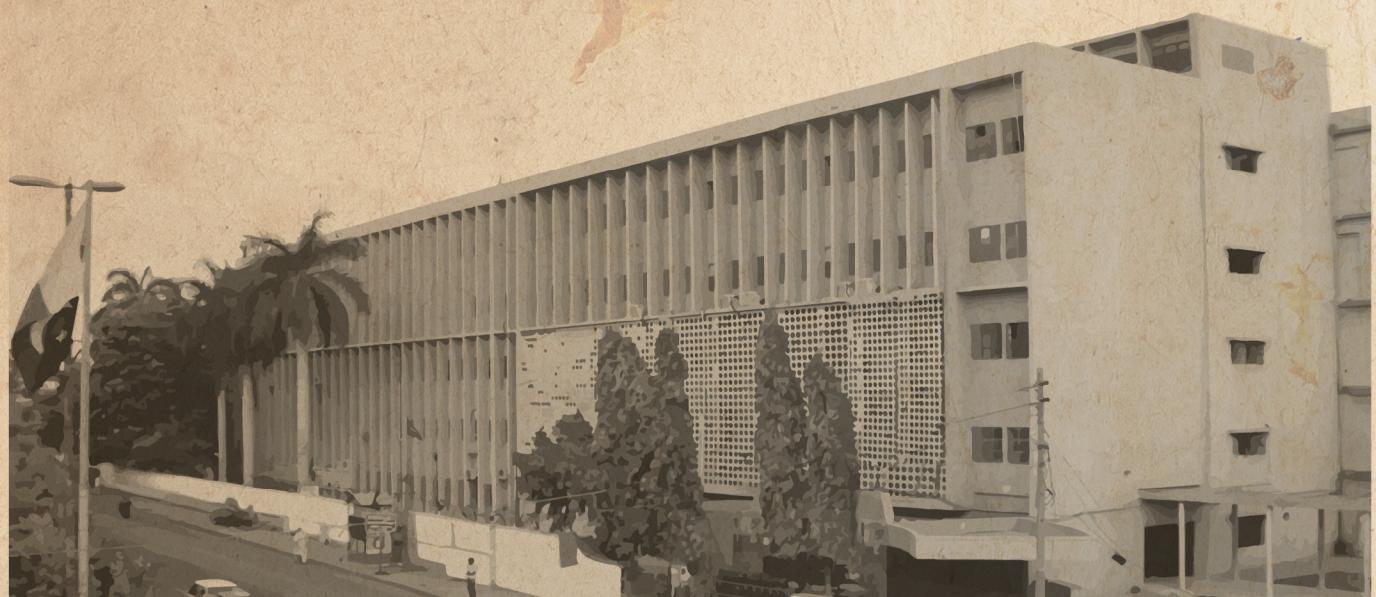


The Dawood Foundation



1969

Annual Report



It should hardly be necessary, at this point in our history to stress the importance of Science and technology. The discoveries and inventions have influenced the lives of all and it will be no exaggeration to say that the modern age is the creation of science. Developing countries like



Pakistan are in dire need of catching up with the advanced countries in general and of meeting the demands of the modern industries within the country, in particular. The pre-condition for meeting these demands, evidently, is a good scientific and technical knowledge through national education so that the spirit of progress may arise from within. It has been accepted generally that the government alone cannot cope with this need of technical education, and that the private organisations should join hands with the government in this mammoth task. The desirability of special efforts in this field can be better understood when knowing that the areas now constituting Pakistan were grossly neglect-

ed in education, and for that matter in every field under the foreign rule. In realisation of these facts, The Dawood Foundation, which was already helping so many educational institutions, planned to establish a technical institution of high calibre in Karachi. In fact, according to original programme the Trustees wanted to establish a chain of such colleges throughout the country, the realisation of which depended on the success of the first college.

The experience gained since then, however, has proved that extraordinary attention and care is wanted even for the one college i.e. The Dawood College of Engineering and Technology which was founded on 4th August in the year 1962. Seven years have elapsed since then and a beautiful building has come up now in the true spirit of the task. The college offers four years' honour degree courses in Chemical Engineering, Electronics and Metallurgy. The importance of these subjects in our present day world cannot be over emphasised. For instance, the production of iron and steel is the index of prosperity of a nation because metallurgy is behind the production of all metals, ferrous or non-Ferrous. In acknowledgement of the importance of Metallurgy this subject was included in the syllabus.

Similarly, Dawood College provides instructions in Chemical Engineering with special emphasis on Petro-chemicals, which is in keeping with the fast growing needs of a country like Pakistan. Since petro-chemicals and other products have made their way into every field, we are compelled to import substantial amount of these in one form or the other.

As Pakistan is going ahead with its agricultural

and industrial development, the Pakistan's standard of living is rising. That is why we are feeling the demand of consumer goods rising higher and higher every year. This demand cannot be met but with increased production which in turn, would require further expansion of industries



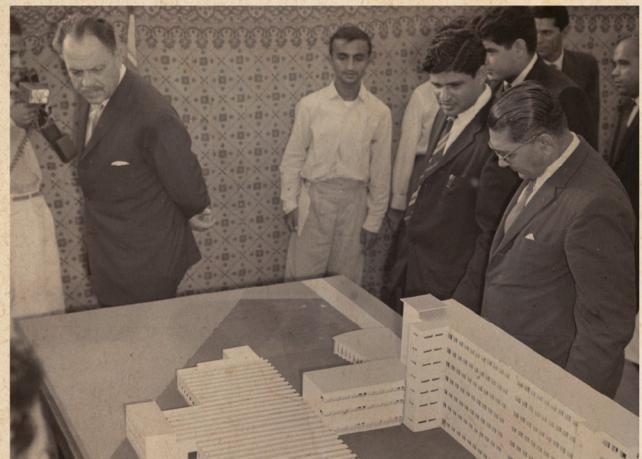
like artificial rubber, synthetic dyes, drugs and fibers. This chain of industrialization cannot be kept going until we know how to convert raw and synthetic material into hundreds of forms of chemical process. Pakistan cannot achieve the goal of industrialization without specialists in Chemical Engineering because only a chemical engineer knows how to obtain industrial chemicals by cheap and economical process. As such a provision for scientific knowledge in this field through national education was unavoidable.

The third technology, Electronics, is the most modern technology evolved in this century and which is being put to so various and so many uses that nobody knows where it will stop. In our age of space travels electronics cannot be ignored except at great hazard to the national progress.

The standard of the course compares with the standard of top British institutions in the same line. If possible, more subjects like Marine, Mining, Automobile, Hydraulics and Aeronautical Engineering will be introduced.

But the difficulties in obtaining proper equipment and qualified teachers are hindering many a scheme of the college. It is a sorry fact that many trained teachers in specialised fields prefer more profitable jobs outside the teaching institutions or rather outside the country. The Dawood College has solved this problem by employing qualified people on part time basis, if already employed. During this year (1968-69) Rs. 21,200 were spent as remuneration to part time teachers. The other serious handicap is the inadequate supply of proper equipment. The restrictions on foreign exchange spending have made

this problem a real one. In the past years the solution was found in outside laboratories where students went in groups for practical experiments. But now the College labs, are equipped enough to carry out all experiments, except metallography and few other practical of chemical engineering. The situation has somewhat eased due to import licences granted by the government as following (period January



1968-June 1969).

| | Rs. |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Text Books | 87,500 |
| Scientific Instruments | 7,25,000 |
| Chemicals | 75,000 |
| Glassware | 10,000 |
| Total | 8,47, 500 |

Presently there are 181 students on the rolls of the college comprising 1st year and the final year. There were no new admissions in the year 1968, due to lack of facilities, hence 2nd and 3rd year class are not functioning this year.

Results: The Annual and Supplementary examination results of 1968 have shown that 100% students were successful in the subjects of Electronics and Chemical Engineering and the overall result was 98%.

During the long college closure in 1968 due to political unrest, the college students kept themselves busy at outside laboratories and spent much time in to the college library to make up for the suspended classes.

It can be hopefully said that once the college is fully equipped and full scale admissions are resumed, this unique institution will prove itself the best investment of The Dawood Foundation for the benefit of future generations of Pakistan.