



# CUSIT-brary

Monthly Bulletin June, 2018



**City University of Science and IT**  
**Peshawar**

# Contents

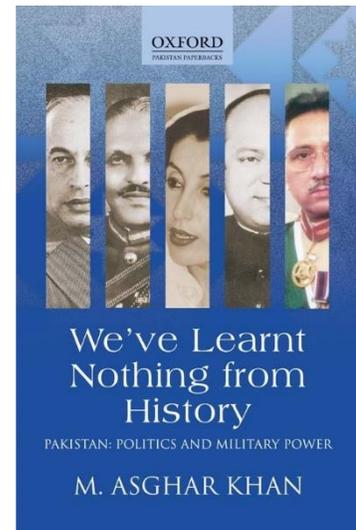
Book of The Month .....	1
Personality of the Month.....	2
The Role of Libraries in Education.....	3
Faculty Research.....	8

## Book of the Month

# We've Learnt Nothing from History

By M. Asghar Khan

In this book, Air Marshal (Retired) M. Asghar Khan presents an insider's view of Pakistan's struggle for democracy from the 1960s to the present. The book expounds on the early entry of Pakistan's armed forces into the country's politics and the author's opposition to military rule that began in 1968 with the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. This movement resulted in the ouster of President Muhammad Ayub Khan in 1969 after eleven years of military rule. The author describes his continued opposition to autocratic and dictatorial rule, especially General Yahya Khan's policy of brutal suppression through military action in East Pakistan. He also recounts his strong criticism of the General's refusal to hand over power to Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and the Awami League—winners of the first-ever free and fair general elections held in Pakistan. The author recalls Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's rise to political power during the 1970s, and General Ziaul Haq's dogmatic and iron-fisted military rule during the 1980s, and elaborates on some pertinent features of Pakistan's domestic and international situation. The book concludes with the author's assessment of General Pervez Musharraf's five years in power consequent upon the re-entry of the armed forces in the country's politics in 1999, after a brief and tumultuous interlude with democracy.



## About the Author

M. Asghar Khan was born in Jammu, Kashmir in 1921, and was educated at the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, India. He commanded the Pakistan Air Force from 1957–1965 and was its first Pakistani Commander-in-Chief. He entered the political arena in 1968, and formed his own political party, the Tehrik-i-Istiqlal, in 1972. He was elected to the National Assembly of Pakistan in 1977. He stepped down as President of Tehrik-i-Istiqlal in December 1995. M. Asghar Khan is the author of a number of books, Pakistan at the Cross Roads, Generals in Politics, and Islam, Politics and the State—The Pakistan Experience.

## **Personality of the Month**

### **Professor Dr. Pareshan Khattak**

Pareshan Khattak real name Gahamy Jan Khattak, former Vice-Chancellor, Pashto poet and writer and former Chairman Higher Education Commission. Born on 10 December, 1931 in Karak, Pakistan he joined education department in 1958, after obtaining a Masters Degree in History, he joined the Pashto Academy as Assistant Research Officer. Due to his exceptional talent and leadership skills, he was then named as Director and then Chairman of the Pashto academy. Professor Pareshan Khattak was not only a good poet and philosopher, but also a very good administrator. He remained Chairman University Grants Commission of Pakistan. Vice Chancellor Gomal University D.I.Khan, Muzaffar Abad University, Azad Kashmir, Chairman Academy of Letters of Pakistan and as a Chairman and member of various important committees through Pakistan. His poetry collections included TARANKAY and HAGHA DWA MALALY STARGAY. His prose book Pashtun Kon is a worthy contribution to Pashto Literature which has clearly mentioned with evidences the origin of Pathans and is mentioned as a reference book all over the world. He received Tamgha-e-Imtiaz and Sitara-e-Imtiaz for his literary and national services. He will always be remembered among the literary circles as a legend in Pashto poetry. He had died on April 16, 2009.



## **The Role of Libraries in Education**

### **Libraries-Origin**

The origin of the first libraries can be traced to human efforts in the document collection. Favorite topics would depend on accessibility, acquisition, identifying the tools for arrangement in appropriate order, the trade in books, getting hold of materials, their physical properties, their language and its distribution, the part they play in education, the level of literacy and the finances. Other factors would include the areas of staffing, targeting special audiences, its inseparable role in the development of the cultural heritage of the country involved, not to speak of the involvement of private sponsorship.

The earliest library records could be traced to cuneiform script 2600 BC clay tablets, the papyrus temple records from ancient Egypt, the Nippur libraries of 1900BC and the thirty thousand clay tablets from 700 BC in a classified library system in Nineveh, highlighting the scrupulous work on religion, administration and literary skills of the Mesopotamian scholars that will mesmerize the modern enthusiasts. Among these tablets was also "Enuma Elish" or the "Epic of Creation" that presents the Babylonian concept of the "Epic of Gilgamesh."

### **Evolution of Education with Libraries**

The inseparable relationship between the libraries and education started way back in the Byzantium or Constantinople (the ancient city of Thrace in modern Turkey's Istanbul that, the Greeks founded in the seventh century). Monks wrote incessantly in Scriptoriums (Rooms in monasteries earmarked for manuscript writing), to preserve and accumulate the results of their Hellenistic thoughts on what became large libraries that were solely devoted to the monks' education in spiritual advancement. Throughout Europe's dark ages, most of the Greco-Roman classics were preserved by these monastery scriptoriums, reviving in its wake, the tradition of orthodox libraries and education models that, in turn, were instrumental in the progressive development of libraries and intellectual

culture and learning that were inevitable with the vast resources at hand. 18<sup>th</sup> century history, educational materials and Buddhist scriptures, stored in “Pitakataik” a library that founded by King Mindon Min during the pre-colonial era as one of the eight structures that were established in honor of naming Mandalay as his capital), further reinforced the destinies of libraries with education. Library and education thus became symbiotically and inexorably dependent on one another. Over the years, we have learned that the library; education, literacy and national development always went hand in hand and have influenced everyone from the primary school students to the highest levels of education, not to speak of the informal medium of adult literacy.

### **How Library Aesthetics affects Student Behavior**

When a new library is being designed, “future proofing” it is an important ingredient in the criteria for success. Strong floors, good lighting and good ventilation will go a long way in promoting the adaptability and flexibility for posterity. Today, aesthetics are always built more around the personality of the people who will use it. In other words, people take priority over structures, unlike the earlier times when the collection of works in the library was considered paramount.

A beautiful building housing a library will rekindle the passions of the students, and entice their elements to experience the library in its new glory as a resourceful learning space in place of an outmoded structure that hardly offers them the atmosphere or environment for advancement in their own special disciplines. Though a conclusion is yet to come on the benefits of space well designed and its effects on the student population, indications are very much leaning to the affirmative.

### **Library Resources and Their Role in Education**

Educational efforts over several decades have seen the positive involvement of libraries in education by offering their referral services, information and teaching resources. Individual tutoring programs and educational classes, besides their outreach to specific people’s groups

with educational handicaps taken up now by libraries, alludes to their active and enhanced involvement in education. Distribution of resource materials to institutions, including hospitals, prisons, homes for the disabled and aged, rehabilitation centers and groups with education related problems and adolescents involved in crime, unemployment and the like, makes a visible impact on their education.

Now a days, some libraries invite uneducated parents to learn interactive language skills that help them to teach their young ones, while others invite whole families for book talks and reading classes.

From the dawn of civilization to the contemporary age, the accumulation of information is a direct result of man's insatiable pursuit of knowledge, and ever since the invention of writing paper and the advent of the computers, Libraries have taken on an aggressive role in the preservation of information written by wise men, with a vigor and enthusiasm in furthering the cause of academic research and education, and catering to the needs of millions of aspirants for information.

## Library and Education Inextricably Tied Up

1) The library represents a structure that houses a collection of services and resources and sometimes alludes to an alternative meaning of an aggregation of useful material, published, unpublished, or audiovisual content that serves common use, be it in the field of biology, mathematics statistics or computer science. They must have certified staff for interpretation of data and explain it to those who are researching on educational inputs, information or even recreational information. In other words, they are tools in learning at all levels and an agency for selection, collection of knowledge, preserving and disseminating it to those aspiring for it.

*Education, on the other hand, represents a congregation of processes that enhances the positive values of a society, by imbibing knowledge, abilities and attitudes in a controlled environment like a school, leading to individual development and social competence arising from an amassing of experiences and observations.*

The interesting fact that comes out in this analogy is that, while the library plays the enviable part of the knowledge source and its dissemination and protects knowledge and its storage, ***education cannot exist on its own without a library support, and a library is redundant if it cannot pass on education.***

2) A good library is like a solid rock on which people build their base for self-advancement and works for the general good of the community as a whole, and the nation in its entirety. A library is an indispensable embellishment to a school, university, museum, organization or institution, without which, any teaching institution will find it hard to impart education sans the knowledge accruing from it.

*A good education is imperative to impart to a human being, perfect and adequate knowledge in a rational and civic manner, withdrawing him*

*from the realms of ignorance into the glow of enlightenment, a path of useful and factual information leading to self- education, thus leading him to enjoy intellectual self reliability that enhances his inner vision on factors like behavior, attitude, character, conduct and outlook. He will learn all aspects of knowledge, differentiate between the right and the wrong, the good and the bad, and in general, set him apart from meager men.*

**3)** The connotation of the word, " Library", goes far beyond the realm of just a compilation of books. It is a treasure house of information and knowledge that employs trained librarians to preserve, systematize and administer, so that they can contribute successfully to the continuing education and self improvement of men, women and children by providing meaningful assistance to identifying, extracting and disseminating proper information from the maze of material available in its resources. A research scholar will find the expertise of the scientific/ information officer on specific subjects and his ability to narrow down the search, invaluable not only in his search for facts but also on the precious time saved.

*In the matter of education, the library officer is best placed to guide you on the best available resources in the library, including the notations in elusive magazines and periodicals, rare books, manuscripts and microfilms, abstracts, indices and bibliography (Catalogues) which a research scholar will be hard put to find on his own. Most researchers appreciate the invaluable role of a professional librarian in advancing their quest for knowledge and the education that comes with it.*

**4)** The libraries offer immeasurable scope for education and study, and are categorized into the three following types to further the learning curve of the aspirants.



## Three-dimensional rotating flow of MHD single wall carbon nanotubes over a stretching sheet in presence of thermal radiation

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### Abstract

In this article the modeling and computations are exposed to introduce the new idea of MHD three-dimensional rotating flow of nanofluid through a stretching sheet. Single wall carbon nanotubes (SWCNTs) are utilized as a nano-sized materials while water is used as a base liquid. Single-wall carbon nanotubes (SWNTs) parade sole assets due to their rare structure. Such structure has significant optical and electronics features, wonderful strength and elasticity, and high thermal and chemical permanence. The heat exchange phenomena are deliberated subject to thermal radiation and moreover the impact of nanoparticles Brownian motion and thermophoresis are involved in the present investigation. For the nanofluid transport mechanism, we implemented the Xue model (Xue, *Phys B Condens Matter* 368:302–307, 2005). The governing nonlinear formulation based upon the law of conservation of mass, quantity of motion, thermal field and nanoparticles concentrations is first modeled and then solved by homotopy analysis method (HAM). Moreover, the graphical result has been exposed to investigate that in what manner the velocities, heat and nanomaterial concentration distributions effected through influential parameters. The mathematical facts of skin friction, Nusselt number and Sherwood number are presented through numerical data for SWCNTs.

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