



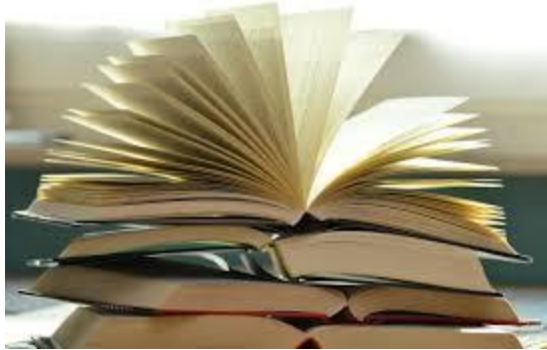
QUAID-E-AZAM LIBRARY

BULLETIN

Patron: Dr. Ayesha Saeed (PAS)

Director General (Public Libraries) Punjab/

Secretary, Board of Governors, QAL & GPPL, Lahore



Chief Editor: Abdul Ghafoor Chief Librarian

Editor: Iqra Tariq Librarian

Quaid-e-Azam Library, Bagh-e-Jinnah, Lahore

www.qal.org.pk

Email: qallahore@gmail.com

Contact: 042-99203371

Message from the Director General, Public Libraries, Punjab



DR. AYESHA SAEED (PAS),
Director General Public Libraries Punjab/
Secretary, Board of Governors,
Quaid-e-Azam, Library Lahore.

Library is a place where books, periodicals and records are kept for use but not for sale. Library is a platform that brings together people willing to learn. It helps us in learning and expanding our knowledge. Libraries are very important for the program and development of a society. They are storehouse of knowledge. Libraries help to develop reading habits. Libraries are significant for a civil society. There are people in every society who care for reading. Libraries are blessing for such people.

With this vision in mind, Quaid-e-Azam Library (QAL) Lahore was established on 25th December, 1984 under Punjab Government Educational and Training Institutions ordinance 1960. It's a high profile Research and Reference Library of Pakistan which caters the needs of research scholars and Post-Graduate students. The best features of this library are the high standards of services, better environment, qualified staff and adequate stock of books and periodicals on different subjects in English, Urdu and most of the oriental languages.

Nearly 500 members daily visit the library. A vast majority of members visit here for the preparation of competitive exams at federal and provincial level. For such candidates, books on demand are immediately provided, orientation lectures are held and current issue topics are updated on QAL webpage. The reference material is taken from widely published national dailies and authentic magazines and periodicals. Due to such concrete efforts, the QAL membership as well as popularity is flourishing.

Dr. Ayesha Saeed (PAS)

*Director General, Public
Libraries, Punjab/ Secretary,
Board of Governors, QAL &
GPPL, Lahore*

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PART I

Official Celebrations at QAL

From the Desk of DGPL

- **A visit of 50th PN Staff Course** was organized by the Quaid-e-Azam Library Lahore on 22nd Sep, 2020 under the supervision of worthy Director General, Public Libraries, Punjab, Dr. Ayesha saeed (Pakistan Administrative Service, 27th Common). Capt. Zia-ur-Rehman was the Guest of Honor and Key Speaker.

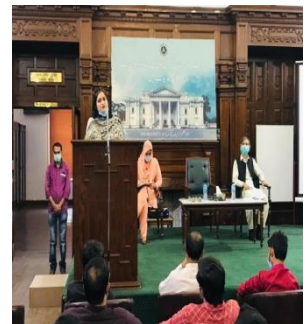


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- **A meeting was arranged by the Quaid-e-Azam Library with the collaboration of Punjab Information Technology Board (PITB) on 09th Oct, 2020 under the supervision of DGPL Dr. Ayesha Saeed (PAS). The purpose of this meeting was that PITB shall develop free of cost Website for all the libraries under the Directorate of Public Libraries, QAL & GPPL. All the Public Libraries under DGPL shall be connected to the digital HUB of PITB e-Libraries.**
- **A meeting about the preparation of "MAKHZAN", a publication of Quaid-e-Azam Library was held on 12th Oct, 2020 under the supervision of DGPL Dr. Ayesha Saeed (PAS), Mr. Abdul Ghafoor (Chief Librarian) and Mrs. Zakia Murad (Librarian). Dr. Tahseen Firaqi was the Chief Guest.**



- **A free Introductory Lecture was arranged for CSS Aspirants by Dr. Ayesha saeed (PAS) on 22nd Oct, 2020. It was very interesting and helpful for CSS aspirants. Later on there was a question & answer session. It was concluded with the remarks of thanks by the CSS candidates.**



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- A Rally was held on 27th Oct, 2020 for the observance of Black Day** to express solidarity with the people of Indian held Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJK) facing illegal occupation and gross human rights violation for the last 73 years under the supervision of Director General public Libraries Punjab Dr. Ayesha Saeed (PAS) with the collaboration of Directorate Public Libraries Punjab, Govt. Punjab Public Library Lahore, Quaid-e-Azam Library Lahore and GOVT. Model Town Public Library Lahore.



- Seerat Conference 1442 Hijri** was held at Quaid-e-Azam Library Lahore on 29th Oct, 2020 under the supervision of Director General public Libraries Punjab Dr. Ayesha Saeed (PAS) with the collaboration of Directorate Public Libraries Punjab, Govt. Punjab Public Library Lahore, Quaid-e-Azam Library Lahore and Govt. Model Town Public Library Lahore. Secretary Archives and Libraries Mr. Tahir Yousaf was the chief guest. The eminent scholars participated.



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- The Retirement Ceremony of two QAL Officials** Mr. Ikram Ul Haq and Mr. Muhammad Tariq was held on 04th Nov, 2020 at Iqbal Hall under the supervision of Director General Public Libraries Punjab Dr. Ayesha Saeed (PAS).



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- Iqbal Day Celebrations** was held at Quaid-e-Azam Library Lahore on 05th Nov, 2020 under the supervision of worthy Director General, Public Libraries, Punjab Dr. Ayesha Saeed(PAS). Dr.Mahmood Ali Anjum was the Chief Guest & Secretary Archives & Libraries Tahir Yousaf was the Guest of Honour.



PART II

NEW
ARRIVALS

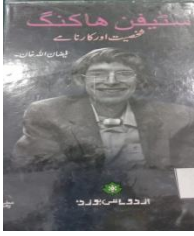
AUTHOR

TITLE

MICHAEL HYLAND	STORY OF PSYCHOLOGY IN TEN QUESTIONS
HEMANTA DOLOI	AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR SMART VILLAGES
LAWRENCE PINTAK	AMERICA & ISLAM - SOUNDBITES, SUICIDE BOMBS AND THE ROAD TO DONALD TRUMP
STOYAN STOYANOV	AN ANALYSIS OF ABRAHAM MASLOW'S A THEORY OF HUMAN MOTIVATION
BRYAN R. GIBSON	AN ANALYSIS OF ALBERT HOURANI'S: A HISTORY OF THE ARAB PEOPLES
ISMAEL PUGA	THE SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION
HARMAN BHOGAL	AN ANALYSIS OF CHRISTOPHER HILL'S: THE WORLD TURNED UPSIDE DOWN - RADICAL IDEAS DURING THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION
KITTY WHEATER	AN ANALYSIS OF CLAUDE LEVI-STRAUSS'S STRUCTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY
RODOLFO MAGGIO	AN ANALYSIS OF JARED M. DIAMOND'S : COLLAPSE - HOW SOCIETIES CHOOSE TO FAIL OR SURVIVE
NICK BROTEN	AN ANALYSIS OF JOHN P. KOTTER'S LEADING CHANGE
CAILLE MORVAN	AN ANALYSIS OF LEON FESTINGER'S A THEORY OF COGNITIVE DISSONANCE
WILLIAM J. JENKINS	AN ANALYSIS OF MICHAEL R. GOTTFREDSON AND TRAVIS HIRSEHI'S GENERAL THEORY OF CRIME

PART III

BOOK REVIEWS



سٹیفن ہاکنگ: شخصیت اور کارنامے از فیضان اللہ خان

مبصر: مسز ذکیہ مراد (لائبریرین)

اس کتاب میں سٹیفن ہاکنگ کی زندگی اور اُن کے کارناموں کو زیر بحث لایا گیا ہے۔ دنیا کی تاریخ میں ایسی شخصیت شاید صرف ایک ہی تھی اور وہ سٹیفن ہاکنگ کی تھی۔ سٹیفن ہاکنگ 8 جنوری 1942ء کو شمالی لندن میں پیدا ہوئے بھرپور صلاحیتوں کے مالک تھے۔

اُن سٹائن کے بعد لوگ اسے دوسرا بڑا سائنسدان کہتے ہیں۔ ماہر طبیعیات اور ماہر فلکیات تھا۔ انہوں نے بے وزنی کی حالت کا تجزیہ کیا یعنی کشش ثقل کا مطالعہ کیا ان کا کہنا تھا کہ میرے خیال میں نسل انسانی اگر خلا میں نہیں جاتی تو اس کا کوئی مستقبل نہیں ہے۔ اس معروف طبیعیات دان نے دنیا بھر میں لیکچرز دیئے انہوں نے ریاضی اور سائنس کے شعبوں میں بہت سارے اعزازات حاصل کئے۔

ان کی شخصیت کا ایک حیرت انگیز پہلو سائنسی علوم کو عام فہم انداز میں عوام الناس کے مطالعہ کے لیئے مختصر کتاب کی شکل میں شائع کروانا تھا۔ اس کتاب میں نہ صرف سٹیفن ہاکنگ کی زندگی کے کارناموں سے نبرد آزما ہوتے ہیں بلکہ ساتھ ہی

اس کتاب کے مصنف فیضان صاحب کی علمی خوبیوں بھی ملاحظہ کرتے ہیں۔

سٹیفن ہاکنگ 21 سال کی عمر میں نیورو یعنی دماغ کے شدید مرض میں مبتلا ہو گئے اور ڈاکٹروں کا کہنا تھا کہ وہ دو یا تین سال سے زیادہ زندہ نہیں رہ سکے گا لیکن ایک ایسا شخص جو جسمانی طور پر معذور ہو چکا تھا 76 سال تک زندہ رہا اور ایسے شاہکار تخلیق کئے جس نے سائنسی دنیا میں انقلاب برپا کر دیا

“Apni Talash Ap”

Written By: Oasim Ali Shah

Reviewed By: Miss. Farwa Taqi (Librarian)



I have read many books in my life; I can say this one is also a good book. Breaking many stereotypes making you believe in yourself The Philosophy I loved about this book is, "There is no one like you". It actually curious you to discover yourself this book is in layman's term, anyone can easily understand the concept and philosophy of this book. This book has two parts.

First part is about general self-discovery, your profession and career, while other part is about tips regarding personality types, their qualities, and which career is suitable for them.

When you see in yourself, discover a diamond, you feel you have good heart. Sometimes you find a lion in your heart when you consider, you are a brave man This book has highlighted the importance of those small little things, which we conveniently ignore, but the same things set the foundation of a purposeful and contentment filled life. You will be able to get the basic idea of yourself after understanding/reading this book. One will get the gist of the things in which one is good at and the professions one should pursue according to those things/traits.

In Pakistan, it has frequently said that if a student gets high grade or good marks, his or her career will shine even as a student working on it alone. In *Apni Talash Ap*” book, author writes if student improved his interpersonal skills or God gifted strength, he will become a shining star instead of concentrating on getting high marks, because your inner skills are grounded in the fact that Allah has made you into this particular job, and you are different from 8 billion people in this world. According to the book, "Self Discovery is the life long journey".

PART IV

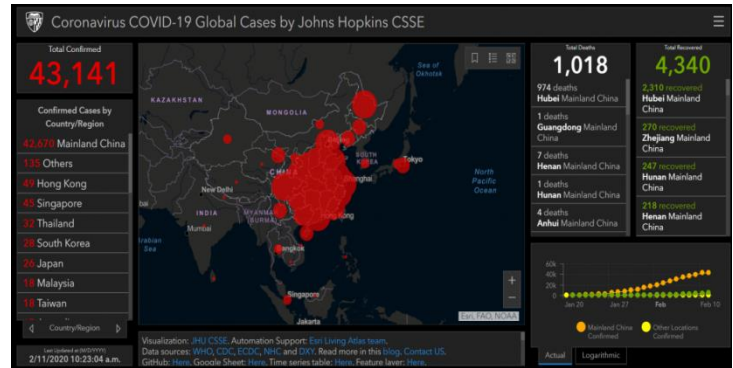
ARTICLES ON CURRENT ISSUES

A. COVID-19

Coronavirus (COVID-19) data: 16th Nov, 2020

Source: COVID-19, Information Center





Mapping COVID-19

By Lauren Gardner, January 23, 2020

Reference: Dong E, Du H, Gardner L. An interactive web-based dashboard to track COVID-19 in real time. *Lancet Infect Dis*; published online Feb 19. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30120-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30120-1).

Background

On December 31, 2019, the World Health Organization ([WHO](#)) was informed of an outbreak of “pneumonia of unknown cause” detected in Wuhan City, Hubei Province, China – the seventh-largest city in China with 11 million residents. As of January 23, there are over [800 cases](#) of 2019-nCoV confirmed globally, including cases in at least 20 regions in China and nine countries/territories. The first reported infected individuals, some of whom showed symptoms as early as [December 8](#), were discovered to be among stallholders from the Wuhan South China Seafood Market. Subsequently, the wet market was closed on Jan 1. The virus causing the outbreak was quickly determined to be a [novel coronavirus](#). On January 10, gene sequencing further determined it to be the new Wuhan coronavirus, namely [2019-nCoV](#), a betacoronavirus, related to the Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome virus (MERS-CoV) and the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome virus (SARSCoV). However, the mortality and transmissibility of 2019-nCoV are still unknown, and likely to vary from those of the prior referenced coronaviruses.

Infected travelers (primarily air) are known to be responsible for introductions of the virus outside Wuhan. On Jan 13 [Thailand](#) reported the first international case outside China, while the [first cases within China, but outside of Wuhan](#) were reported on January 19, in Guangdong and Beijing. On January 20, China’s National Health Commission (NHC) confirmed that the coronavirus can be [transmitted between humans](#). On the same day human infections with 2019-nCoV had also been confirmed in [Japan](#) and [South Korea](#), and the following day cases in the [U.S.](#) and [Taiwan](#) were detected in travelers returning from Wuhan. On January 21 multiple provinces in China were also reporting new cases and infection was confirmed in [15 healthcare workers](#), with six fatalities reported. Additional travel cases have now been confirmed in [Hong Kong, Macau](#), Singapore and Vietnam. On Jan 22, a WHO emergency committee convened to discuss whether the outbreak should be classified as a [public health emergency of international concern \(PHEIC\)](#) under [International Health Regulations](#), but were initially [undecided](#) due to lack of information, before deciding [against](#) the declaration.

Of immediate concern is the risk of further transmission resulting from high travel volumes and mass gatherings in celebration of [the Chinese New Year](#) on January 24. In attempts to mitigate local transmission within China, unprecedented outbreak control strategies were implemented in (initially) three cities. On 23 January 2020, Wuhan suspended all public transport and air travel (in and out of the city), placing all 11 million city residents under [quarantine](#). On Jan 24, [Huanggang and Ezhou](#), cities adjacent to Wuhan, will also be placed under a similar quarantine, with more cities in China now following suit. Further, many cities have canceled Chinese New Year celebrations.

As Wuhan is a major air transportation hub in central China, various measures have been taken on a global scale to mitigate international spread. Targeted airport screening of passengers traveling from Wuhan was initiated as early as January 1 in Hong Kong and Macau. Taiwan, Singapore and Thailand starting to screen arriving passengers on January 3. In the U.S., the [CDC began entry screening of passengers](#) on direct and connecting flights from Wuhan to the three main ports of entry on January 17,

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2020, with Atlanta and Chicago soon to be added. On January 23 the U.S. CDC raised its travel notice for Wuhan, China, to the highest of three levels. Additional Pacific and Asian countries including Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and India are now also conducting targeted passenger screening at airports.

GIS Dashboard (Updated April 27, 2020)

In response to this ongoing public health emergency, we developed an [interactive web-based dashboard](#) (static snapshot shown above) hosted by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University, to visualize and track reported cases in real-time. The dashboard, first shared publicly on January 22, illustrates the location and number of confirmed COVID-19 cases, deaths and recoveries for all affected countries. It was developed to provide researchers, public health authorities and the general public with a user-friendly tool to track the outbreak as it unfolds. Further, all the data collected and displayed is made freely available, initially as google sheets, now in a [GitHub repository](#), along with the feature layers of the dashboard, which are now included in the ESRI Living Atlas.

The dashboard reports cases at the province level in China, county level in the US, state level in Australia and Canada, and at the country level otherwise. From January 22-31 the entire data collection and processing was managed manually. During this period the number of updates were typically conducted twice a day, both morning and night (Eastern Time). As the outbreak evolved, the manual reporting process became unsustainable, and on February 1, we adopted a semi-automated living data stream strategy. Our primary data source was initially [DXY](#), an online platform run by members of the Chinese medical community, which aggregates local media and government reports to provide COVID-19 cumulative case totals in near real-time at the province level in China and country level otherwise. As the outbreak spread outside of China, the set of data sources providing the most reliable and timely case data evolved. We therefore regularly update, replace and supplement the set of data sources we rely on. Currently, [DXY](#), remains the primary source of case data for all provinces in Mainland China, as well as Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. Additional data sources are relied upon for reporting on regions outside China. These include [U.S. county and state health departments](#), multiple [national government health departments](#), as well as data aggregating websites including [ipoint3acres](#), [Worldometers.info](#), [BNO](#), and [the COVID Tracking Project](#) (testing and hospitalizations), which rely on a combination of reporting from local health departments and [local media reports](#). The full list of sources is maintained on our [CSSE COVID19 GitHub Repository](#). All dashboard data curation and updates are coordinated by a team at JHU.

Acknowledgements

Below is a list of the organizations supporting our Center's COVID-19 mapping and modeling efforts. We are grateful for financial support from [JHU](#), [NSF](#), [NIAID](#) and [NASA](#), [Bloomberg Philanthropies](#), [Stavros Niarchos Foundation](#), resource support from [AWS](#), [Slack](#) and [Github](#), and for technical support from [Esri Living Atlas team](#) and [JHU APL](#).

B. SMOG

Farmer Smogged

Faisal Hassan October 25, 2020

November is critical for people from cities and rural areas.

November means smog for city folks. November means wheat sowing season for farmers and rice/sugarcane harvesting, and cotton picking simultaneously. The smog has brought a lot of awareness

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and everyone is trying to find the root causes of smog. One of the causes of smog is linked to rice straw burning by farmers after a harvest. The farmer is ridiculed, blamed, threatened by Section 144 and fined for straw burning. Will this help in stopping the farmer from burning straw? The answer is a flat 'no'. The burning of straw is unfortunately a necessity for the farmer and which is done with reluctance after manual collection of straw options have been exhausted. November is the month of shortages for the farmer.

Shortages of labour, time, machinery and capital for sowing of wheat and other farm operations like straw collection is a common occurrence. Mechanical straw handling like baling and straw chopping in large numbers is not available at the present moment. The importance of straw as a valuable resource can be gauged by the selection criteria of the famous aromatic variety of basmati, selected before partition, and is a joint heritage of both India and Pakistan; Basmati 370. The palatability of rice straw for the animals was also one of the criteria for selection of Basmati 370 as the best aromatic variety for growing in the traditional rice belt. Of course, this was an added benchmark for selection besides aroma cooking quality and yield parameters compared to other varieties.

The burning of rice straw started in the mid 80s with the introduction of combine harvesters for rice and wheat. Mechanised harvesting led to quick harvest of grains and an increase in grain yield due to less harvesting losses but left a trail of rice straw behind. Mechanisation of rice straw handling lagged way behind, a shortage of labour at rice harvesting time was a problem and the perception of the farmer that burning of rice straw is good for the yield of the next wheat crop; all of this results in large scale burning. Smog is the sisterly bond between Lahore and New Delhi. Both cities are victims of smog and are trying to find solutions to it but are failing miserably. However, the only thing that is successful is the app on your phone which tells how bad the air is. India is far ahead in mechanisation of handling of rice straw. Subsidised machinery above 900 crores Indian rupees has been given to the farmers in rice growing states of the north, but the outcome is not very encouraging. The farmers find it uneconomical to use the machinery and want a financial incentive of around Rs3000 per acre to chop or collect straw. Last year, on November 6, 2019 the Supreme Court of India announced an incentive of Rs 100 per quintal on paddy harvests for small farmers for not burning straw. The Punjab government in Pakistan is also planning to give a package for rice farmers with a component of subsidised machinery for straw handling and wheat sowing without burning rice straw.

My view; subsidy is never sustainable as machinery manufacturers will jack up the prices of equipment. Subsidy is given in the name of the farmer, but the beneficiaries are others. I would love to be proven wrong. So what is the way forward? The only thing that will work is empathy for the farmer, a change in attitude towards the farmer and forming a symbiotic relationship with the farmer that benefits both; the consumer and farmer. In my view, the farmer should be rewarded by the private and public sector for sustainable practices to produce food based on sound ecological practices and high consumer standards. November has become the fifth season, the smoggy season.

My suggestions on tackling smog are slightly different compared to the Indian way. The mechanical method we should adopt is what the Indians are now following: A device fitted behind the combine to chop the straw and spread it on the field, followed by zero tillage of wheat with happy seeder or zero till

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drills. In Pakistan, zero drill of wheat is quite common and a happy seeder is the improved version of zero tillage for planting wheat. Wheat will be zero tilled even now; the question is what will happen to the unchopped rice straw thrown by the machine behind rows. It will be burnt, come what may. We have to try to stop the burning. How do we do it? It cannot be done alone. It is a war against pollution. Everyone has to be involved, from the government to the army to people in the city and of course, the farmer.

Declare the month of November a holiday for schools especially in rural areas. The concept behind school holidays was basically to help family members in planting and sowing of crops in England and America. For northern India and Pakistan, November is the month of sowing wheat and harvesting of crops. Give the incentive of one bag of wheat seed and basal fertiliser to the farmer for not burning straw; an investment made by the government or city folks recoverable at harvest time. This is an opportunity for the city folks to do some rural tourism and make a connection with the farmer. The farmer is depressed by seeing his crop yield plunge low, especially wheat maize and now rice due to high temperatures. An immediate increase and announcement of a support price of wheat is a must to raise his morale. A must now; insurance against natural calamities and not like India where insurance companies make windfall profits and farmers are left empty handed and end up reading the terms and conditions of the insurance policy.

I genuinely feel the straw burning will drastically decrease but not completely. In India, the peak burning season is almost over. In Pakistan, this year the main thrust of the crop is going to come soon so these interventions can make an impact.

The farmer has to be assisted physically by helping in removing straw from the field; financially by investing in wheat sowing; motivationally, by just visiting him and appreciating his efforts; intellectually, by understanding his concerns and hardships and making the society aware of it by writing. Smog is an eyesore and also a wakeup call for all of us on what we have done to our environment. Smog is the feedback from nature to change our destructive path in farming, manufacturing and lifestyle.

Rivers have been turned into sewer canals. Carcinogenic chemicals are being sprayed on soil and plants have made farming a cancer-causing profession. Nature is mad. In India, between the years 1995 and 2015, more than 300,000 farmers committed suicide. A farmer is a farmer be it Indian or Pakistani. The temp rise and other natural calamities in the last one year have reduced yields of all crops in double digits. My genuine fear is, if this trend continues both hostile nuclear neighbours would be importing wheat in near future.

We should all go to war against smog and not rest until we breathe in clean fresh air in November.

Note: This article was written in November 2019 and is being published a year later.

Officers at QAL



Abdul Ghafoor (BS-19)

Chief Librarian, QAL,
Lahore



Shahid Pervaiz (BS-19)

Incharge 1st Shift, QAL, Lahore
Computer Programmer/System
Analyst

Incharge Computer Section, QAL,
Lahore



Salma Jabeen (BS-19)

Librarian
Incharge Periodicals & Binding
Section, QAL, Lahore



Saeeda Khan (BS-17)

Librarian

Incharge Sir Syed Ahmed Hall
& Molvi Abdul Haq Hall, QAL,
Lahore



Abdul Raheem (BS-17)

Librarian

Incharge 2nd Shift, QAL, Lahore



Zakia Murad (BS-17)

Librarian

Incharge Technical Section
& "MAKHZAN", QAL,
Lahore



Ayesha Subhani (BS-17)

Librarian

Incharge Public Service,
QAL, Lahore



Iqra Tariq (BS-17)

Librarian

Incharge CSS Section,
AVA Section & Program
Officer, QAL, Lahore



Farwa Taqi (BS-17)

Librarian

Incharge Acquisition
Section, QAL, Lahore