WEBSITE OF PAKISTAN

BY

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FINAL APPROVAL

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The Internet has progressed at amazing speed in recent years. Once the realm of academics and defense agencies, Internet is rapidly becoming a mainstream media conduit for communication between individuals.

As part of the Internet, Worldwide Web is now the predominant force in growth. Its language is simple, its interface is attractive and friendly, and it is adaptable to a wide variety of uses.

There are now web sites for selling products, selling ideas maintaining, appearances, informing public, continuting education and knowledge, and just plain wasting time. And in a growing trend, the Internet concept is being adapted to international communication by establishing Internets inside the company.

Normally man has to roam about here and there to get information to make investigation and to collect data but now a days, it is preferable to sit in your home just browse the web and get yours desired information.

The web site designed by me copes with all challenges and it is designed in such away that its fulfills the requirements of the age. The web site of Punjab and province provide reliable and satisfactory approach to get each and every information about Punjab and Sindh. Different topics, which are included in this web site, will certainly fulfill the knowledge requirements of all people.

INTRODUCTION OF PAKISTAN

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan came into being as an independent state on 14 August, 1947. Located in South Asia, Pakistan shares an eastern border with India and a north-eastern border with China. Iran makes up the country's south-west border, and Afghanistan runs along its western and northern edge. The Arabian Sea is Pakistan's southern boundary with 1,064 km of coastline. The country has a total area of 803,940 sq km with a land area of 778,720 sq km and is nearly four times the size of the United Kingdom. From Gwadar Bay in it's south-eastern corner, the country extends more than 1,800 km to the Khunjerab Pass on China's border. Pakistan comprises four provinces - Punjab, Sindh, North West Frontier and Balochistan - and the Federally Administrated Tribal Area. The country presents a variety of landscapes . The north to north-western mountainous belt is largely a barren region that features many of the world 's tallest peaks. Climatically, Pakistan is mainly dry with rainfall varying between four to forty inches a year. Temperature varies from extreme summer heat in some places, to a brisk, invigorating cold in winter with heavy snowfall at elevations. Islamabad, with an area of 906.5 kms, is the capital of Pakistan and is situated at the foot of Murree Hills, forms the north-east part of the Potwars Plateau. Islamabad enjoys a pleasant climate. The maximum average in winter is 16.7 ^{0}C, and minimum 3.4 ^{0}C; in summer it is 34.2 ^{0}C, and 24.4 ^{0}C. The Aiwan-e-Sadr (Presidency), Parliment Building, Secretariat Blocks, State Bank Complex, Rawal Lake and Faisal Mosque are some of the Capital's land marks.Pakistan embarked upon a modest programme to make a major breakthrough in various fields of cimmunication. It is going ahead with its plans and programmes of modernisation and advancement in this essential sector. Thousands of kilometer of new highways and roads are being constructed to cover most parts of the country. Telecommunication networks are being improved and expanded to facilitate round-the-clock service. A new and most modern airport has already been built at Karachi, while more are being designed. New methods and policies are being adopted to improve public transport facilities. For improving the railway system, private sector has been involved in selling tickets and checking on some of its sections. A programme is being undertaken for modernizing the existing seaport and building an additional deep waters port. In the air transport sector, 13 private parties have been approved to operate airlines. The present literacy rate is estimated at 35 percent which shows substantial improvement over 26.2 percent in 1981. The population of Pakistan nearly doubled over a half century

period. The current growth rate of 3.0 percent is the highest among the nine most populous countries. Pakistan's conventional energy resources are inadequate to meet generating its ever-increasing power needs. The country is largely dependent on hydro-electricity for which the installed capacity at present is 10598 MW. However, the low river flows in winter cause a substantial decline in the generating capacity of the hydro-electric plants. The country has to look for other sources of energy such as gas, oil and nuclear energy.

PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan displays some of Asia's most magnificent landscapes as it stretches from the Arabian Sea, its southern border, to some of the world's most spectacular mountain ranges in the north. Pakistan is also home to sites that date back to word's earliest settlements rivaling those of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia For administrative purposes, Pakistan is divided into four provinces (Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province, Punjab, and Sindh); the Federal Capital Territory, which consists of the capital city of Islamabad; and six federally administered tribal areas.

PUNJAB

The Punjab plain comprises mainly the province of Punjab. It is the gift of River Indus and its five eastern tributaries- Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas. The plain spreads from the south of Potohar plateau up to Mithankot, where Suleiman Range approaches river Indus. The Punjab plain is almost a featureless plain with a gentle slope southward averaging one foot to the mile. The only break in the alluvial monotony is the little group of broken hills(100 ft-1,600ft.) near Sangla and Irana on either side of the Chenab. The entire plain is extensively irrigated by a network of canals. This system has been greatly expanded and improved in recent years by the construction of link-canals, dams and barrages as a result of the Indus Water Treaty with India, which awarded the three western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) to Pakistan, and the three eastern rivers (Ravi,Sutlej and Beas) to India. Tarbela Dam on river Indus and Mangla Dam on River Jhelum, which have water storage capacities of 11.1 million acre ft. and 5.55 million acre ft. respectively, need a special

mention. Irrigation water is supplemented by summer and winter rains(15-20 inches) so that a variety of crops is raised, the major one being wheat, rice, cotton and sugarcane. The region has earned the name of granary of Pakistan. However, the blessings of canal irrigation have not been without a curse, which render about 100,000 acres of land unproductive every year through water-logging and salinity. The menace has been greatly controlled through salinity control and reclamation projects. Agricultural development boosted urbanization and industrialization so that the region has emerged as the most important economically developed area of Pakistan, containing over 56 per cent of the population and most of the commercial and industrial centres of the country, such as Lahore (2,922,000), Faisalabad (1,092.000). Multan (730,000), Gujranwala (596,000), Sialkot (297,000) and Gujrat (154,000). The south eastern section of the region known as Cholistan is under-developed. This tract is parched and thirsty. The summer temperature average 51.7oC and the area remains under the grip of extremely hot winds. The surface of this desert consists of a succession of sand dunes rising in places to a height of 500 ft. with vegetation peculiar to sandy tracts. There is no soil down to the lowest depth except sand; bitter water is, however, sometimes found at depth of about 80-100 ft.The Potohar Upland, commonly called the Potohar Plateau, lies to the south of northern mountains and is flanked in the west by River Indus and in the east by River Jhelum. This 1,000-2,000 ft.(305-610 m) upland is a typical arid landscape with denuded and broken terrain characterised by undulations and irregularities. These are a few outlying spurs of Salt Range in the south, and those of Khair Murad and Kala Chitta Range in the north. Two seasonal streams-Rivers Haro and River Soan-flow from east to the west and after crossing the region in the north and in the middle respectively, fall in the Indus. River Kanshi traverses the eastern part of the plateau from north to south and drains into River Jhelum. These rivers and other hill torrents have cut deep valleys and are of little use for irrigation. Agriculture is thus almost entirely dependent on rainfall of 15-20 inches and on the small dams built in the catchments areas of the streams.

BRIEFHISTORY

Pakistan. To the north of the Punjab is the NWFP (North West Frontier Province) and the Federal capital area of Islamabad. To the north east is the Azad Kashmir. To its east and south is India (Indian Punjab & Rajesthan). To the south west is the province of Sind. To the west is Baluchistan Province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The province is predominantly on level plain. There are, however, some mountainous and hilly areas in the northwest and extreme southwest. There is also a plateau adjacent to the mountains known as the Potohar plateau and a desert belt in the south eastern part known as Cholistan. All the major rivers of the country namely Indus, Jhelum, Chanab, Ravi, & Sutlaj flow through this province. They originate from the Himalayas and pass from north west to south west. They are primeval in nature and the volume of water increases in summer after monsoon rains, resulting sometimes in floods. Punjab is the most populous province of Pakistan. According to 1998 census, the population of the Province is 7,25,85,000. The population density is 353 persons per square kilometer as compared to the national figure of 164. It contains several major cities of the country: Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan and Gujranwala. In religion, the province is almost entirely Muslim, with a small Christian minority. Punjabi is the mother tongue of 90 percent of the population. The main language used in writing is Urdu, followed by English. The major ethnic groups are the Jat, Rajput, Arain, Gujar and Awan. The Province of Punjab comprises eight Administrative Divisions and 34 districts. It extends over an area of 2,05,345 square kilometers (97,192 square miles) which is 25.8 percent of the total area of Pakistan .

CULTURE

Punjab has been the cradle of civilization since times immemorial. The ruins of Harappa show an advanced urban culture that flourished over 5000 years ago. Taxila, another historic landmark also stands out as a proof of the achievements of the area in learning, arts and crafts in bygone ages. The forts, palaces, gardens, mosques, mausoleums, are eloquent reminders of the great tradition in Muslim architecture. They remind of the glorious Muslim tradition in the area which bequeathed to the province a

culture which is essentially Islamic in nature. The structure of a mosque is simple and it expresses openness. Calligraphic inscriptions from the Holy Quran decorate mosques and mausoleums. The inscriptions on bricks and tiles of the mausoleum of Shah Rukn-e-Alam (1320 AD) at Multan are outstanding specimens of architectural calligraphy. The earliest existing building in South Asia with enameled tile-work, is the tomb of Shah Yusuf Gardezi (1150 AD) at Multan. A specimen of the sixteenth century tile-work at Lahore is the tomb of Sheikh Musa Ahangar, with its brilliant blue dome. The tile-work of Emperor Shah Jahan's reign is of a richer and more elaborate nature. The pictured wall of Lahore Fort is the last line in the tile-work in the entire world. .

CAPITAL

LAHORE

Situated on the east bank of the River Ravi, the wonderful city of Lahore adds to the charisma of Pakistan. Legend traces its origin to Loh, the son of Rama Chandra, the hero of the Ramayana, but history records that it began as a dependency of the 8th century AD Hindu ruler, Lalitiditya. In the early 11th century it came under Muslim rule and evolved as a center of Islamic culture and learning as well as trade and commerce. In the 13th century it was depopulated and razed to the ground by the Tartar-Mongol hordes of Genghis Khan. Lahore was a cultural and intellectual center during the Mughal and British eras. Such atmosphere still pervades, but it is the diversity and contrast of the different sections of Lahore, which makes it the most eventfully interesting part of Pakistan. Lahore is the second largest city of Pakistan and the provincial capital of Punjab. Apart from being the cultural and academic centre of the country, Lahore is the Mughal "show-window" of Pakistan. In the Mughal days a 9-meter high brick wall surrounded the Old City. It had a rampart running around it which almost connected with the River Ravi to serve as protection for the city. A circular road around the rampart gave access to the city through thirteen gates. Some of the imposing structures of these gates are still preserved. In the bazaars of the Old City one can still find tiny shops where craftsmen can be seen busy turning out master-pieces in copper, brass, silver and textiles in traditional fashion. In

modern days, Lahore hosts a large number of industrial units running day and night to play their vital role in developing the country's economy. Lahore is also an important center of journalistic activities. A large number of newspapers, journals and magazines are published here. Lahore is a great commercial and trade center. It has combined the life style of east and west and presents a lively mixture of some old and new patterns of life. The most important historical monuments of the Moghul's in Lahore are; the Royal Fort (Shahi Qila), the Badshahi Mosque. The Independance monument, the tombs of emperor Jehangir, Noor Jehan, Anarkali, Asif-Jah and the famous Shalimar Gardens. In the old part of the town and off the Kashmir Bazaar, reputedly the most beautiful Mosque of South Asia is located, the "Wazir Khan's Mosque'. It is a marvellous specimen of tile work and arabesque paintings. The Imperial or the Badshahi Mosque is accross the courtyard from Alamgiri Gate of the Lahore Fort. The Mosque, made up entirely of red sandstone, was built by Emperor Aurangzeb. 5 kms east of old city, are the famous Shalimar Gardens laid out by Mughal Emperor Shah-Jehan in 1642 A.D. The Gardens are set out in typical Mughul style and are surrounded by high walls with watchtowers at the four corners. The Golden Mosque is also situated in the Kashmiri Bazaar. It was built in 1753 A.D. by Nawab Syed Bhikari Khan who was Deputy Governor of Lahore. The ashes of the Sikh ruler of Punjab, Maharaja Ranjeet Singh, and of his four wives lie in a dome adjacent to the Hazoori Bagh and is famously known as 'Samadhy of Maharaja Ranjeet Singh'. Apart from these there are certain Shrines and Mausoleums like the Shrine of Data Sahib (Hazrat Ali Hajveri), the Mausoleum of Emperor Jehangir, Asif Khan's (Jehangir's brother-in-law) Mausoleum, Empress Noor Jehan's (light of the world) Tomb whose name appeared on the coins of the Mughal Empire, Qutbuddin Aibak's Tomb, Anarkali's Tomb and the tomb of Allama Muhammad Iqbal who has been hailed as the poet-philosopher of the East. Lahore is a city full of life and color. It has something for everyone. Large number of beautiful gardens, historically exotic forts, mosques and shrines, mughal architectures and museums, shopping centres, fairs and festivals all add-up to make Lahore as Pakistan's most surprisingly colorful package.

PEOPLE OF PUNJAB

Because of its strategic location in the Indian sub-continent, wave after wave of migrants poured into the area and settled on its fertile lands and today, although originally belonging to the Aryan stock, the people of Punjab are descendants of the Iranians, Turks, Afghans and Arabs who came individually or in groups. The people of Punjab ethnically belong to a pluralistic pattern of life. But they have a common identity. They have one common faith — Islam — and they proudly share its glorious traditions in their thought and conduct. In their religious sensibility, in folklore, in regional and domestic culture and in their hopes and aspirations the people have a common identity. The dialects spoken in different regions of the land have a common vocabulary and a shared heritage. The people of Punjab have also a shared spiritual experience which has been disseminated by Tassawwaf and can be witnessed on the occasion of the remembrance-fairs held on the Urs of great Sufi Saints. The people mutually share a living tradition of values. Their traditional hospitality and love for strangers is an obvious feature of their character and behavior. They are loving people and know the courteous way of returning love to others.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL

The culture of Punjab derives its basis from the institution of sufi saints. The sufi saints spread Islam and preached and lived the Muslim way of life. People have the funs and festivities to commemorate these traditions. The fairs and festivals of Punjab reflect the entire gamut of its folk life and cultural traditions. These mainly fall in three categories consisting of (i) religious & seasonal fairs/festivals, (ii) devotional fairs or Urs and (iii) industrial and commercial fairs. Religious fairs are held on special days of Islamic significance like Muharram, Eid Milad-un-Nabi, Eid-ul-Fithr, Eid-ul-Azha and Shab-e-Brat. The main activities on these special occasions are confined to congregational prayers and rituals. Melas are also held to mark these occasions. The fairs held at the shrines of Sufi saints are called Urs. They generally mark the death anniversary of the saint. On these occasions devotees assemble in large numbers and pay homage to the memory of the saint. Soul inspiring music is played and devotees dance in ecstasy. The music on these

occasions is essentially folk and appealing. It forms a part of the folk music through mystic messages. The most important Urs are: Urs of Data Ganj Bukhsh at Lahore, Urs of Hazrat Mian Mir at Lahore, Urs of Baba Farid Ganj Shakar at Pakpattan, Urs of Hazrat Bahaudin Zakria at Multan, Urs of Sakhi Sarwar Sultan at Dera Ghazi Khan, Urs of Shah Hussain at Lahore, Urs of Hazrat Bullehe Shah at Kasur and Urs of Hazrat Imam Bari (Bari Shah Latif) at Rawalpindi-Islamabad. A big fair is organized at Jandiala Sher Khan in district Sheikhupura on the Mausoleum of Syed Waris Shah who is the most loved Sufi poet of Punjab due to his work known as Heer Ranjha. Exhibitions and Annual Horse Shows in all Districts and National Horse and Cattle Show at Lahore are held with the official patronage. National Horse and Cattle Show at Lahore is the biggest festival where sports, exhibitions, and livestock competitions are held. It not only encourages and patronizes agricultural products and livestock through the exhibitions of agricultural products and cattle but is also a colorful documentary on the rich cultural heritage of the Province with its strong rural roots.

ART AND CRAFT

The crafts in the Punjab are of two types: the crafts produced in the rural areas and the royal crafts which flourished in the urban centers particularly in Lahore. The former include cotton textiles, basketry, embroidery etc. while the latter are tile and woodwork skills, ivory, silver and gold work, naqqashi and architectural crafts. Hand knotted carpets of fine quality are made in Punjab since the Mughal period. Emperor Akbar in the 15th century established the first factory in Lahore. While carpets were made for the rich, rough rugs (known as namdas) were made by the common people for their own use. Lahore is the center of hand-made carpets. Since ancient times the weavers of the region have produced colourful fabrics of silk and cotton. The hand-woven cotton cloth like khaddar of Kamalia, are popular. The cloth woven on handlooms is either block printed or beautifully embroidered. Multan is famous for beautiful hand-woven bed covers. The potter at his wheel is a common sight in every village, uninfluenced by modern glamour. Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi and Gujrat also produce colourful pottery, painted after firing. The blue glazed

pottery of Multan dates back to the 13th century with obvious traces of Persian influence. Chiniot, Gujrat and Lahore are famous for woodwork. Chiniot is known for woodcarving and furniture, brass and iron inlay. Copper and brass work is done within the walled city of Lahore since ages. In fine arts, the local Muslim traditions of Punjab were greatly influenced by the works of Central Asian and Persian artists of the early Mughal period. Persian miniatures are the models of some of the well-known artists like Abdur Rehman Chaughtai, with a style of his own, and Haji Muhammad Sharif. Among the modern artists, Ustad Allah Bakhsh, Khalid Iqbal, Ijazul Hasan and Shakir Ali stand on the top. In calligraphy, a great heritage of Muslim art, Agha Mirza Imam of Lahore gave new dimensions to this art and was followed by equally renowned Sufi Abdul Majid (Perveen Raqqm) and Abdul Walid (Nadir Qalam) who changed the round form of letters to elegant ovals. In the Graphic Arts, representational paintings and landscapes continue to be produced side by side with more complex modern trends. The main art centers in the province are Al-Hamra, the National College of Arts, Fine Arts Department of the Punjab University and the Lahore Art Gallery, all located at Lahore

MAJOR CITIES

Faisalabad

Faisalabad is the third largest city of Pakistan after Karachi and Lahore located in the province of Punjab. Untill 1979 Faisalabad was formerly called Lyallpur, after Sir Charles James Lyall, lieutenant governor of the Punjab. It became headquarters of the Lower Chenab colony and in 1898 was incorporated as a municipality. It is also known as " Little Manchester " because of its textile mills, it has grown rapidly in just a century and is famed as the University of Punjab's Agriculture campus (established 1961).

The city was founded in 1890 and offers little of interest to the tourist. Sir Charles James Lyalllaid out the town in the shape of the British flag: a rectangle with across and two diagonals; a clock tower stands at the crossroads.

Its most distinguished feature (now indescribably filthy) is the town center which was laid out patriotically by Sir James Lyall in the shape of the British flag----a rectangle containing a cross and two diagonals. At the center is a clock tower where eight roads meet. These eight segments form the town's main bazaars.

Gujranwala

Gujranwala city appears to be 500 years old. The origin of the name Gujranwala is shrouded in mists of time. The first name of the settlement according to the compilers of the first edition of the district Gazette was khanpur Shansi after an individual of the JAT cast called Khan Shansi who founded 11 villages in the nearby area. For some reason the Jaat Tribe Gujar occupied the land. They reach such dominance that the town came to be known as Gujranwala. The Compilers of the district Gazetteer Gujranwala date this name to Approximately 300 years, giving us a rough estimate of the middle of the 16th century . Other smaller town in the vicinity for example Sohdara Eminabad Wazirabad and Ghakkar have older antecedent than Gujranwala itself. In the indispensable 1969 Essay " Gujranwala ; past and present " Dr.Waheed Quereshi names four villages in the Vicinity at the time of Abdalies invasion i.e. in the late18th century. Gujranwala now is an agricultural marketing center (grains, melons, sugarcane), it is also a commercial and industrial center, manufacturing ceramics,iron safes, copper, brass, and aluminum utensils. The establishment of an industrial park, textile, silk, pipefitting, electric fan, and tannery production increased its importance. Cultivation in the surrounding area is dependent upon canal irrigation. Wheat, cotton, rice, barley, and millet are the chief crops. World 's best Quality Rice grows here. In 1951 the city was converted into the capital of the district which Gave rise to the new industries in the city. The Gujranwala hydroelectric project provides power from the Chanab River. There are also rice and sugar mills and glassworks in the locality. City has an International Level Cricket Stadium, Jinnah Stadium also or formerly known as Municipal Stadium. Gujranwala, chamber of commerce & industry came into being. In November 1978, and the first elected executive committee (Majlis-a-Aamla) took the charge of the chamber. In all over Pakistan GCCI is one of those chambers who have their own building. The credit of construction of chamber's building

undoubtedly goes to its founders. Now apart from the chamber office, the Zonal / Circle offices of Habib Bank Limited, United Bank Limited, Allied Bank Limited and State Bank of Pakistan are functioning in the building. The city has many hospitals and several colleges affiliated with the University of the Punjab.

Islamabad

Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, is located against the backdrop of Margalla Hills at the northern edge of Potohar Plateau. In contrast to its twin city Rawalpindi, it is lush green, spacious and peaceful. Islamabad is a city of wide, tree-lined streets, large houses, elegant public buildings and well-organised bazaars. Traffic jams and crowds are rare, and narrow lanes and slums are few and far between. Sidewalks are shaded and safe behind rows of flame trees, jacaranda and hibiscus. Roses, jasmine and bougainvillaea fill the many parks, and scenic view-points show the city to its best advantage. The master plan of this most modern city was prepared in 1960 by M/s. Constantinos Doxiades, a Greek firm of Architects. Construction was started in October 1961. The city came into life on 26 October, 1966, when the first office building of Islamabad was occupied. It is a modern and carefully planned city. There are ample opportunities for walking, jogging, hiking and trekking around Islamabad in the Margalla Hills. The Margalla Hill range offers excellent opportunities for short and long hikes with magnificent vistas opening up on all sides. A net-work of trails having more then 120 kms total length has been developed.

MULTAN

About 966 km from Karachi and more or less right in the centre of the country lies the ancient city of Multan. Multan, the 'City of Pirs and Shrines' is a prosperous city of bazaars, mosques, shrines and superbly designed tombs. It is also a city of dust, summer heat and beggars. It has a long history. Alexander the Great added it to his list of Indus conquests. In 641 AD Xuang Tzang found it 'agreeable and prosperous' - Mohammad Bin Qasim obviously agreed, he was the next to conqueror Multan in 712 AD. Mahmud of Ghazni invaded in 1006, Timurlane in 1398. In the 16th century it was the Moghuls turn, followed by the Sikhs in 1752 and the British in 1849. The old city has narrow colourful

bazaars full of local handicrafts and narrow winding lanes. There are many places of historical, cultural and recreational interest in the city

MUREE

Murree, at 2,240 meters (7,400 feet), is only an hour's drive north-east of Islamabad. Its cold pine forests, amidst magnificent mountain scenery, make it the first choice for a day's outing from the capital. The Galis are a string of hill resorts along the ridge between Murree and Abbottabad, on the Karakoram Highway. Founded as a hill station by the British in 1851, Murree was the summer headquarters of the government of Punjab until 1876, when the honour was transferred to Simla. Murree remained, however, a little bit of England, complete with The Mall for promenading, parks, churches, schools, clubs and cafes. Since independence, Murree has once again become the summer retreat of the governor of Punjab and, since Islamabad became the capital of Pakistan in 1962, has expanded rapidly. Murree is lovely all year round. In summer it is cool - even chilly in the evening - and rain is common. In winter, the snow is piled high along the sides of the streets. But it is extremely popular with Punjabis escaping the heat of the plains in summer, so is too crowded for comfort from late May to early September, especially at weekends. To beat the crowds and still enjoy the walks, the best time to go in April-May and September-October. Murree spreads along the top of a ridge for about five kilometres (three miles). At the north-east end is Kashmir Point, with views across the valley of the Jhelum River into Azad Kashmir. At the south-west end is Pindi Point, looking back towards Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Between the two runs The Mall, at the centre of which is the main shopping area, where most people congregate. Numerous roads leave. The Mall and either follow the contours of the ridge or descend to the principal road. Promenading and shopping are Murree's main amusements, or riding in the new chair-lifts, one from Bansara Gali (below Murree) to Pindi Point, the other to the top of Patriata hill (on the road to Karor); both rides cost about Rs. 50 and take half an hour with a change from open chair-lift to the enclosed bubble in the middle. Good buys in Murree are Kashmiri shawls, furs, walking sticks, fruits and nuts. Murree's pistachio nuts are reputed to be the best in

Pakistan.

Bhurban

Bhurban is a minor resort eight kilometres (five miles) from Murree on the road leading north-east to Kohala and the Jhelum Valley. The golf course here is open only to members. From near the Pearl Continental hotel you can take one of the many delightful paved walks through the woods.

Rawalpindi

Rawalpindi lies on the Grand Trunk Road 177 from Peshawar and 275 kms from north-west from Lahore. The twin city of Rawalpindi/Islamabad lies against the backdrop of Margalla Hills on the Potwar Plateau. On the basis of archaeological discoveries, archaeologists believe that a distinct culture flourished on this plateau as far back as 3000 years. The material remains found on the sight of the city of Rawalpindi prove the existence of Buddhist establishment contemporary to Taxila but less celebrated than its neighbours. It appears that the ancient city went into oblivion as a result of the Hun devastation. the first Muslim invader, Mahmood of Ghazni (979-1030 AD), gifted the ruined city to a Gakkhar Chief, Kai Gohar. the town, however, being on invaders' route, could not prosper and remained deserted until Jhanda Khan, another Gakkhar Chief, restored it and gave the name of Rawalpindi after the village Rawal in 1493 AD. Rawalpindi remained under the rule of Gakkhars till Muqarrab Khan, the last Gakkhar ruler, was defeated by Sikhs in 1765 AD. Sikhs invited traders from other places to settle here. This brought the city into prominence. Sikhs lost the city to British in 1849 AD. It then became the General Headquarters of British Army and they established a cantonment south of the old city. In 1879, the Punjab Northern Railway was extended to Rawalpindi but the train service was formally inaugurated on January 1, 1886. Over the years, Rawalpindi has retained to traditional flavour. However, some modern residential areas and buildings have come up all over the town since the creation of Pakistan. Pakistan's new capital, Islamabad being the twin city of Rawalpindi, equally shares the same archaeological and historical background. The best way to see Rawalpindi is by wending through its bazaars, but you should orient yourself before setting out. The city has two main roads: the Grand Trunk Road runs roughly from east to west and is known as The Mall as it passes through the cantonment; Murree Road breaks north from

The Mall, crosses the railway and brushes the east end of the old city on its way to Islamabad. the two main bazaar areas are Raja Bazaar in the old city and Saddar Bazaar, which developed as the cantonment bazaar between the old city and the Mall. The cantonment evokes the British Raj, with its Christian churches and cemetery, spacious bungalows, club, cricket ground, mall and the colonial-style Flashman's Hotel. Behind Flashman's is Saddar Bazaar, the centre not only for shopping but also for hotels, banks, airlines and travel agents. The heart of the bazaar is along Kashmir Road and Massey Gate. The Army Museum, near the Pearl Continental Hotel, houses a fine collection of weapons, uniforms and paintings depicting Pakistan's military history. Hours are 9 am to 3 pm in winter, 8 am to noon and 5.30 pm to 7 pm in summer

Sialkot

Sialkot is a city situated in Punjab province of Pakistan. It is located near Indo-Pak border, about 125 k.m. from Lahore, the capital of Punjab. This city is centries old. According to tradition, it was constructed by Raja Sul. Famous Fort of Sialkot is still there but it is in the shape of a small hill now.

Sports goods, surgical instruments, musical instruments and leather garments are manufactured here and exported all over the world. These products are considered the best in quality throughout the world. The city of Sialkot is believed to have been founded by one Raja Sul or Sálá, the uncle of Pandhavas, whose heroic deeds are recorded in the epic Mahábhárta. After his death some 5000 years ago, there is a tradition that the dynasty continued for some 1500 years and then the country was flooded and remained one vast uninhabited region for about 1000 years. The popular belief is that it was re-founded in the reign of Vikramaditya of Ujjain by Raja Sáliváhan or Sálbán, who built the fort and city and gave the place its present name. He was of Sia caste, and it is believed that the word "Sialkot" means 'the fort of Sia'. Legend also says the Salivahan had two sons; one Puran by name , was killed by the instrumentality of a wicked step-mother, and thrown inot a well, still the resort of pilgrims near Sialkot , called "Puran ka Kunwna", the well of Puran. (A Mohalla in the city is also named "Puran Nagar") Other son of Salivahan , Rasalu, became involved in wars with Raja Hudi, popularly stated to have been a Gakkhar chieftain. Being worsted in battle, Rasalu, as the price for piece, was forced to give his daughter in marriage

to his conqueror, who gave the territory he had conquered to Rasalu's adopted son. According to another legend narrated to Mr. Prinsep:

> "After the death of Raja Rasalu, the country is said to have fallen under the curse of Puran, for 300 years lying totally devastated from famine and incessant plunder."

Taxila

Thirty kilometres north-west of Rawalpindi out along the Grand Trunk Road lies Taxila, one of the most important archaeological sites in the whole of Asia.Situated strategically on a branch of the Silk Road which linked China to the West, the city flourished both economically and culturally. Taxila reached its greatest heights between the 1st and 5th centuries A.D.Buddhist monuments were erected throughout the Taxila Valley which was transformed into a religious heartland and a destination for pilgrims from as far a field as Central Asia and China.Undoubtedly badly shaken by the arrival of Huns into the area in the mid-5th century A.D., the city plunged into decline when quarrels among the nobility undermined royal power in the 6th and 7th centuries. The remains of the valley can still be visited today where many Buddhists monasteries and temples still stand today.

SINDH

The Sindh plain comprises mainly the province of Sindh and stretches between the Punjab plain and the Arabian Sea. River Indus flows here as a single river and the plain comprises a vast fertile tract stretching westward from the narrow strip of flood plain on the right bank of River Indus, and a vast expanse of desert stretching eastward from the left bank. The desert area is dry and desolate like Cholistan in the Punjab plain. But, the plain area right of River Indus is green with a vast stretches of vegetation lined everywhere with avenues of trees. It is the heart of the Indus Valley Civilization dating back to 3rd millennium B.C. Thousands of tourists from all over the world are attracted every year to visit the ruins of Moenjodaro near Larkana. An elaborate canal system taken from Sukkur Barrage at

Sukkur, Upper Sindh Barrage north of Sukkur at Guddu, and Lower Sindh Barrage (Ghulam Muhammad Barrage) at Hyderabad, irrigate together in this area over 10,000,0000 acres and account for about 40 per cent of Pakistan's irrigated land. The fertile area yields abundant crops of rice, wheat and cotton and contains the bulk of the population and most of the major commercial and industrial centres of Sindh such as Hyderabad(795,000), Sukkur (193,000), Larkana (123,000), Nawabshah (102,000), Shikarpur (88,000) and Dadu (39,000).

However, its southern part is one of the worst areas of Pakistan for waterlogging and salinity. There are many lakes in Sindh,which attract thousands of migratory birds during the winter season from Central Asia. Manchhar lake with its highly pulsating expanse of about 200 sq. miles of area is the largest lake. With its foliage of towering grasses, its meadows of floating lotus, its inhabitants in their floating habitations, the lake presents an attractive look. Further south, stretches the Indus Delta, which is a savage waste. An important feature is the Kinjhar Lake near Thatta, which acts as a great reservoir for feeding canals in the adjacent areas. During winter, it is an ideal spot for fishing and duck shooting. South of the Kinjhar Lake, the surface is broken and littered with abandoned channels of distributries, sandy beaches, ridges and mangrove swamps, all merging into the dead creeks, grate and salt water of the coast of Rann of Kutch. At the extreme north-western end of the delta stands Karachi, the largest city and the industrial and commercial hub of Pakistan. It is also the port for Pakistan and terminal of Pakistan's railway system and the site of the country's principal international airport. Climate and Seasons As Pakistan is located on a great landmass north of Tropic of Cancer, between latitudes 24 and 37 N, it has a continental type of climate, characterized by extreme variations of temperature. The areas closer to the snow-covered northern mountains are cold. Temperatures on the Balochistan Plateau are comparatively high. Along the coastal strop, the climate is modified by sea breezes. In the rest of the country, temperature rises steeply in the summer and hot winds, called "loo", blow across the plains during the day, dust storms and thunder storms occasionally lower the temperature. The diurnal variation in temperature may be as much as 11 to 17oC. Winters are cold with minimum temperature of about 4oC in January. Rainfall Pakistan experiences a general deficiency of rainfall.

LOCATION AND AREA

Pakistan consists of four provinces. Its second largest province is known as Sindh with its capital in Karachi, which is not only the most populous metropolis of the country, but also, a commercial hub.

The province of Sindh has two gigantic seaports and both are located in Karachi. The biggest international airport of Pakistan is also situated in Karachi and is widely known as Qaid-e-Azam International airport.

The Province of Sindh forms the lower Indus basin and lies between 23 to 35 Degree and 28-30, north latitude and 66-42 and 71-1-degree east longitude. It is about 579 kms in length from north to south and nearly 442 kms in its extreme breadth (281 kms average). It covers 1,40,915 square kms and is about as large as England.

Sindh is also proud of having acquired fame as Bab-ul-Islam (Gateway to Islam in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent). At the time of the independence from the British occupation in August 1947, the population of Sindh was estimated at 5.5 million. Today, after the passage of fifty years the population of the province stands around 40 million souls, a half of whom now live in the urban centres like Hyderabad, Sukkur, Mirpurkhas, Tando Adam, Nawabshah, Larkana, Shikarpur, Khairpur, Badin and other smaller towns. It is basically an agrarian province. The Indus is by far the most important river of the province. The classical name of the river was Sindhu (Sanskrit for an ocean) and Sindh province was created and sustained by the river, without which it would have been a desert. Its length is about 2,880 kilometers and nearly a third of that (about 944 Kms) traverses the province. The striking resemblance of Sindh to Egypt was noticed long before the existence in it of a comparable great prehistoric civilization was even suspected; the idiosyncrasy of its people when compared with Indians, is very marked. There is an ancient saying "Just as Egypt is the gift of Nile, Sindh is the gift of the Indus".

Owing to its prevalent aridity and the absence of the monsoons, the climate of Sindh ranks among the hottest and is most variable. The average temperature of the summer months is 35 degrees centigrade and those of inter months 16. But the thermometer frequently rises in summer to 45 and occasionally to 50.In the northern part of Sindh the

extremes of temperature are strongly marked. Jacobabad boasts of the highest temperature yet recorded at a Pakistani meteorological station i.e.52 degrees centigrade in June 1919. Sehwan is another hot place while Hyderabad is on the average pleasant due to cool breeze.

Cotton, rice, wheat and sugarcane are the main crops produced in Sindh. Rice is by far the most important crop cultivated here. It is the only crop that can be grown in the annually inundated lands within the delta of the Indus and a larger quantity and much finer quality is produced in the Larkana district. In Jacobabad, Sukkur, Badin, Thatta and Dadu, also, a great quantity of rice is cultivated. Cotton is produced mainly in Sanghar, Nawabshah, and Hyderabad, Sugarcane is another important crop which is chiefly grown in the Ghulam Mohammad Barrage zone in South. Sindh is proud of its bananas and mangoes also.

The waters around Karachi are rich with seafood and are considered to be some of the best fishing spots in the world. Surmai, pomphret, lobsters, shrimps, sharks, dolphins, crocodiles and other aquatic life especially Pallas exists in plenty in the sea as well as in the sweet waters of the Indus, Manchar, Keenjhar, Haleji and other lakes.

Within the last 45 years, three irrigation barrages have been constructed across the Indus in the province. The command areas of the three barrages are: Sukkur barrage 3.12 million hectares, Kotri barrage 1.12 million hectares, and Guddu barrage 1.172 million hectares.

The province of Sindh had traditionally been rich in wildlife heritage. Its Kirthar National Park, about 70 k.m. of North West of Karachi, is enlisted on World Heritage. Other side at Haleji Lake and Thar area are also of paramount importance.

Though chiefly an agricultural and pastoral province, Sindh has a reputation for textiles, pottery, leatherwork, carpets etc. The craftsmanship of the people of Sindh began during the period of Moenjodaro civilization. Their polished ornaments and articles of apparel made out of muslin and wooden lacquer work have won the praise in and outside the country

HISTORY

The province of Sindh has been designated after the river Sindh (Indus) which literally created it and has been also its sole means of sustenance. However, the importance of the river and close phonetical resemblance in nomenclature would make one consider Sindhu as the probable origin of the name of Sindh. Later phonetical changes transformed Sindhu into Hindu in Pahlavi and into Hoddu in Hebrew. The Greeks (who conquered Sindh in 125 BC under the command of the Alexander the great) rendered it into Indos, hence modern Indus.The Indus valley civilization is the farthest visible outpost of archeology in the abyss of prehistoric times. The areas constituting Pakistan have had a historical individuality of their own and Sindh is the most important among such areas. The prehistoric site of Kot Diji in Sindh has furnished information of high significance for the reconstruction of a connected story which pushes back the history of Pakistan by at least another 300 years, from about 2,500 BC. Evidence of a new element of pre-Harappan culture has been traced here. When the primitive village communities in Baluchistan were still struggling against a difficult highland environment, a highly cultured people were trying to assert themselves at Kot Diji one of the most developed urban civilization of the ancient world that flourished between the year 25,00 BC and 1,500 BC in the Indus valley sites of Moenjodaro and Harappa. The people were endowed with a high standard of art and craftsmanship and well-developed system of quasi-pictographic writing which despite ceaseless efforts still remains un-deciphered. The remarkable ruins of the beautifully planned Moenjodaro and Harappa towns, the brick buildings of the common people, roads, public-baths and the covered drainage system envisage the life of a community living happily in an organized manner.The earliest authentic history of Sindh dates from the time when Alexander the Great abandoned his scheme of conquest towards the Ganges, alarmed at the discontent of his soldiers. He embarked a portion of the army in boats, floated them down the Jhelum and the Chenab, and marched the remainder on the banks of the river till he came to the Indus. There he constructed a fleet, which sailed along the coast towards the Persian Gulf with part of his forces, under the command of Nearchus and Ptolemy, whilst Alexander himself marched through Southern Baluchistan and Persia to Seistan or Susa. At that time Sindh was in the possession of the Hindus, the last of whose rulers was Raja Sahasi, whose race, as is reported by native historians, governed the kingdom for over two thousand years. The Persian monarchs were probably alluded to,

for in the sixth century BC Sindh was invaded by them, They defeated and slew the monarch in a pitched battle and plundered the province and then left. Eight years after his accession to the Persian throne, Darius I, son of Hystaspes extended his authority as far as the Indus. This was about 513 BC.The Arab conquest of Sindh by Muhammad Bin Qasim in 712 AD gave the Muslims a firm foothold on the sub-continent. The description of Hiun Tsang, a Chinese historian, leaves no doubt that the social and economic restrictions inherent in the caste differentiations of Hindu society had however, gradually sapped the inner vitality of the social system and Sindh fell without much resistance before the Muslim armies. According to Al-Idreesi, the famous city of Al-Mansura was founded during the reign of Mansur (754-775 AD) the second Khalifa of the Abbasid dynasty. Khalifa Harun-al-Rashid (786-809 AD) was able to extend the frontiers of Sindh on its western side. For nearly two hundred years since its conquest by Muhammad Bin Qasim, Sindh remained an integral part of the Umayyad and the Abbasid caliphates. The provincial governors were appointed directly by the central government. History has preserved a record of some 37 of them.The Arab rule brought Sindh within the orbit of the Islamic civilization, Sindhi language was developed and written in the naskh script. Education became widely diffused and Sindhi scholars attained fame in the Muslim world. Agriculture and commerce progressed considerably. Ruins of Mansura, the medieval Arab capital of Sindh (11 kms south east of Shahdadpur) testify to the grandeur of the city and the development of urban life during this period.In the 10th century, native people replaced the Arab rule in Sindh. Samma and Soomra dynasties ruled Sindh for long. These dynasties produced some rulers who obtained fame due to judicious dispensation and good administration.Sindh was partially independent and the scene of great disorders till late in the sixteenth century when it failed into the hands of Emperor Akbar, and for a hundred and fifty years the chiefs paid tribute, but only as often as they were compelled to do so, to the Emperor at Delhi. Later the Kalhora clan claiming descent from the house of Abbas and long settled in Sindh produced religious leaders of whom Main Adam Shah attained prominence in the 16th century. His descendants continued to gather large following and this enabled them to capture political power in the north western Sindh under the leadership of Mian Nasir Muhammad. This happened in the 2nd half of the 17th century. By the turn of that century, foundations of the Kalhora power were firmly laid in the northern Sindh under the leadership of Mian Yar Mohammad. During the reign of his son, Mian Noor Muhammad, lower Sindh with Thatta as its capital came under the Kalhora administration (1150 A.H).Under the banner of Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, the Balochis defeated the last Kalhora ruler Mian Abdul Nabi in the battle

of Halani in 1782 AD. Talpur Amirs regained the parts of Sindh (Karachi, Khairpur, Sabzal Kot and Umar Kot) which the last Kalhora chief had conceded to the neighboring rulers. By eliminating the foreign interference, which had plagued the Kalhora rule, and by their essentially democratic way of governance, the Talpurs were able to take the people into confidence and thus achieved.Great many things within a short period of 60 years. They built up an excellent system of forts and outposts guarding the frontiers, extended the irrigation system, encouraged scholarly pursuits and educational institutions, and promoted trade and commerce internally as well as with the neighboring countries.The British who came to Sindh also as traders became so powerful in rest of the sub-continent that in 1843 Sindh lost its independence falling prey to the British imperialistic policy. The Talpurs were defeated on the battlefields of Miani, Dubba and Kunhera and taken prisoners. The conquerors behaved inhumanly with the vanquished as they did with the Muslim rulers in India. Charles Napier who commanded the troops subsequently became the first Governor of the province of Sindh.The British had conquered Sindh from their bases in Bombay and Kutch and their supporters were Hindus. Therefore, Sindh was annexed to the Bombay Presidency in 1843 and a constant policy to subdue the Muslim majority and to lionize the Hindu minority in Sindh was followed. Trade and commerce, Services and education became monopolies in the hands of the minority whom with the support of the rulers wrought havoc on Muslims. Within a few years forty percent of the Muslim land holdings passed on to the Hindu creditors. It was after a long struggle that the cause of Sindh was supported by the Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah when he brought in his famous 14-points the demand of Sindh's separation from Bombay Presidency. H.H. Sir Agh Khan, G.M. Syed, Sir Abdul Qayyum Khan (NWFP) and many other Indian Muslim leaders also played their pivotal rule that was why the Muslims of Sindh succeeded in getting Sindh separated from the Bombay Presidency in 1936.

CULTURE

Sindh is a repository of varied cultural values and has remained the seat of civilization and meeting point of diverse cultures from times immemorial. After

Independence on August 14, 1947 with the influx of Muslims from India, its culture has progressively assumed a new complexion. Sindh's cultural life has been shaped, to a large extent, by its comparative isolation in the past from the rest of the subcontinent. A long stretch of desert to its east and a mountainous terrain to the west served as barriers, while the Arabian Sea in the south and the Indus in the north prevented easy access. As a result, the people of Sindh developed their own exclusive artistic tradition. Their arts and craft, music and literature, games and sports have retained their original flavor. Sindh is rich in exquisite pottery, variegated glazed tiles, lacquer-work, leather and straw products, needlework, quilts, embroidery, hand print making and textile design. According to renowned European historian H.T. Sorelay, Sindhis had not only contributed to literature but also to astronomy, medicine, philosophy, dialectics and similar subjects.Melas (fairs) and malakharas (wrestling festivals) are popular. Falconry, horse and camel breeding and racing are characteristic pastimes. Sindhi fishermen float earthen pots to catch the palla fish in the Indus, bullock cart racing and cockfighting are also typical of the province.Genuine love for fellow beings, large heartedness and hospitality constitute the very spirit of Sindhi culture and it is the association of the cultural elements that elevate it and keep aloft its banner among the contemporary cultures of South-Asia. Having lived for centuries under the changing sway of various dynasties i.e. the Arabs, Mughals, Arghuns, Turkhans and Soomras, Sammahs, Kalhoras and Talpurs, Sindhi culture is a fusion of multiple culture patterns. These splendor and enrichment are reflected in Sindhi art and architecture, habits and customs. The old tombs and buildings in Thatta, Sehwan, Hyderabad, Sukkur and the excavations at Bhambore, Brahmanabad and Debal bear ample evidence in support of the above statement. These places fostered in their environment, some of the best cultural values which were handed down to the inhabitants of the adjoining areas. Today, these values form the very foundation of Sindhi culture.The Sindhi language has pure Sanskrit basis and is closely related to the ancient Prakrit. Its alphabet contains fifty-two letters. The Rev. Mr.G. Shirt of Hyderabad, one of the first Sindhi scholars, considered that the language is probably, so far as its grammatical construction is concerned, the purest daughter of Sanskrit. It has small sprinkling of Dravidian words, and has in later times received large accessions to its vocabulary from Arabic and Persian. After the advent of Islam, a number of Sindhi scholars not only wrote books in Arabic on various aspects of Islam, but also composed poetry of a high order in that language. During the rule of Soomras and Sammas, Sindhis produced excellent poetry, and amongst the earliest and

best-known poets we find the name of Syed Ali and Qazi Qadan both of Thatta and their younger contemporary, Shah Abdul Karim of Bulrhi, the great-grandfather of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai.Qazi Qadan (870-985 A.H.) introduced Philosophy into Sindhi poetry. He has in his poetry laid great emphasis on purity of mind and the study of the self. In one of his verses he says, "Even if you master thoroughly the great Arabic works Qudoori and Kafia you will only be like an ant sitting within a well in a limited environment knowing nothing of the world outside".Then comes Shah Abdul Karim of Bulrhi. In 98 couplets he has explained the intricacies of human philosophy. In one of his couplets, he says "The best way of Living in the world is to give your heart to the beloved and be bodily connected with fellow human beings".Shah Latif and his contemporaries, Shah Inayat, Muhammad Moeen Thattvi Isso Mian and Misri Shah, were also pioneers in the field of the well-known Sindhi Kafi Lyric. Others who contributed to kafi were Qasim, Hyder Shah, Fazil Shah, Pir Mohammad Ashraf, Assooran and Qaleech Beg. Misri Shah is considered to be the undisputed monarch in the domain of Kafi. The term Kafi was originally taken from Shah Abdul Latif's waie, which correspond to Ghazal. Sachal Sarmast added glory to Kafi in his lyrics.

CAPITAL

KARACHI

Karachi is the capital city of the province of Sindh and the largest city of Pakistan. It is situated on the eastern coast of the sh" Arabian Sea and to the northwest of the Indus River. Its population is nearly 10 million consisting people of different origins. Karachi, the largest and the most populous city of Pakistan present an interesting and colorful combination of the old and new. The narrow twisting lanes and alleys of the old city throb with life along-side the wide metalled roads and elegant modern buildings. Within the city,

talented artisans with age-old skills produce handicrafts of exquisite beauty. Karachi was made the capital of Pakistan after Independence. Karachi is the busiest city with great activity in the trade, industry, education and other fields of life. It has gone through a tremendous change and development in various spheres. With enormous rise in the population, several residential colonies have emerged in Karachi accommodating the influx of people from other provinces as well. Due to this reason Karachi quickly expanded within a short span of time. Karachi is the center of education and other cultural and social activities. A great number of prestigious educational institutions are functioning here. It is an ultra-modern city, with most modern cinemas, recreational clubs, hotels and restaurants. There are beautiful beaches at Sandspit, Sommiani and Hawks Bay. These places are excellent picnic resorts with their tranquil surroundings and provide an atmosphere to rest and relax. The opportunities for yachting, water-skiing and cruising are also available here. The presence of huge and tall buildings has given it a grandeur and majestic appearance. Karachi has a state-of-the-art international airport where flights from all over the world land and take off. It has thus become the "Gateway to Pakistan". It is a seaport, which is the source of conducting International trade and business. It is considered as commercial and industrial capital of Pakistan. It has played a vital and dominant role in erecting Pakistan's economy on firm basis. Karachi is a Cosmopolitan city with people coming from different parts of the world. It is a mingling of old and new, east and west. It has absorbed the charm and beauty of modern and conventional way of life. Karachi enjoys great importance because the Founder of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born here. He received his early education in this great city. The Quaid-i-Azam is buried here. The Quaid's mausoleum is the most important monument in Karachi. It stands in the heart of the city with its splendor combining classical oriental architecture with modern way of designing. His birthplace, the Wazir Mansion, has been preserved as a national archive.

MAJORCITIES

HYDERABAD

Hyderabad, 164 km north of Karachi the second largest city in Sind and one of the largest in Pakistan. Hyderabad is five km from the eastern bank of the Indus changed its course away from Khudabad, at that time the capital of the region, the new capital was shifted to Hyderabad. In 1766 the Kalhora ruler constructed a fort half a square km in area and it still stands today. In 1843 the British arrived and defeated the Talpurs, completing their conquest of Sind.In the old city, buildings are topped by badgers that look like chimneys on roof tops. They catch the cool breezes which blow steadily in a south-west direction for 40 days from late April each year. Hyderabad is hot for most of the year, although in autumn and winter the temperature dips down to around 24 C . In the old sections of the town, cows still roam the streets giving it a distinctly mediaeval atmosphere. On the northern side of the hill on which Hyderabad is sited there are tombs from the Talpurs and Kalhora periods. The tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora is one of the finest, although its dome collapsed and has now been replaced by a flat roof. Also worth a visit is the Institute of Sindhology's museum at the University of Sind. It has displays on all aspects of Sindhi history, music and culture depicting the lifestyles of the desert tribes. Infrequent GTS buses go to the campus, otherwise take a miniwagon to Jamshoro, across the river from Hyderabad, and walk the 1-1/2 km to the university.

SUKKUR

North of Larkana the landscape becomes luxuriant, and in Sukkur the railway line and the highway split up, with a road and rail tracks leading north-west to Quetta via Sibi and Jacob bad, while another highway and railway line go via Rahimyar Khan and Sadiqabad straight to Multan. Sukkur is a sprawling town, with beautiful mosques, gardens, shrines and madrazhis (Muslim religious schools). A desert oasis town, similar to Jaisalmer in Rajasthan, it also boasts many havelis, however, unlike those of Jaisalmer, the Sukkur variety are decorated with geometric, floral designs and painted in a variety of bright, contrasting colours.Just across the Indus is Rohri, also fairly prosperous and an important rail and road junction. The two towns, 5 km apart and 544 km north of Karachi are linked by the Lansdowne and Ayub bridges, which are extremely beautiful. There is a medieval mosque with porcelain-tiled walls, and eight km away are remains of the ancient city of Aror where Alexander the Great is said to have camped. Worth visiting here is the Minaret of Masum Shah. This lighthouse Shaped brick minaret was built by Mir Muhammad Masum,a local soldier appointed Nawab of Sukkur by the Mughal Emperor. Akbar the Great. The tower is slightly titled and is 84 ft, in height 84 ft, in circumference (at its base) with an equivalent number of steps leading up to its top Masum Shah, along with other family members is buried in pavilion near the minaret. Nearby is the Faiz Mahal an octagonal brick dome structure with arched windows and stone-carved balconies. Another tomb of interest is that of Shah Khair-ud-din Jilani a saint and religious scholar

Thatta

At one time Thatta was important as Sindh's capital city and as a center of Islamic arts. From the 14th century, four Muslim dynasties ruled Sindh from Thatta but in 1739 the capital was moved elsewhere and Thatta declined. Some people connect it with Pattala or Alexander, but the authorities don't agree. Alexander had rested his weary troops in Pattala. In preparation for the near fatal march across the Makran desert in Baluchistan. The resemblance probably arose as Pattala was built of timber and so are the old houses of Thatta plastered by mud. Today these stand at awry angles. The known history of the town. goes back to 600 years. For centuries old Thatta was the capital of Sindh. A new city is being built opposite the Makli Hills Hashimabad.

Mohenjodaro

At Mohenjodaro (Mound of dead) in the west bank of the Indus in Sind have been found the remains of one of the earliest and a most developed urban civilizations of the ancient world. Discovered in 1922 Mohenjodaro once metropolis of great importance forming part of the Indus Valley Civilization. Mohenjodaro 4,000 years old brick ruins of the Indus Valley Civilization city of Mohenjodaro. At Moen-jo-daro (Mound of the Dead) on the West Bank of River Indus in Sind. have been found the remains of one of the earliest and most developed urban civilization of the ancient world. Discovered in 1922, Moen-jo-daro was once a metropolis of great importance, forming part of the Indus Valley Civilization complete together with Harappa (discovered in 1921) in Sahiwal District of the Punjab about 1287.48 Kms (800 miles away from Moen-jo-daro. This pre-historic civilization flourished from the third till the middle of the second millennium B C. when it mysteriously disappeared. The archaeological excavations place Moen-jo-daro among the most spectacular ancient cities of the world. It had mud-brick and baked-brick buildings. An elaborate covered drainage system with soak pits for disposal bins, a large State granary. a spacious pillared hall, a college of priests, a large and imposing building (probably a palace) and a citadel mound which incorporates in its margin a system of solid burnt brick towers. A master architect or architects skillfully planned this highly developed and organized urban settlement. Beneath the citadel, parallel streets. Some 30 feet wide stretch away and are crossed by other straight streets, which divide the town into great oblong blocks, each 400 yards in length and 200 or 300 yards in width. The most imposing remains are those of a Great Hall which consisted of an open quadrangle with verandahs on four sides. galleries and rooms at the back, a group of halls on the north and a large bathing pool. It was probably used for religious or ceremonial bathing. Nearby are the remains of the Great Granary, possibly a public treasury where taxes were paid in kind. Testifying to the highly developed and artistic sensibility of the Moen-jo-daro people is the discovery of necklaces. pendants of beads, earrings and anklets of ivory and mother-of-pearl. vessels of silver, copper and bronze and polished stone weights and measures which suggest the existence of stringent civic regulations

Rohri

Before crossing the Indus to Sukkur. There is the settlement of Rohri once a place of considerable importance and a center for holy men of learning. It boasts of a mosque built by an officer of the Emperor Akbar in 1583 and decorated with porcelain tiles. A little to the south of Rohri are some picturesque rocks on which stands a building "Satbhain Jo Maskan" the legend surrounding it is about Seven virgin sisters. who locked themselves in rooms with the vow never to look upon the face of a man. The tomb of seven virgin sisters. is a row of small rooms connected by a long passage cut partly of rock and ornamented externally with colored tiles. Other historic buildings are the Mu-e-Mubarak building erected by Mir Mohammad Kalhora in 1545. It enshrines a gold and jewel encrusted casket containing a hair of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him' Every year on 2nd March. the sacred relic is displayed to the public

THAR DESERT

The Thar desert is located in the Tharparkar District and is a continuation of th Rajasthan arid Zone. The District derives its name from the desert it houses. Of a total area of 28. 170 sq.kms (11.404 sq. Miles) most is arid except for the coastal belt on the south. The desert area has a colorful heritage with its own distinct folklore, culture, flora, and fauna. Some of the major towns bordering the desert are Naukot. Mihi. Nagar Park. Chachro. Islamkot and Umarkot that are market centers, situated amidst mud-and-brick houses narrow lanes and bazaars. Where good buys are such items as tribal embroidery and silver jewellery. The rest-houses there are a suitable for tourists. August and September are the best months for a visit as the area is then at its geenest. Also recommended is the period from December to February when daytime temperatures are cool and the nights cold.

NORTHWEST FRONTIER POST

Located on both banks of the river Indus, NWFP stretches from the Himalayas in the north to the deserts in the south where it is bordered by the Baluchistan and Punjab provinces. On its western flank is the rugged terrain of neighboring country Afghanistan, which is accessed via the historic Khyber Pass through the mountains of the Sulaiman Range. The capital of the province is the city of Peshawar.

NWFP known as Frontier Province or Sarhad in the local languages has a climate ranging from the benign in winters (-10°C to 20°C) when the sun shines and the breeze blows sharp and clean from the snows of the mountains onto the plains, to the sweltering heat of the summers in the plains when the only refuge can be found in the mountain resorts and villages.

A variety of languages are spoken. Pashtu and Urdu being the most common. English is widely understood. Other languages include Hazara, Punjabi, Hindko, Siraiki, Chitrali and Kohistani. The prevalent religion is Islam.

A number of universities and institutes provide education in the field of software development and general computer literacy. Amongst these are the Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute (GIKI), University of Peshawar and Gomal University. The graduates of these institutions obtain employment within the province and outside. Various software companies have cropped up throughout the province, and Information Technology plays an important role in the economy and advancement of the people.

BALUCHISTAN

To the southwest of Pakistan lies the Balochistan Plateau, an awesome terrain of rugged valleys, saline lakes and vast desert wasteland. The largest (area wise) of the four provinces of Pakistan, Balochistan is yet the most sparsely populated.

The local population comprises hardworking people, accustomed to the extreme climatic and arid conditions of the land. They are ethnically diverse people of Pathan, Baloch and Barohi origin, intermingled with other migrant races who have been attracted by the mining prospects in the province.

Baluchistan is richly endowed with mineral resources and major occupations are in iron and coal mining and oil and gas explorations. The country's largest natural gas reservoir is located here at Sui, which, when discovered in 1952, was the largest in Asia.

Baluchistan is famous for its exotic fruits. Many varieties of fresh and dry fruits are supplied to the teeming bazaars of Quetta, the provincial capital, as well as around the country. Handicrafts of beautiful and intricate craftsmanship are produced here the most typical of the region being the exquisite mirror work, embroidery, fine quality precious stones and marble works.

CHAPTER 3

SOFTWARE'S USED

It was decided to put all information in the form of web pages ,so that all can easily access it. To design web pages ,the best choice that I can chose was to use HTML language and to give them an attraction ,sober and scholarly look. The software's selected were latest available and comprises of text editor, graphics manipulators, image processors and HTML development environment.

SOFTWARE'S UTILIZED

LANGUAGES

- HTML – Hyper Text Markup Language

Graphic Packages

- JASC Paint Shop Pro(Version 7.02)
- ADOBE Photoshop(Version 7.0)
- FLASH (Version 5.0)

Word Processor Employed

- Notepad
- MS word2000

HTML Editor Used

- FrontPage
- Microsoft word2000

Browser's used

- Internet explorer(Version6.0)

Operating system Employed

- Windows2000

Hardware Environment

To get optimum performance from the software ,the system should be IBM compatible Pentium II or higer,Ram32 MB or more.

THE INTERNET

The internet is the world's largest network. The internet is an outgrowth of a network (ARPANET) established roughly a quarter-century ago to meet the needs of researchers working in the defense industry in the United States and a few of their colleagues in other countries. The ARPANET grew slowly, from handful of computers in 1971 to more than 1000 in 1984.Working with the ARPNET, researchers came to regard high-speed computer networks as an indispensable tool for academic research in all fields, and in 1986 in the US National Science Foundation established NSFNET to provide network cooperation .In 1987 the Internet served more than 10,000 computers. By 1989, the network had grown to more than 100,000.The internet has now spread in all over the world to offer both information access and a fast, inexpensive means of communication to the general public. It will be the next public utility.

HISTORY OF INTERNET

1957

The USSR launches Sputnik, the first artificial earth satellite. In response, the United States forms the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) within the Department of Defense (DoD) to establish US lead in science and technology applicable to the military.
Backbones: None - Hosts: None

1962

RAND Paul Baran, of the RAND Corporation (a government agency), was commissioned by the U.S. Air Force to do a study on how it could maintain its command and control over its missiles and bombers, after a nuclear attack. This was to be a military research network that could survive a nuclear strike, decentralized so that if any locations (cities) in the U.S. were attacked, the military could still have control of nuclear arms for a counter-

attack. Baran's finished document described several ways to accomplish this. His final proposal was a packet switched network. "Packet switching is the breaking down of data into datagram or packets that are labeled to indicate the origin and the destination of the information and the forwarding of these packets from one computer to another computer until the information arrives at its final destination computer. This was crucial to the realization of a computer network. If packets are lost at any given point, the message can be resent by the originator."
Backbones: None - Hosts: None

1968

ARPA awarded the ARPANET contract to BBN. BBN had selected a Honeywell minicomputer as the base on which they would build the switch. The physical network was constructed in 1969, linking four nodes: University of California at Los Angeles, SRI (in Stanford), University of California at Santa Barbara, and University of Utah. The network was wired together via 50 Kbps circuits.
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET - Hosts: 4

1972

The first e-mail program was created by Ray Tomlinson of BBN.The Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) was renamed The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (or DARPA).ARPANET was currently using the Network Control Protocol or NCP to transfer data. This allowed communications between hosts running on the same network.
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET - Hosts: 23

1973

Development began on the protocol later to be called TCP/IP, it was developed by a group headed by Vinton Cerf from Stanford and Bob Kahn from DARPA. This new protocol was to allow diverse computer networks to interconnect and communicate with each other.
Backbones: 50Kbps ARPANET - Hosts: 23+

PROTOCOLS OF THE INTERNET

Protocols do their work behind the scene. Every message transmitted over the internet passes through at least three levels of protocols: a network protocol to oversee getting messages from place to place, a transport protocol to manage the integrity of what is transmitted and an application protocol that turns the network transmission into something that we can recognize as the answer to a request that was dispatched through a network application. The protocol used by the internet for getting messages from one machine to another is called the "Internet Protocol". The internet protocol is the network protocol, and its job to manage the logistics of getting a message from the sending machine to the receiving machine. Messages delivered by the Internet Protocol are called "Packets", and they are quite small, fifteen hundred or fewer bytes. Since this is much smaller than many of the messages and files that are transmitted over the internet, it is common for the transmission, to require multiple packets. The key protocols of the Internet are: News, Gopher, Telnet, Electronic Mail (e-mail), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and HTTP (World Wide Web).

HTTP (World Wide Web).

Underlying the user interface represented by web browsers, is the network and the protocols that travel the wires to the servers or "engines" that

process requests, and return the various media. The protocol of the web is known as HTTP, for Hypertext Transfer Protocol. HTTP is the underlying mechanism which directly determines what you can and cannot send or receive.

E-Mail

Electronic mail, the sending and receiving of electronic messages, has long been the most popular use of the Internet. E-mail is also used on most commercial on-line services, and for many people, it's the main reason for getting onto the Internet or an on-line service. To send e-mail, you must know the recipient's e-mail address. These addresses are composed of

- the user's identification,
- followed by the "@" sign,
- Followed by the location (domain name) of the recipient's computer.

News

NNTP (Network News Transfer Protocol) is an Internet standard protocol for distribution, inquiry, retrieval and posting of news articles. Network News (USENET) is a popular usage of NNTP. It offers bulletin boards, chat rooms, and Netnews, which is a massive system with over 5,000 ongoing conferences, called newsgroups, conducted around the clock, 365 days a year. To access these newsgroups, you download a special program from the Internet that allows you to participate in any newsgroup you wish. Most commercial browsers have this capability built in. You can "subscribe" to those newsgroups that interest you and communicate through a message system similar to e-mail. You may simply view an ongoing dialog without participating. To join in the conversation, you "post an article" to the newsgroup. As with e-mail, Netnews is usually informal communication between several of individuals. The "signal-to-noise" ratio can be very low..

Gopher

Another widely used tool of the Internet is Gopher, a menu-based program that enables you to browse for information without having to know where the material is specifically located. It lets you search lists of resources, and then helps send the material to you.

When you use Gopher, you navigate the Internet by moving deeper and deeper into "menus". The user is presented with a top-level menu, e.g. volume numbers; the user would move the cursor to one & press Return, which would then present the second-level menu, e.g. chapter numbers; after selecting one of these, the next menu is section numbers, etc... When the user has reached the bottom level, the actual text is displayed.

This has the advantage of simplicity and familiarity, and it's fairly easy to set up - the text files would need to be split down to the desired level of detail, and some description files would need to be set up. There is a server, WN, that can serve both HTTP and gopher requests. The major disadvantage is the inflexibility of the static hierarchy. The user has to use judgment at each menu selection, as to which is the most likely item on the menu to contain the information required. You can access library catalogs, files, and other databases. For example, if you are looking for a poem written by your favorite poet, you might look first under authors & books, and then under poetry.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP)

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) allows you to send files to a remote computer, or receive them. You can also update (delete, rename, move, and copy) files at a server. People who create Web home pages can use FTP to get their files to the server where they will be accessed. FTP is included in the suite of protocols that are part of TCP/IP, the client/server program that every Internet server and your (client) PC or workstation uses.

You can transfer many different types of files to your computer. You may want the latest upgrade for a particular software product, or you might find your

favorite movie star's photograph. There are probably millions of files available via FTP on the Internet. The search tool Archie, a client program, helps you find files stored on FTP sites using keywords that appear in the file names. You enter likely keywords and Archie searches its database for matches. Archie then sends you a list with full file names and the address information you need to retrieve the file via FTP.

Telnet

Telnet provides a way to "log in" to a remote computer; your keyboard and monitor act as if attached to the remote computer. You can use the same services as a local user. You can run programs on a computer on the other side of the world, just as if you were sitting in front of it. The remote computer is frequently called a "host computer".

Telnet is a user command using the underlying TCP/IP protocol for accessing remote computers. You log on as a regular user with whatever privileges you may have been granted to the specific applications and data on that computer. Of course, you have to know the operating system and applications of the remote computer.

What is a Browser?

A browser is a computer program that resides on your computer enabling you to use the computer to view WWW documents and access the Internet taking advantage of text formatting, hypertext links, images, sounds, motion, and other features. Netscape and Internet Explorer are currently the leading "graphical browsers" in the world (meaning they facilitate the viewing of graphics such as images and video and more). There are other browsers (e.g., Mac web, Opera). Most offer many of the same features and can be successfully used to retrieve documents and activate many kinds of programs. Browsers all rely on "plug-ins" to handle the fancier files you find on the Web. Plug-ins are sub-programs stored within a browser or elsewhere in

your computer especially to support special types of files you may click on. If you click on a link, and your computer does not currently have the plug-in needed for the file you clicked on, you are usually prompted with an opportunity to get the plug-in. Most plug-ins are free, and easy and safe to install on your computer. The main way in which browsers differ is in the convenience features they offer for navigating and managing the Web and all the URLs you may want to keep track of. Netscape and Internet Explorer both offer the ability to e-mail documents, download them to diskette, print them, and keep track of where you've been and sites

World Wide Web

The WWW incorporates all of the Internet services above and much more. You can retrieve documents, view images, animation, and video, listen to sound files, speak and hear voice, and view programs that run on practically any software in the world, providing your computer has the hardware and software to do these things.

When you log onto the Internet using Netscape or Microsoft's Internet Explorer or some other browser, you are viewing documents on the World Wide Web. The current foundation on which the WWW functions is the programming language called HTML. It is HTML and other programming embedded within HTML that make possible Hypertext. Hypertext is the ability to have web pages containing links, which are areas in a page or buttons or graphics on which you can click your mouse button to retrieve another document into your computer. This "click ability" using Hypertext links is the feature which is unique and revolutionary about the Web.

URL

Every document or file or site or movie or sound file or anything you find on the Web has a unique URL (uniform resource locator) that identifies what computer the thing is on, where it is within that computer, and its specific file name. Every Hypertext link on every web page in the world contains one of the URLs. When you click on a link of any kind on a Web page, you send a

request to retrieve the unique document on some computer in the world that is uniquely identified by that URL. URLs are like addresses of web pages. A whole cluster of internationally accepted standards (such as TCP/IP and HTML) make possible this global information retrieval phenomenon that transcends all political and language boundaries.

Introduction to HTML

Tim Berners-lee founder of World Wide Web offers the definition

"Hypertext markup language is simple data format use to create hypertext document that are portable from one platform to another".

Portability and simplicity are the two hallmarks of html.We can create html document on any computer that have web browsing software And if we have internet and Web browsing software than we easily access these html files from any computer.

HTML or Hypertext Markup Language is designed to specify the logical organization of a document, with important hypertext extensions. It is *not* designed to be the language of a WYSIWYG word processor such as Word or WordPerfect. This choice was made because the same HTML document may be viewed by many different "browsers", of very different abilities. Thus, for example, HTML allows you to mark selections of text as titles or paragraphs, and then leaves the interpretation of these marked *elements* up to the browser. For example one browser may indent the beginning of a paragraph, while another may only leave a blank line.

HISTORY

HTML was originally developed by Tim Berners-Lee while at CERN, and popularized by the Mosaic browser developed at NCSA. During the course of the 1990s it has blossomed with the explosive growth of the Web. During this time, HTML has been extended in a number of ways. The Web depends on Web page authors and vendors sharing the same conventions for HTML. This has motivated joint work on specifications for HTML.HTML 2.0 was developed under the aegis of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to codify common practice in late 1994. HTMLand HTML 3.0 proposed much richer versions of HTML. Despite never receiving consensus

in standards discussions, these drafts led to the adoption of a range of new features. The efforts of the World Wide Web Consortium's HTML Working Group to codify common practice in 1996 resulted in HTML 3.2 .Changes from HTML 3.2 are summarized in A Most people agree that HTML documents should work well across different browsers and platforms. Achieving interoperability lowers costs to content providers since they must develop only one version of a document. If the effort is not made, there is much greater risk that the Web will devolve into a proprietary world of incompatible formats, ultimately reducing the Web's commercial potential for all participants. Each version of HTML has attempted to reflect greater consensus among industry players so that the investment made by content providers will not be wasted and that their documents will not become unreadable in a short period of time.

HTML has been developed with the vision that all manner of devices should be able to use information on the Web: PCs with graphics displays of varying resolution and color depths, cellular telephones, hand held devices, devices for speech for output and input, computers with high or low bandwidth, and so on.

What is HTML

HTML is a format in which we can put our information for display on the World Wide WeB.Every HTML file is an ASCII text file even if it refers to another fom of media ,such as sound or graphics.We can open an HTML file in a text editr or even a word processor.

To publish information for global distribution, one needs a universally understood language, a kind of publishing mother tongue that all computers may potentially understand. The publishing language used by the World Wide Web is HTML (from HyperText Markup Language).

HTML is use to :

- Publish online documents with headings, text, tables, lists, photos, etc.
- Retrieve online information via hypertext links, at the click of a button.

- Design forms for conducting transactions with remote services, for use in searching for information, making reservations, ordering products, etc.
- Include spread-sheets, video clips, sound clips, and other applications directly in their documents.

HTML IS NOT A PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

HTML is not computer programming language like c or c++.With computer programming languages, we write programs but with html.We form text and other media for viewing .Formatting our documents in HTML has many similarities with formatting documents with a word processor. With HTML we can indicate start and end of a paragraphs. With Html we can indicate the start and end of a paragraph but we cannot know how the user's browser will display paragraph's. Similarly we might choose boldface in our word processor to emphasize an important point. But in HTML ,our browser's and computer's capabilities determine whether this type of emphasis is indicated by a large font ,a different color, italic, boldface or in the formation we use in our word documents probably carries a meaning that has an HTML sometimes has an aura of mystery and it's secrets are presented as being incredibly arcane

HTML is actually simple when we think carefully about how to structure our information. Many web page authors would argue convincingly that formatting a document in HTML is actually easier that preparing a document in our word processor.

Elements of the HTML Document

To pass as a valid HTML document, every web page must consist of five main elements:-

- **Document Declaration** - Declares the markup language and version being used.

- **Document Type** - Defines the type, also the beginning and end of the file.
- **Document Head** - Contains the document information (incl. Document Title).
- **Document Title** - Logical title for page, contained within document Head.
- **Document Body** - Text, images, forms, etc, displayed on the page.

TAGS OF HTML

Tags are instruction to browsers, telling them how to layout text ,what graphics to display where, what distant pages to link to, and a variety of other things. The basic tags are as follows:

- **HTML TAGS**

Every document is starts and end with the tag of HTML.

<HTML> </HTML>

> **<HTML>** marks the beginning and end of HTML code. It may contain **HEAD** and then **BODY**. **<HTML>** *must* be located immediately after a **<!DOCTYPE ...>** statement.

- **Title**

The title of a document is specified by the TITLE element, which should be placed in the document HEAD. Each document can have only one title, which should identify the document content in a general way.

The Title is *not* part of the document text and cannot contain hypertext links or special markup commands -- it must be simple text. Often the title is used to label the window

displaying the text, or is used to label a place in a browser's history or bookmark list. It therefore should be short -- less than 64 characters is strongly recommended.

Examples of TITLE

Some appropriate titles might be:

<TITLE> Page Title </TITLE>

OR

<TITLE>Introduction to MIME types </TITLE>

This will place the text "Testing Titles" in the Title space on your HTML browser.
</html>

Body

The main content of your document begins with the <BODY> tag and ends with the </BODY> tag. Information such as document background colors and background patterns can also be assigned within the </BODY> tag. The </BODY> tag appears next-to-last just prior to the </HTML> tag.

PARAGRAPHS AND BREAKS

When a browser reads the text in the html documents, it ignores al spaces, tabs and enter key, heading will be placed on a separate line .But if we wants to break blocks of text into paragraphs or even just start a new line, and we have to use one of these three tags

1. BREAK

This is a line break and marks the starts of a new line.
 stands alone there is no closing tag.

2. PARAGRAPHY<P>

This marks the stat of a new paragraph and places a blank line before it. We can equally well place it at the end of a piece of text, at the start of a next. <P> is the second alone tag means it do not have closing tag.

3. HORIZONTAL RULE<HR>

This is the third tag which has no closing tag. It is used to draw a horizontal line to separate paragraphs.

HEADING TAGS

There are six heading tags that are usually used to separate sections of text on a page.

<h1>this is the Largest Text</h1>

<h2>this is the Next Size... Header 2</h2>

<h3>this is the same size as Normal Bold Text</h3>

<h4>Smaller... and Smaller... H4</h4>

<h5>Second Smallest</h6>

<h6>this is the Smallest Header<h6>

ALLIGNMENT

Body text and headings are normally aligned to the left edge, but both can be in the center or in the right, if required. Following tag are used to align the text and pictures.

Centering Text:

Want centered with simple <CENTER> and </CENTER> commands. Here's what it looks like:

<CENTER>

All text in here will be centered

</CENTER>

Text to the Right:

TEXT CAN BE FORMATE AT THE RIGHT SIDE.

FORMATE IS:

<P ALIGN="right">Text in here is pushed to the right</P>

Text to the LEFT:

TEXT CAN BE FORMATE AT THE left side

FORMATE IS:

<P ALIGN=" left">Text in here is pushed to the right</P>

COLORS

Normally the text appears in black color .By using color text we can change the color of text as well as background color of documents. To change the background color of a document the tags are:

<Body bgcolor=" red">

The color of text is change by using

< Body text="pink">

Or we can also change text color in this way:

<Font color="pink">

- **Creating A Hypertext Link**

  CREATING A LINK TO YAHOO PAGE:

  <A HREF="http://www.yahoo.com.com">Click Here For yahoo</A>

  - **A** stands for **A**nchor. It begins the link to another page.
  - **HREF** stands for **H**ypertext **Ref**erence. That's a nice, short way of saying to the browser, "This is where the link is going to go."
  - **http://www.yahoo.com** is the FULL ADDRESS of the link. **Also notice** that the address has an equal sign in front of it and is enclosed in quotes. Why? Because it's an attribute of the Anchor flag, a command inside of a command.
  - Where it reads "Click Here for yahoo" is where you write the text you want to appear on the page. What is in that space will appear on the page for the viewer to click. So, write something that denotes the link.

  /A ends the entire link command.

- **Link colors:**

Links are normally displayed in blue, if they have not yet been used, or deep purple if they have. if we change the color of our background, or of your text, the links may not stand out as well as we would like.

<BODY...LINK=value ALINK=value VLINK=value>

any of all these options can be used to set the color of the text that leads to:

An unvisited link (LINK),

The active link (ALINK)

A visited link (VLINK),

Placing an Image

Here's the format for placing an image:

<IMG SRC="image.gif">

- **IMG** stands for "image." It announces to the browser that an image will go here on the page. Yes, the image will pop up right where you write in the image flag.
- **SRC** stands for "source." This again is an attribute, a command inside a command. It's telling the browser where to go to find the image. Again, it's best for you to place the images you want to use in the same directory as the page. This way you can call for the image by name alone. If you start to place your images all over the place, you'll have to start adding directories and sub-directories to the SRC attribute. And at this point, that is way too confusing. Just place the image in the same place as the HTML document that will call for it and then call for the image by name alone. You can get fancy later. Right now, let's just get it to work.
- **Image.gif** is the name of the image. Notice it's following the same type of format as your HTML documents. There is a name (image) then a dot and then there is a suffix (gif).

Image Formats:

There are three basic formats you will find on the World Wide Web. Each is denoted to the browser by a different suffix

- **.gif:** This is an acronym for **G**raphics **I**nterchange **F**ormat The format was invented by CompuServe and it's very popular. The reason is that it's a simple format. It's a series of colored picture elements, or dots, known as pixels, that line up to make a picture. Your television's picture is created much the same way. Browsers can handle this format quite easily.

- **.jpeg or .jpg** (pronounced "j-peg") there are two names to denote this format because of the PC and MAC formats allowing 3 and 4 letters after the dot. JPEG is an acronym for **J**oint **P**hotographic **E**xperts **G**roup, the organization that invented the format.

  The format is unique in that it uses compression after it's been created. That's fancy computer talk that means that when the computer is not using a .jpeg image it folds it up and puts it away. For example, if the picture is 10K bytes when displayed, it may be only 4K bytes when stored. It saves on hard drive space, but also tends to require a bit of memory on your part to unfold the image.

  .gif images also use compression. Yes, they do, but only when they are first created into that format. After that, no compression. JPEG, on the other hand, uses compression throughout its life to fold up smaller than it really is.

- **.bmp** (pronounced "bimp") this is a "bitmap." You will probably never place a bitmap as an image, although now Internet Explorer browsers allow it. A bitmap is an image that a computer produces and places for you. Even though Internet Explorer will allow you to place an image as a BMP. No other browsers will be able to display it. Go with .gif or JPEG.

- **Activating an Image:**

Here's the format:

<A HREF="http://www.yahoo.com"><IMG SRC="homepage. if"></A>

I placed an image flag where I would normally have placed words. Here's what you get with that format. Lay your pointer on the image, but don't click. You'll see the entire image is active:

- **Changing Image Size**

Every image is made up of pixels. The more pixels per inch the image have the better, and more detailed, the image will appear. Of course, that also means the image will take up a whole lot more bytes on your hard drive. You're going to find that most images on the Web are 72 and 100 pixels per inch. Yes, there are other settings, but 72-100 is a good trade-off between loss of detail and bytes required.

Okay, so every image is made of pixels. This means that you can also denote an image by number of pixels. For example, the "sally.gif" image is 97 pixels high by 64 pixels wide.

Here's the coding:

<IMG HEIGHT="##" WIDTH="##" SRC="image.gif">

- **Border around the image**

That's what happens when you activate an image. It attempts to turn blue, or whatever color the page is set to, like the wording it's replacing, so it places what's known as a "border" around the image

To make the border disappear, you again turn to a trusty attribute, a command inside of a command.

Here's the format:

<IMG BORDER="0" SRC="homepage.gif">

. Note that the number 0 is in quotes. It is an attribute. Again, lay your pointer on the image without clicking. You'll see that it is active but doesn't carry that annoying blue border.

- **BACKGROUND IMAGES**

We can also use image as a background to our page. This is not necessary to use large image as a background .HTML automatically repeats any image used as a background; so we can get a full screen from the tiniest images.

EXAMPLE

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>BACKGROUND</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BACKGROUND="MAP.JPG">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Lists

There are several kinds of lists. Three important ones are

1. Ordered.
2. Unordered.
3. Definition.

An ordered list has numbered items. To make the above list:

 Ordered.
 Unordered.
 Definition.

To make it without numbered items:

- Ordered.
- Unordered.
- Definition.

A *definition list* looks like this:

Ordered Lists.

The list items are ordered, e.g. by numerals.

Unordered Lists.

The list items aren't ordered particularly.

Definition Lists.

The list items have two parts: a title DT and a description DD.

TABLE

- **<TABLE>**This tag is use to start table.
- **<CAPTION>** and **</CAPTION>** places a caption over your table. The caption will be bolded and centered.
- **<TR>** is used when you want a new **T**able **R**ow to begin. *Notice that you need to end every table row with an </TR>.*

- <TD> denotes Table Data. You put this in front of every piece of information you want in a cell.

  *You **need** to end every one that you open with an </TD>.*
- </TABLE> ends the whole deal.

BORDER

This tell the table how large the border should be. This is all relative in terms of pixels. Three is larger than two and two is larger than one, etc. Try different numbers. I happen to like the look of BORDER=3. BORDER=0 gets rid of the borders altogether.

- **CELLSPACING**

It gives the amount of space between cells. I'd keep this kind of small. Large spacing tends to defeat the purpose.

- **CELLPADDING**

It gives the amount of space (or padding) between the cell border and the cell contents. Note the cell border walls tend to fill out. A higher number fills out more. Try a few different settings. Sometimes bigger is better.

The COLSPAN and ROWSPAN Attributes to TD and TH

By default, a cell lies in a given row and column (depending on how you created the table). Sometime, however, you want a cell to "drop down" to the next cell below it, or perhaps stretch across into the next row. This is accomplished using the COLSPAN and ROWSPAN attributes, respectively. COLSPAN indicates how many columns (counting to the right) are occupied by the cell, while ROWSPAN indicated how many rows (hanging down) the cell "spans".

Recall that, when you create a TR row, you must make sure that the number or cells in the columns in the row sum to the correct number (determined by the very first row). In doing so, you must take into account the cells that span across multiple columns (COLSPAN) or hang down from a previous row (ROWSPAN). This is illustrated in the following example.

```
<TABLE BORDER WIDTH=40%>
<TR> <TD> 1.1 <TD> 1.2      <TD> 1.3          <TD> 1.4 </TR>
<TR> <TD> 2.1 <TD COLSPAN=2>      2.2          <TD> 2.4 </TR>
<TR> <TD> 3.1 <TD> 3.2      <TD ROWSPAN=3> 3.3 <TD> 3.4 </TR>
<TR> <TD> 4.1 <TD> 4.2                         <TD> 4.4 </TR>
<TR> <TD> 5.1 <TD> 5.2                         <TD> 5.4 </TR>
</TABLE>
```

The above table is displayed as:

<table>
<tr><td>1.1</td><td>1.2</td><td rowspan="3">1.3</td><td>1.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.1</td><td colspan="2">2.2</td><td>2.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.1</td><td>3.2</td><td rowspan="3">3.3</td><td>3.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.1</td><td>4.2</td><td>4.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.1</td><td>5.2</td><td>5.4</td></tr>
</table>

INTRODUCTION TO FORMS

An HTML form is a section of a document containing normal content, markup, special elements called "*controls*" (checkboxes, radio buttons, menus, etc.), and labels on those controls. Users generally "complete" a form by modifying its controls (entering

text, selecting menu items, etc.), before submitting the form to an agent for processing (e.g., to a Web server, to a mail server, etc.)

Here's a simple form that includes labels, radio buttons, and push buttons (reset the form or submit it):

```
<FORM action="http://somesite.com/prog/adduser" method="post">
  <P>
  <LABEL for="firstname">First name: </LABEL>
        <INPUT type="text" id="firstname"><BR>
  <LABEL for="lastname">Last name: </LABEL>
        <INPUT type="text" id="lastname"><BR>
  <LABEL for="email">email: </LABEL>
        <INPUT type="text" id="email"><BR>
  <INPUT type="radio" name="sex" value="Male"> Male<BR>
  <INPUT type="radio" name="sex" value="Female"> Female<BR>
  <INPUT type="submit" value="Send"> <INPUT type="reset">
  </P>
</FORM>
```

Control types

HTML defines the following control types:

BUTTONS

Authors may create three types of buttons:

- submit buttons: When activated, a submit button submits a form. A form may contain more than one submit button.

- reset buttons: When activated, a reset button resets all controls to their initial values.
- push buttons: Push buttons have no default behavior. Each push button may have client-side scripts associated with the element's event attributes. When an event occurs (e.g., the user presses the button, releases it, etc.), the associated script is triggered.

CHECKBOXES

Checkboxes (and radio buttons) are on/off switches that may be toggled by the user. A switch is "on" when the control element's checked attribute is set. When a form is submitted, only "on" checkbox controls can become successful.

Several checkboxes in a form may share the same control name. Thus, for example, checkboxes allow users to select several values for the same property. The INPUT element is used to create a checkbox control

Here are a few checkboxes:

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

THE RADIO BUTTON

This is a neat little deal that places a circle on the page. That circle is active and a reader can use the mouse to click on it. When the radio button is chosen, it darkens. Here are three radio buttons:

○ ○ ○

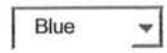
The point is that radio buttons are a one choice deal only. When you use radio buttons, only one can be checked. When an other is checked, the first one gives up its selection.

Here's the command to place a radio button on your page.

<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="heading of button" VALUE="button name">

THE POP-UP BOX

. This one is for people to choose their favorite color:



Here are the commands that placed the Pop-Up box on the page:

```
<SELECT NAME="Favorite Color" SIZE="1">
<OPTION SELECTED>Blue
<OPTION>Red
<OPTION>Yellow
<OPTION>Green
<OPTION>Black
<OPTION>Orange
<OPTION>Purple
</SELECT>
```

- **SELECT**

Tells the computer another form is going here. This time it's a SELECT or Pop-Up form.

- **NAME:** Same as above. This is the heading of the form item. It denotes how the results of the reader will arrive at your e-mail box. In this case it will say; "Favorite Color=" and then the reader's choice.

- **SIZE** denotes the size of the box. Here, 1 means one line or item is shown. Try putting two there if you'd like to see what it does. I prefer just one. More than one item tends to defeat the purpose of the Pop-Up Box.
- **OPTION SELECTED** denotes which option will appear in the box. Note on the page that "Blue" is visible.
- **OPTION** denotes another choice that will be visible when you click on the item.
- **SELECT** finishes off the entire deal

Flash

Flash movies are graphics and animation for Web sites. They consist primarily of vector graphics, but they can also contain imported bitmap graphics and sounds. Flash movies can incorporate interactivity to permit input from viewers, and you can create nonlinear movies that can interact with other Web applications. Web designers use Flash to create navigation controls, animated logos, long-form animations with synchronized sound, and even complete, sensory-rich Web sites. Flash movies are compact, vector graphics, so they download rapidly and scale to the viewer's screen size.

The Flash work environment

When creating and editing movies, you typically work with these key features:

The Stage, the rectangular area where the movie plays

The Timeline, where graphics are animated over time

Symbols, the reusable media assets of a movie

The Library window, where symbols are organized

The Movie Explorer, which gives an overview of a movie and its structure

Floating, lockable panels, which enable you to modify various elements in the movie and configure the Flash authoring environment to best suit your workflow

The Stage and the Timeline

Like films, Flash movies divide lengths of time into frames. The Stage is where you compose the content for individual frames in the movie, drawing artwork on it directly or arranging imported artwork. The Stage is where you compose individual frames in a movie.

The Timeline is where you coordinate the timing of the animation and assemble the artwork on separate layers. The Timeline displays each frame in the movie.

Creating a new movie and setting its properties

Each time you open Flash, the application creates a new file, with the FLA extension. You can create additional new movies as you work. To set the size, frame rate, background color, and other properties of a new movie, you use the

Movie Properties dialog box.

To create a new movie and set its properties:

1. Choose File > New.

2. Choose Modify > Movie. The Movie Properties dialog box appears. Or press Ctrl + m

3. For Dimensions, To specify the Stage size in pixels, enter values for Width and Height. The
4. default movie size is 550 x 400 pixels. The minimum size is 18 pixels by 18
5. pixels; the maximum is 2880 x 2880 pixels.

6. To set the background color of your movie, choose a color from the
7. Background color swatch.

8. Click OK.

Creating animation

You create animation by changing the content of successive frames. You can make an object move across the Stage, increase or decrease its size, rotate, change color, fade in or out, or change shape. Changes can occur independently of, or in concert with, other changes. For example, you can make an object rotate and fade in as it moves across the Stage.

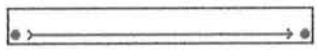
There are two methods for creating an animation sequence in Flash: Frame-by-frame animation and tweened animation. In frame-by-frame animation You create the image in every frame. In tweened animation, you create starting And ending frames and let Flash create the frames in between. Flash varies the Object's size, rotation, color, or other attributes evenly between the starting and Ending frames to create the appearance of movement.

Tweened animation is an effective way to create movement and changes over Time while minimizing file size. In tweened animation, Flash stores only the values For the changes between frames. In frame-by-frame animation, Flash stores the Values for each complete frame.

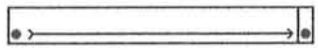
Representations of animations in the Timeline

Flash distinguishes tweened animation from frame-by-frame animation in the Timeline as follows:

Motion-tweened key frames are indicated by a black dot and intermediate Tweened frames have a black arrow with a light blue background.



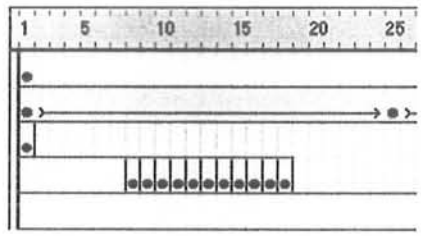
Shape-tweened key frames are indicated by a black dot and intermediate Frames have a black arrow with a light green background.



A dashed line indicates that the final key frame is missing.

About layers in animation

Each scene in a Flash movie can consist of any number of layers. As you animate, You use layers to organize the components of an animation sequence and to Separate animated objects so they don't erase, connect, or segment each other. If You want Flash to tween the movement of several groups or symbols at once, Each must be on a separate layer. Typically, the background layer contains static Artwork. Additional layers contain one separate animated object each.



Creating frame-by-frame animations

Frame-by-frame animation changes the contents of the Stage in every frame and is best suited to complex animation in which an image changes in every frame instead of simply moving. Frame-by-frame animation increases file size more

rapidly than tweened animation. Use frame-by-frame animation when you need to change an image in each frame.

To create frame-by-frame animation:

1. Click a layer name to make it the current layer, and select a frame in the Layer where you want the animation to start.

2. If the frame isn't already a key frame, choose Insert > Key frame to make it One.

3. Create the image for the first frame of the sequence.
4. You can use the drawing tools, paste graphics from the Clipboard, or import A file.

5. Click the next frame to the right in the same row and choose Insert > Key frame or right-click (Windows) or Control-click (Macintosh) and choose Insert Key frame from the Frame pop-up menu.

6. This adds a new key frame whose contents are the same as those of the first Key frame.

7. Alter the contents of this frame on the Stage to develop the next increment Of the animation.

8. To complete your frame-by-frame animation sequence, repeat steps 4 and 5 Until you have built the motion you want.

9. To test the animation sequence, choose Control > Play or click the Play Button on the Controller.

It can be useful to play back animation as you create it.

Using layers

Layers are like transparent sheets of acetate stacked on top of each other. When you create a new Flash movie, it contains one layer. You can add more layers to organize the artwork, animation, and other elements in your movie. You can draw and edit objects on one layer without affecting objects on another layer. Where there is nothing on a layer, you can see through it to the layers below. The number of layers you can create is limited only by your computer's memory, and layers do not increase the file size of your published movie. You can hide layers, lock layers, or display layer contents as outlines. You can also change the order of layers.

Creating layers

When you create a new layer, it appears above the selected layer. A newly added layer becomes the active layer.

To create a layer, do one of the following:

Click the Add Layer button at the bottom of the Timeline.

Choose Insert > Layer.

Right-click (Windows) or Control-click (Macintosh) on a layer name in the Timeline and choose Insert Layer from the context menu.

Viewing layers

As you work, you may want to show or hide layers. A red X next to a layer's name indicates that the layer is hidden. Hidden layers are preserved when a movie is published. However, you cannot edit the hidden layers in the SWF file if you open the SWF file in Flash.

SHOW OR HIDE THE LAYER

To show or hide a layer, do one of the following:

Click in the Eye column to the right of the layer's name to hide that layer. Click in it again to show the layer.

Click the eye icon to hide all the layers. Click it again to show all layers.

Drag through the Eye column to show or hide multiple layers.

Alt-click (Windows) or Option-click (Macintosh) in the Eye column to the right of a layer's name to hide all other layers. Alt-click or Option-click it again to show all layers.

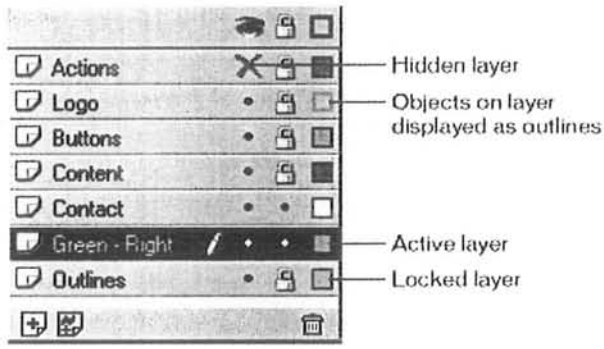
To view the content of a layer as outlines, do one of the following:

Click in the Outline column to the right of the layer's name to display all objects on that layer as outlines. Click in it again to turn off outline display.

Click the outline icon to display objects on all layers as outlines. Click it again to turn off outline display on all layers.

Alt-click (Windows) or Option-click (Macintosh) in the Outline column to the right of a layer's name to display objects on all other layers as outlines. Alt-click or Option-click in it again to turn off outline display for all layers.

To change a layer's outline color:



1

Do one of the following:

Double-click the layer's icon (the icon to the left of the layer name) in the Timeline.

Right-click(Windows) or Control-click (Macintosh) the layer name and choose Properties from the context menu.

Select the layer in the Timeline and choose Modify > Layer.

2

In the Layer Properties dialog box, click the Outline Color color box and select a new color, enter the hexadecimal value for a color, or click the Color Picker button and choose a color.

3

Click OK.

Editing layers

To draw, paint, or otherwise modify a layer, you select the layer to make it active. A pencil icon next to a layer's name indicates that the layer is active. Only one layer can be active at one time (although more than one layer can be selected at one time). You can rename, copy, and delete layers. You can lock layers to prevent them from being edited, and you can change the order of layers.

By default, new layers are named by the order in which they are created: Layer 1, Layer 2, and so on. You can rename layers to better reflect their contents
To select a layer, do one of the following:

Click the layer's name in the Timeline.

Click a frame in the Timeline of the layer you want to select.

Select an object on the Stage that is located on the layer you want to select..

To rename a layer, do one of the following:

Double-click the layer name and enter a new name.

Select the layer in the Timeline and choose Modify > Layer. In the Layer Properties dialog box, enter the new name in the Name text box and click OK.

To copy a layer:

1

Click the layer name to select the entire layer.

2

Choose Edit > Copy Frames.

3

Click the Add Layer button to create a new layer.

4

Click the new layer and choose Edit > Paste Frames.

To delete a layer:

1

Select the layer.

2

Do one of the following:

Click the Delete Layer button in the Timeline.

Drag the layer to the Delete Layer button.

To change the order of layers:

Drag one or more layers in the Timeline.

Using mask layers

For spotlight effects and transitions, you can use a mask layer to create a hole through which the contents of one or more underlying layers are visible. You can group multiple layers together under a single mask layer to create sophisticated effects. You can also use any type of animation, except motion paths, to make the

mask move. You cannot mask layers inside of buttons.

To create a mask layer:

1

Select or create a layer containing the content that will be visible through the holes in the mask.

2

With the layer selected, choose Insert > Layer to create a new layer above it.

A mask layer always masks the layer immediately below it, so be sure to create the mask layer in the proper place.

3

Draw a filled shape, place type, or create an instance of a symbol on the mask layer. Flash ignores bitmaps, gradients, transparency, colors, and line styles in a mask layer. Any filled area will be completely transparent in the mask; any nonfilled area will be opaque.

4

Right-click (Windows) or Control-click (Macintosh) the mask layer's name in the Timeline and choose Mask from the context menu.

The layer is converted to a mask layer, indicated by a down arrow icon. The layer immediately below it is linked to the mask layer, and its contents show through the filled area on the mask. The masked layer name is indented, and its icon changes to a right-pointing arrow.

To display the mask effect in Flash, lock the mask layer and the masked layer.

Previewing movies in the authoring environment

To preview movies, you use commands in the Control menu, buttons on the Controller, or keyboard commands.

To preview the current scene, do one of the following:

Choose Control > Play.

Choose Window > Toolbars > Controller (Windows) or Window > Controller (Macintosh) and click Play.

Press Enter (Windows) or Return (Macintosh). The animation sequence plays in the Movie window at the frame rate you specified for the movie. To step through the frames of the animation, use the Step Forward and Step Backward buttons on the Controller, or choose those commands from the Control menu. You can also press the < and > keys on the keyboard. To go to the first or last frame in a movie, use the First Frame or Last Frame button on the Controller.

Saving movie files

You can save a Flash FLA movie file using its current name and location, or save the document using a different name or location. You can revert to the last saved version of a file.

To save a document:

1

Do one of the following:

To overwrite the current version on the disk, choose File > Save.

To save the file in a different location or with a different name, choose File > Save As.

2

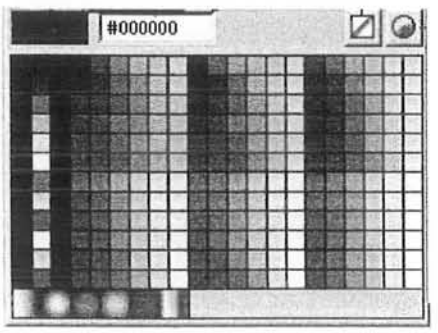
If you choose the Save As command, or if the file has never been saved before, enter the file name and location.

3

Click Save.

Working with color

Flash provides a variety of ways to apply, create, and modify colors. Using the default palette or a palette you create, you can choose colors to apply to an object's stroke or fill. Applying a stroke color to a shape paints the outline of the shape with that color. Applying a fill color to a shape paints the interior space of the shape with that color.



Using the Stroke and Fill controls in the toolbox

To select a solid stroke color or a solid or gradient fill color, switch the stroke and fill colors, or select the default stroke and fill colors (black stroke and white fill), you can use the Stroke and Fill controls in the toolbox.

The toolbox Stroke and Fill controls set the painting attributes of new objects you create with the drawing and painting tools. To use the Stroke and Fill controls to change the painting attributes of existing objects, you must first select the objects.

To apply stroke and fill colors using the toolbox controls, do one of the following:

Click the triangle next to the Stroke or Fill color box and choose a color swatch from the pop-up window. Gradients can be selected for fill color only.

Type a color's hexadecimal value in the text box in the color pop-up window.

Click the None button in the color pop-up window to apply a transparent stroke or fill.

Buttons are actually four-frame interactive movie clips. When you select the button behavior for a symbol, Flash creates a Timeline with four frames. The first three frames display the button's three possible states; the fourth frame defines the

active area of the button. The Timeline doesn't actually play; it simply reacts to pointer movement and actions by jumping to the appropriate frame.

Each frame in the Timeline of a button symbol has a specific function:

The first frame is the Up state, representing the button whenever the pointer is not over the button.

The second frame is the Over state, representing the button's appearance when the pointer is over it.

The third frame is the Down state, representing the button's appearance as it is clicked.

The fourth frame is the Hit state, defining the area that will respond to the mouse click. This area is invisible in the movie.

To create a button:

1

Choose Edit > Deselect All to ensure that nothing is selected on the Stage.

2

Choose Insert > New Symbol, or press Control+F8 (Windows) or Command+F8 (Macintosh).

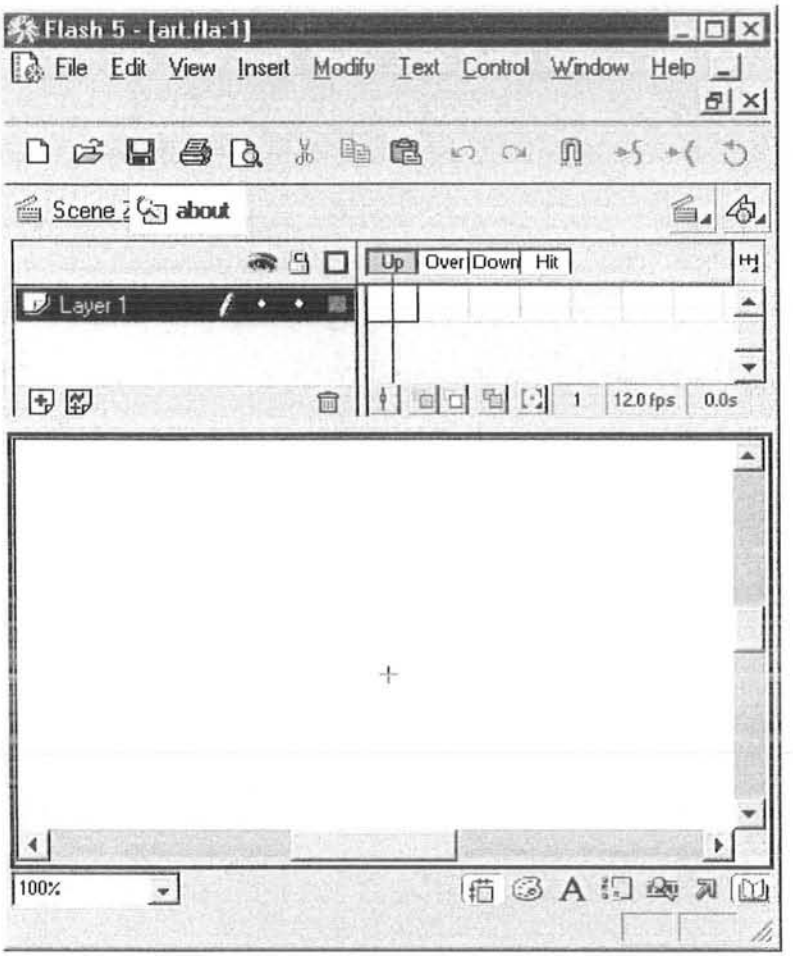
To create the button, you convert the button frames to keyframes.

3

In the Symbol Properties dialog box, enter a name for the new button symbol, and for Behavior choose Button.

Flash switches to symbol-editing mode. The Timeline header changes to display four consecutive frames labeled Up,

Over, Down, and Hit. The first frame, Up, is a blank keyframe.



4

To create the Up state button image, use the drawing tools, import a graphic, or place an instance of another symbol on

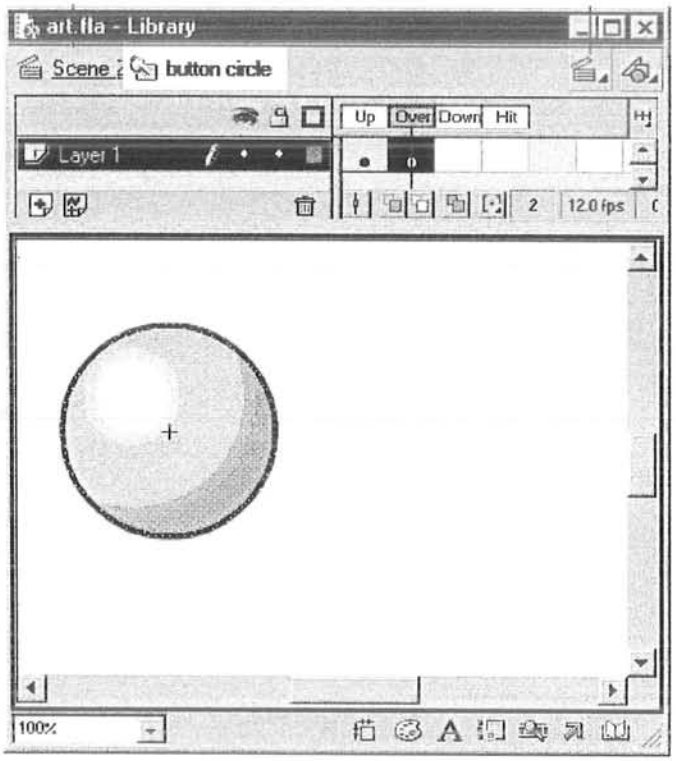
the Stage.

You can use a graphic or movie clip symbol in a button, but you cannot use another button in a button. Use a movie clip

symbol if you want the button to be animated.

5

Click the second frame, labeled Over, and choose Insert > Keyframe.



Flash inserts a key frame that duplicates the contents of the Up frame.

6

Change the button image for the Over state.

7

Repeat steps 5 and 6 for the Down frame and the Hit frame.

The Hit frame is not visible on the Stage, but it defines the area of the button that responds when clicked. Make sure that the graphic for the Hit frame is a solid area large enough to encompass all the graphic elements of the Up, down, and over frames. It can also be larger than the visible button. If you do not specify a Hit frame, the image for the Up state issued as the Hit frame.

8. When you've finished, choose Edit > Edit Movie. Drag the button symbol out of the Library window to create an instance

of it in the movie.

Get URL

Syntax

getURL(url [, window [, variables]]);

Arguments

url The URL from which to obtain the document. The URL must be in the same sub domain as the URL where the movie currently resides.

window An optional argument specifying the window or HTML frame that the document should be loaded into. Enter the name of a specific window or choose from the following reserved target names:

_self specifies the current frame in the current window.

_blank specifies a new window.

_parent specifies the parent of the current frame.

_top specifies the top-level frame in the current window.

variables An optional argument specifying a method for sending variables. If there are no variables, omit this argument; otherwise, specify whether to load

variables using a GET or POST method. GET appends the variables to the end of the URL, and is used for small numbers of variables. POST sends the variables in a separate HTTP header and is used for long strings of variables.

Description

Action; loads a document from a specific URL into a window, or passes variables to another application at a defined URL. To test this action, make sure the file to be loaded is at the specified location. To use an absolute URL (for example, http://www.myserver.com), you need a network connection.

ASP

Active Server Pages (**ASP**) solves all the problems associated with **CGI** and server **APIs**. In addition to being just as efficient as **ISAPI** applications, **ASP** is a lot more simple to learn and much easier to use.

With **ASP**, you simply write your code in the **HTML** page itself. The **HTML** tags and the code are side by side. You write the code in a simple scripting language that is easy to learn and easy to use. Then you save the page to your Web site and it's ready to go. No compiling and no complex interfacing!

As you can imagine, **ASP** makes it much quicker and easier to create highly interactive Web sites. It also makes your pages easier to maintain and update in the future.

What is ASP?

- ASP stands for Active Server Pages
- ASP is a Microsoft technology
- ASP allows you to display dynamic information
- ASP is a program that runs inside IIS or PWS
- IIS stands for Internet Information Services
- PWS stands for Personal Web Server
- An ASP file has the file extension ".asp"

What Can You Do with Active Server Pages?

There are many things you can do with Active Server Pages.

- You can display date, time, and other information in different ways.
- You can make a survey form and ask people who visit your site to fill it out, send emails, save the information to a file, etc

ASP Compatibility

- ASP is a Microsoft Technology
- To run IIS you must have Windows NT 4.0 or later
- To run PWS you must have Windows 95 or later
- ChiliASP is a technology that runs ASP without Windows OS
- Instant ASP is another technology that runs ASP without Windows

What is an ASP File?

1. An ASP file is just the same as an HTML file
2. An ASP file can contain text, HTML, XML, and scripts
3. Scripts in an ASP file are executed on the server
4. An ASP file has the file extension ".asp"

What can ASP do for you?

- Dynamically edit, change or add any content of a Web page
- Respond to user queries or data submitted from HTML forms
- Access any data or databases and return the results to a browser
- Customize a Web page to make it more useful for individual users
- The advantages of using ASP instead of CGI and Perl, are those of simplicity and speed
- Provides security since your ASP code can not be viewed from the browser
- Since ASP files are returned as plain HTML, they can be viewed in any browser
- Clever ASP programming can minimize the network traffic

How to Run ASP on your own PC

- To run IIS you must have Windows NT 4.0 or later
- To run PWS you must have Windows 95 or later
- Save ASP files in the web folder (usually C:\Inetpub\wwwroot)
- Or save ASP files in the virtual web directory

ASP pages will not display properly until published

How to install PWS and run ASP on Windows 98

1. Open the **Add-ons** folder on your Windows98 CD, find the **PWS** folder and run the **setup.exe** file.
2. An **Inetpub folder** will be created on your harddrive. Open it and find the **wwwroot** folder.
3. **Create a new folder**, like "MyWeb", under wwwroot.
4. **Use a text editor** to write some ASP code, save the file as "test1.asp" in the "MyWeb" folder.
5. Make sure your Web server is running - The installation program has added a new icon on your task bar (this is the PWS symbol). Click on the icon and press the Start button in the window that appears.
6. **Open your browser** and type in "http://localhost/MyWeb/test1.asp", to view your first ASP page.

How to install IIS and run ASP on Windows 2000

1. From your **Start Button**, go to **Settings**, and **Control Panel**
2. In the Control Panel window select **Add/Remove Programs**
3. In the Add/Remove window select **Add/Remove Windows Components**
4. In the Wizard window check **Internet Information Services, click OK**
5. An **Inetpub folder** will be created on your harddrive

6. Open the Inetpub folder, and find a folder named **wwwroot**
7. **Create a new folder**, like "MyWeb", under wwwroot.
8. **Use a text editor** to write some ASP code, save the file as "test1.asp" in the "MyWeb" folder
9. Make sure your Web server is running - The installation program has added a new icon on your task bar (this is the IIS symbol). Click on the icon and press the Start button in the window that appears.
10. **Open your browser** and type in "http://localhost/MyWeb/test1.asp", to view your first ASP page

How to install IIS and run ASP on Windows XP Professional

Note: You cannot run ASP on Windows XP Home Edition.

1. Insert the Windows XP Professional CD-Rom into your CD-Rom Drive
2. From your **Start Button**, go to **Settings**, and **Control Panel**
3. In the Control Panel window select **Add/Remove Programs**
4. In the Add/Remove window select **Add/Remove Windows Components**
5. In the Wizard window check **Internet Information Services, click OK**
6. An **Inetpub folder** will be created on your harddrive
7. Open the Inetpub folder, and find a folder named **wwwroot**
8. **Create a new folder**, like "MyWeb", under wwwroot.
9. **Use a text editor** to write some ASP code, save the file as "test1.asp" in the "MyWeb" folder
10. Make sure your Web server is running - The installation program has added a new icon on your task bar (this is the IIS symbol). Click on the icon and press the Start button in the window that appears.
11. **Open your browser** and type in "http://localhost/MyWeb/test1.asp", to view your first ASP page

Procedures

The ASP source code can contain procedures and functions:

```
<html>
<head>
<%

sub vbproc(num1,num2)
response.write(num1*num2)
end sub
%>
</head>
<body>
<p>Result: <%call vbproc(3,4)%></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Insert the <%@ language="*language*" %> line above the <html> tag to write procedures or functions in another scripting language than default:

```
<%@ language="javascript" %>
<html>
<head>
<%
function jsproc(num1,num2)
{
Response.Write(num1*num2)
}
%>
</head>
```

```
<body>
<p>Result: <%jsproc(3,4)%></p>
</body>
</html>
```

The Basic Syntax Rule

An ASP file normally contains HTML tags, just like an HTML file. However, an ASP file can also contain **server scripts**, surrounded by the delimiters **<%** and **%>**. Server scripts are **executed on the server,** and can contain any expressions, statements, procedures, or operators valid for the scripting language you prefer to use.

The Response Object

The **Write** method of the ASP **Response Object** is used to send content to the browser. For example, the following statement sends the text "Hello World" to the browser:

```
<%
response. write("Hello World!")
%>
```

VBScript

You may use different scripting languages in ASP files. However, the default scripting language is VBScript:

```
<html>
<body>
<%
```

```
response.write("Hello World!")
%>
</body>
</html>
```

The example above writes "Hello World!" into the body of the document.

JavaScript

To set JavaScript as the default scripting language for a particular page you must insert a language specification at the top of the page:

```
<%@ language="javascript"%>
<html>
<body>
<%
Response.Write("Hello World!")
%>
</body>
</html>
```

HOW TO CREATE VIRTUAL DIRECTORY:

- Open IIS.
- Open pc1.
- Right click on Default web site.
- Click on Next.

- Now write ALIAS (any name for virtual directory).
- Click on NEXT.
- Now BROWSE the folder of data base files.
- Click on ok.
- Now virtual directory is created.

Built-in ASP Objects

The ASP framework gives the programmer the ability to write code to access objects. These objects can be created by the programmer. The programmer can also access any of the built in ASP objects. These objects were included in ASP to make certain tasks easier to accomplish. There are five built in objects that make up the core of the ASP object Model.

- **Application Object**: The Application object is used to share information among all users of a given application. An application consists of all of the .asp files in a virtual directory and its sub directories. This is one way to create global variables.
- **Request Object:** The Request object is used to gain access to any information that is passed with an HTTP request(HTML Form Parameters, cookies,client certificates, file uploads).
- **Response Object:** The Response object is used to control the information you send to a user. (information sent to the browser, browser redirection, cookie values)
- **Server Object:**The Server object provides access to methods and properties on the server. (Examples are server.createobject, server.mappath, server.htmlencode, server.urlencode)
- **Session Object**:Like the application object, the Session object keeps information that is then made available to the whole application. The difference is that

all users share one Application object, while with Sessions there is one Session object for each user. The session object is often used to store user preferences.

HTMLvs.ASP

Firstly, while ASP is different from HTML, it is usually written as scripts within an HTML document. HTML is a static document that the Web server displays upon request by the browser. But if the HTML has ASP scripts embeded within it, the server will run those scripts and then display the results within the page on the browser.

ASP.vs.JavaScript

So, it sounds like ASP is more like JavaScript than HTML. However, JavaScript is run in the Web browser itself rather than on the server side. This gives you all the processing power of the Web server to back up your scripts. Plus, because it is run separately from the browser, it can interact with other server-side technology such as databases, unlike JavaScript.

ASP.vs.CGI

In some ways, ASP and CGI are similar. You can use CGI to access databases and create dynamic, interactive, personalized pages. CGI programs run on the Web server rather than in the browser. But CGI uses an external program to do the work, which means that there is an additional layer on your Web server, which can cause more load and slow pages down.

Example: Processing a form on the Web

HTML	While you can create a form with HTML, you cannot process it using just HTML.
JavaScript	JavaScript processes the form within the browser itself. It cannot do any interaction with non-browser objects, such as writing the data to a file.
CGI	CGI opens a connection with another program on the Web server. The form data

	can be manipulated in any way that you can write a program to handle. But the server has to maintain both the connection and run the program itself.
ASP	ASP allows the server to do the work of processing the form. The ASP directives are included in the .asp file itself.

ASP is a powerful tool for Web developers. If you have access to an IIS server or Chili!Soft ASP server you can make your sites dynamic, personalized, and interactive quickly and easily

ASP FORMS

User Input

The Request object may be used to retrieve user information from forms:

```
<form method="get" action="simpleform.asp">
First Name: <input type="text" name="fname">
<br />
Last Name: <input type="text" name="lname">
<br /><br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

User input can be retrieved in two ways: With Request.QueryString or Request.Form.

Request.QueryString

The Request.QueryString command is used to collect values in a form with method="get". Information sent from a form with the GET method is visible to everyone (it will be displayed in the browser's address bar) and has limits on the amount of information to send.

If a user typed "Bill" and "Gates" in the form example above, the URL sent to the server would look like this:

```
http://www.w3schools.com/simpleform.asp?fname=Bill&lname=Gates
```

Assume that the ASP file "simpleform.asp" contains the following script:

```
<body>
Welcome
<%
response.write(request.querystring("fname"))
response.write(" " & request.querystring("lname"))
%>
</body>
```

The browser will display the following in the body of the document:

```
Welcome Bill Gates
```

Request.Form

The Request.Form command is used to collect values in a form with method="post". Information sent from a form with the POST method is invisible to others and has no limits on the amount of information to send.

If a user typed "Bill" and "Gates" in the form example above, the URL sent to the server would look like this:

```
http://www.w3schools.com/simpleform.asp
```

Assume that the ASP file "simpleform.asp" contains the following script:

```
<body>
Welcome
<%
response.write(request.form("fname"))
response.write(" " & request.form("lname"))
%>
</body>
```

The browser will display the following in the body of the document:

```
Welcome Bill Gates
```

Form Validation

User input should be validated on the browser whenever possible (by client scripts). Browser validation is faster and you reduce the server load.

You should consider using server validation if the user input will be inserted into a database. A good way to validate a form on the server is to post the form to itself, instead of jumping to a different page. The user will then get the error messages on the same page as the form. This makes it easier to discover the error.

Dynamic HTML

Dynamic HTML is a term used by some vendors to describe the combination of HTML, style sheets and scripts that allows documents to be animated." DHTML is the combination of HTML and JavaScript .DHTML is the combination of several built-in browser features in fourth generation browsers that enable a web page to be more dynamic

Dynamic

the ability of the browser to alter a web page's look and style after the document has loaded

The Elements of DHTML

HTML 4.0

HTML 4.0 introduced two important things: Cascading Style Sheets (CSS), and the Document Object Model (DOM). Creating dynamic HTML documents would not be possible without these two additions.

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

With CSS we got a style and layout model for HTML documents. Creating dynamic HTML documents would not be possible without CSS.

Document Object Model

With the DOM we got a document content model for HTML documents. Creating dynamic HTML documents would not be possible without the DOM.

JavaScript (and VBScript)

With HTML 4.0, CSS and the DOM were made available for scripting. Creating dynamic HTML documents would not be possible without the ability to change the style, layout and content of HTML document via scripts.

The Bottom Line

DHTML is the art of making HTML pages dynamic by using scripting to manipulate the style, layout and contents of the document.

Position

The position property gives us the opportunity to place the elements anywhere on the document.

position:relative

This property places the element based on (or relative to) its current position.

```
H1
{
position:relative;
left:10;
}
```

This places the header 10 pixels to the right from where it is normally placed.

position: absolute

This property places the element out from the window's margins.

```
H1
{
position:absolute;
left:10;
}
```

This places the header 10 pixels to the right from the left-margin.

Z-index

The z-index property determines the placement order of the elements.

```
H1
{
z-index:1;
}
H2
{
z-index:2;
}
```

The H1 element is placed before the H2 element, so if these two elements happen to be placed on top of each other, the H2 element is placed on top of the H1 element.

Filters

Internet Explorer 4.0 introduced the filter property to CSS. The filter property allows you to add more style effects to your text and images.

```
H1
{
width:100%;
filter:glow;
}
```

The element you want to add a filter to, must have a specified width. There are many values to the filter property, this example shows the "glow" value, which produces this output:

Header

All the values have arguments that allow you to control the filters.

Filters

Property	Value	Syntax	Explanation
alpha	opacity finishopacity style startx starty finishx finishy	filter:alpha(opacity=20, finishopacity=100, style=1, startx=0, starty=0, finishx=140, finishy=270)	Allows you to set the opacity of the element
blur	add direction	filter:blur(add=true, directions=90, strength=80);	Makes the element blur

	strength		
chroma	color	filter:chroma(color=#ff0000)	Makes the specified color transparent
fliph	none	filter:fliph;	Flips the element horizontally
flipv	none	filter:flipv;	Flips the element vertically
glow	color strength	filter:glow(color=#ff0000, strength=5);	Makes the element glow
gray	none	filter:gray;	Renders the element in black and white
invert	none	filter:inver;	Renders the element in its reverse color and brightness values
mask	color	filter:mask(color=#ff0000);	Renders the element with the specified background color, and transparent foreground color
shadow	color direction	filter:shadow(color=#ff0000, direction=90);	Renders the element with a shadow
dropshadow	color offx offy positive	filter:dropshadow(color=#ff0000, offx=5, offy=5, positive=true);	Renders the element with a dropshadow
wave	add freq lightstrength phase	filter:wave(add=true, freq=1, lightstrength=3, phase=0, strength=5)	Renders the element like a wave

	strength		
xray	none	filter:xray;	Renders the element in black and white with reverse color and brightness values

Note: Some of the Filter properties will not work unless the class, element, etc. states that the background-color is set to transparent.

Background

The background property allows you to select your own background, in any style.

background-attachment:scroll

The background scrolls along with the rest of the page.

background-attachment:fixed

The background does not move when the rest of the page is scrolling.

Example

document.write() method of JavaScript to create WebPages on the fly.

```
<script>
document.write("This is text created on the fly!")
</script>
```

Basic syntax

<layer>Text inside layer</layer>

Layer attributes

Layer attributes	
id	The name of the layer, used to identify it in your script
left	The position of the layer in relationship to the x coordinates
top	The position of the layer in relationship to the y coordinates
width	The width of the layer, in px or %
height	The height of the layer, in px or %
bgColor	The background color of the layer
background	The background image of the layer
src	The external html document contained inside the layer

Mix and match different attributes any way you like. Here's a sample layer that uses some of the above attributes:

```
<layer id="mylayer" width=100px height=70px
bgColor="yellow"><h3>A layer</h3></layer>
```

Scripting layers:

Its the scripts that make layers come alive. To access a layer, you need to use the following syntax:

document.layername

Once you've accessed a layer, you can then go on and manipulate one of the layer's attributes to produce dynamic effects.

DHTML in IE 4

DHTML in IE does not rely on any one tag, but rather, new objects and properties that stem out of the usual HTML tags you're used to working with, such as and <table>. It's a lot more powerful, but at the same time, and lot more complicated to grasp.

The style object of IE 4

HTML elements in IE 4 now all support a style object, which is essentially the "dynamic" object used to manipulate the look and "feel" of that element. Like the <layer> tag, elements can also be assigned an "id" attribute, which can then be used to identify it during scripting. For example:

```
<div id="adiv"></div>
```

In your script, the syntax required to access the style object of "adiv" would look like this: `adiv.style`

The style object contains many properties, and by manipulating these properties, you can alter the look of an element, dynamically. I'll show some of these properties now:

Important properties of the style object	
backgroundColor	The backgound color of the element
backgroundImage	The background image of the element
color	The color of the element

position	The position type of the element. Accepted values are "absolute" and relative"
pixelWidth	The width of the element
pixelHeight	The height of the element
pixelLeft	The position of the element in relation to the x coordinates
pixelTop	The position of the element in relation to the y coordinates

The properties above only represent a subset of the total supported properties, but are the most commonly used ones. The basic syntax to manipulating any style property is the same, which I'll show in a minute. By accessing these properties, we can change the look and style of most HTML elements (as opposed to just the <layer> tag in Netscape)!

Dynamic content in NS 4

Changing content in NS 4 involves the layer tag. All layers are treated by the NS browser as a separate entity from the rest of the page, with their own document object (which in turn contains other objects supported by document)

```
<layer id="alayer" width=100% height=30></layer>
```

Moving elements around in the document

You can create content that fly all over the screen freely. In Netscape, this is done by manipulating the left and top attributes of the <layer> tag. In IE 4, the same thing is accomplished by altering the pixelLeft and pixelTop properties of the style object.

Moving elements in NS 4

layers support the left and top property, which controls its offset from the document's upper left corner. Well, by using simple math and a couple of lines of script, we can dynamically update these properties so the layer moves!

Creating cross-browser DHTML

cross-browser DHTML basically means using various scripting techniques you picked during those JavaScript years to sniff out which browser the user is using, and execute the code intended for that browser.

Creating a "cross-browser" layer

NS that understands the <layer> tag, and IE that understands the and . If we wanted to create a simple DHTML effect such as a moving image, we would usually need to use two tags- A layer tag for NS 4, and either a div or span tag for IE 4

there is actually a way to create a "cross-browser" layer that uses only one tag, although its a little buggy on the NS side. Apparently NS 4 treats an absolutely positioned div the same as a layer

```
<div id="crosslayer" style="position:absolute"></div>
```

Browser sniffing- object detection

```
var ns4=
```

```
(navigator.appName=="Netscape"&&navigator.appVersion>=4)
var ns4= (navigator.appName=="Microsoft Internet
Explorer"&&navigator.appVersion>=4)
```

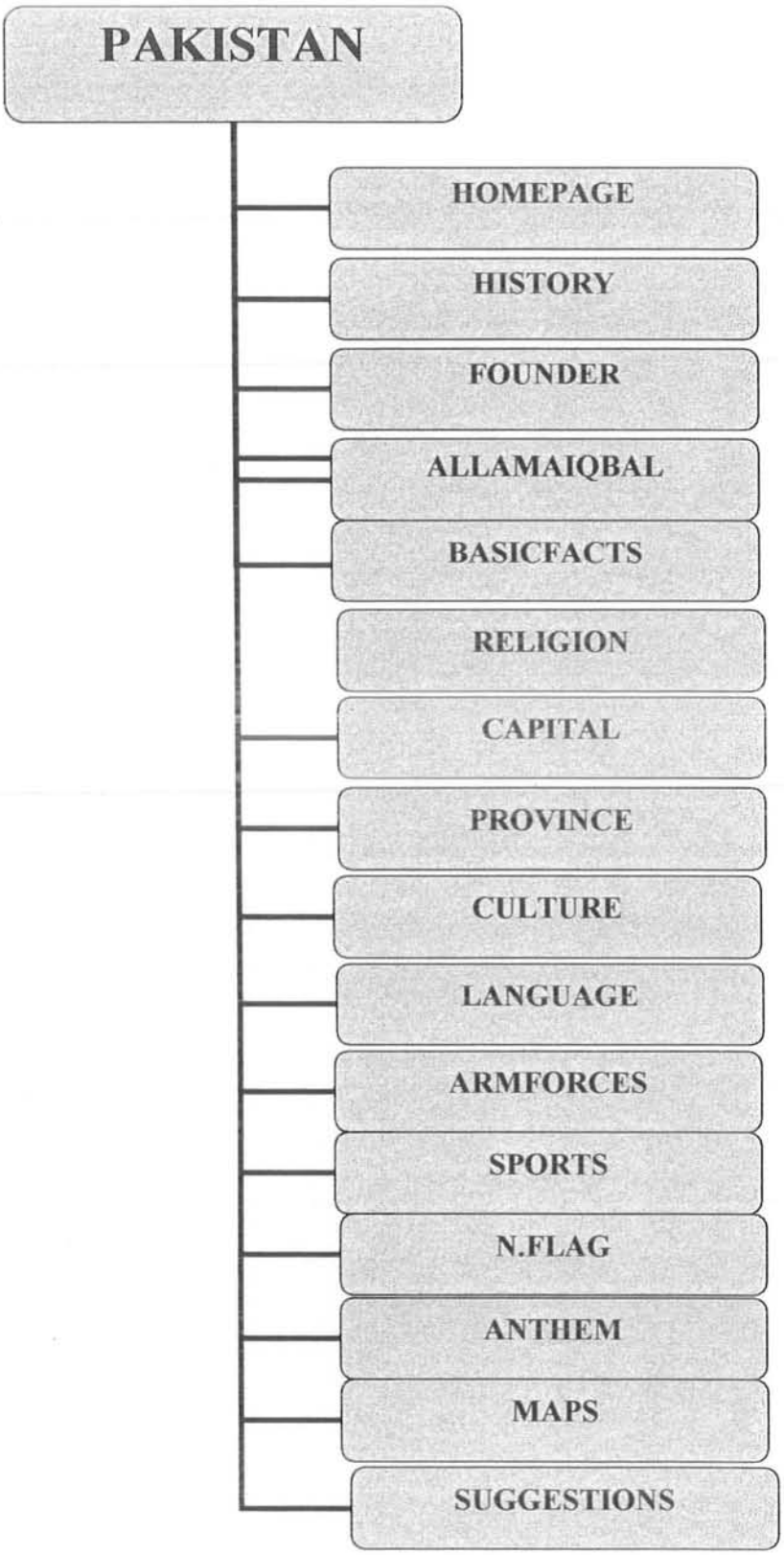
CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION

ACHIVEMENTS

- This project is develop to provide complete information of Punjab and Sindh. I tried a lot to provide complete information about these provinces.
- One aspect that is very important in web sites is the human computer interaction. I have tried to ease out all the stuff related to the user and try to provide a GUI which user feels comfortable with and enjoy the site.
- This site covered all important aspects relating to Punjab and Sindh .It is tried that all the important topics should be included.

SITEMAP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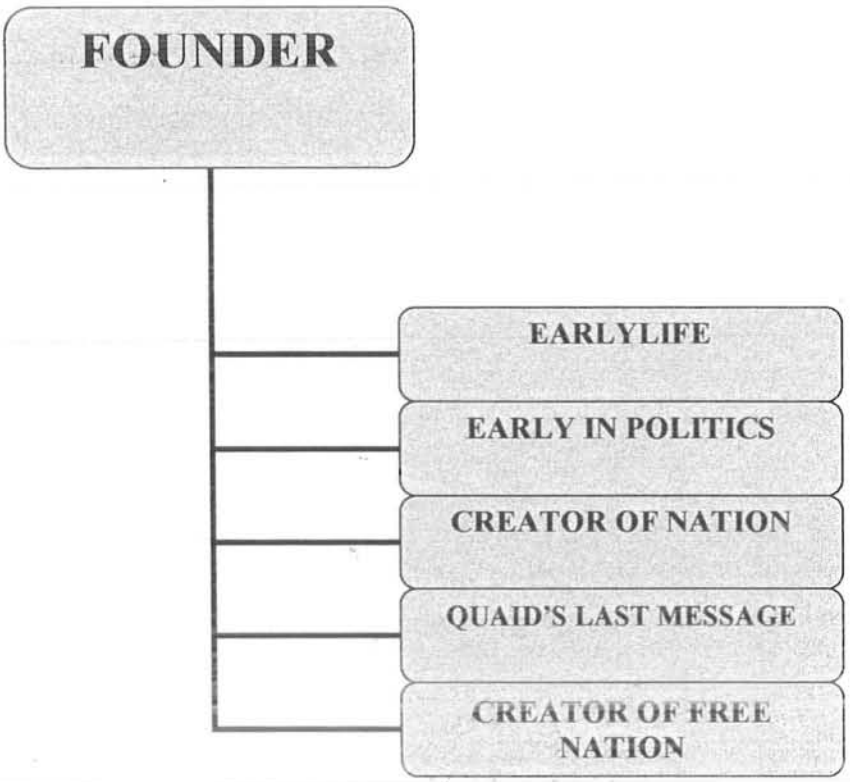
HOMEPAGE
HISTORY
FOUNDER
ALLAMAIQBAL
BASICFACTS
RELIGION
CAPITAL
PROVINCE
CULTURE
LANGUAGE
ARMFORCES
SPORTS
N.FLAG
ANTHEM
MAPS
SUGGESTIONS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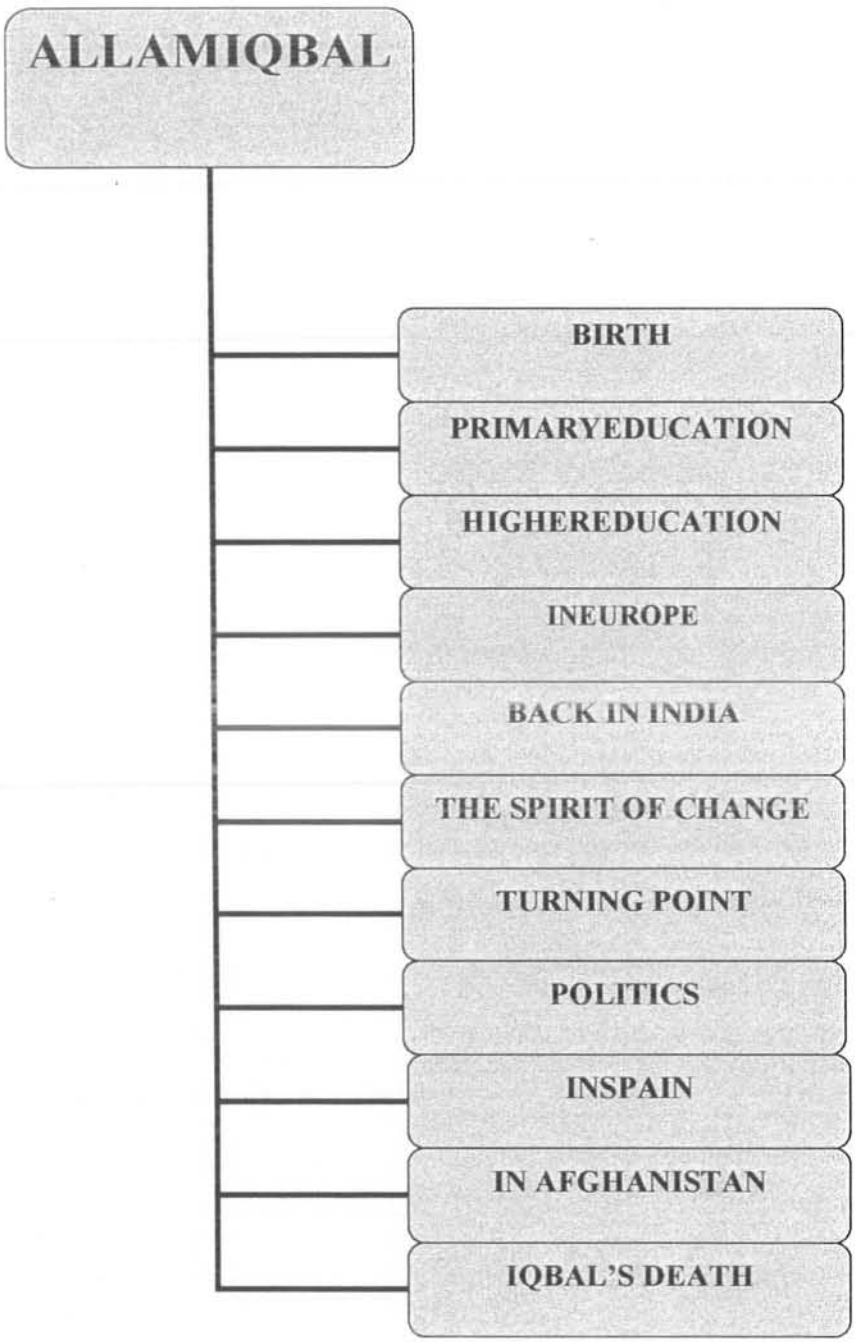
EARLYLIFE
EARLY IN POLITICS
CREATOR OF NATION
QUAID'S LAST MESSAGE
CREATOR OF FREE NATION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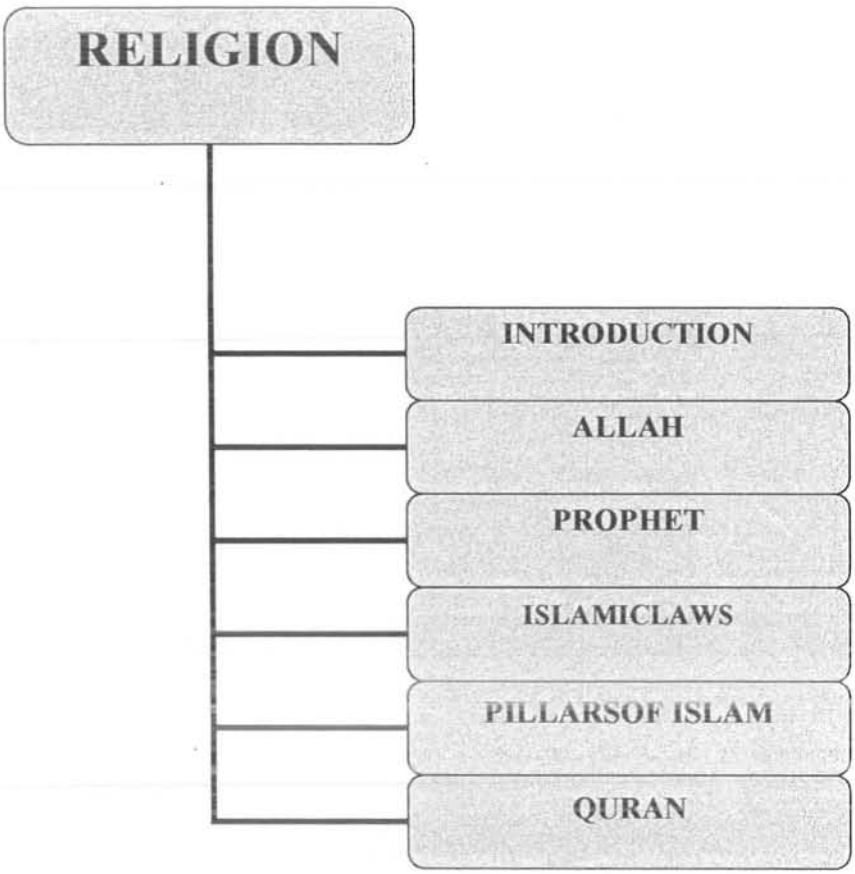
BIRTH
PRIMARYEDUCATION
HIGHEREDUCATION
INEUROPE
BACK IN INDIA
THE SPIRIT OF CHANGE
TURNING POINT
POLITICS
INSPAIN
IN AFGHANISTAN
IQBAL'S DEATH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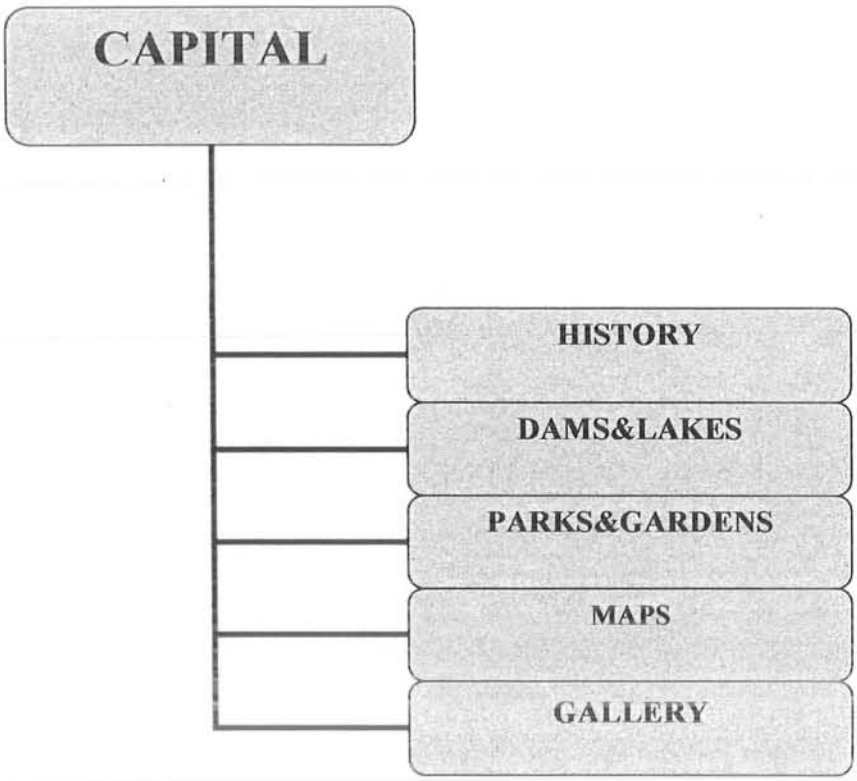
INTRODUCTION
ALLAH
PROPHET
ISLAMICLAWS
PILLARSOF ISLAM
QURAN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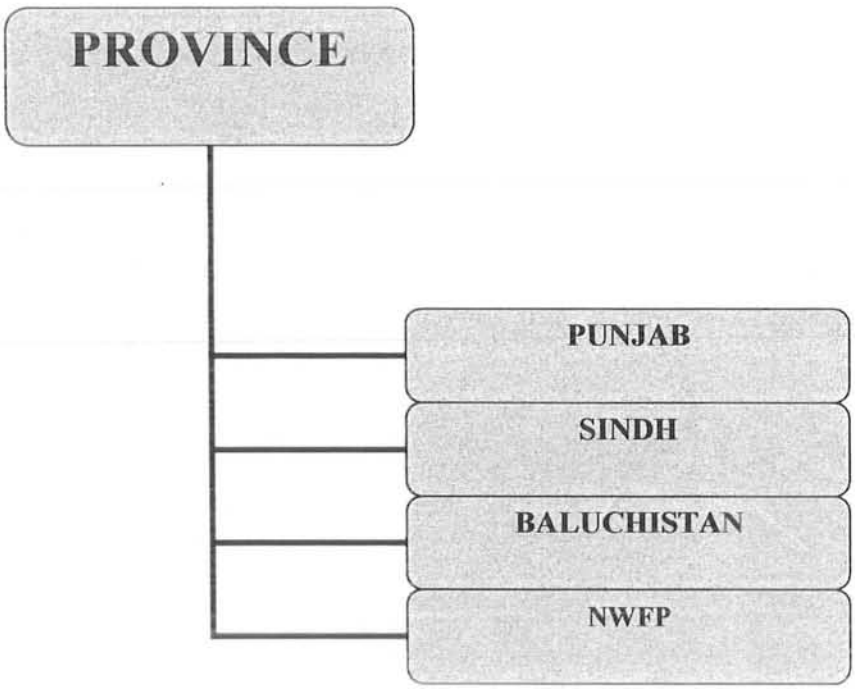
HISTORY
DAMS&LAKES
PARKS&GARDENS
MAPS
GALLERY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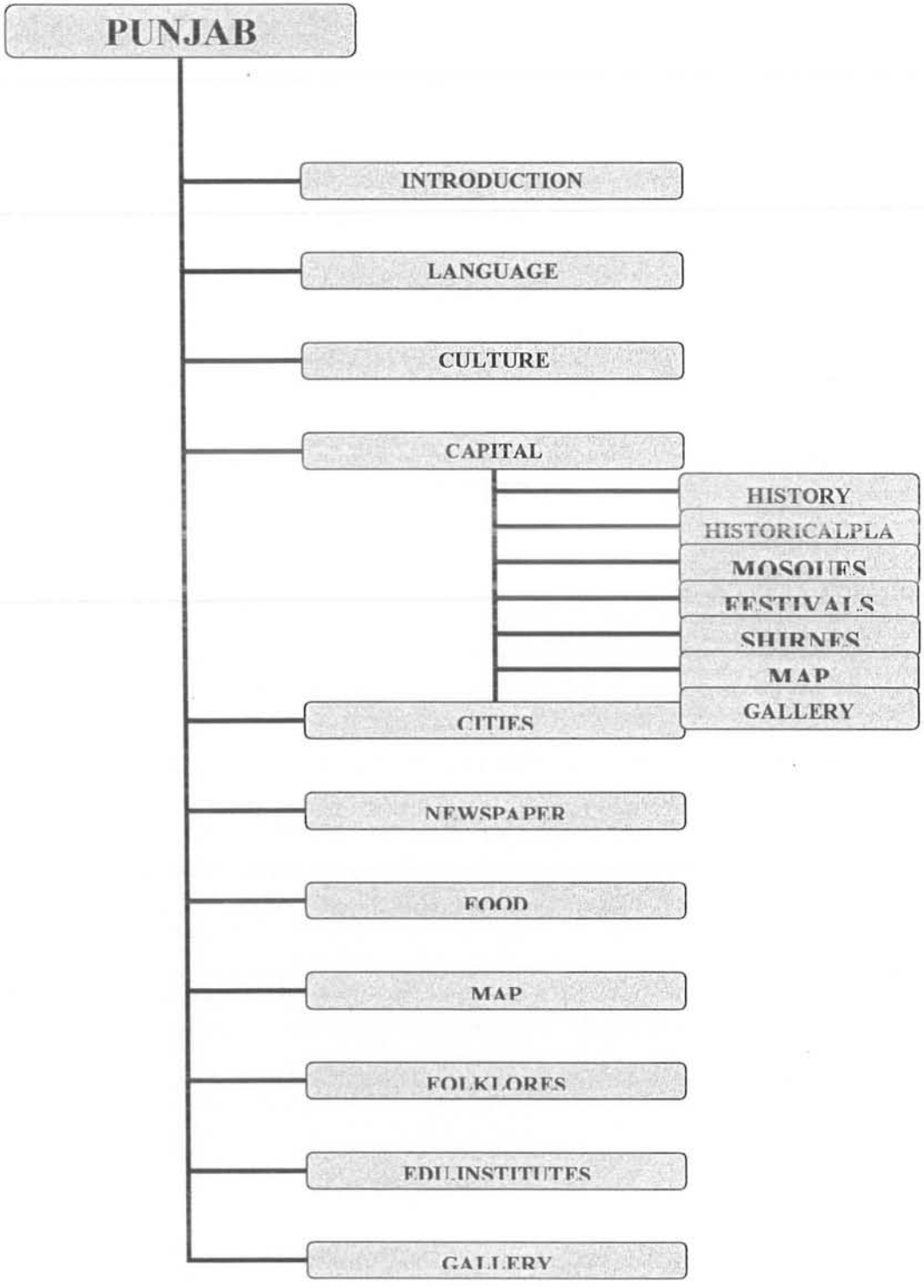
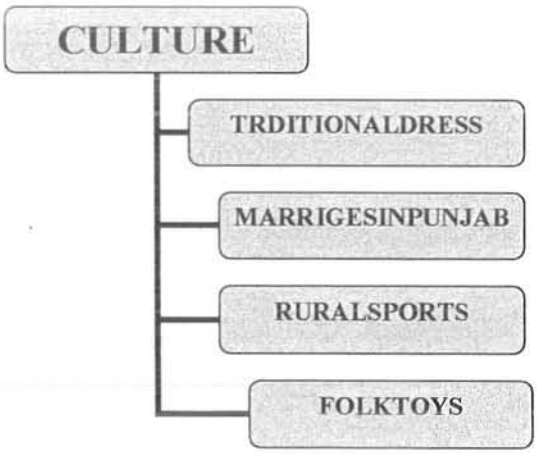
SINDH
BALUCHISTAN
NWFP


PUNJAB
INTRODUCTION
LANGUAGE
CULTURE
CAPITAL
HISTORY
HISTORICALPLA
MOSQUES
FESTIVALS
SHIRNES
MAP
GALLERY
CITIES
NEWSPAPER
FOOD
MAP
FOLKLORES
EDUINSTITUTES
GALLERY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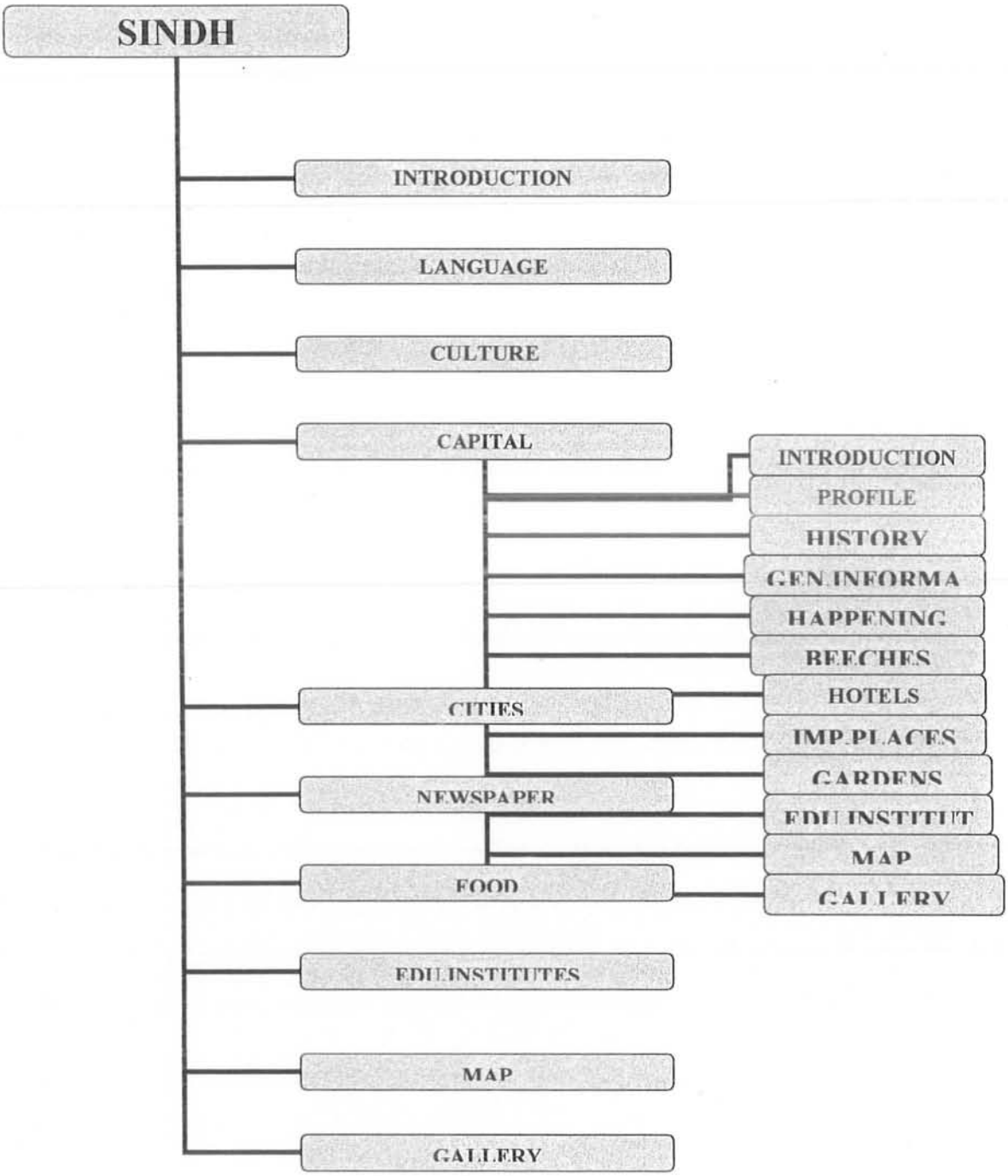
TRDITIONALDRESS
MARRIGESINPUNJAB
RURALSPORTS
FOLKTOYS


SINDH
INTRODUCTION
LANGUAGE
CULTURE
CAPITAL
INTRODUCTION
PROFILE
HISTORY
GEN.INFORMA
HAPPENING
BEECHES
CITIES
HOTELS
IMP.PLACES
GARDENS
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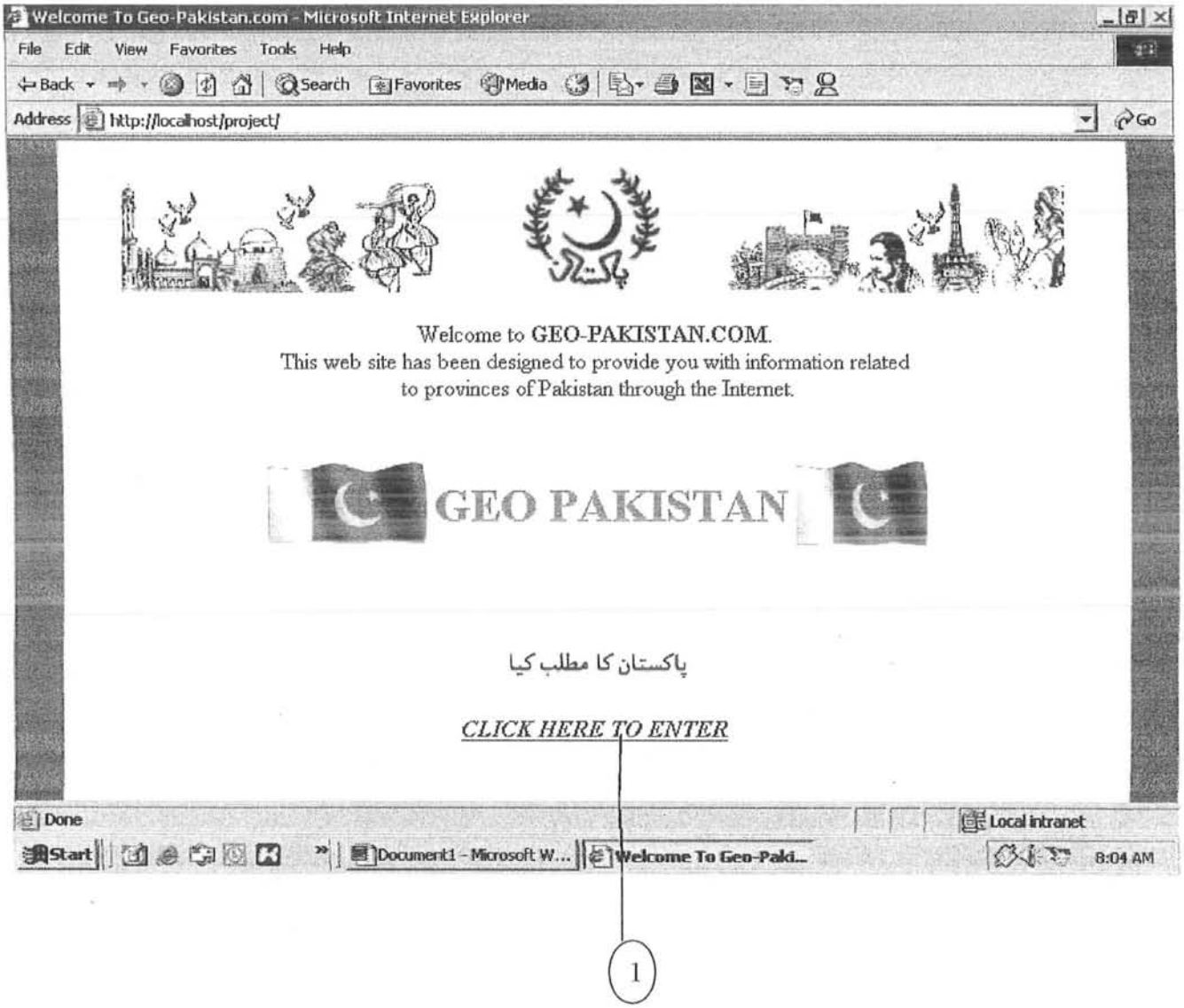
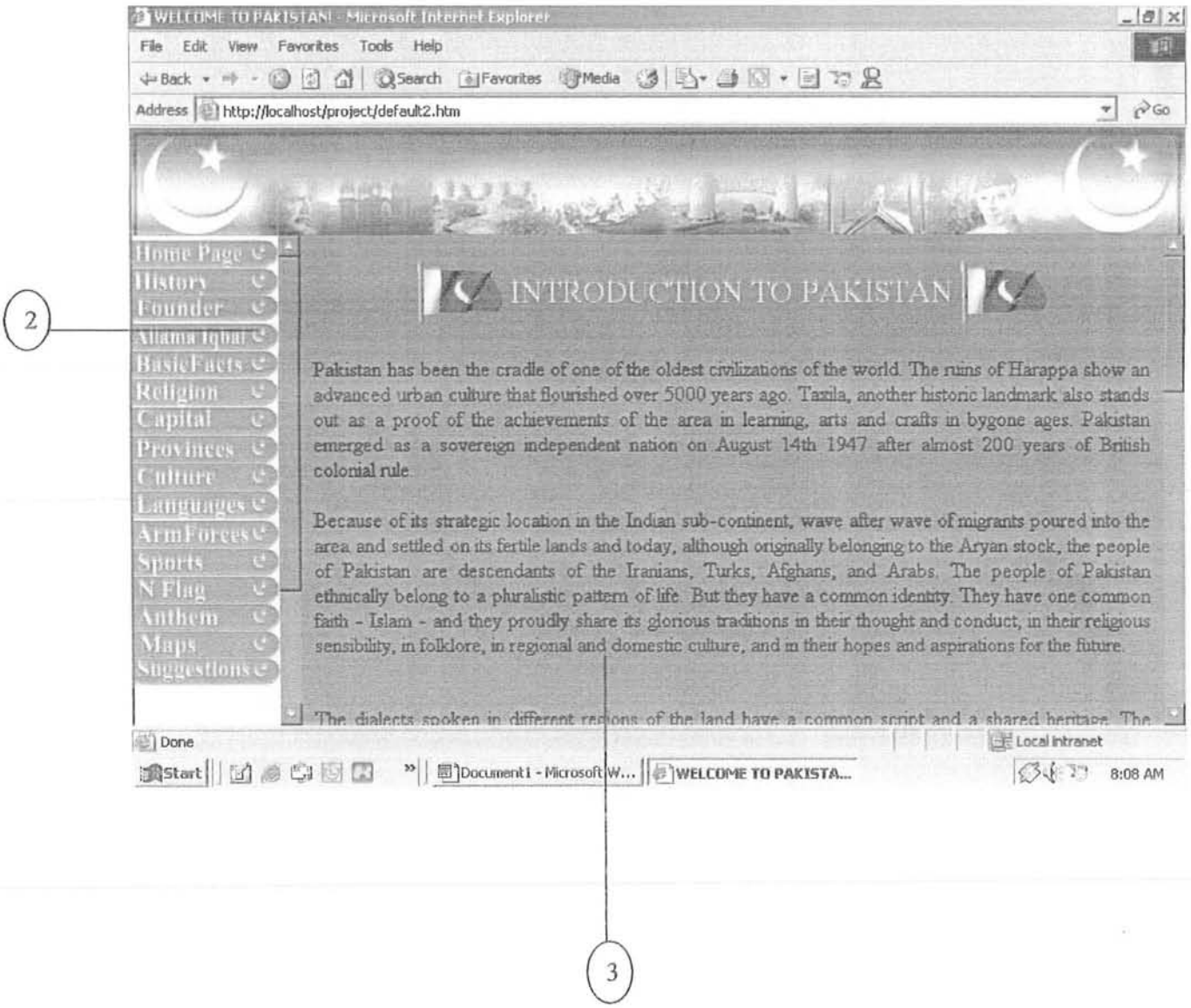
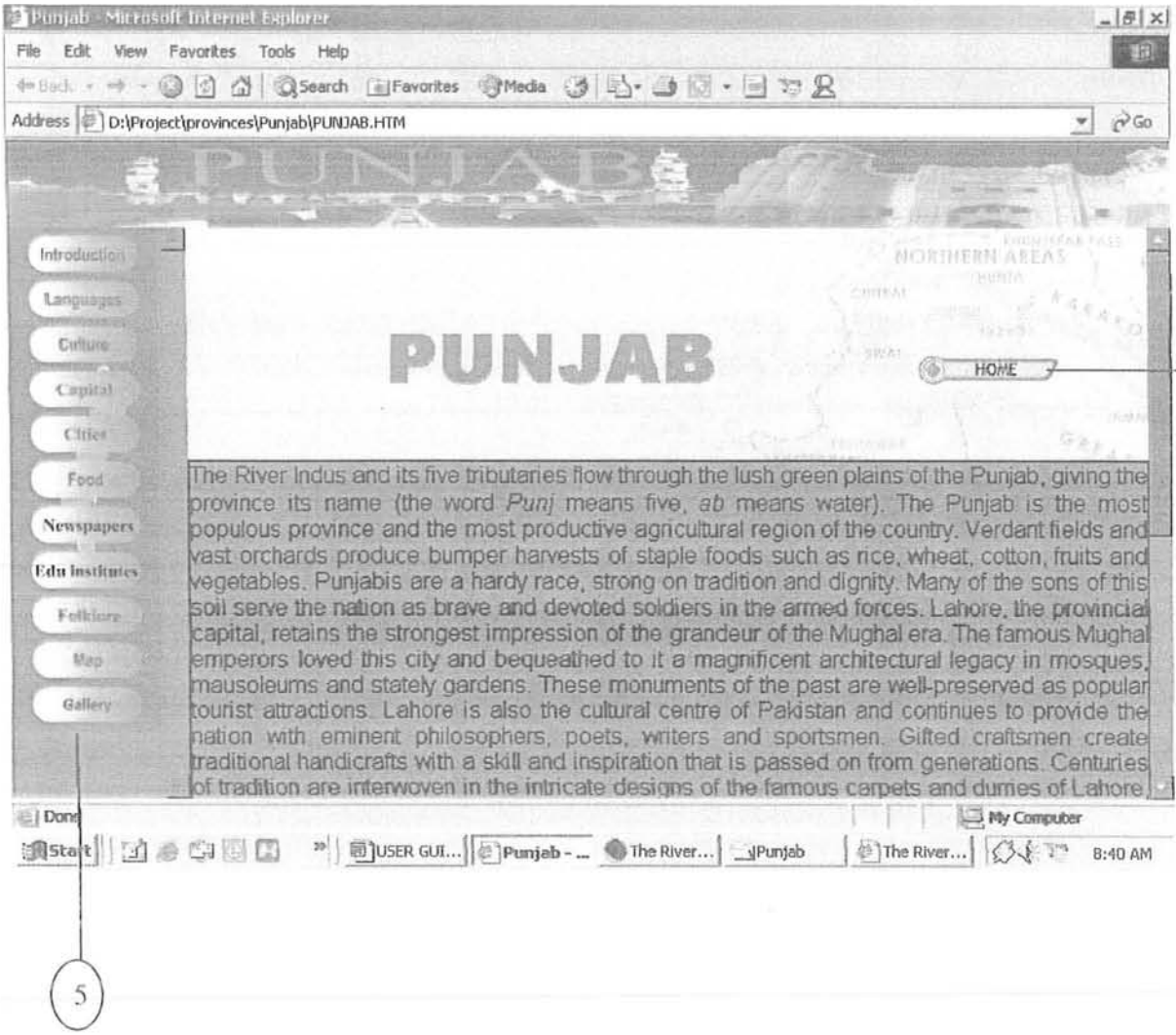
MAP
FOOD
GALLERY
EDU.INSTITUTES
MAP
GALLERY



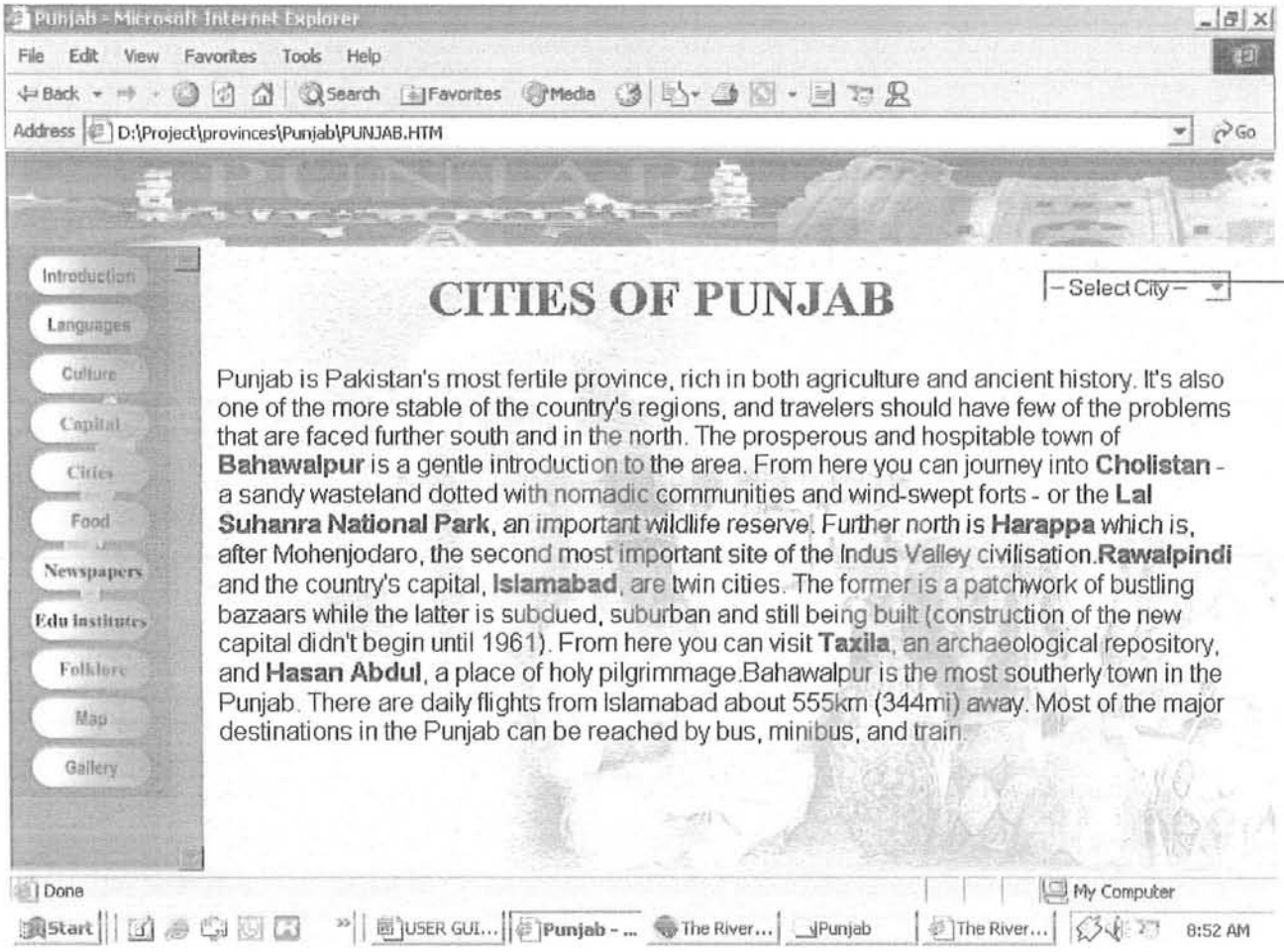
1. Click for the main window of the site



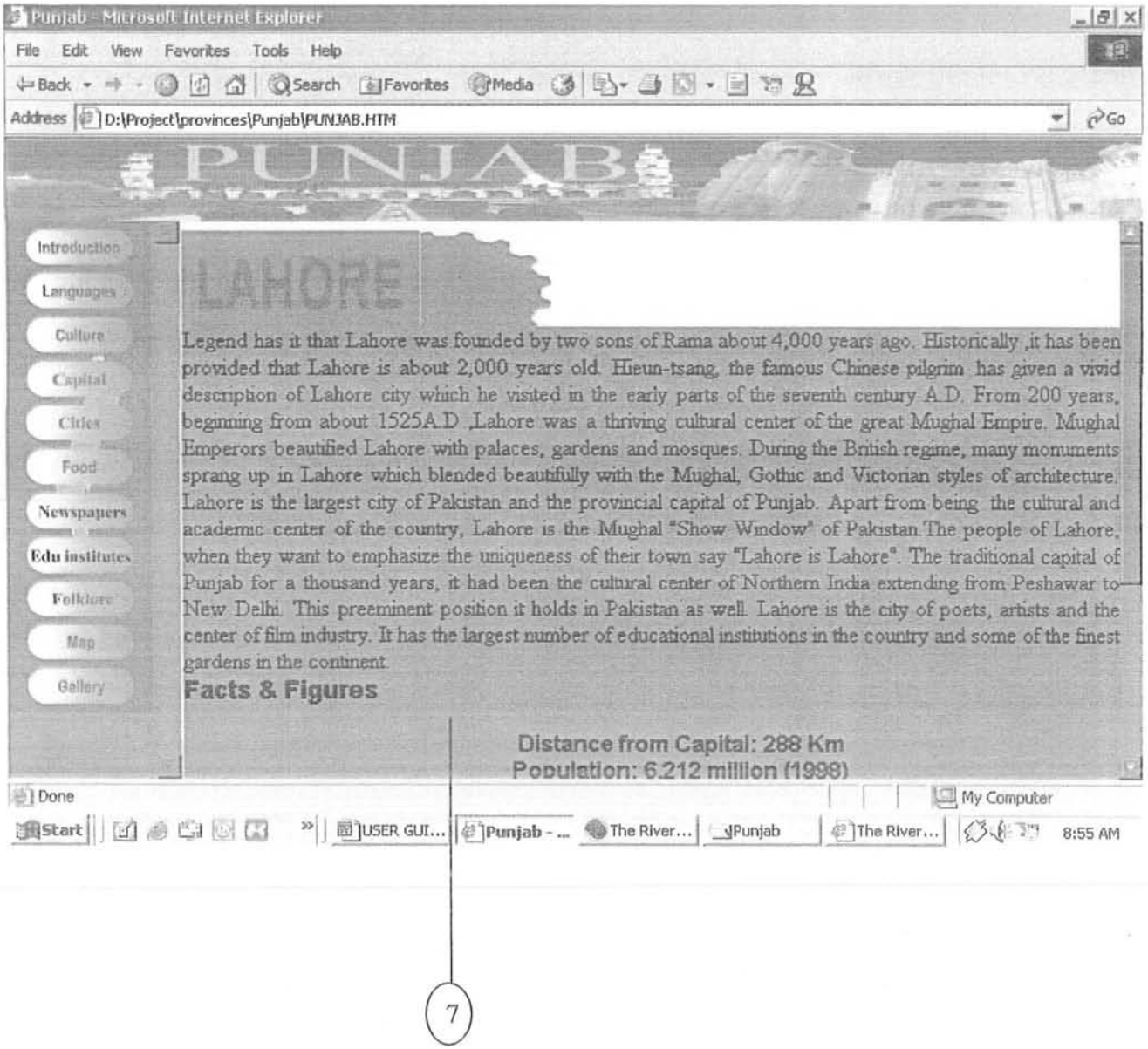
2. Click menu for the site of great Pakistan
3. Main window displaying various information.



4.Click for main window.
5.Click these links for further details.

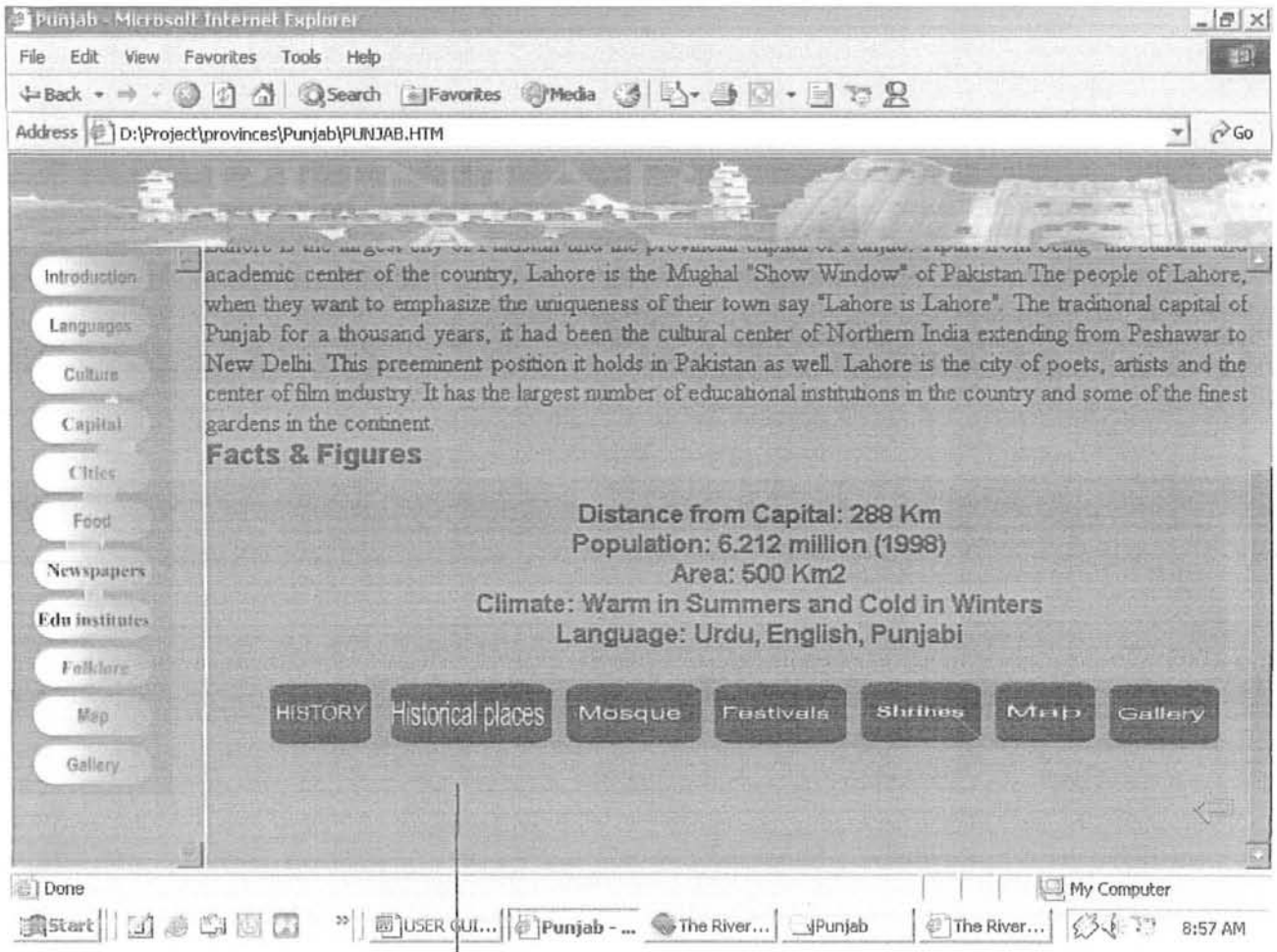


6.Click for cities of Punjab.



7

7.mainwindow of Lahore capital of Punjab.

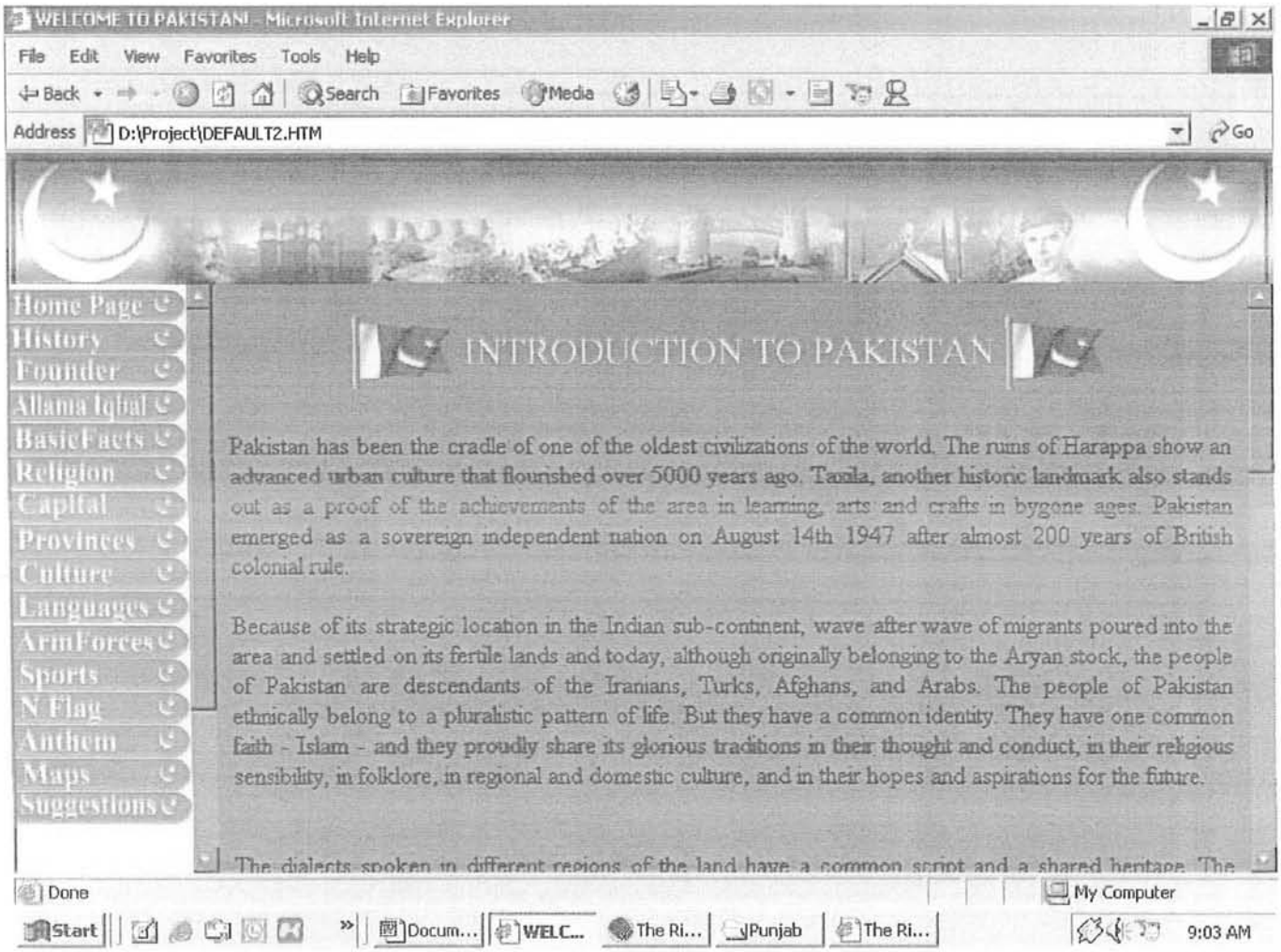


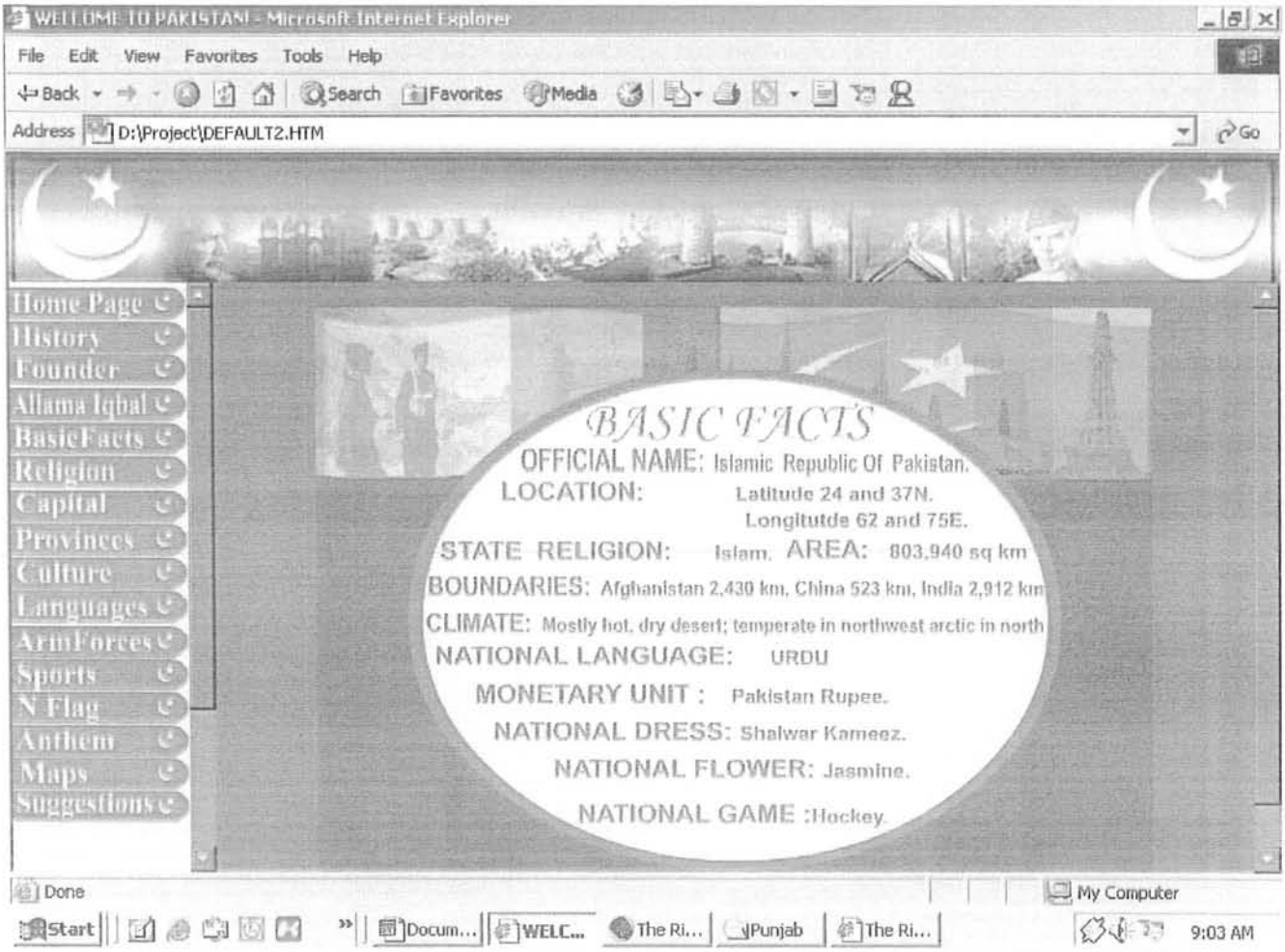
8

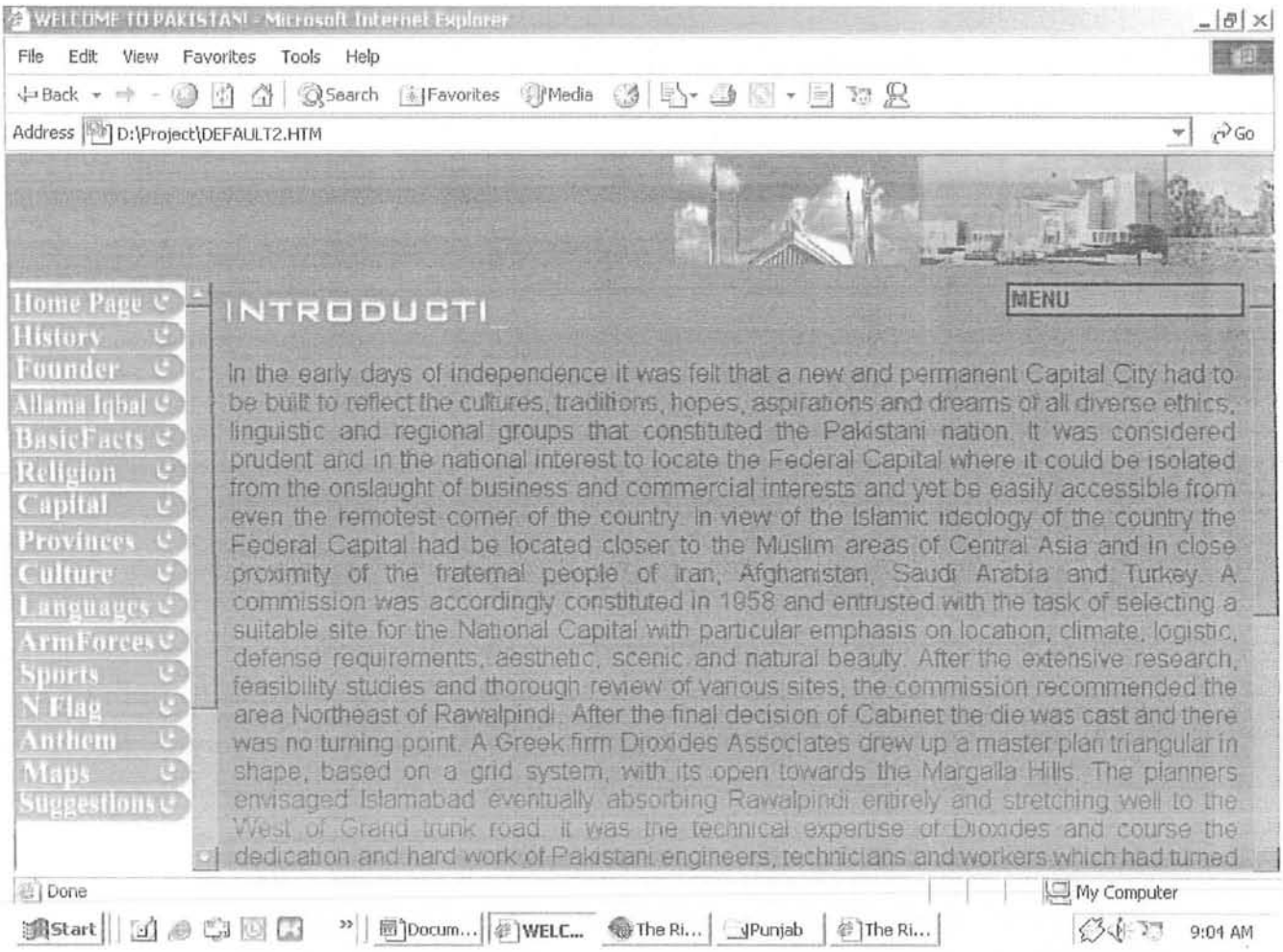
9

8.Click for further links of Lahore
9. Click for main window of Punjab.

TOUR OF THE SITE




WELCOME TO PAKISTAN! - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Back Search Favorites Media
Address D:\Project\DEFAULT2.HTM
Go
Home Page
History
Founder
Allama Iqbal
BasicFacts
Religion
Capital
Provinces
Culture
Languages
ArmForces
Sports
N Flag
Anthem
Maps
Suggestions
BASIC FACTS
OFFICIAL NAME: Islamic Republic Of Pakistan.
LOCATION: Latitude 24 and 37N.
Longitutde 62 and 75E.
STATE RELIGION: Islam. AREA: 803,940 sq km
BOUNDARIES: Afghanistan 2,430 km, China 523 km, India 2,912 km
CLIMATE: Mostly hot, dry desert; temperate in northwest arctic in north
NATIONAL LANGUAGE: URDU
MONETARY UNIT : Pakistan Rupee.
NATIONAL DRESS: Shalwar Kameez.
NATIONAL FLOWER: Jasmine.
NATIONAL GAME :Hockey.
Done
My Computer
Start
Docum...
WELC...
The Ri...
Punjab
The Ri...
9:03 AM


WELCOME TO PAKISTAN! - Microsoft Internet Explorer
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help
Back Search Favorites Media
Address D:\Project\DEFAULT2.HTM
Go
Home Page
History
Founder
Allama Iqbal
BasicFacts
Religion
Capital
Provinces
Culture
Languages
ArmForces
Sports
N Flag
Anthem
Maps
Suggestions
INTRODUCTI
MENU
In the early days of independence it was felt that a new and permanent Capital City had to be built to reflect the cultures, traditions, hopes, aspirations and dreams of all diverse ethics, linguistic and regional groups that constituted the Pakistani nation. It was considered prudent and in the national interest to locate the Federal Capital where it could be isolated from the onslaught of business and commercial interests and yet be easily accessible from even the remotest corner of the country. In view of the Islamic ideology of the country the Federal Capital had be located closer to the Muslim areas of Central Asia and in close proximity of the fraternal people of Iran, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. A commission was accordingly constituted in 1958 and entrusted with the task of selecting a suitable site for the National Capital with particular emphasis on location, climate, logistic, defense requirements, aesthetic, scenic and natural beauty. After the extensive research, feasibility studies and thorough review of various sites, the commission recommended the area Northeast of Rawalpindi. After the final decision of Cabinet the die was cast and there was no turning point. A Greek firm Dioxides Associates drew up a master plan triangular in shape, based on a grid system, with its open towards the Margalla Hills. The planners envisaged Islamabad eventually absorbing Rawalpindi entirely and stretching well to the West of Grand trunk road. it was the technical expertise of Dioxides and course the dedication and hard work of Pakistani engineers, technicians and workers which had turned
Done
My Computer
Start
Docum...
WELC...
The Ri...
Punjab
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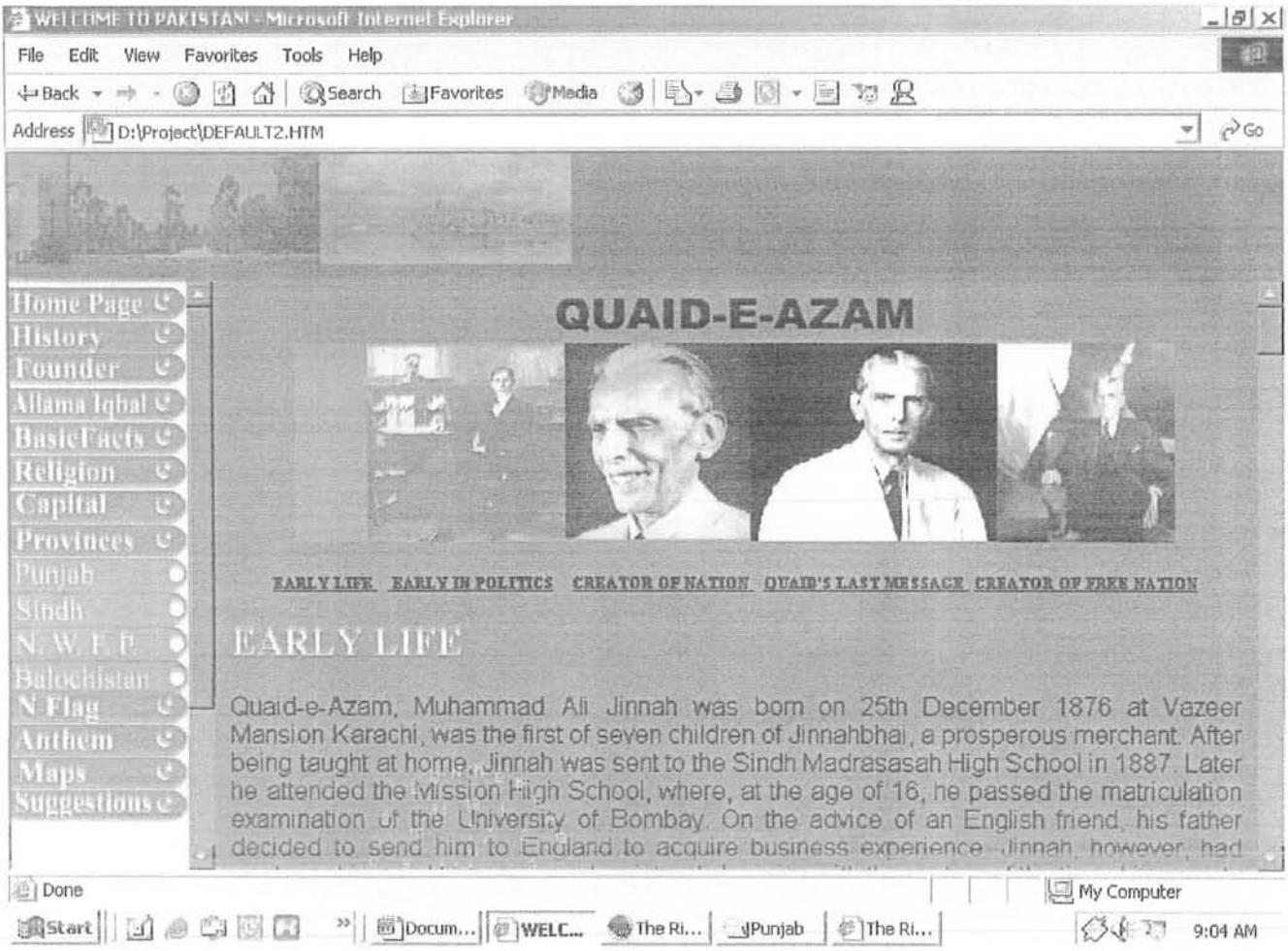
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QUAID-E-AZAM
EARLY LIFE EARLY IN POLITICS CREATOR OF NATION QUAID'S LAST MESSAGE CREATOR OF FREE NATION
EARLY LIFE
Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25th December 1876 at Vazeer Mansion Karachi, was the first of seven children of Jinnahbhai, a prosperous merchant. After being taught at home, Jinnah was sent to the Sindh Madrasasah High School in 1887. Later he attended the Mission High School, where, at the age of 16, he passed the matriculation examination of the University of Bombay. On the advice of an English friend, his father decided to send him to England to acquire business experience. Jinnah, however, had
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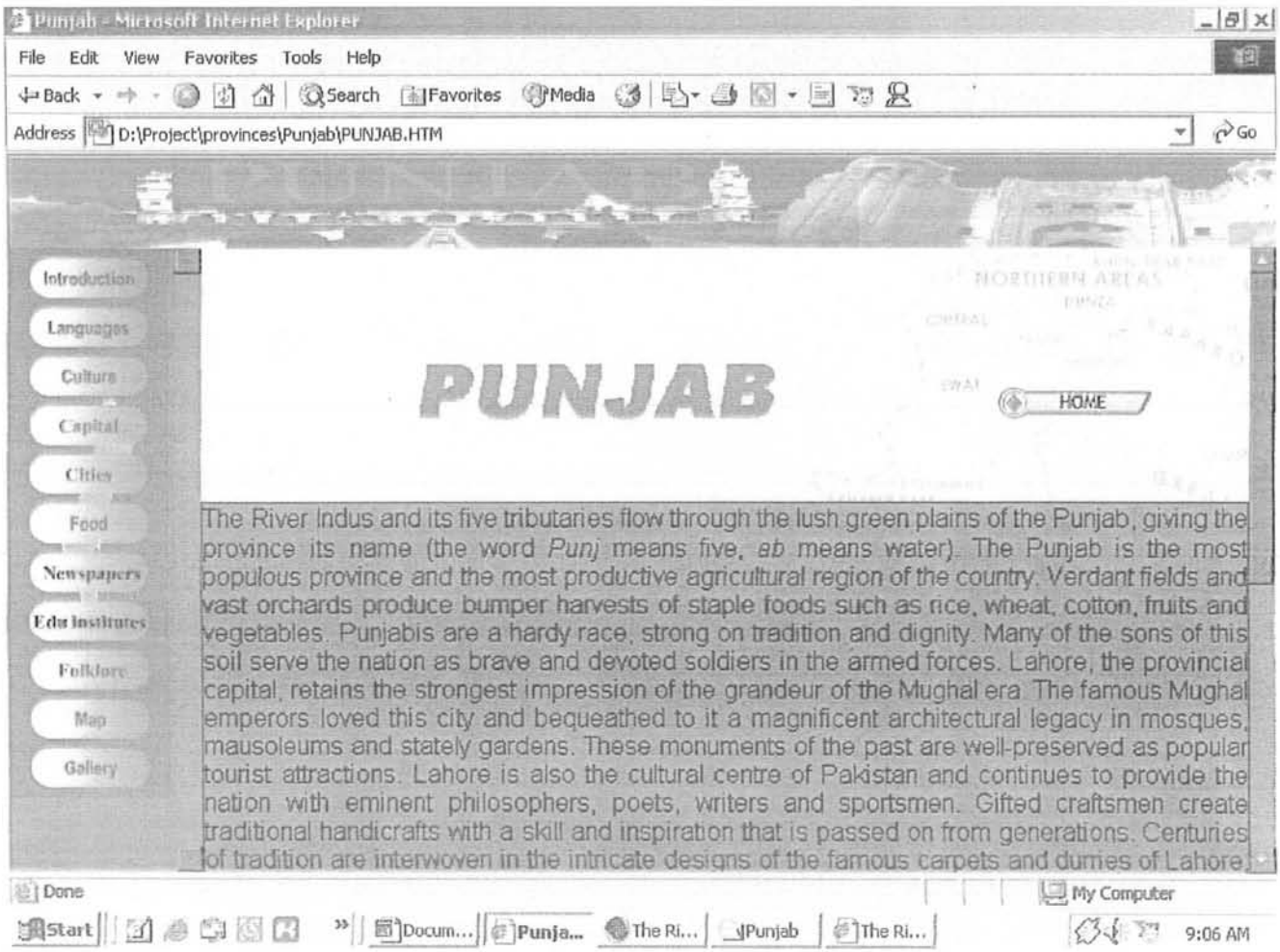
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PUNJAB
HOME
The River Indus and its five tributaries flow through the lush green plains of the Punjab, giving the province its name (the word Punj means five, ab means water). The Punjab is the most populous province and the most productive agricultural region of the country. Verdant fields and vast orchards produce bumper harvests of staple foods such as rice, wheat, cotton, fruits and vegetables. Punjabis are a hardy race, strong on tradition and dignity. Many of the sons of this soil serve the nation as brave and devoted soldiers in the armed forces. Lahore, the provincial capital, retains the strongest impression of the grandeur of the Mughal era. The famous Mughal emperors loved this city and bequeathed to it a magnificent architectural legacy in mosques, mausoleums and stately gardens. These monuments of the past are well-preserved as popular tourist attractions. Lahore is also the cultural centre of Pakistan and continues to provide the nation with eminent philosophers, poets, writers and sportsmen. Gifted craftsmen create traditional handicrafts with a skill and inspiration that is passed on from generations. Centuries of tradition are interwoven in the intricate designs of the famous carpets and durries of Lahore.
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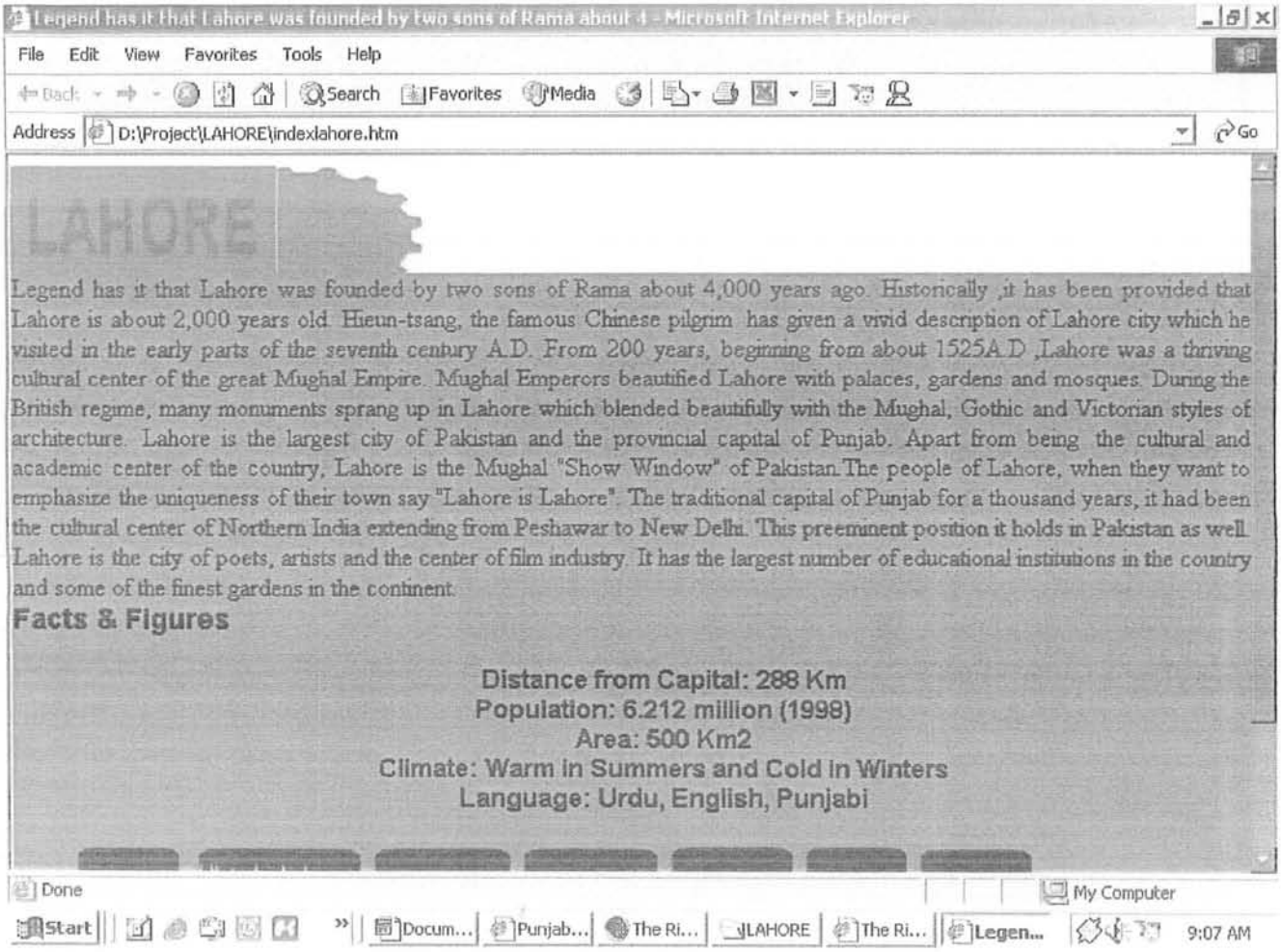
Legend has it that Lahore was founded by two sons of Rama about 4 - Microsoft Internet Explorer
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LAHORE
Legend has it that Lahore was founded by two sons of Rama about 4,000 years ago. Historically ,it has been provided that Lahore is about 2,000 years old. Hieun-tsang, the famous Chinese pilgrim has given a vivid description of Lahore city which he visited in the early parts of the seventh century A.D. From 200 years, beginning from about 1525A.D ,Lahore was a thriving cultural center of the great Mughal Empire. Mughal Emperors beautified Lahore with palaces, gardens and mosques. During the British regime, many monuments sprang up in Lahore which blended beautifully with the Mughal, Gothic and Victorian styles of architecture. Lahore is the largest city of Pakistan and the provincial capital of Punjab. Apart from being the cultural and academic center of the country, Lahore is the Mughal "Show Window" of Pakistan.The people of Lahore, when they want to emphasize the uniqueness of their town say "Lahore is Lahore". The traditional capital of Punjab for a thousand years, it had been the cultural center of Northern India extending from Peshawar to New Delhi. This preeminent position it holds in Pakistan as well. Lahore is the city of poets, artists and the center of film industry. It has the largest number of educational institutions in the country and some of the finest gardens in the continent.
Facts & Figures
Distance from Capital: 288 Km
Population: 6.212 million (1998)
Area: 500 Km2
Climate: Warm in Summers and Cold in Winters
Language: Urdu, English, Punjabi
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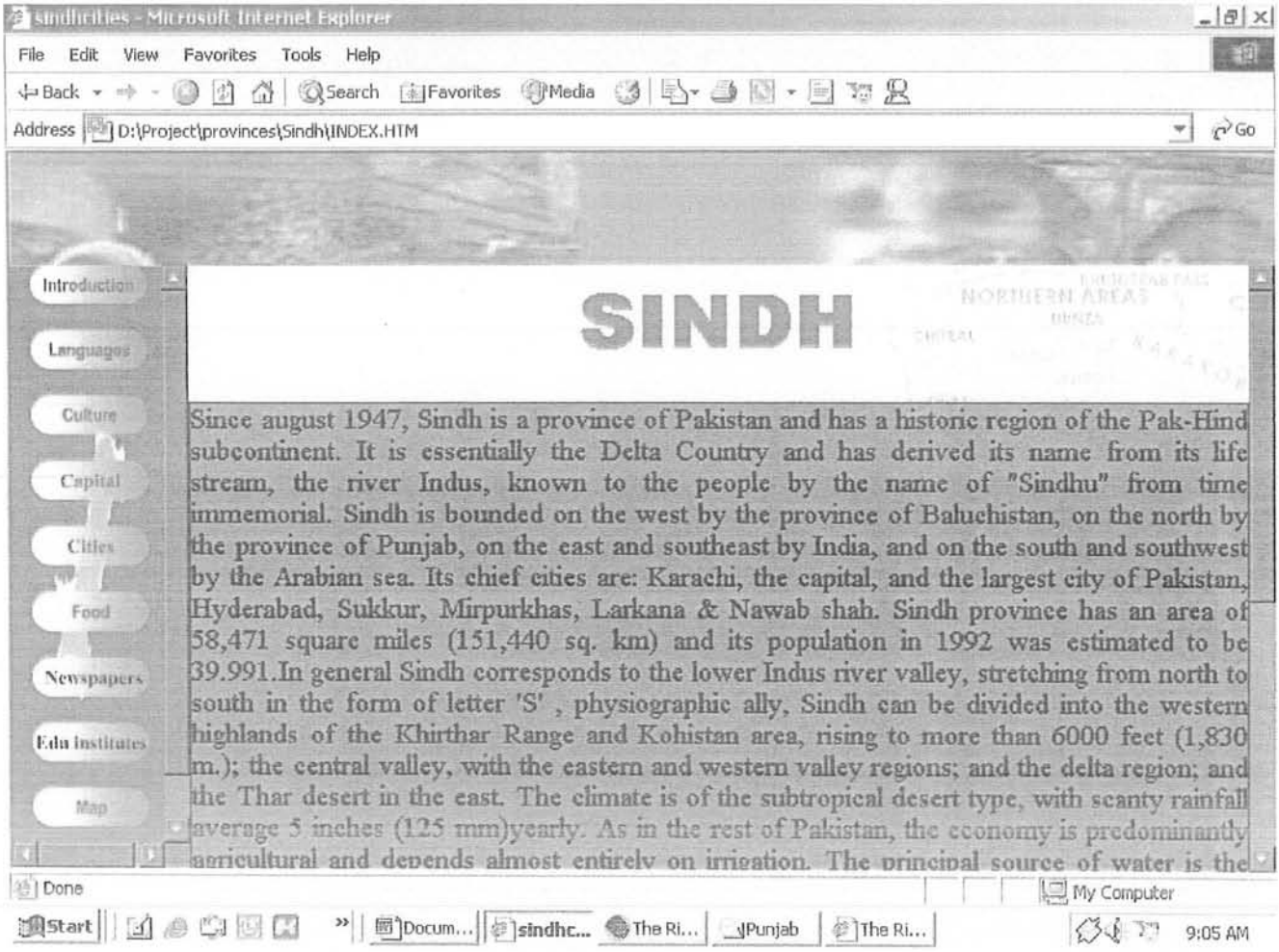
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SINDH
Since august 1947, Sindh is a province of Pakistan and has a historic region of the Pak-Hind subcontinent. It is essentially the Delta Country and has derived its name from its life stream, the river Indus, known to the people by the name of "Sindhu" from time immemorial. Sindh is bounded on the west by the province of Baluchistan, on the north by the province of Punjab, on the east and southeast by India, and on the south and southwest by the Arabian sea. Its chief cities are: Karachi, the capital, and the largest city of Pakistan, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Mirpurkhas, Larkana & Nawab shah. Sindh province has an area of 58,471 square miles (151,440 sq. km) and its population in 1992 was estimated to be 39.991.In general Sindh corresponds to the lower Indus river valley, stretching from north to south in the form of letter 'S' , physiographic ally, Sindh can be divided into the western highlands of the Khirthar Range and Kohistan area, rising to more than 6000 feet (1,830 m.); the central valley, with the eastern and western valley regions; and the delta region; and the Thar desert in the east. The climate is of the subtropical desert type, with scanty rainfall average 5 inches (125 mm)yearly. As in the rest of Pakistan, the economy is predominantly agricultural and depends almost entirely on irrigation. The principal source of water is the
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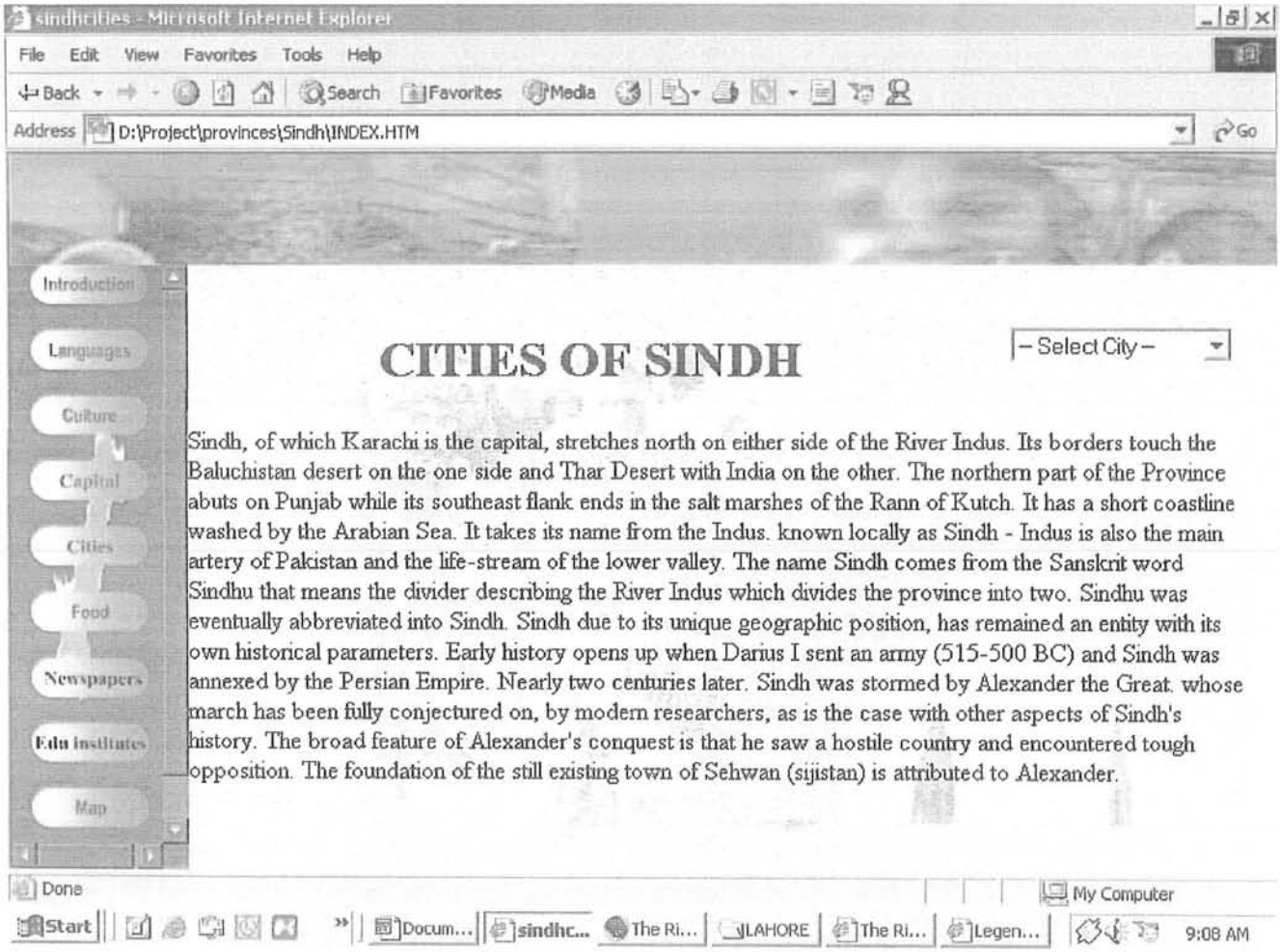
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CITIES OF SINDH
– Select City –
Sindh, of which Karachi is the capital, stretches north on either side of the River Indus. Its borders touch the Baluchistan desert on the one side and Thar Desert with India on the other. The northern part of the Province abuts on Punjab while its southeast flank ends in the salt marshes of the Rann of Kutch. It has a short coastline washed by the Arabian Sea. It takes its name from the Indus. known locally as Sindh - Indus is also the main artery of Pakistan and the life-stream of the lower valley. The name Sindh comes from the Sanskrit word Sindhu that means the divider describing the River Indus which divides the province into two. Sindhu was eventually abbreviated into Sindh. Sindh due to its unique geographic position, has remained an entity with its own historical parameters. Early history opens up when Darius I sent an army (515-500 BC) and Sindh was annexed by the Persian Empire. Nearly two centuries later. Sindh was stormed by Alexander the Great. whose march has been fully conjectured on, by modern researchers, as is the case with other aspects of Sindh's history. The broad feature of Alexander's conquest is that he saw a hostile country and encountered tough opposition. The foundation of the still existing town of Sehwan (sijistan) is attributed to Alexander.
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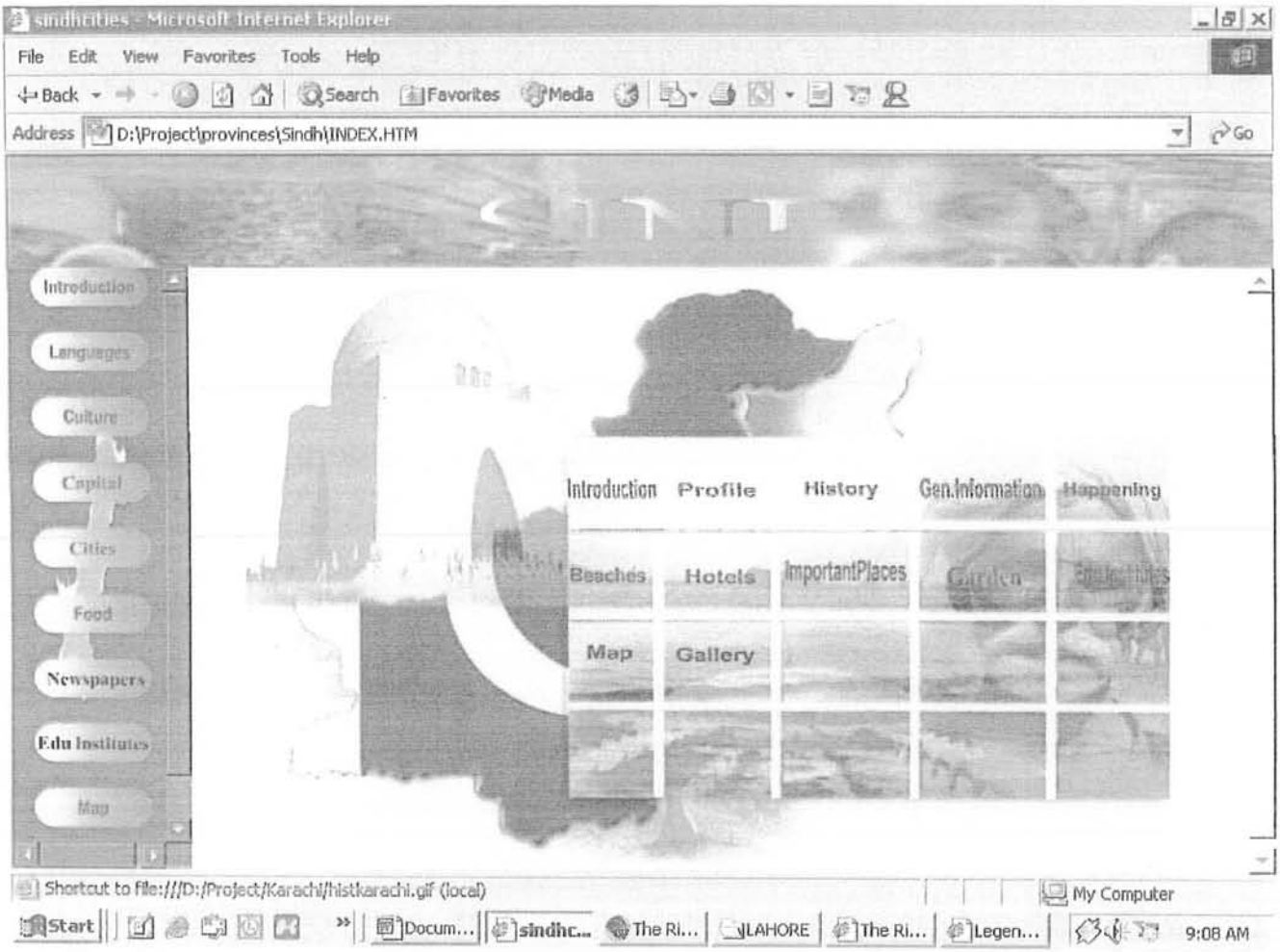
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