For me, it had a strange sort of satisfaction on entering the gate of knowledge. The college would give me knowledge and wisdom and make me a good citizen of this country.

THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE / A PICNIC / A VISIT TO THE RIVER

Happiness, as is evident, depends partly upon external circumstances and partly upon oneself. Once I and my friends made a programme to enjoy a picnic party on the bank of the river on a Saturday. We eagerly waited for the appointed Saturday. All arrangements for the picnic were finalized. A cook was engaged to prepare the food at the site.

On the appointed day we left for the river early in the morning. We selected a peaceful corner on the bank and settled there. According to the programme it was the time to take breakfast. The cook prepared the breakfast and we helped him all the time. Meanwhile two of us arranged the sets for the members on carpet spread on the grass under the shady trees. After that we hired a boat and leaving behind our cook went for a long spell of rowing.

The river was calm and quiet. The boatman rowed the boat up stream for a mile or so. Rowing upstream is not very easy. My friend and I enjoyed the ride over the water by sitting with our feet dipped in the river. Asifa is a singer. She sang pleasant songs and the party enjoyed them very much. Meanwhile, we reached a place where there were many weeds growing all over the bank. It was a beautiful scene.

On our down-stream journey we rowed the boat. As we reached near railway bridge, a train was seen fast approaching. The boatman hurried and we reached under the bridge. We stayed there and waited for the train to cross over our heads. As the train crossed, the bridge looked trembling under its weight. By this it was noon. We felt hungry as we had been running and rowing. So we reached back to our place.

The cook had prepared the lunch which consisted of delicious dishes. As we sat on the carpet, the cook served the food and we started eating. The environment was very pleasant. A refreshing breeze was blowing. The shade of the tall trees were very soothing. After taking our meals we decided to take rest for an hour. We relaxed under the shady trees. During this period we enjoyed the music provided by the transistor which we brought with us. It was very interesting to spend time like carefree persons. In the afternoon, the weather was no more fair. So we returned to our homes hurriedly. I think this was the happiest day of my life.

A RAILWAY JOURNEY

Last month I decided to visit my uncle at Lahore. This time I planned to use the train for my journey as it is expected to be safer and more comfortable. I was very excited by the thought of a delightful train journey to Lahore. So, I got my seat reserved in economy class.

On the appointed day, I reached Rawalpindi railway station well in time. The ticket was already in my pocket. I had a bag in my hand. The platform was full of passengers and presented the familiar scene of noise and rush. The train had reached. I found out my compartment and got into it. To my surprise my seat was already occupied. On my question the occupant produced the reservation for the same seat. It was very disturbing. The seat had been booked in the name of two persons. I tried my level best to find the conductor-guard but in vain. Now it was almost the time of departure of the train. I came back to the compartment. Slowly the train moved out of the station. Although I

didn't have seat and was feeling uncomfortable, yet I tried to divert my attention by looking out of the window. Rawalpindi city was left behind and now the train was passing through green and uneven valleys of Pothohar. There were green patches and small hillocks around us. Suddenly the train rushed into a tunnel and it became pitch dark in the train and outside the train. It was so unexpected that some children started crying. However, the train soon came out into the light again. I was feeling quite thirsty now. Luckily, a vendor carrying bucketful of bottles arrived. I got a coke and quenched my thirst, there were other vendors selling chat, biscuits, toffees, etc., but it being summer, very few people purchased anything from them except bottles.

The train had reached Jhelum. It stopped there for a minute or two and then moved on. We crossed the river Jhelum which was full of water. This indicated heavy rainfall on the mountains. After crossing Sarai Alamgir and Kharian, we reached Lalamusa. Here many people purchased 'Roti' with 'Pakoras' and drank tea. When the train moved from Lalamusa Railway Station, it was almost dark and now very little could be seen outside. Passengers were busy in chitchat. Beggars kept coming one after another. At Gujrat railway station I don't know when I went to sleep. However, I passed quite a time dozing or sleeping.

At about 9:30 P.M. we reached Lahore. It is a big station that is always full of passengers. Along with the rush of passengers, I also sailed out of the station. There I got a rickshaw and went to my uncle's house.

MY FAVOURITE HERO IN HISTORY OR

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is my favourite hero in history. He is the brightest star of the independence movement. He shaped the course of history. He fought against the British and the Hindus and at last he was the winner. He is the founder of Pakistan. He is our great leader. Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi, on the 25th of December 1876 of a rich merchant family. His father was a rich businessman. After the completion of his early education, he was sent to England for studying law. He returned after four years in 1896 as a Barrister and started his legal practice at Karachi. Later he shifted to Bombay and soon became one of the leading lawyers. Then he joined the Indian National Congress. He wanted to bring goodwill between the Muslims and the Hindus. In 1909 he was elected to the newly created Indian Legislative Council and proved himself as a hardworking, brilliant and skilful parliamentarian. But after a short period of time Quaid-e-Azam felt that Congress was striving for Hindu Government in the country. This meant slavery for the Muslims. He was very disappointed by the narrow vision of certain Hindu leaders.

In the meantime All India Muslim League had been formed in 1906 to save the rights of the Muslims. He left the Congress and became the President of the All India Muslim League. He devoted himself to the cause of the Muslim League. In March 1940 Muslim League, under his presidentship passed a resolution which demanded the division of India. He demanded an independent Muslim state containing Muslim majority areas. The Great Quaid kept up the battle and at last won it by the force of his character. He proved himself a great hero in history.

Pakistan came into being on the 14th of August 1947. The Quaid-e-Azam became the first Governor General of Pakistan. He was 70 years old and now began the hardest work of his life. He worked hard for the progress and prosperity of his new born country. He died in Karachi on September 11, 1948. But heroes and founders never die.

He had given a new country and a new faith to his people. He is the 'Father of the Nation'. Quaid-e-Azam will always live in the hearts of Pakistanis. His famous words 'Faith, Unity and Discipline' will guide the people. May his soul rest in peace!

MY FAVOURITE TEACHER

I have the good fortune of knowing many able teachers. I believe, it is Mr. Akbar who has all the qualities which claim my admiration.

Mr. Akbar is our lecturer in English literature. He is in his late forties. He is a tall man with a kind, smiling face, bright eyes and greying hair. I remember that the very first time I met him, I was impressed by his graceful personality.

He is a true scholar and has a firm grip on his subject. He teaches English in an extremely interesting and effective way. He speaks in a lively and conversational manner every now and then asking the students for their views. This naturally inspires confidence in us and holds our attention. Indeed during his lecture we are so much absorbed in the lesson that no one has time to think of any mischief. What a pleasure to have a teacher who commands attention and respect not by angry threats but by devotion to his subject. He is certainly popular with the students and the secret of his popularity is his real sympathy for them. He is always willing to help. If you go to him with a problem you will not be disappointed. He will offer his mature advice without any show of superiority. "Young men have problems," he says, "which are inevitable, you cannot condemn them for being young." So he will not denounce but persuade and his persuasion is effective. He helps the students but does not seek or encourage intimacy. He never chooses favourites, because he has no need of flatterers. His love, sympathy and advice are for all.

Mr. Akbar is also the president of the college debating club. He guides us in all matters which we cannot manage ourselves. He helps the debaters in preparing their speeches. When I joined the college, I wished to become a debater but lacked the courage to face the audience. So for a long time I kept the ambition to myself. Then one day, I went to Mr. Akbar and told him how much I desired to become a speaker. He encouraged me to prepare a speech for the next debate. He was kind enough to suggest some improvements when I went to him with my speech. Not only this but he also told me how to deliver it. Indeed he is the one, who is my favourite teacher.

A ROAD ACCIDENT

A few days back I had to go to college with my friend on motorcycle. We took the bike and took the way to college. We were on the road when we had to stop on red signal of traffic. It was green for those who were crossing this road from the left side. There was not much traffic on the road. We were in the line waiting for the light to be green. A van came behind us and without caring for the red light tried to go through. Right at that moment a car came from the left side of road for which the light was green. Both the drivers applied their breaks but of no use.

The van collided with the car while crossing the red light and we heard a great explosion.

Both the vehicles stopped in the middle of the road. People from other sides gathered on the spot. We went to the car and with the help of other people took the driver out. He was injured while the man on the front seat of the van got injured also. Both the persons were taken hurriedly to hospital. Other passengers got very minor injuries and needed not to be taken to hospital.

Police reached there within ten minutes and noted the whole scene and situation. They took the driver of the van in their control and with the help of people removed the vehicles from the road. The traffic after remaining blocked for an hour restarted its flow. My friend came from the hospital the site and completed other formalities. Both the vehicles got heavy damages. We took our bike and proceeded to our college.

MY FAVOURITE POET

Poets are the voice of human soul. They express human feelings and give vent to the unpronounced human passions. In this way they have always influenced human societies. People like different poets and this liking depends upon their own temperament and way of thinking. My favourite poet is Allama Iqbal. Allama Mohammad Iqbal is not an ordinary poet. He is a poet with a distinction and very few poets in the world can be compared to his calibre and standing. Although he is unparalleled as master of the language and has his own individual style, yet his real worth has been exposed in his nationalistic poetry.

He was born in Sialkot on November 9, 1877. He got education from outstanding teachers like Maulvi Mir Hassan and Professor Arnold at Sialkot and Lahore. The personalities and teaching of these teachers had a lasting impact on Iqbal's mind. He also went to Europe for higher studies. This visit to Europe contributed a lot in leading him to final conclusions of his life.

His poetry is generally divided into three parts. The first part starts with the beginning of his poetic career and ends with his departure to Europe in 1905. The poems of this period generally contain patriotic ideas based on the concept of nationalism and Hindu Muslim unity. Besides, much of conventional poetry was also produced in these years.

The second part starts from 1905 and ends in 1908 with his return from Europe to India. This period saw a great change in Iqbal's mind. After passing some time in England and Germany, his immediate reaction was decision to leave composing poetry. Later on however, on the advice of some sincere friends, he changed his mind. The second change was a transformation of his concept of nationhood. The stay in Europe was very fruitful in the sense that it opened his eyes about the exploration of Muslims by the Europeans. He then, decided that he should now use his poetry for the service of his nation.

The third and the final part starting from 1908 continued up to the year of his death in 1938. In this period, he devoted himself whole-heartedly to remind the Muslims their golden past and tell them that the solution of all their problems lies in Islam. Some of Iqbal's famous books are Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jabriel, Armughan-e-Hijaz, Javed Nama, etc.

The main themes of his poetry include the idea of 'Mard-e-Momin' that flourishes on 'Khudi' (self-identification and self-realization) and 'Harkat' (movement and action). He told the youth of his nation that the only way to success passes through hard work, toil and devotion.

Allama Iqbal was not merely a poet. He made an unforgettable contribution towards securing the future of his nation by presenting his famous Allahabad address. In this speech he, for the first time, gave the idea of an independent Muslim state in the sub-continent. Along with that he continued preparing the nation spiritually for this great achievement. So, if today we live peacefully in an independent country, we owe it to him also. He is rightly called our national poet.

MY FAVOURITE BOOK

I have read many books but I like the novel "Jane Eyre" most of all. Charlotte Bronte has written it. The story of 'Jane' who faced many difficulties in her life. Jane lived in her aunt's house as a small girl. Her aunt was very cruel to her. She sent here to a school. There Jane lived and studied for some years. Then she became a governess of a girl in a rich man's house. She felt herself in love with him. Rich man (Rochester) could not marry her because he had a mad wife. Jane left his house. After facing many troubles Jane at last returned to him. He was now blind and without an arm. His wife was dead. He still loved Jane. She also loved him. They happily married.

There are some very moving incidents in the novel. For example, there is a serious quarrel between Jane and her aunt's son in the beginning of the novel. Later in a church she is shocked to know that Rochester is already married. (She and Rochester were going to be married there).

The novel has different kinds of characters. There are good and noble characters like Jane and Rochester.

There are bad and evil characters like Mrs. Reed (Jane's aunt). We find good and bad servants and ordinary persons in the novel. Students and teachers at Jane's school are another group of characters. All the characters of novel play their roles well. They make the story interesting and surprising.

We find a perfect love between Jane and Rochester in the novel, because Jane was a young and an educated woman. Rochester was blind, weak and rather old. But she married him. Both of them were emotional. But these emotions were those of true love. That is why they gave them a great force even in their difficulties and physical weakness. They had a force of passion. This was in fact the force of love.

This novel teaches us a good lesson, the lesson is that true lovers have faith in their strength and noble effort. They do not care for any person or force within the world. 'Jane Eyre' is written in a fine way. The language is very beautiful. It is really moving and interesting.

