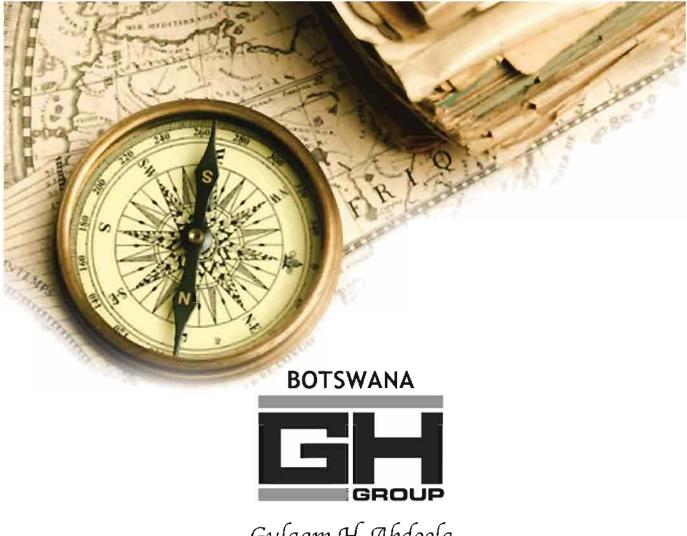


A Sumptuous Wedding! ... Are we doing justice to the downtrodden



Gulaam H. Abdoola Executíve Chairman

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Oh Mankind, indeed we have created you from male and female and made you nations and tribes that may know one another.

Indeed the most noblest of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you.

> Indeed, Allah is all knowing and aquainted Surah 49 Verse 19



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#### Memor Alem Com

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#### MISSION OF WMO

The Mission of WMO is to act as the central Memon organisation representing the Memon Community throughout the world and to promote the advancement, upliftment, unity, welfare and well-being of Memons in the world, in all aspects of life and at all times in accordance with and under the guidance of Islamic principles.

#### MEMBERSHIP

The World Memon Organisation has the following categories of Membership:

- 1. Apex Bodies (National Bodies)
- Institutional Members (Regional and Local Bodies) local institutions, foundations, trusts, social welfare organizations, professional institutions, chamber of commerce, educational boards, etc
- Corporate Members (Commercial Bodies) -
- 4. Individual Members (Annual or Life Members)
- 5. Associate Members (any Non-Memon Organizations or Non-Memon Individual)
- Patrons
- 7. Trustees of WMO Charitable Foundation (WMOCF)

#### MEMBERSHIP FEES

| Apex Members          | US \$500 (Annually) |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Institutional Members | US \$250 (Annually) |
| Corporate Members     | US \$500 (Annually) |
| Annual Membership     | US \$50             |
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#### NOTES:

- 1. Subscription for female applicants shall be half the normal fees
- 2. Subscription for Life Members can be paid in three equal annual installments
- 3. Subscription for Patrons can be paid in five equal annual installments
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# FROM THE DESK OF THE EDITOR

# Domination of social evils in the society

Pakistan is a developing country characterized by rising poverty which is said to be the mother of all evils. Apart from that there are social trends, customs, norms and practices which are more harmful for the mankind than the poverty related issues.

Social evils are the bad habits or activities that take root in the society and cause harm not only to the person who is involved in these activities but also the people who are related to him. Then there are so called festivals and functions which do not relate to Pakistan such as Basant and Mehndi. People spoil a lot of money on these occasions and cause harm to the society.

The key question here is to ask ourselves. Where are we going? Have any of us contributed towards the eradication of these evils? But we do not waste our time on such things and say it's the responsibility of the government. But what is our responsibility? Only to elect the government who do not listen to their people after they are elected and see poor citizen running from pillar to post to get their grievances resolved.

It is another social evil. Not taking the responsibility for our surroundings. When a business man is required to cope up with all environmental and social issue which we call his responsibility, why don't we take initiatives to make a better Pakistan to educate the people of our country about their rights, values and their potential. Have we ever realized !

Moreover the ever increasing cost of life, cut throat and pressing inflation backed by the social inequality where people see their fellow citizens using luxuries, lead poor people towards the evil of bribery. This situation in turn gives rise to the greed of the people. Thus the whole machinery of the public administration get corrupted. At the same time, the frustrated people seek refuge under the shelter of drugs and the healthy nation gets close towards the doom of destruction.

This situation is very much common in Pakistan, where unemployment is on the peak and without reference or bribery, good jobs cannot be secured. The tired and frustrated educated representative of the young nation starts taking drugs.

To promote higher education in the poor segment of our community, the World Memon Organisation (Pakistan Chapter) (WMOPC) has been striving since last several years to help the youth of this segment to pursue and acquire career-oriented graduate and post-graduate degrees and other professional qualifications.

WMOPC believes that it is the right of every child to acquire education irrespective of his means and it is our duty, as WMO, to provide necessary guidance and financial assistance. We would be failing in our duties if a single child of the community is left illiterate just because of his abject poverty.

Due to sticking to the unnecessary festivals like Mehndi and Basant and spending lacs of rupees, have we ever realized as to how much harm we, as individual or for that matter the community, are causing to the Memon Community in particular and the society in general.

It is high time that joint concentrated efforts are made so as to eradicate these social evils as far as possible from the society.

**Pir Muhammad A. Kaliya** Chief Editor Memon Alam

# SOCIAL EVIL The Social Social Evil

Social Evils, we may call the incentive behind every we can be flourished when the lack of justice, balanced-relation of the people and there is no sense what is wrong or good

A my syll, such as over indulgence, that affects society is generally termed as social cvil. An cvil is always there in a moisty, there could havely be any community which could be careful as most victnow. It is normally the loosening effect of law and order attached with falling spart of moral values in a society which results in the spread of social cvia.

In modern society, with special reference to Fakistan, it is important to note that a number of social sufficient in additions, it seems impossible in get out of its testaclas. Although one cannot really draw a boundary acound the social culls, yet generally they can be remprised in the farm of corruption such as, beliery, nepotiem, black maduting, additionand prostitution. But the list does not end here, in fact social cults are a wide spread phenomena.

It is very unfortunate that social ovils in our country have developed into institutions. The carriers of social evils are human beings, ilrikery and corruption are ilrund overywhere. These have put a stop to true progress, equality, development, and hope for a batter fators. *Haveling and Hack-mar***holing** are the twin cylis that cause spacemal rise in prices and suffering of the people.

Mangging is also a social cvil that is extramely bermful to the country's economy: When foreign goods are emergied into the country on a large scale, the local industry, business and agriculture soffic. Furthermore, the government of the country onmot collect taxes and duties on the emergied goods. Ighterior is one of the most humanial spolal, exils that wrong all of society. If an officer in a department, a judge in a court of law, a manager in a factory, or any param in authority is unjust, he corrupts the very index of society.

It is unfortuned that over other more than half a contrary of independence; we are still gripped by a number of deady social evila. Only through effective moral and social advections of the purple and the metablishment of true political, economic and social system based on high moral principles can we bring social owls to an area.

Our whole educational system also needs to be restructured and streamlined. It should use each come: of energy of youth for constructive purposes so that they may not be induced to adopt violence as their creed and dead.

Devery or false manne the property, things and money, which a bride brings to her heatband's house at the time of marriage. It was with a view to make the searced life of the couple excession that people in the olden times entertained and popularized the idea of dowry no a wast scale. Religion sunctions dowry within highls, so that the broband and wife are not burdened much with expenses at the beginning of their marriage. To alleviate what is considered an impensing bunden on the new in laws; buides' fumilies give downies in the form of cash, household goods, joweler or hand to the groom's family. Growing materialism has been and the density demands to a disastrons level. The costs wary from land

and form animals to furnitory, cars and tens of thousands of supees. In Pakistan, Islamic law cacourages grooms to give their wives Haquahr, a cash gift at the time of manplage means to secure the bride's future. The amount of mehr has considerably increased in madem times along with the downy. In our country, the institution of dowry has taken deep roots in the society putting searce of poor and middle class families into mubie. Many people are unable to get their daughters manied in the face of the demands for dowry from the boy's family. The first reason bahind the astablishment of dovery as a permanent institution in our country is that Muslims and Hindus stayed together in India for ages. The tradition and costness of the Hindow influenced the life of the Muslims a great deal. Dowry was a deeply rooted Hindu institution so much an that the ferrilian of givis and boys burgehad before marriage as to how much they would give and take. The Masting, in many cases, started doing the same as the Hindus. Secondly, with the passage of time, people become more and more materialistic. They developed great attachment for wealth, property and worldly things. Moral and religious principles came to be accordary in importance. As a result, a heavy dowry because a big mountmendation for the bride in the open of the bridegrocen. Thirdly, the worrening economic conditions and tecnesdous growth in population gave rise to widesposed onemployment. Marriage because a serious problem, as financially sound husbands could not easily be found.





So, marriage with a lot of dowry to the boy was found to be one way of solving this problem. Fourthly, illiteracy is also a factor involved in this, because people don't have the knowledge that what their religion explains about the dowry and marriage celebrations. People are uneducated and they don't realize that by giving and taking dowry they are creating problems for those who cannot afford this.

In Islam the marriage of Hazrat Fatima (RA) is a practical example for all the Muslims, telling them the right way for marrying their daughters out - it is lamentable that with the passage of time people have changed their outlook and they have forgotten the right path selected for them by Allah and His Holy prophet (PBUH).

In order to make dowry a fess troublesome institution we have to take certain steps. First of all, we have to stop following the tradition and customs of others. We should follow our own religious customs of marriage. Secondly, we should educate our women according to the times so that they can brace themselves and face the world independently. When married, they will have the ability to support their families. In this situation the men marrying them will not demand heavy dowries. Dowry is a social evil and it is high time that we should practically eradicate it.

Terrorism has become a worldwide phenomenon these days. What precisely do the terrorists prefer to call themselves when they gain nothing by attacking common, innocent people whose death or maiming does not better the strategic or tactical position of terrorists. Common man begins to hate them and is ready to denounce them as soon as he thinks it safe. Thus terrorism becomes a social evil. Terrorist acts can hardly help their perpetrators towards realizing political plans and programmes. Unless, of course, the terrorists are funded by outside powers that have no considerations and sympathy for their slated cause but are interested in destablilising the victim nation. Terrorist groups have usually sought to justify their cowardly attacks on uninvolved persons and destructions by claiming that it is done for the "patriotic purpose of freedom and sovereignty" Debate has often tended to centre on ways of looking at it. In fact, crime by one is considered as a revolution by the other. This appears to be more and more of non-sense.

The killing, maiming and kidnapping of innocent and unconcerned persons in terrorist act, is just plain crime. United Nations has also now given its seal of authorization to this view. The bomb blasts are in addition to terrorists killing by gunfire and destruction of places of worship. There is no reason for the killings other than, apparently, to create panic and instability in the local administration.

The evil of terrorism has grown basically in two kinds namely political terrorism and criminal terrorism. Political terrorism seeks to achieve its political gains by spreading panic and creating fear in the hearts of people on a large scale. Their ultimate aim is to get political power through there muscle power. Then there is criminal terrorism which indulges in extracting large amounts of money as ransom by kidnappings and hijackings etc. Very often it is found that terrorists have received their training and guidance in using various weapons from various terrorists' outfits. Terrorists operating in various cities were found to have all training, weapons and other forms of material assistance from a neighboring country. Also all terrorist groups, which are active in Jammu & Kashmir, receive their assistance in all respects from an adjoining country.

The unity and integrity of our country has always been threatened by the forces of terrorism. For dealing with terrorists, our government passed the Anti terrorist Act which provides for deterrent punishment for terrorist acts. The Act has also provision to punish anyone indulging in "disruptive activities" which may lead to harm the sovereignty or the territorial integrity of our nation. The use of religious places for political gains, for taking shelter by anti-social elements and for creating communalism has also been prohibited by enactment of laws. Terrorists actually continuously change their hide - outs and their tactics to prevent arrest and punishment. Even if they get arrested they try to commit suicide using poisonous capsules or they are killed by their own associates so that, no information is passed on to the police under severe punishment.

The law enforcing agencies alone cannot curb the acts of terrorism. To remove this social evil, terrorism needs to be controlled through negotiations to usher in an era of co-operation instead of confrontation. The UN General Assembly also adopted a twenty – four article International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings by means of a resolution : "Criminal acts intended to provoke terror in the general public or a group of persons are unjustifiable, whatever be the considerations political, religious, ethnic or ideological.

To tackle the problem of terrorism, it would be worth while to identify its causes in order to work out a strategy. It is observed that terrorism is direct action not for achieving something but for quenching the fire of vengeance against those who are responsible for their misery. A conciliatory approach is the need of the hour. Confrontationist measures will not solve the problem in our country. It is essential that the warm – blooded youth, especially those who have a tendency to take to terrorism must be involved in decision making processes. There should be quick and right decisions. No injustice should be done with anybody. Good examples of honesty and integrity will have to be set forth by the leaders themselves. Their actions must be faithful and above board in order to inspire confidence in one and all.

*Social Evils*, we may call them as a wrong incentive behind every wrong deed. These can be flourished when the society is totally lack of justice, balanced-relation among the different tiers of people and there is no sense what is wrong or good.

These social evils can be defined in different subjects for instance, some might only be principled and some might relate to crime or it might as violate certain establish principles like respect of elders. A society infested with such negative norms has depicted gradual befall, as happened in the french revolution of 1789 and several other incidences where revolution became a possibility.

Discrimination is another form of social evil being practiced in our society. Those people who are rich or have established a higher position in society on the basis of wealth and power do not even like to think about the downtrodden class. They hate these poor people and often behave them in a completely inhuman way. This behavior of the rich brings bad feelings in the hearts of the poor and the gap between these two classes grows bigger. The middle class that always remains busy in maintaining their status by hook or by crook is also responsible for this discrimination. The people who belong to middle class always support the rich and try to avoid the poor in order to gain personal benefits.

Another important factor is the education system of Pakistan which creates huge gap between the students of private institutes and public institutes. This gap causes an inferiority complex among those who cannot afford to take admission in an English medium school or who do not have a strong family background.

Nevertheless, this huge gap can be reduced to a maximum extent by making reforms in the education system by introducing a single course for private and public institutes. Rule of law on everyone is another step which will help in shrinking the class discrimination.

If government starts working on these steps, the class discrimination will start shrinking and it will definitely give birth to a happy society.



# Deadly and harmful social evils

It is very unfortunate that deadly and harmful social evils are speedily pouring in our community. In fact these social evils have developed into institutions. The carriers of these social evils are none but human beings. Bribery and corruption are ruling everywhere. These curse-like social evils have put a stop to true progress, equality, development and hope for a better future.

Bribery is a way of life with our public and many government functionaries. This critical and serious situation has caused the world agencies to rank Pakistan as one of the most corrupt countries. Hoarding and black-marketing are the twin evils that cause abnormal rise in prices and suffering of the people.

Smuggling is also a social evil that is extremely harmful to the country's economy. When foreign goods are smuggled into the country on a large scale, the local industry, business and agriculture suffer. Furthermore the government of the country cannot collect taxes and duties on the smuggled goods.

Before Islam was spread on the earth, the women were subjected to social evils. The Arabs used to bury their daughter alive so that they do not have to bent down before their going-to-be son-in-law. But in case of Pakistan, this tradition seems to be operative in other ways.

'Karo-Kari' is an old tradition prevailing in the Sindh province according to which when a man and woman are found suspected to have relations, the tribal 'jurga' may give the verdict to kill them both even if the suspected crime could not be proved, which is against the morality and humanity.

Due to poverty and to supplement household income, children are forced to work. As the father cannot afford another social evil that is 'Jahez', the poor daughter remains unmarried. At times, the situation becomes so horrible for this girl that she has no course left but to commit suicide by taking poison or burning herself. Unfortunately even if she gets married, she is ridiculed and tortured for the rest of her life for doings she never committed in her life.

Injustice is one of the most harmful social evils that wrong all of society. If an officer in a department, a judge in a court of law, a manager in a factory or any person in authority is unjust, he corrupts the very fabric of the society.

It is unfortunate that even after more than half a century of independence; we are still gripped by a number of deadly and harmful social evils. Since these ugly and unwarranted evils are engraved in our culture and destroying the atmosphere of peaceful living.

Man and woman are the two wheels of the social cart. Both of them must be equally strong. But in our society women are illiterate. They are denied their due rights. Illiteracy is most wide-spread among women. Special attention should be paid towards female education. This will remove many evils from the Society. Women will become equal partners with men in the work of the development of the society.

Our marriage customs must be reformed. Child-marriage and early marriage have no place in social life today. Boys and girls must be given some say in the selection of their partners. A law which make dowry haunting a legal offence should be passed. No business in the form of marriage be allowed as this is a great social curse.

Now a days, we do not get the necessities of life in pure form. Milk, ghee, butter, oil, etc all are sold adulterated. Not only food stuffs, but medicines, toilet goods and their articles also are mixed with inferior and cheaper substances. This amounts to cheating of the people. This is a social crime. All possible efforts to curb this nefarious trade be made. The people will be ensured of supply of pure and unadulterated goods.

The World Memon Organizatrion, in its pursuit to discourage these deadly social evils, is making every possible effort along with other social organization for eradication of these evils as far as possible. However, it will be only through effective moral and social education of the people and the establishment of true political and social system, based on high moral principles, we can eradicate and bring social evils to an end. .

For promotion of social justice and eradication of social evils, efforts at high level be made to promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of backward areas. Remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period. Make technical and professional education generally available and higher education equally accessible to all on merit basis.

It is high time that immediate measures are taken on high level so that social justice is promoted. At the same time, it will help in eradication of these unwarranted and harmful social evils from the community.

Social reforms are urgently needed. There can be no second opinion about this. Others have made efforts. But the results have not been very encouraging. Top priority should be given to social reforms. Effective laws should be framed. Public laws in support of this be created. Administration should be made strict. Then alone will success be achieved.



Worl

# Organized by the Ladies Wing of WMO-kistan Chapter

MEMON ALAM O DECEMBER 2011/ JANUARY 2012

(WMO)









Since its formation, the Ladies Wing of WMO Pakistan Chapter has arranged numerous seminars and events on self-funding basis. Some of them are T.B.A.M. (Together Everyone Achievea More), JAAGO Conference, Morey, JAAGO Conference, Merey Angney Mein (Mother-Danghter Get Together), Eid Milan, etc.



MEMON ALAM CECEMBER 2011 / JANUARY 2012







Recently, a Fashion Show titled "Symphony of Fashion" was organized by the WMO Ladies Wing on Saturday, 17th December 2011 at South End Club, Defence, Karachi. The aim of this event was to promote lady designers of the Memon Community and give their creativity and skills a proper exposure.





An Exhibition was also arranged along with the Fashion Show, where the participating Memon women set up their stalls to exhibit their handiwork. The exhibited items included garments, handicrafts, art work, homes accessories and many other items.





The fashion show, Symphony of Fashion, and the Exhibition, were sponsored by leading national and international brands and companies of Pakistan.



All programs and events organized by the Ladies Wing of WMO Pakistan Chapter have been appreciated by all and attended by a good number of participants. The Ladies Wing of WMO Pakistan Chapter is striving hard in its Mission to harness the potential of Memon women to pursue and fulfill a just and noble cause, that is to serve humanity.

# 🖓 COMMUNITY NEWS

# Special compliments to Mr. H.M. Shahzad Asstt. Secretary General, WMO-PC

For quite some time, there has been great hue and cry from all quarters about nonadherence to punctuality regarding the given time at various functions especially at wedding dinners. In spite of this, unfortunately so far, nothing concrete has been done and such ceremonies are still held late into the night.

In this connection, the WMO takes pride in quoting an example of the Dinner Ceremony hosted by Mr. H. M. Shahzad, Asstt. Secretary General, WMO PC on the occasion of wedding reception of his two daughters on 14th January, 2012.

Not only that the invitation cards so printed were plain and inexpensive, but the ceremony was also held in a very simple manner. The Nikah ceremony was performed at the masjid. Moreover, at the dinner, limited number of dishes were served. Notable thing at the function was punctuality observed during the ceremony and dinner was served punctually at 9.28 pm. The distinguished guests present at the occasion highly appreciated this gesture of the host and praised the event rarely seen now-a-days.

The Memon Alam expects that this example will serve as a model for others in such functions.

Pir Mohammad Kaliya Editor-in-Chief Memon Alam

# Usool's special issue on Kutchi Memons released

une's fortnightly newspaper Usool brought out a special issue on the Kutchi Memon community of Pune which was released at a function held at Pune. Speaking on this occasion Yusuf Nadeem, a prominent poet of Pune and former principal of Moledina School, praised the special issue and said that for the first time in Cutchi Memon Muslims' 150 years history this was the most authoritative and well-researched publication which deserves all praise. He said that after their migration Kutchi Memons earned their living by working as laborers, peddling clothes and other commodities of daily use but never took to begging as a means of livelihood. They never allowed themselves to be a burden on the people of cities and towns wherever they went. Rather, they became assets for the people wherever they went and benefited the people and cities with their inborn kind and charitable nature. While praising Mushtaq Madni, editor of Usool who laboriously compiled this Special Issue, he said that all the articles and features in this are

based on personal interviews and views of senior and learned persons from different families. Hence this magazine has become a sort of an encyclopedia on Kutchi Memons of Pune. their rights, Muslim will become pauper overnight because whatever assets Muslims in general have in the form of educa tional institutions, orphanages, hospitals industrial establishments, madrassas,

Abdul Karim, secretary of Cutchi Memons Association who spoke after Yusuf Nadeem in an appeal to the people of his community said that by the grace of God the condition of our community is far better today and hence all of us should come on a common platform and prepare an action programme for the progress and development of our community so that we may be able to do justice to our community.

Mustaq Madni said in his speech that Memons are only two percent of our population but their contribution in the overall progress and welfare of Muslims is more than 80 percent not only in Pune but in the whole country. Speaking about their contribution in the progress of Muslims and their indebtedness to Memon community he said that if, God forbid, this community becomes adamant on asking for their rights, Muslim will become pauper overnight because whatever assets Muslims in general have in the form of educational institutions, orphanages, hospitals, industrial establishments, madrassas, mosques, religious institutions, etc., most of them are the works and efforts of the Memon fraternity. He said this special issue is a humble effort to highlight the great contribution of the Memon community in the compilation and publication of which Abdul Karim Molu and Abdul Aziz Molu have liberally contributed.

Usman Ali Muhammad Jafarani, special guest and a senior member of Cutchi Memons while appreciating the joint efforts of Usools editor Mushtaq Madni and Abdul Karim, said that it is for the first time in his life that such a beautiful and informative magazine has been published on his Association and fraternity. On this occasion Haji Usman Ali Muhammad Jafarni was honored with 'Lifetime Achievement Award' by the Cutchi Memon community of Pune (NA Ansari).

# COMMUNITY NEWS United Memon Jamat of Pakistan Annual General Meeting – 2011



The Annual General Meeting-2011 of United Memon Jamat of Pakistan was held on Sunday, 18th December 2011 at Aisha Bawany Academy, Shahrah-e-Faisal, Karachi. A large number of Patron, Life and Ordinary Members, Office Bearers of affiliated Jamats of Interior Sindh and members of the Managing Committee attended the same. Activity Report of UMJP was presented by the Secretary General UMJP. The august house was very happy and satisfied. The Office Bearers of affiliated Jamats put up their suggestion for betterment of UMJP which were noted. The audited annual accounts for the year ended 30th June, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 were confirmed unanimously. *Abdul Ghaffar Ismail Saboonwala Secretary General* 

# Report of World Memon Foundation (WMF) (UK)

# Board of Trustees Meeting held on 17/12/2011 in Dubai

Meeting of Board of Trustees of WMF (UK) was held on 17/12/2011 in Dubai. Mrs. Fatima H. Allana (Trustee – WMF India Chapter) and Dr. Nasir Y. Fulara (Trustee – WMF India Chapter) attended the meeting on-behalf of WMF – India Chapter.

Dr. Nasir Fulara Saheb presented the detailed report of WMF (India Chapter) i.e. "Economic Upliftment Scheme", "Women Empowerment Programme" sponsored by WMF, Receipt & Payment A/c, and Audited Statement of Accounts etc.

Mrs. Fatimabai Allana presented the detailed report of Ladies Wing of WMF (India Chapter) and brief various on-going courses conducted at WMF Building, Mumbai.

Mr. Asif Rangoonwala and Trustees present recognized and appreciated report of WMF (India Chapter) and specifically "Economic Upliftment Scheme" and "Women Empowerment Programme" sponsored by WMF.

Mr.Asif Rangoonwala suggested to honour best performer Jamat running "Economic Upliftment Scheme" and "Women Empowerment Programme" with Certificate / Momento thus to encourage them and inspire others for progress / betterment of scheme and community at large.

Dr. Nasir Fulara Saheb assured that with effect from next year the same would be implemented accordingly. Chairman & Trustees present also appreciated the various schemes of All India Memon Jamat Federation (AIMJF) and assured their co-operation and support towards Individual Housing Scheme (Ownership basis) and Medical Aid Scheme of AIMJF.

Chairman and Trustees proposed sponsoring 2 brilliant, meritorious students every year from Science & Technology Fund of WMF for Super Specialty Higher Professional Degree Courses.

Dr. Nasir Fulara Saheb thanked Chairman for excellent hospitality extended and for all kind approach shown towards WMF (India Chapter). The Meeting ended in evening with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

# 🔀 COMMUNITY NEWS

# World Memon Organisation (WMO) Pakistan Chapter Census Of The Memon Community



It is now sixty-four years since the great exodus of the Memon Community from the Kutch, Gujarat and Kathiawad regions of India. The Memons are now spread all over the world, with concentration in cities like Mumbai, Karachi, Surat and few other parts of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, United Arab Emirates, Europe and Africa. However, the exact number of Memon families and individuals is still unknown.



In these modern times, every society and community has the need to have the basic information about its members for the purposes of planning, development and improvement of the quality of life of its members. In spite of some serious efforts made by some Memon welfare organizations and Memon personalities, no proper population count of the Memon Community is available. It is still anybody's wild guess about the number of Memons living around the world.

A Population Census of the Memon Community is a need that had to be addressed immediately and that is why WMO has taken the initiative. A far reaching decision was taken by the Board of Management of World Memon Organisation (WMO), at a Meeting held at Mombassa in July 2004, to conduct a thorough population census of the Memon Community around the world.

# 📢 COMMUNITY NEWS



The statistical and demographic information collected from the census will be helpful in many, many ways. It will help in identifying demands for schools, colleges, hospitals, houses, jobs and other infrastructural facilities which are crucial for the growth and well-being of our Memon community.

| S.No.   | Occupation                | Total    |  |
|---------|---------------------------|----------|--|
| 1       | Students                  | 45,930   |  |
| 2       | Housewives                | 26,025   |  |
| 3       | Private Service Employees | 17,455   |  |
| 4       | Businessmen               | 7,893    |  |
| 5       | Self Employed             | 4,922    |  |
| 6       | Retired People            | 1,247    |  |
| 7       | Unemployed                | 976      |  |
| 8       | Salesmen                  | 306      |  |
| 9       | Drivers                   | 259      |  |
| 10      | Shopkeepers               | 193      |  |
| 11      | Semi Government Employees | 162      |  |
| 12      | Engineers                 | 145      |  |
| 13      | Hawkers                   | 145      |  |
| 14      | Brokers                   | 131      |  |
| 15      | Government Employees      | 127      |  |
| 16      | Accountants               | 88       |  |
| 17      | Bankers                   | 60       |  |
| 18      | Doctors                   | 35       |  |
| 19      | Laborers                  | 33       |  |
| 20      | Suppliers                 | 28       |  |
| 21      | Handcart Vendors          | 12       |  |
| 22      | Sportsmen                 | 9        |  |
| 23      | Storekeepers              | 8        |  |
| 24      | Others                    | 40,432   |  |
| Grand ' | Total                     | 1,46,672 |  |

## Occupation-wise Data available at WMO

The census data collected will also provide statistical information about the Memon Community, such as agegroups, literacy level, socio-economic status of Memon families, unemployment rate, demographic concentration, divorce rates, health issues, etc. The data will also help the concerned to reach out to the poor and needy Memon families. All those concerned with the welfare and well-being of this community will be able to make concrete long-term plans for the betterment of the Memon Community based on this data. Regarding the progress of the WMO Memon Census Committee, the Memon Census Project is an ongoing process and so far data of 33,479 Memon families (146,672 individuals) has been collected which is a representative sample of the entire Memon population in Pakistan. Besides, data of about 8,800 families is under process.

| Total Data of Memon Families                 | Total Data of Memon Individuals       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 33,479                                       | 146,672                               |
| Besides the above, forms of 8,800 families ( | 35.200 Individuals) are under process |



We are extremely grateful to the various Memon Jamats, other organizations and Committee Members/Volunteers for extending their support to WMO Census Project. We are trying to obtain estimated number of families belonging to each Jamat so that we can set targets for data collection. The table below shows the number of families of each Jamat whose data is now available with WMO

| S.No.            | the number of families of each Jamat whose data is now<br>Name of Jamat Da             | ta Available(H    |        |
|------------------|--|-------------------|--------|
| 1.               | Amreli Memon Jamat   | 150               | ammes) |
| 2.               | Bantya Memon Jamat   | 1,561             |        |
| 3.               | Bantva Memon Jamat (Hyderabad)   | 1,501             |        |
| <i>J</i> .<br>4. | Bhanvad Memon Jamat  | 28                |        |
| 4.<br>5.         |  | 20                |        |
|                  | Bhavnagar Memon Jamat (Hyd.)   | -                 |        |
| 6.               | Bombay Halai Memon Jamat   | 220               |        |
| 7.               | Kutchi Memon Markazi Jamat   | 181               |        |
| 8.               | Dadu Halai Memon Jamat (Dadu)  | 5                 |        |
| 9.               | Dhoraji Memon Association  | 1,327             |        |
| 10.              | Dhoraji Memon Jamat (Hyderabad)  | 13                |        |
| 11.              | Gohilwad Halai Memon Jamat   | 301               |        |
| 12.              | Gondal Memon Association   | 680               |        |
| 13.              | Halar Memon Jamat (Hyderabad)  | 48                |        |
| 14.              | Halar Memon Jamat (Sukkur)   | 132               |        |
| 15.              | Halar Memon General Jamat  | 8,281             |        |
| 16.              | Jamnagar Memon Jamat   | 565               |        |
| 17.              | Jamnagar Vehvaria Memon Jamat  | 51                |        |
| 18.              | Jetpur Memon Association   | 1,173             |        |
| 19.              | Jetpur Memon Association (Hyd.)  | 32                |        |
| 20.              | Junagadh Dhoraji Memon Association   | 592               |        |
| 21.              | Junagadh Memon Jamat   | 564               |        |
| 22.              | Karachi Tharadi Gujarati Memon Jamat   | 39                |        |
| 23.              | Kathiawad Memon Anjuman (Shikarpur)  | 25                |        |
| 24.              | Kathiawad Nasserpur Memon Jamat  | 162               |        |
| 25.              | Keshod Memon Jamat (Hyderabad)   | 256               |        |
| 26.              | Kodinar Memon Jamat  | 180               |        |
| 27.              | Kutiyana Memon Association   | 3,747             |        |
| 28.              | Lahore Memon Association   | 11                |        |
| 29.              | Manavadhar Sardargadh Memon Jamat (Hyderabad)  | 101               |        |
| 30.              | Okhai Memon Jamat  | 5,697             |        |
| 31.              | Morbi Tankara Memon Association  | 327               |        |
| 32.              | Rajkot Memon Association   | 49                |        |
| 33.              | Saurashtra Memon Jamat   | 335               |        |
| 33.<br>34.       | Vadal Memon Anjuman  | 280               |        |
|                  | -  |                   |        |
| 35.              | Verawal Patan Memon Anjuman  | 972               |        |
| 36.              | Mangrol Memon Jamat  | 76                |        |
| 37.              | Pakistan Memon Jamat   | 441               |        |
| 38.              | Pakistan Gujarati Memon Jamat  | 7                 |        |
| 39.              | Porbandar Suryawad Memon Jamat   | 210               |        |
| 40.              | Ranavav Memon Association  | 65                |        |
| 41.              | Tirsai Memon Jamat   | 86                |        |
| 42.              | Una Mahal Memon Jamat  | 175               |        |
| 43.              | Upleta Memon Association   | 589               |        |
| 44.              | Vanthali Memon Association   | 591               |        |
| 45.              | Vasavad Memon Anjuman  | 691               |        |
| 46.              | Upleta Memon Jamat (Hyderabad)   | 21                |        |
| 47.              | Vanthali Memon Jamat (Hyd.)  | 410               |        |
| 48.              | Vasavad Memon Anjuman (Hyd.)   | 41                |        |
| 49.              | Sorath Memon Jamat (Sukkur)  | 101               |        |
| 50.              | Verawal Malia Patan Mangrol Memon Jamat (Hyd.)   | 7                 |        |
| 51.              | Thatta Memon General Jamat, Thatta   | 300               |        |
| 52.              | Manavadhar Sardargadh Memon Jamat, Hyderabad   | 69                |        |
|                  | Tharadi Gujarati Memon Jamat, Sukkur   | 58                |        |
| 53.              |  |                   |        |
| 53.<br>54.       | Kathiawad Memon Anjuman. Tando Adam  | -                 |        |
| 54.              | Kathiawad Memon Anjuman, Tando Adam<br>Kutiyana Memon Association. Hyderabad           | 175               |        |
|                  | Kathiawad Memon Anjuman, Tando Adam<br>Kutiyana Memon Association, Hyderabad<br>Others | -<br>175<br>1,238 |        |

We humbly request all Jamats in Karachi and other places to kindly provide estimated number of families belonging to their Jamat and also provide WMO with available data.



The WMO Census Committee also regularly holds Data Collection Camps in various localities of Karachi.



Details of Camps held from March to December 2011

| Date Area                     |  | No. of Forms collected |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|
|                               |  | (One Form per Family)  |
| 28th March to 1st April 2011  | Bantva Nagar, Bantva House & Ayesha Nagar, Karachi | 270                    |
| 15th April to 19th April 2011 | Porbandar Colony, F.B. Area, Karachi               | 378                    |
| 28th April to 1st May 2011    | Chandni Chowk, Karachi                             | 165                    |
| April – May 2011              | Memon Educational Board                            | 379                    |
| 24th July 2011                | Mona Square, Gurumandir, Karachi                   | 25                     |
| 26th November 2011            | Una Mahal Memon Jamat, Karachi 133                 |                        |
|                               | Data of Total Families collected                   | 1,350                  |

We are also extremely thankful to various Educational Institutions for extending their cooperation & support in conducting the Memon Census.

| List of | Schools where Memon Census is Underway                                 |
|---------|--|
| S.No.   | Name of School   |
| 1.      | Memon Educational Board, F.B. Area, Karachi                            |
| 2.      | Jetpur Memon Association, F.B. Area, Karachi                           |
| 3.      | Kutiyana Memon Association, F.B. Area, Karachi                         |
| 4.      | World Memon Foundation, F.B. Area, Karachi                             |
| 5.      | Ahmed Bawany, F.B. Area, Karachi                                       |
| 6.      | Faizan Academy, F.B. Area, Karachi                                     |
| 7.      | Hassan Tayab, Karachi  |
| 8.      | S.A.J. Academy, F.B. Area, Karachi.                                    |
| 9.      | O.M.Y.S. Academy, Gulzar-e-Hijri, Karachi.                             |
| 10.     | O.M.Y.S. Academy, Nayabad, Karachi                                     |
| 11.     | Okhai Memon School, F.B. Area, Karachi                                 |
| 12.     | Okhai Memon College, Karachi   |
| 13.     | International School of Studies (I.S.S.) for Special Children, Karachi |
| 14.     | Educare Academy, F.B. Area, Karachi                                    |
| 15.     | S.A. Public School   |
| Note: A | total of 550 schools have been approached for Census Work              |

In the end, it is imperative that a population census of the Memon Community be carried out in all the regions of the World Memon Organisation (WMO) in such a way that within next two-three years a comprehensive data of the Memon Community is available with WMO for the planning of the future strategies of development and progress of the Memon Community.

For this noble purpose, all welfare organizations, Jamats, educational institutions, industries, business houses, community centers, social groups and other bodies of the Memon Community are hereby requested to join hands with the World Memon Organisation (WMO) to carry out the Population Census of the Memon Community.

Muhammad Younus Jiwani, Chairman, WMO Memon Census Committee



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# 🚺 COMMUNITY NEWS

# Chicago Memon Association

# 2012 Election Report





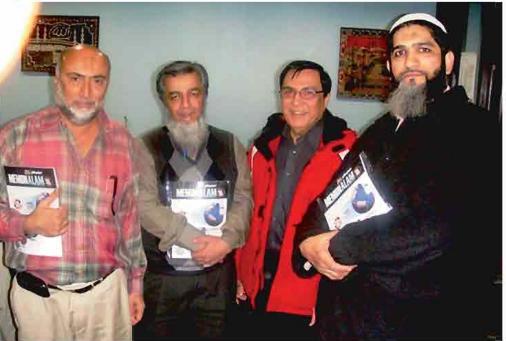
General meeting was called by the Current President of Chicago Memon Association, Mohataram Imran Aziz Katiya on December 19, 2011 at Delhi Durbar Restaurant on Devon Avenue, Chicago, IL at 8:30 pm. The purpose of the meeting was to elect a new President for the year 2012.

## Agenda of the Meeting:

- 1. Recitation of Holy Qur'an
- 2. Dua'a-e-Maghferat forlate mother of Pervaiz Usman
- 3. President's Speech
- 4. Election of New President for the ear 2012
- 5. Introduction of new cabinet
- 6. Dinner
- 7. Open floor discussion and Q&A
- 8. Conclusion remarks, if any

The meeting started with recitation of Holy Quran by former President Mohataram Ahmed Karim Jangda followed by Dua'a-e-maghferat for Pervaiz Usman's late mother Khadija Usman, who passed away in Karachi, Pakistan recently.

Brother Rafiq Mota circulated photos of his visit to Nusrat Foundation in Karachi, Pakistan and explained the use of money donated by all Memon Brothers from



Chicago. The project is progressing very well and certainly more monetary support is needed for the purchase of more chairs for handicap children.

Approximately more than 40 notable and active members were present to witness the process and to show support for Mohataram Imran Aziz Katiya. In his opening remarks, President thanked each and every one from his team for their support including all volunteers and thanked them for making all four events successful, which was the first time in the history of Chicago Memon Jamaat. At this time, the President asked and endorsed current V-P Mohataram Anis Ghaniwala to take over the President's responsibility for 2012.

Brother Anis Ghaniwala indicated that it will be his pleasure to serve the community however; he preferred that respected Imran Aziz Katiya to continue his presidency for one more year and asked all the members to raise their hand in support of the motion. All present members supported the motion in favor of Mohataram Imran Aziz Katiya to continue his good work for one more year. Mohataram Imran Aziz Katiya accepted and promised to do even better job along with his team members. One of the proposals suggested by the President was to arrange a future event to gather All North American Memon Jamaats in Chicago under one roof. After this, dinner break was announced and member enjoyed the dinner.

Brother Abdul Ghaffar Variend, current Webmaster of Chicago Memon Association and Host & CEO of Memon Point web site www.memonpoint.com presented copies of August 2011 issue of Memon Alam to President Imran Aziz Katiya, Vice President Anis Ghaniwala and Secretary Jawed Khandwala. These copies were received from World Memon Organization's Pakistan chapter office in Karachi for Chicago Memon Association. They were very appreciative and expressed their pleasure that the August 2011 issue contained reports of Chicago Memon Association Eid-ul Fitr Dinner and get together program. At this moment, Brother Abdul Ghaffar Variend briefed them about the importance of community magazine Memon Alam and also the role of W.M.O. in global unity of Memon community.

In closing the event, Mohataram Imran Aziz Katiya thanked each and every one personally for being supportive and for being a part of an important process and meeting. The meeting adjourned around 10:30 pm. 🔀 COMMUNITY NEWS

# The Memon Colony

he partition of the Sub-Continent caused a great exodus of the people of different communities (of both the countries) for permanent immigration in the newly liberated countries of India and Pakistan. The exodus of Muslims from different parts of India towards, the then East and West Pakistan was a great but a terrifying event because the Muslims who had suffered a lot physically, mentally, and emotionally, migrated to Pakistan in highly miserable and pre-carious conditions. Similarly, the Memon Community of India also shortened and even closed their well established businesses and decided to shift to Pakistan with families along with other Muslim brethrens.

Let it be known to everyone that it was only the Memon Community of India which came forward to ease the agonies of migrating Muslims. A committee was formed under the name and style of Memon Relief Committee which had established its camps in Karachi, Khokhrapar (Indo-Pakistan Border), and even in Mumbai (ex-Bombay), to extend al help to all Muslim immigrants to enter into Pakistan and get first and essential relief by way of Food. water shelter, plus onward Railway passage from Khokhrapar (and even steamer passage from Bombay) to Karachi. This community should be proud of being at humble service to the people of Pakistan without any discrimination of caste and creed in the initial days of partition. The Memon Relief Committee was controlled and run by a great number of Philanthropists from Kathiawar Memon Community. We regret that subsequently this glorious service of Memon Community was forgotten by the people and even by the government.

# After Migration

The initial days were very chaotic and everyone was in haste to get whatever shelter was available anywhere in Pakistan. Most of the Memons came to Sindh, the very place of their origin. A large part of the Community was settled in Karachi. Besides, several families settled in the interior of Sindh in small towns and cities.

In Karachi, the major Memon population of down trodden poor families settled in old city areas like Khadda, Lyari, Mayabad, Daryabad, Mithadar, Jodia Bazar, Kharadar, Nanakwada, Burns Road, etc., which were already heavily congested colonies, having very little or no basic amenities avail-

## 🚯 Abdul Rauf Essa

able. They were living in the very shabby and inhuman conditions in narrowly built inferior and dilapidated cabins. Mostly, these rooms had electricity, ventilation, and even they were lacking sun-light and fresh air. Especially in monsoon, they had been facing a lot of physical agonies, mental torture due to heavy downpour when the narrow streets and small roads with several ditches on the un-paved road became full of sludge. Even the rain water always gushed into their cabins from several cracks and holes in the temporary built roofs which consequently petrified the whole family. At that time, they had no one under the sky to help them get ride of their agonies.

Although there were several Memon welfare institutions which were established for rendering social welfare services to the Community members and families, yet due to confusing condition of early days, the leader of the Community could not concentrate over such burning problems of painful dwellings of several thousands of Memon families. It was in the year 1953 when the delegation of Community leaders including consisting of M/S Haji A. Latif Dhedhi, Latif I. Jamal. Zakaria Adamiee. Latif Bawany, Mohammed Ali Rangoonwala. Ahmed Mania, H.A. Rehman Dada, Suleman Adamjee, Umer Fazil Faroog A. Latif Bhadelia, Haji Moosa Rangila, etc., visited these dirty slums and were shocked to see the highly tormented condition of their own Community brothers.

We must admit that every distinguished leader of Memon Community was gloomy over the situation and they had always been discussing over this subject in the gatherings and they all had a desire to acquire a large piece of land for the rehabilitation of the Community collectively in order to ease their sufferings. However, their envisaged plan could not be implemented at the time due to lack of funs.

Despite very odd situation, the idea visualized by the kind hearted Community leaders in their minds did not expunge and they were constantly pondering over this burning issue. Again in 1956, in the meeting convened at Adamjee Boarding House to commemorate the memory of Sir Adamjee Haji Dawood, the speakers stressed over the need of solving the problem of nasty dwelling of thousands of Memon families in slums. The speakers, in their highly emotional speeches, stated that Sir Adamjee had always been thinking passionately to set up a grand Memon settlement in Karachi, but unfortunately he did not live long to achieve his goal. The speakers appealed to the audience of elite Members of the Community to please come forward and join hands to accomplish this dream of our glorious leader.

These appeals inspired the audience and immediately a proposal was unanimously passed to undertake the project of collective settlement of Memon Community and for this purpose the job was assigned to the undisputed and impartial institution of the Pakistan Memon Educational & Welfare Society which was founded by Sir Adamjee Haji Dawood, and his generous friends and almost every member of the Memon Community belonging to different towns and regions tremendously supported this institution.

The Society constituted a sub-committee namely Rehabilitation Sub-Committee under the control of Mr. Umer Fazal Farooq to prepare the initial feasibility report of the project. He was given full assurance of support by the then President of the Society, Mr. Abdul Wahid Adamjee and other members of Managing Committee of the Society.

## Acquisition of Land

The Committee got in touch with the authorities like Karachi Development Authority (KDA), with initial demand for 500 acres. It was not accepted by the KDA. The Committee again requested for allotment of land for 7,781 plots of different sizes in order to make a grand settlement of Memon Community. This application was again turned down by KDA. However, thereafter the KDA granted a piece of land at Federal B. Area, Block 2 & 3 for carving 1,988 plots, each of 120 sq. yards (240 plots in Block 2 and 1,748 plots in Block 3). The K.D.A. at the same time also allotted several amenity plots to the Society for setting up Mosques, Madressas, Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Clinics, Vocational Training Centers, Sport Complex, Playground, Eidgah, and Parks. The physical possession of the land for residence and amenities was acquired in 1960.

The main aim of welfare service of the Society was to promote education and training amongst the Community members. The rehabilitation project was assigned to the Society late on. Accordingly, the Constitution of the Society was amended in March, 1959 acquiring the absolute authority and power to control, manage, and run the 🚺 COMMUNITY NEWS

affairs of the envisaged grand Memon settlement of the world.

## **Distribution of Plots**

For these 1,988 plots, applications were invited from poor and needy Memon families who had been dwelling under a great deal of hardships. The total applications received were much more than actual number of plots acquired by the Society. With the help and cooperation of different Memon Jamats such as Okhai Memon Jamat, Kutyana Memon Association, Bantva Memon Rahat Committee, Porbander Suryawad Memon Jamat, Jetpur Memon Association, etc., these plots were allotted to the selected people. The different Jamats/Assocations had extended good support to the society, by choosing the most deserving families, which were entitled to get the plots, which the society gave at the cheapest prices and that too with easy payment in instalments. Even these Jamats/Associations acquired several Plots on their account for free allotment to their indigent members, with our without building one room quarter thereon.

After initial distribution of plots, the whole area was named as Memon Colony. These different collective settlements within the Memon Colony were divided into following six localities:

Bantva Town: The foundation was laid by Mr. H.A. Rehman Dada

Kutiyana Mohalla: The foundation was laid by Mr. H.A. Ghani Bandukda

Hussainabad: Mr. Hussain Ebrahim Jamal laid the foundation stone for the settlement of Okhai Biradri.

Porbandar Colony: Mr. Haji Habib H. Shakoor Bhadelia laid the foundation. (The Durban, South African Memon Jamat of Porbander extended significant help to develop this locality)

Jetpur Colony: The foundation was laid by Mr. A Majeed H.A. Bawany

Ranavav Memon Colony: This was founded by the various philanthropists of Ranavav Memon Jamat and this Jamat was also supported by their Africa Memon friends.

Besides, there were families belonging to different other Memon Jamats/Associations who took settlement in this colony. The initially segregated above localities soon intermingled within a short span of time on sale/purchase of plots within Community members and shifting of families of different Jamats/Associations from one locality to other. However, the names have remained unchanged for identification only. Thus, this grand collective settlement of Memon Community, known as Memon Colony came into existence and has always remained as the largest Memon Colony of the world. It was planned for 1,988 families. The utility services like sewerage, water connection, power supply were designed and planned for the limited population and nobody had ever anticipated that the population of this Colony will grow up to a higher extent as presently observed.

In the beginning, people dreaming about setting up Memon Colony, could not visualize that their dreamed colony of 1,988 plots would turned into a settlement of high-rise buildings swelling up with heavy population and soon would become a densely populated Memon Colony with narrow and dirty streets, encroachments, debris lying all over and filled with several complex problems.

## Inadvertent Oversight

There is no doubt that the previous managements worked very hard for providing excellence residential facilities to the Community but all the human beings are prone to mistake and so as they had committed some over sight inadvertent which are as follows:-

- 1. Negligence on the growth of illegal construction
- 2. Issuance of NOC to the allottees for lease purpose
- 3. Improper control on transfer of Plots
- 4. Non utilization or improper utilization of amenity plots.

# Adverse Impact

1. Illegal Constructions/Encroachments These illegal constructions which had gone rampant in the colony were seriously noticed by several individuals and welfare institutions of the Memon Colony. They approached me when I was elected as Councilor. We had jointly initiated a tough crusade against such illegal constructions and encroachments. I acknowledge the warm cooperation and support from different Memon individuals in the above campaign.

With vigorous joint campaign and repeated approaches to the concerned authorities we had been able to put a strict ban on such illegal constructions. However, the Memon Colony by that time had sustained heavy and irreparable damage.

#### 2. Rampant Issuance of N.O.C.

The N.O.Cs were being issued to allottees on their applications to get the plots leased out in their names and to get rid of Society's control over their holdings. The Society liberally issued N.O.C to several allottees. Many amongst those who got their plots leased in their names, subsequently played havoc by letting loose the reign of terror for their own Community members. Some notorious lease holders, after constructing multi-storey buildings with small flats/ shops, gave their flats/shops to tenants on heavy Pugree basis (Goodwill), and secured 90% of their investments. Thereafter, they approached Banks for getting loans of several million rupees, by mortgaging their plots/buildings. They submitted fake and forged documents and got the loan with the connivance of corrupt Bank officials. After getting loans they, they just continued getting monthly rents from their Pugree paid tenants plus the additional (but illegal or Haram) amount at 10% (or even 15% or 20%) from their Pudgreee Paid tenants on account of Rent Receipt Transfer fee. On the other hand, they did not repay Bank loan which subsequently had grown to the highest level with continued addition of compound interest. Consequently the Banks approached Banking Courts, and got the decree in their favor for auctioning all these mortgaged plots with building thereon. These banks were authorized by Banking Courts to get the buildings vacated forcefully from all Pugree paid tenants. The Banks did not recognize the status of such tenancy, and issued notices to every tenant, either to pay outstanding Bank loans, or quit/ vacate. This situation terrified the innocent and poor Pugree paid tenants who were all members of the Memon Community.

Those who received such notices from Banks approached me individually and in groups and requested me to activate some sort of campaign to help them (i.e. Pugree paid tenants), who had received noticed to vacate the flats/shops without any compensation at all.

This was a very serious threat to the peace and tranquillity of the society and was a crucial issue for the whole Memon Community. I placed the whole position before the present Management of the society, of which I am also a Join Secretary. I must salute the farsighted members of the present Management that they took a very wise and bold decision to help the victims through buying/acquiring the auctioned plots from Banks, after good bargaining. The above decision of the society prevented 200 families from danger of evacuation, and if these families were evacuated, the Memon Community would have required Rs. 80 Million for their rehabilitation. So far, the society has purchased several plots with buildings thereon and now all the Pugree paid tenants pay their monthly rents to the society as society's tenants. This issue is still going on, because there are several other plots which are under the process of Auctioning by the Banks.

**3. Soft Method of Transferring the Plots** The society also had adopted a very soft policy towards transfer cases. The plots



were being transferred without thorough survey or checking by simple sale documents. The greedy people engaged in dirty illegal and other undesirable activities were always taking advantage of this liberal and soft transfer policy of the society. I have been associated with the society since the last 16 years, and always tried to give good suggestions to the society and when the new committee was formed with veteran members like Messrs Hanif S. Kalia, Ahmed A. Shakoor Munshi, Mohammed Siddique Polani, etc., I got good chance and authority to introduce certain remedial measures in the transfer policy in order to thwart all irregularities. This drastic change by the new management was well admired by the senior residents of the society, property agents, individual social workers and the institutions. The prices of plots were increased by several hundred thousand rupees, and the buyers/sellers were well satisfied with the very transparent policy of the society.

At this stage, I sincerely express my heartfelt gratitude to M/s. Memon League and Mr. Mohammad Hussain Soofi for their cooperation & support in stopping illegal construction and buy back of leased plot. I also thank Mr. Ahmed Ali Memon for introducing documentary control system to maintain the record in proper manner.

#### 4. Amenity Plots and their Utilization (Proper/Improper)

No doubt, several welfare projects like Hospitals, Schools, Mosques, etc., were established on amenity plots, yet the society in the past did not pay proper attention on these plots which either remained unutilized or improperly utilized. Several amenity plots as detailed below were utilized with or without certain irregularities in some cases:

# **Usman Memorial Hosptial**

This plot situated just at the entrance of Hussainabad was given to Okhai Memon Youth Service, a welfare institution founded by late Usman Kath. His father late Mr. Hashim Kath had built this welfare Hospital and named the same to his son, Usman. This hospital is working satisfactorily since then under the management of Okhai Memon Youth Service.

# Okhai Memon Masjid and Siddiqabad Memon Masjid

These two plots of Mosques are well utilized and now there are two spacious mosques available for devotees to offer five times prayers. These mosques are regarded as the most prestigious mosques of Federal B. Area.



**Usman Memorial Hospital** 

# H.E.F. Boys and Girls Schools

On the amenity plots for schools, and colleges the following institutions are in operation:

- Raunaque-e-Islam Girls School being run by All Memon Women Association (A.M.W.A)
- H.E.F. Primary Schools for Boys and. Girls being run by Hussain Ebrahim Foundation
- Memon Secondary Schools for Boys & Girls and Memon Girls College under Memon Education Board (M.E.B.)

The very deplorable point to be recorded is that M.E.B, which holds the amenity plot for education has been running three marriage lawns in the amenity plot premises. This is absolutely condemnable misuse of the society's plot and also a gross violation of KDA rules. I am really shocked to note that the management of the M.E.B comprises of highly educated men having good social status and despite this the abuse or misuse of plot is continued under their nose.

# The Memon Girls College

The Memon Secondary School Our society had also acquired a large piece of land measuring about 17 acres as amenity plot (No. ST-11). Unfortunately, this was taken over by the Government for it being remained unutilized. This was a very serious and irreparable loss that had caused due to negligence. However, the Society approached the court of law for regaining the confiscated Plot. The authorities then gave a lollypop type offer of releasing 5 acres to the society, against the total 17 acres, provided that the Society withdrew the case from the court. The then management of the society accepted this degrading offers and thus got back the 1/4th part of the lost land. Thereafter, on this 5 acre Plot, the Memon Markaz was set up. Foundation was laid by the then President of Pakistan General Zia-



Okhai Memon Masjid and Siddiqabad Memon Masjid

# COMMUNITY NEWS



**H.E.F. Boys and Girls Schools** 

ul-Haq. It was subdivided into three parts to house different Memon welfare institutions to run their projects as follows:

#### World Memon Foundation

This runs vocational training centre for girls. 18,000 girls are enrolled for getting training in about 40 different subjects, such as cutting, sewing, embroidery, needle work, fancy designing, textile designing, interior decoration, grooming, hair-dressing, computer basics, English Language, glass panning, pot working, and other arts and crafts. It is the only institution in Pakistan holding that much strength of girl students.

# Ahmed Bawany Academy

Kaka Bawany Vocational Training Centre



The Memon Girls College



The Memon Secondary School

The above institutions are functioning under the management of Aal Bawany Foundation. Mr. Yahya Ahmed Bawany is the President of the said foundation. The above

institutions are reserved for girls only, for their trainings in about 40 different subjects of arts, crafts, and technical trainings. So far, they have enrolled and trained about Markaz, and to equip it with modern state of the art computer hardware, computer labs, and libraries.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, Memon Markaz Committee, Mr Yahya Ahmed Bawany, two committees were formed for successful implementation of the project. The first committee chaired by Mr. Haji Ali Mohammad Tabba was assigned the work of making suitable changes in the building and purchase of equipment for the institute. The second committee chaired by Mr. A. Wahab Adamiee Lakhani was to draft the memorandum and Articles of Association, and to look after appointments of administrative and faculty staff. Both the committees had completed their assigned tasks in a record period of 6 months. The SAIT was inaugurated in the year 2000, by the then Federal Interior Minister, Lt. Gen. Retd. Moimuddin Haider. The management board was formed under the chairmanship of Engr. M. Nisar Shekhani to control and manage the affairs of the SAIT, Unfortunately, the process is still incomplete

#### 15,000 students.

Sir Adamjee Institute of Technology (SAIT) Before the establishment of the SAIT, this site was known as the Memon Markaz, which was inaugurated by the Late Mr. Hakim Mohammad Saeed, the then Governor of Sindh, where classes of computer short courses, English Language courses, and tailoring were conducted.

The Memon Markaz was having a huge area with excellent infrastructure, and its huge space was not commensurate for conducting these courses. Therefore, I suggested previous Management to establish a mega I.T. project in these premises. The working committee accepted the proposal for making necessary structural/design changes in the first and second floor of Memon





World Memon Foundation

due to counsies, leastly and worthless formalities by the concerned Ministry that grants emotions to such universities. However, the SAIT has even been able to get the status of "Institution".

After several approaches, the SAIT has been fortunate to get the affiliation with Karachi University. We are definitely not disheartened. We would continue out efforts to make this institution a grand technical university. When the Memora Markas was founded by Mr. Yahya Ahmed Bassany, he dreamed for a large education centre for community people. No doubt the founder of Memor Markax would be pleased that his planted seeds have now become a tall. and fruit bearing tree in the shape of SAIT.

Madni Mastid

### of the mosque. Since it was amenity plot for Mosque, it was priced at Rupes 1/Sq. Yd.

The member of the foundation was no doubt a religious man, and was inclined towards Tabliace Jamat. He invited Tabliace Jamat in build a grand Mosque thereon. with the financial support of the Philanthropists. Thus the society's plot meant for Mosque was utilized for Mosque and on the other hand, the Tabligee Jamat not a spacloue centre for making their Markex.

#### Messon Canfie Hospital (Table Heart Institute)

There was one more amenity plot (No. ST-1) lying unutilized since a keng time. It was earlier given to Mr. Mohammad Ahmed Rangoonwals to con a clinic. Initially he ran the clinic on anali scale but actually



Ahmed Bowany Academy



Kaka Bawany Vocational Training Contro

This amenity plot no. 91-54, Block 7, (adjacent to Block S), Federal B. Area, Karachi was allocated for Jama Mastid in the very

beginning. As usual, the society handed over this plot to Amina Ghani Ransponwala Foundation to arrange for setting up

falled to use the same in desirable manner. 15 years. The people of vested interest were denoting over this spacious and unutilized. open plot. On several occasion, the greedy people enemached upon different parts of this plot. Being the councillor of Block 3. I had taken several drastic steps to clean this plot from the encrouchers and being Memon associated with society. I protested over this negligence of the society and insisted that it should be given to some Memon Institution for establishing large medical centre of bospital.

Finally, after several heated debates, this plot was handed over to the Tabba Foundation, a welfare institution of our Community for building a large 100 hed Cardiovascuher Hospital for cardiac patients. The project is under progress, and after completion it would be a good source of relief for the cardiac patients residing in the surrounding Abcas.



# 🔀 COMMUNITY NEWS

# Opening Ceremony of Pochi Homes at Hyderabad

n a event organized by Upleta Memon Jamat Hyderabad (Sindh), the ambitious project of "Zulekha Hajiani Haji A. Gaffar Pochi Homes" was inaugurated on 24th December, 2011. Haji Mohammed Yakoob, the son of famous philanthropist of Upleta Memon community, was the Chief Guest on the occasion.

Haji Mohammed Akhtar Younus Arfa, the President of Upleta Memon Association-Karachi, was also facilitated in this ceremony on his receiving the prestigious civil award of 'Tamgha-e-Imtiyaz' from the President of Pakistan. with all the necessary facilities including attached baths, Kitchen and gas & electricity fitting etc.

consisted of eight flats of 3 & 4 bedrooms

Opening Ceremony was presided over by Haji Masood Parekh, Chairman of Memon Khidmat Forum - Karachi (who is also a recipient of Tamgha-e-Imtiyaz), and attended by a large number of community people from Hyderabad and Karachi.

The President of Upleta Memon Jamat - Hyderabad, Mr. Mohammed Hussain Lamba delivered the welcome address, while the General Secretary of Jamat, Haji Imran Kasmani briefed the gathering on 8 year's activities of the Jamat.

Mr. Abdul Razzak Vayani, the Secretary General of All Pakistan Memon Federation, also spoke on the occasion, besides Mr. M. Yakoob Pochi and Haji Masood Parekh. Speakers particularly lauded the services rendered by the Pochi and Arfa families. Among others, Haji Mohammad Hanif Pochi, Haji Anis Arfa, Mr. A. Majid Agar, Mr. Mohammed Arif Punjabi, Mr. A. Razzak Jaliawala, Haji A. Gaffar Mavadia and Mohammed Amin Sharif were also present.

The Pochi Homes project is initially

# Ghulam Muhammad Banatwala is no more

hulam Muhammad Banatwala, President of the Indian Union Muslim League, considered by many as one of the most prominent national faces of Indian Muslims after Independence, died on 25 June 2008. He was 74.

He was one of the longest serving parliamentarians and won elections seven times in a row. He took up the cause of Indian Muslims boldly in Parliament as well as outside without the fear of being dubbed as a communalist or fundamentalist.

He was born in the Kutch region of Gujarat on 15th August 1933. He later migrated to Mumbai and worked as a lecturer for some time.

He was the President of All Memon Jamat - Mumbai during 1954 to 1956 and also drafted the bi-laws of the Memon Jamat that time. His political life began when he met Peer Mohammad, the son-in-law of Mohammad Ali Jinnah and joined Muslim League. In 1967 he was elected as an MLA in the Maharashtra Assembly.

Later he chose Kerala as his political constituency. He was for the first time elected to the Lok Sabha in 1977 from Ponnani Constituency in Malappuram, a Muslim-dominated area. He was elected to Lok Sabha from this constituency seven times. It is strange that he neither spoke Malyalam nor he even actively participated in his election campaign, and yet time and again he was elected to the Lok Sabha by Malayalee speaking people. He always spoke in English but had so much rapport with his electors that they had full faith in him and they always elected him with a big margin. He was a model parliamentarian and spoke seriously on all issues and never tried to violate the discipline and decorum of the August body. Even his strong detractors like the followers of Hindutva ideology heard him attentively, without cat calls or in any way disturbing him. He was one of the founding members of the All India Muslim Personal Law Board. He spoke frankly on the problems of case, Babri Masjid, Muslim Personal Law, Shariat or any other issue. After Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait, Banatwala was among those Muslim leaders who truly represented the views and feelings of Indian Muslim in the Parliament as well as outside.

He is survived by three brothers, with whom he had been living after the death of his wife Dr. Ayesha in 1998, as he had no children. GM Banatwala was the author of 4 books including "Religion and Politics in India" and "Muslim League, Azadi they Baad" (Urdu). A number of his articles were published by different English and Urdu journals of India.

Mr. Banatwala attended the IUML's platinum jubilee celebrations in Chennal in his last days and when he returned home, he felt uneasy, restless and feverish and breathed his last on the way to hospital. GM Banatwala's funeral took place on Thursday, 26 June, afternoon around 1:00 at Karachi Memon Jamat Qabristan in Mumbai. Numerous mourning people from across different parts of India attended the final rites.

They came from Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and other states. Relatives and admirers across Mumbai and South India also attended the funeral. Maharashtra Governor SC Jamir, CM Vilasrao Deshmukh, India President Pratibha Devi Singh Patil and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh mourned his death. Muslim leaders have described the sudden death of GM Banatwala as an irreparable loss to Muslim community of India.



A Life well lived

# **Bilquis Edhi** narrates the story of her early life and her marriage to **Sattar Edhi**



We have from Bantwa, a village close to Junagedh where I was barn on August 14, 1947. My dad was quite affluent, and an he took my mother and me to Mumbai where we stayed for four musths, after which we migrated to Pakistan. Here, my two brothers light and Mehmood were been. When my younger brother was just 11 months old, our father passed away.

My mother was my best friend. It's been 18 years since she passed sway and I still miss her. After the demise of our father, she took up teaching in order to support us, although my dad had left a lot of money. Despite pressure from all quarters, she refused to remarry. Those were peaceful times there was little traffic, very less noise pollution, it wasn't this crowded, and of course, it was far safer than what it is now.

My school, Romag-e-Islam, was in Khazadar, five minutes away from where we used to live. I was never interested in audica and eventually funded eight, minih and 10th class. I was always a back bencher and used to read comics and story books during lessons. My headmistress and my mother would often implore to me to pay attention to studies. But that never happened. I think my biggest problem was Matha, particularly algebra; I could never comparisond its concepts. The other strong determent was Persian which was tought in our school and which I hated.

I was quite a bully back then, a total don. I actually took fun in beating up other girls, even those who tried to be nice to mel No supprise then, that few girls ever befriended me. We even used to play games meant for boys like gill dands in the streets, and it was not looked down upon. There was a dargah for nise. There, we new women who everyone said were under the spell of jum. We would observe these women carefully and then spe them at home, swinging our hair wildly and dancing in a weist manner.

The other highlight of my childhood was burying binis. Whenever we found a dead or injuned bird, we would wap it up in a newspaper and give it a proper burial, including agar butti and flower petals, which we used to steal from a flower shop. I think that's when I fimily failed class 10th. I told my mother that I wanted to be a muse and joined the Bdbl centre in 1964. I remember when Pakistan went in wat with India a yars later we treated a lot of wounded. We



also had to prepare for last rites of many corpses, some even mutilated, after which the men would take them for burial. At that time, apart from Edhi, there was no other centre providing social service like this.

When I joined the centre, all Edhi centre home, a tiny office and an old car. I'm told that when Edhi saab wanted to initiate this venture in the 1950s, he had few funds. Fortunately, a gentleman from the Memon community, Haji Usman Ghani Edhi, gave him half his capital and instructed him to open a dispensary, and the office in Kharadar, is where it all began.

Gradually we bought the adjoining buildings for expansion. The real estate wasn't very expensive then, and Edhi saab saved up Lyari which was designed as a proper hospital. This must have been around 25 years ago.

My first meeting with Edhi saab was quite interesting. During my school years, one night my mother asked me to accompany her in the middle of the night to the Edhi centre where she was escorting my aunt who was experiencing labour pains. There was a man sleeping on a charpai outside the centre. Assuming, that he was a guard, I rudely woke him up and told him to open the gate. "Oye lala gate kholo," is how I called out to him. It turned out that the 'guard' was Edhi saab.

There was little contact after that until I took up nursing duties. When I was working at the centre, Edhi saab was involved with another nurse and we all thought they would get married. But it did not work out. So eventually he sent a proposal for me and I accepted. I was in my teens and Edhi saab was much older, at least 20 years older. When he decided to marry me, people advised him against it, warning him that because of the age difference, the relationship would not last. The girls in our mohalla would tease me as well, and sang, "Main kya karoon re, mujhe buddha mil gaya", when they saw me.

This was in 1966. Within three years I had my first kid. I remember living on the roof of the office building with the kids, where as Edhi saab lived downstairs, he only came upstairs to eat and say his prayers. He used to drive the only ambulance we had at that time. After my marriage, I continued to fulfill my duties as a nurse.

As nurse, we were all-rounder's, and even back then there used to be quite a crowd at the dispensary. In those days, patients would only be satisfied if you give them some injection; similar to how today people want antibiotics, even if there's no need for it. I remember how exhausted we would get giving injections to patients. The only thing we backed away from was cleaning wounds like gangrene, and Edhi saab looked after such patients.

Contrary to what the younger lot believes, the girls in the 60s and 70s experienced a lot of liberty. We were, of course, required to cover ourselves in chadar and burqas but we were allowed to work. Some of the women who worked at the hospital came from quite a distance, but we never had to fear eve-teasing or worry about my other security issues.

# Bring back certain memories

S omeone asked the other day, 'What was your favorite 'fast food' when you were growing up?'

'We didn't have fast food when I was growing up,' I informed him.

'All the food was slow.'

'C'mon, seriously.. Where did you eat?'

'It was a place called 'home," I explained. !

'Mum cooked every day and when Dad got home from work, we sat down together at the dining room table, and if I didn't like what she put on my plate, I was allowed to sit there until I did like it.'

Here are some other things I would have told him about my childhood if I'd figured his system could have handled it:

- Some parents NEVER owned their own house, wore jeans, set foot on a golf course, travelled out of the country or had a credit card.
- My parents never drove me to school. I had a bicycle that weighed probably 50 pounds, and only had one speed (slow).
- We didn't have a television in our house until I was 10.

It was, of course, black and white, and the station went off the air at 10 pm, after playing the national anthem and epilogue; it came back on the air at about 6 a.m. and there was usually a locally produced news and farm show on, featuring local people...

- Pizzas were not delivered to our home... But milk was.
- All newspapers were delivered by boys and all boys delivered newspapers – My brother delivered a newspaper, seven days a week. He had to get up at 6AM every morning.
- Film stars kissed with their mouths shut. At least, they did in the films. There were no movie ratings because all movies were responsibly produced for everyone to enjoy viewing, without profanity or violence or almost anything offensive.

## **MEMORIES** from a friend:

My Dad is cleaning out my grandmother's house (she died in December) and he brought me an old Lemonade bottle. In the bottle top was a stopper with a bunch of holes in it.. I knew immediately what it was, but my daughter had no idea. She thought they had tried to make it a salt shaker or something. I knew it as the bottle that sat on the end of the ironing board to 'sprinkle' clothes with because we didn't have steam irons. Man, I am old.

- How many do you remember? Headlight dip-switches on the floor of the car.
- Ignition switches on the dashboard.
- Trouser leg clips for bicycles without
- chain guards.

Soldering irons you heated on a gas burner.

Using hand signals for cars without turn indicators.

Sweet cigarettes

Coffee shops with juke boxes

Home milk delivery in glass bottles

- Party lines on the telephone
- Newsreels before the movie

TV test patterns that came on at night after the last show and were there until TV shows started again in the morning.. (There were only 2 channels [if you were fortunate])

Peashooters 33 rpm records 45 RPM records Hi-fi's Metal ice trays with levers Blue flashbulb Cork popguns Wash tub wringers



# Noor Mohammad Charlie

alat Tera dhyan kidhar hai" - it was a typical honk of the champion. comic of the pre-Partition Indian cinema, New Mohammad Charlie made a great splash in the sea of the Indian cine. kingdom, when he entered the formy with his own many jokes and word variations, apart from his pet physics and lingual sigsaggers. It is an undeplable fact that Muslims have dominated the humor department in the Indian film industry over the 73 years history of the talkies, including Yaqooh, Noor Mohammed Charlie, Mirza Musharraf Agha, Johnny Walker, Mehmood, Ghand, A. Shah Shikarpuri and others. About Noor Mohammad Charlie, you could say that with his own distinct style, he was the most hilarious doctor of the best medicine.

Nour Mohammail balonged to the Memon community, and like many young men of his age, he was a great fan of Charlie Chaplin. He loved to walk and talk with Chapita's style and even had a tiny moustache like his ideal artiste from Hollywood. Those were the days when the world was overwhelmed by the incredible talent of Charlie Chaplin, Laurel & Hardy, The Three Stooges, Butt Abbott & Costellon, Norman Wisdom and many others. As the World Wars nevaged the world in the first half of the 20th century, the people throughd to the cinema to forget and drown their socrows in langhter and fim. In India, a similar trend was in the offing, and Charlie just swept sway the people with his style of talking and his funny googs; making noises that were new to the sob continent. and acting in a way that tickled the generations emerging out of the gloom of the British Rule. Elephanta Movies produced Pak Duman Raggasa, directed by B. R. Oberni, in 1932, and introduced this most peculiar young character Baba Charlie, with mudges, prods and his individual hainstyle that took the nation by shown.

In those days, the comics believed in the body language, as did Charite. But, spart from that, his gift of the gab stood him in good stead. Lala Yaqoob, Ghanri and Dixit were already famous before Charite, but he left many of them behind with his inmovation and hilarity. Zame was re-

## A.HAMEED TAYAB SURIYA



leased in 1932 too, where he had an early run in with Yaqoob, where Jaal Merchant and Zubelda did the lead. Later, films like Chandarhasa, Premi Pagal, Nadra, Farzand-o-Hind, Tuofan Mall, College Girl, Rast Ki Rani, Secretary, Thokar etc were released, which made Charlie a remarkable artists of the subcontinent. It's generally thought that his best character acting was reserved for the Ranjeet Movictone, which was the film company of famous maker, Chandulal Shah, He even played the lead in some of the humorous movies, including Chand Tans, where he was partnered with Swaranlata, way famous in those days, Ghazal, where Leela. Chitnis was his heroine, and Dulha, with Chandraprabha.

When he came to Pakistan, Charlie was almost at the end of his popularity and career, and worked in almost a down Urdo, Sindhl and Punjabi movies. His first film relevant in Pakistan was Agha G. A GuPa Punjabi film, Mundri, in 1949, which was directed by Dand Chand. It was quite a hit to boost up the local cinema in its formative years. Ragni and Byas Kashmiri were the leading artistes of the film. In Nasseer Ajmeri's Beques, he played his light hearted role to the hilt and was appleuded all the way. Similariy, in Atamliah Hashmi's Alecil, in 1951, he was a sidekick of Sentosh.



whose leading lady was Raagini. In 1956, the finst over Sindhi film, Omar Marvi was released in Pakistan, by Faslani and Shelkh Hasan, where Nighst Sultans and Fazlani did the lead, and Charlie had a characteristic role in this famous folk tale. In J. C. Anand's Miss '56, he acted alongside Moons Shorey, Scotosh, Aslam Parves and Shamim Ana. Faslani's Sindhi film, Pardesi was released in 1958, which had Charlie enacting a lovely role of a clover villager. Another Sindhi film the same year, Panil Zameen, also starved Charlie.

Chartie worked in Lollywood even after both supenstars: Waheed Monad and Munawwar Zareef had made their debuts in the early 1960s. In 1965, he did the lead in a formy film by Asiam Inazi, called Pipilt Sabah, which had the lead rule for him. opposite Nughma. He did well enough, with a young Monawwar Zentef playing a smaller crony by his side. Fusiant's Urdu film, Ustadon Ke Ustad, which appeared in 1967, also had Charile-probably his lest film. His son, Latif Charlie has been a famous character actor on the silver screen, and has played various roles in films like Doraha, Pyar Kee Jeet, Raaz etc. Chartie himself shifted to America, and came back to Pakistan just before his death -





# Chicken Shashlik

## Instructions

- 1. Cut onions and tomatoes in cubes.
- Boil chicken seperately, then cut the chicken into small peices.
- Heat the oil & put the onions and the tomatoes in the pan with the oil.
- 4. Mix them together for 3 minutes.
- 5. Put the peices of the boiled chicken, salt, and red chillies in the pan.
- 6. Mix them together for 3 minutes.
- 7. Then garnish them with heri mirchen and hera dhanya.
- 8. Keep it on low heat on the stove for 2 minutes.
- 9. Serve with white boiled rice and salad.

# Ras Malai

## Instructions

- Boil 2 liter milk, add yogurt and lemon juice to it. Boil for 5-10 minutes. Paneer will separate from water. Transfer it to a clean thin cloth, tie it to drain water and leave overnight. Make small balls and flatten them to small patties (1 to 1.5 inch).
- Take 5 cups water in a pan, add 1 cup sogar and boil. Put the paneer patties in this boiling water gently. Let it boil till they become soft and spungy (it takes about 15 minutes).
- 3. In another pan, put the milk and 1 cop sugar, add milk powder and boil until the quantity reduces to half. Take care that milk should not stick at the bottom of the pan. Add cardomom powder, pieces of almonds and pistatios, and saffron strands.
- Gently remove each patty from the water, and drain all the water and transfer to the prepared milk. Boil at low heat for 5 minutes.
- Remove from heat and allow it to cool to room temperature.
- Put the Ras malai into refrigertor for 3-4 hours. Serve it Chilled.

## Ingredients

- · one whole chicken
- three big tomatoes
- two big onions,
- half cup oil,
- 1 tbs salt,
- 1 tbs red chillies
- beri mirch, bera dhanya for garnish





## Ingredients

- Fresh Pancer 200 gram or Milk(2 liter)
- Half-half milk 0.75 liter
- Skim milk powder 2 Tspn.
- · Cardamom powder 1 tspn
- Fresh lime juice 1 tspn
- Non Fat Yogurt 1 Tspn
- Grated Almonds and Pistachios -5 pieces each
- Sugar 2 cups
- · Water 5 cups
- Saffron 4-7 Strands

# Charga

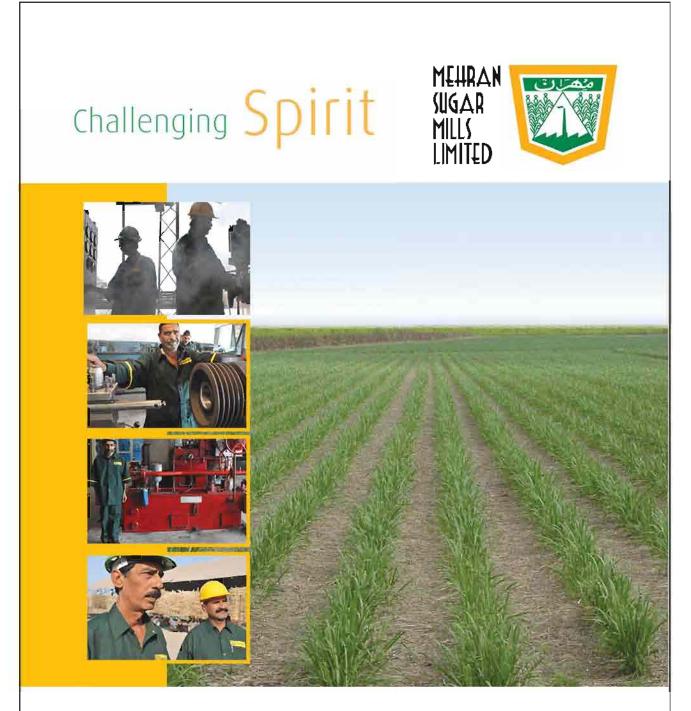
## Instructions

- Wash the chicken inside and out, then marinate in salt, vinegar, lemon juice, ginger and garlic paste, red chillies, white cumin, black pepper and yellow food colour.
- It is better to refrigerate the marinated chicken for 4 hrs but it can also be left\_inner outside.
- 3. Half an hour before cooking, heat Cooking oil in a deep pan or wok, deep fry the chicken on low heat, drain on absorbent paper and serve hot.

## Ingredients

- Chicken-1 ½ kg(whole and slits marked on it)
- · Ginger and garlic
- paste-1 tsp
  Red chillies-1 tsp
- Kea chilles-1 tsp
   Juice of 4 lemons
- Juice of 4 lemons
   Yellow food colour
- White comin-1 tsp
- White connin-1 isp
   Black pepper-1 isp
- Vinegar-3 tsp
- · Salt to taste
- · Cooking Oil





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# 📳 HEALTH MATTERS

Vitamin D... Are You Getting Enough?



A s a Monfilm woman who wears the niqueb (theo-well, headwarf, and jillish), and also much research ran the subject, I with in increase severaness successful sisters to take precastics in preventing vitamin-D deficiency. We may be at a slightly higher risk than others due to the lack of you exposure because of the way we down and dos to the fact that many of us may muly lause our heaven.

People who are mostly susceptible are those who stay indoors most of the time, wear sunscreen constandy, who are regenerisms who cut out all forms of most including fish...see, or live in a location that lacks sufficient scalight scannelmen up to 6 months during the winter research.

Vitamia D keeps our bance strong, helps to prevent some cancers and benefits the immune system. Positizinery research arggests it may raines the tides of branch, prostate and calon cancer. This vitamin is a hormore and is reasonistanced in the body. It helps the body utilize calcium and photphorous and builds bones and teeth.

Your body one only make vitamin D under the proper conditions. It actually does not take much to do so and will not compromise our lidestyles.

It is reconstructed that you my to find a sectoried place outdoors so that you can express your flow and hands to direct smillight for 10 to 15 minutes only 2 or 3 three a weak. (Hermonium into much sum is not good silter and overexposure can lead to shin canard). You will most likely manufacture enough. Visualin D to meet your areas and because it is a fit-minible vitamin, you can store enough to supply you for days even months without sun exposure (according to many health specialists and Bill Sanfi a health journalist and consumer advanta in CA).

It is also advised to take a dely multimatricent that contains at least 4001U of vitamin D3 (look for the word "cholecalsiferol" on the label). Try and consume more witamin D-sich foods the fish (spinon, spollnes and term), fish oils, aggs, liver, milk, bran consist and butter (seed using margacha, it's liquefied plantic). In doing this your sish, nerves, issuet, isomoonal system, bunch, tech and joints will benefit. This also helps minimize bone loss, leading to osteoporosis. Similar have also shown that constituent weight-bancing assertion also increases bene density such as jogging, welling, weightturining, etc. G.e. tetrahadil's are great()

Richets and Osteomalacia (adult form of richets) is also consed by a lack of vinexin D in the body. This is when the bones become increasingly soft making them britis and more flexible causing deformity to the body. Symptoms can include pain in the Saibs, spine, throat, and pelvis also amenia and programity weakness.

Vitamin D is formed in the skin by the action of electrowow obter-violet light. Procursum of vitamin D in the skin are converted into cholecutelihrol, a weak form of vitamin D3, which is then transported to the liver and kidneys where enzymes convert it to 1,25 displays where enzymes convert it to 1,25 displays where enzymes convert it to 1,25 displays where enzymes convert it to 1,26 displays where enzymes convert it to 1,27 displays where enzymes convert it to 1,26 displays where enzymes convert it to 1,26 displays where enzymes convert it to 1,26 displays where enzymes convert it to 1,27 displays where enzymes convert potent form of vitamin D3. Vitamin D procurses sequire chalesterol for meromion into the hormone-vitamin.

Without adoptests son exposure, vitamin D permutes term to chalesterni instead of the vitamin. Pet soluble vitamin D supplements are available. Vitamin D3 is believed to exhibit the most potent cancer-inhibiting properties and is the preferred form of the vitamin. Reidence of vitamin D's protactive cilizat against cancer is compelling and it may also go beyond ensure prevention and provide tunpour therapy, Misch has been made of planmaceptical anglogenesis inhibtions-agants that help inhibit the growth of new, underinable blood warea's that turnours require for matricest supply and growth. Laboratory must have shown vitagin D to be a potent anglogenesis inhibitor. Vitamin. D slao works at another stage of cancer development. Tennour cells are young, immerial calls that name gover up, wastern and die off. Bernouse vitamin D derivatives have been shown to promote normal cell growth and maturation, drug companies are attempting to engineer patentiable forms of vitamin D for anti-cancer therapy.

Be my dear shorn, it does not require a whole lot to avoid vitarrin-D deficiency. Only a small amount of sanilght and/or vitarrin D supplements are required. If you do not have the convenience of you, own privacy function yord, try to find a methodial place to expose only your face and hands for about 15 minutes such as a park for comple, where no one due can see you. Choose the least budget time to go.

The do not have to comparatise the wearing of algorith in during so alsons. Remember, even sisters who do not wear algorith who live in locations such as Canada, Almian, etc where you lose much surfight or even work indoors most of the day should take these extra presentions in order that we awy all help to long our bodies healthy.



# Arthritis

#### Definition

Arthritis is influmention of one or more joints, which results in pain, swelling, stiffness, and limited movement. There are over 100 different types of arthritis.

### Causes, incidence, and this factors

Arthritis involves the breakdown of cartilage. Cartilage normally protects the joint, allowing for smooth movement. Cartilage also absorbe shock when pressure is placed on the joint, like when you walk. Without the usual amount of cartilage, the bones rub together, causing pain, swelling (inflammation), and stiffness.

#### You may have joint inflammation for a variety of reasons, including:

- An anteinmune disease (the body attacks itself because the immune system believes a body part is foreign)
- · Broken bone
- · General "wear and tear" on joints
- Infection (nanally caused by bacteria or viruses)

Often, the inflammation goes away after the injury has healed, the disease is treated, or the inflection has been cleared.

With some injuries and diseases, the inflammation does not go away or destruction results in long-term pain and deformity. When this happens, you have chronic arthritis. Ourcoarthritis is the most common type and is more likely to occur as you age. You may feel it in any of your joints, but most commonly in your hips, knees or fingers. Risk factors for ourcoarthritis include:

- · Being overweight
- Previously injuring the affected joint
- Using the afficted joint in a repetitive action that puts stress on the joint (busebull players, ballet dancers, and construction workers are all at risk)

Artinitis can occur in men and women of all ages. About 37 million people in America have artinitis of same kind, which is almost 1 out of every 7 people.

# Other types or cause of arthritis include:

- · Adult Still's disease
- Ankylosing spondylitis
- Fungal infections such as blastomycosis
- Gonococcal arthritis
- · Gout
- · Juyenile rheumatoid arthritis (in children)
- Other bacterial infections (nongonococcal
- bacterial arthritis)
   Peoplatic arthritis

- Reactive arthritis (Reiter synchronie)
- · Rhenmannid arthritis (in adults)
- Scieroderma
- Systemic lupus crythematorus (SLE)
- Tertiary Lynne disease
- Toberculous arthritis
- · Viral arthricis

#### Symptoms

#### If you have arthritis, you may experience:

- Joint pain
- Joint swelling
- · Reduced ability to move the joint
- Redness of the skin around a joint
- · Stiffness, especially in the morning
- Warmth around a jobut

#### Signs and tests

First, your doctor will take a detailed medical history to see if arthritis or another unsenioakeletal problem is the likely cause of your symptoms.

Next, a thorough physical examination may show that finid is collecting in the joint. (This is called an "effusion.") The joint may be tender when it is gently pressed, and may be warm and red (especially in infectious arthritis and autoimmume arthritis). It may be painful or difficult to rotate the joints in some directions. This is known as "limited mage-of-motion."

In some autoimmone forms of artinitis, the joints may become deformed if the disease is not treated. Such joint deformities are the hallmarks of severe, untreated theumatoid arthetits.

Tests vary depending on the suspected cause. They often include blood tests and joint x-mys. To check for infection and other causes of arthritis (like gout caused by crystals), joint fluid is removed from the joint with a needle and examined under a microscope. See the specific types of arthritis for further information.

#### Treatment

Treatment of arthritis depends on the particular cause, which joints are affected, sevenity, and how the condition affects your daily activities. Your age and occupation will also be taken into consideration when your docur works with you to create a treatment plan.

If possible, treatment will focus on eliminating the underlying cause of the arthritis, However, the cause is NOT necessarily cumble, as with estemarthritisand thenmatoid artificia. Treatment, therefore, aims at reducing your pain and discomfort and preventing further disability.

It is possible to greatly improve your symptoms from ostcoarthritis and other long-term types of arthritis without medications. In fact, making lifestyle changes without medications is preferable for esteventhritis and other forms of joint inflammation. If needed, medications should be used in addition to lifestyle changes.

Exarcise for arthritis is necessary to maintain healthy joints, relieve stiffness, reduce pain and fatigue, and improve muscle and hone strength. Your exercise program should be tailored to you as an individual. Work with a physical theoryist to design an individualized program, which should include:

- Low-impact aerobic artivity (also called enformed exercise)
- Range of motion exercises for flexibility
- Strength training for muscle tone







A physical therapist can apply heat and cold treatments as needed and fit you for splints or orthotic (straightening) devices to support and align joints. This may be particularly necessary for rheumatoid arthritis. Your physical therapist may also consider water therapy, ice massage, or transcutaneous nerve stimulation (TENS).

#### Rest is just as important as exercise. Sleeping 8 to 10 hours per night and taking naps during the day can help you recover from a flare-up more quickly and may even help prevent exacerbations. You should also:

- · Avoid holding one position for too long.
- Avoid positions or movements that place extra stress on your affected joints.
- Modify your home to make activities easier. For example, have grab bars in the shower, the tub, and near the toilet.
- Reduce stress, which can aggravate your symptoms. Try meditation orguided imagery. And talk to your physical therapist about yoga or tai chi.

#### Other measures to try include:

- Eat a diet rich in vitamins and minerals, especially antioxidants likevitamin E. These are found in fruits and vegetables. Get selenium fromBrewer's yeast, wheat germ, garlic, whole grains, sunflower seeds, and Brazil nuts. Get omega-3 fatty acids from cold water fish (like salmon, mackerel, and herring), flaxseed, rapeseed (canola) oil, soybeans, soybean oil, pumpkin seeds, and walnuts.
- Taking glucosamine and chondroitin these form the building blocks of cartilage, the substance that lines joints. These supplements are available at health food stores or supermarkets. While some studies show such supplements may reduce osteoarthritis symptoms, others show no benefit. However, since these products are regarded as safe, they are reasonable to try and many patients find their symptoms improve.

#### Medications

## Your doctor will choose from a variety of medications as needed. Generally, the first drugs to try are available without a prescription. These include:

 Acetaminophen (Tylenol) -- recommended by the American College of Rheumatology and the American Geriatrics Society as first-line treatment for osteoarthritis. Take up to 4 grams a day (two arthritisstrength Tylenol every 8 hours). This can provide significant relief of arthritis pain without many of the side effects of prescription drugs. DO NOT exceed the recommended doses of acetaminophen or take the drug in combination with large amounts of alcohol. These actions may damage your liver.

 Aspirin, ibuprofen, or naproxen -- these nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are often effective in combating arthritis pain. However, they have many potential risks, especially if used for a long time. They should not be taken in any amount without consulting your doctor. Potential side effects include heart attack, stroke, stomach ulcers, bleeding from the digestive tract, and kidney damage. In 2005, the U.S.Food and Drug Administration (FDA) asked makers of NSAIDs to include a warning label on their product that alerts users of an increased risk for heart attack, stroke, and gastrointestinal bleeding. If you have kidney or liver disease, or a history of gastrointestinal bleeding, you should not take these medicines unless your doctor specifically recommends them.

#### Prescription medicines include:

- Biologics-- these are the most recent breakthrough for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. Such medications, including etanercept (Enbrel),infliximab (Remicade) and adalimumab (Humira), are administered by injection and can dramatically improve your quality of life. Newer biologics include Orencia (abatacept) and Rituxan (rituximab).
- Corticosteroids ("steroids") -- these are medications that suppress the immune system and symptoms of inflammation. They are often injected into painful osteoarthritic joints. Steroids are used to treat autoimmune forms of arthritis but should be avoided in infectious arthritis. Steroids have multiple side effects, including upset stomach and gastrointestinal bleeding, high blood pressure, thinning of bones, cataracts, and increased infections. The risks are most pronounced when steroids are taken for long periods of time or at high doses. Close supervision by a physician is essential.
- Cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors

   These drugs block an inflammation-promoting enzyme called COX-2. This class of drugs was initially believed to work as well as traditional NSAIDs, but with fewer stomach problems. However, numerous reports of heart attacks and stroke have prompted the FDA to re-evaluate the risks and benefits of the COX-2s. Celecoxib (Celebrex) is still available, but labeled with strong warnings and a recommendation that it be prescribed at the lowest possible dose for the shortest duration possible. Talk to your doctor about whether COX-2s are right for you.

- Disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs

   these have been used traditionally
   to treat rheumatoid arthritis and other
   autoimmune causes of arthritis. These
   drugs include gold salts, penicillamine,
   sulfasalazine, and hydroxychloroquine.
   More recently, methotrexate has been
   shown to slow the progression of rheu matoid arthritis and improve your quality
   of life. Methotrexate itself can be highly
   toxic and requires frequent blood tests for
   patients on the medication.
- Immunosuppressants these drugs, like azathioprine or cyclophosphamide, are used for serious cases of rheumatoid arthritis when other medications have failed.

It is very important to take your medications as directed by your doctor. If you are having difficulty doing so (for example, due to intolerable side effects), you should talk to your doctor.

#### Surgery and other approaches

In some cases, surgery to rebuild the joint (arthroplasty) or to replace the joint (such as a total knee joint replacement) may help maintain a more normal lifestyle. The decision to perform joint replacement surgery is normally made when other alternatives, such as lifestyle changes and medications, are no longer effective.

Normal joints contain a lubricant called synovial fluid. In joints with arthritis, this fluid is not produced in adequate amounts. In some cases, a d octor may inject the arthritic joint with a manmade version of joint fluid. The synthetic fluid may postpone the need for surgery at least temporarily and improve the quality of life for persons with arthritis.

### **Expectations** (prognosis)

A few arthritis-related disorders can be completely cured with treatment. Most are chronic (long-term) conditions, however, and the goal of treatment is to control the pain and minimize joint damage. Chronic arthritis frequently goes in and out of remission.

#### Prevention

If arthritis is diagnosed and treated early, you can prevent joint damage. Find out if you have a family history of arthritis and share this information with your doctor, even if you have no joint symptoms. Osteoarthritis may be more likely to develop if you abuse your joints (injure them many times or over-use them while injured). Take care not to overwork a damaged or sore joint. Similarly, avoid excessive repetitive motions. Excess weight also increases the risk for developing osteoarthritis in the knees and possibly in the hips. See the article on body mass index to learn whether your weight is healthy.



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#### 🐼 ON MORALS

# Appreciate Your Partner!

Life with our spouse is a voyage and can be eternally blissful depending on our attitude to each other. We sometimes have a dispute or encounter a "small" problem in our marriage and easily forget the thousands of pleasurable and blissful moments before that event.

A student was shown by his teacher a beautiful huge white silk cloth with a tiny black spot on it. His teacher asked him what he observed and he promptly replied that there is a black spot on the cloth. His teacher replied with a loving smile; "actually, son, this is a beautiful white silk cloth and oh yes, if you look closely you will see a tiny black spot!"

As human beings we often tend to look at the weakness or fault instead of concentrating on the beauty which in most cases surpasses the defect. This is so pertinent when we look at our marital relationship.

The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) is reported to have said: "A believing man must not dislike a believing woman(wife) if he dislikes one of her traits, he should remember that there are other traits that he likes." (Hadith-Muslim)

Hadhrat Luqmaan Alayhis salam – who was unanimously Hakeem (wise) and a Prophet (Nabi) according to some, was employed as a labourer in an orchard. One day, the owner of the orchard came and asked him to bring some cucumbers. He peeled one and gave it to Hadhrat Luqmaan (AS) who started eating it with relish. The owner, witnessing Hadhrat Luqmaan(AS) eating the cucumber with such relish thought that it must be rather delicious. He placed a slice of it into his mouth and on finding it was extremely bitter, spat it out and frowned.

"This cucumber is rather bitter," he addressed Hadhrat Luqmaan(AS), "but you were eating it as thought it was very delicious." Hadhrat Luqmaan said, "Yes, of course! It is bitter.""Why didn't you say so?" asked the master.

He replied, "What can I say? I thought to myself that the hand from which I ate sweet things thousands of times, if the same hand gives me something bitter just once, how can I show it on my face?"

This is such a principle that if both spouses remember it, there will never be an opportunity for contention and dispute. The wife should remember that the husband has put up with all her frivolities thousands of times, what is there if he is hard with me just this once? The husband on the other hand should also ponder over the thousands of times his wife had served him with love and diligently.

A Muslim is always tolerant and forgiving, overlooking any errors on his or her partner and does not bear a grudge for such errors or remind him or her about them every so often. There is no quality that will endear them to each other like the quality of tolerance and forgiveness, and there is nothing that will turn them against each other like resentment, counting faults and reminding about mistakes.

Allah Ta'ala admonishes us: ( . . . Let them forgive and overlook, do you not wish that Allah should forgive you? . . .) (Qur'an 24:22)

The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) is reported to have said: "A believer is not a fault-finder and is not abusive, obscene, or course." (Hadith- Bukhari)

May Allah give us the strength and courage to overlook the faults of each other, show tolerance and respect for our spouses, parents and children....Ameen www.eislam.co.za

# The Reward of Charity

ne day while Omar was coming home from a party he thought of something. "What if I sell some of this candy and get some money for myself", said Omar to himself. "Then I can buy a toy". So Omar went from one friend to another selling his candy. After he sold all, he went to the toy store. On his way there he decided to take a short cut through the woods. He saw an old man wearing rags and searching the garbage can for food. When the man saw Omar, he stopped looking in the garbage and looked at him. Omar thought of giving the man his money and remembered that if he did so, he would not have any money to buy the toy he wanted. It was getting late and Omar did not have time to go to the toy store, so he headed straight home.

When he got home he was very hungry, so he went to the kitchen to see what his mum had cooked for dinner. When he did 🔀 Ramla Yaqub – NMJ Canada

not see anything he thought that may be his parents were going to surprise him by taking him out for dinner. So he went to say salaam to his mum. When he got to her room, he saw her coughing and trying to sleep. After getting her a glass of water, he realized there was nothing to eat for dinner that night, since his mum could not cook. He would have to go to bed without dinner that night. After getting a glass of water Omar went to bed.

Lying awake in his bed, Omar realized that the poor man he had seen earlier that day was probably feeling very hungry the same way he felt at that moment. Omar remembered the teachings of the Prophet Mohammed (SAW) and realized it was up to him to help the poor man. In a Hadith narrated by Imam Bukhari, Allah's Messenger (SAW) said, "...whatever you spend (for Allah's sake) you will be rewarded for it..." He also remember the ayah of the Qur'an, "Those who spend (in charity) of their goods by night and by day, in secret and in public will have their reward with their Rabb (Allah). On them there shall be no fear nor shall they grieve." (Qur'an, 2:274).

The next day he talked to his mum about what had happened and she told him that if he helped the poor man, Allah (SWT) would give him lots of rewards. So he went to look for the old man to give him some money as sadaqah. Omar looked in so many places but could not find the man anywhere. So he decided he would go to the toy store and buy the toy he wanted. When he got to the toy store, he saw the same old man he was looking for. Omar went to the man and gave him the money. Omar did not get the toy he wanted but he felt happy that he had just helped someone that needed his help. The best part was that Allah (SWT) was happy with his actions.

#### 🚺 ON MORALS

# Suicide and time of death

Mu' meneen Brothers and Sisters, As Salaam Aleikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh. (May Allah's Peace, Mercy and Blessings be upon all of you)

### One of our brothers/sisters has asked this question:

Assalamu Alaikum,

I have a question that was previously asked by one of our sisters, the answer to this was however unclear to me! Regarding suicide! We know that one's time of death is decreed by the Almighty, when someone commits suicide is his time of death put out for him?. My husband committed suicide at the age of 32 and I cannot come to terms with this.

We have 3 small children, what I can't understand is why the Almighty would take him away at a time in their lives when they really need him.

Plse clarify this for me and help me to accept what had happened.

#### Assalamu Alaikum!

(There may be some grammatical and spelling errors in the above statement. The forum does not change anything from questions, comments and statements received from our readers for circulation in confidentiality.)

#### Answer:

#### Suicide and time of death

In the name of Allah, We praise Him, seek His help and ask for His forgiveness. Whoever Allah guides none can misguide, and whoever He allows to fall astray, none can guide them aright. We bear witness that there is no one (no idol, no person, no grave, no prophet, no imam, no dai, nobody!) worthy of worship but Allah Alone, and we bear witness that Muhammad (Sallallahu alaiyhi wassallam) is His slaveservant and the seal of His Messengers.

Your Question: Regarding suicide! We know that one's time of death is decreed by the Almighty, when someone commits suicide is his time of death put out for him?

Allah Says in the Holy Quran Chapter 63 Surah Munafeqoon verse 11: But to no soul will Allah grant respite when the time appointed (for it) has come: and Allah is well-acquainted with (all) that ye do.

Allah Says in the Holy Quran Chapter 7 Surah Aaraf: To every people is a term appointed: when their term is reached not an hour can they cause delay nor (an hour) can they advance (it in anticipation).

Allah Says in the Holy Quran Chapter 3 Surah Ale Imran verse 145: Nor can a soul die except by Allah's leave; the term being fixed as by writing.

Islam guides that life does not belong to us, but rather it is given as a trust to each human being. Neither is a human being allowed to take the life of another human without just cause, nor is one permitted in Islam to take one's own life; both would be considered grave sins in the sight of Allah Subhanah.

The time of death for each and every soul is determined and Decreed by Allah Subhanah, and no one can die except with the Precise Permission and Will of the Lord All Mighty. How many a people try to take their own lives, but are not successful; and how many a people try to save their lives, and they are not successful?

Sahih Al-Bukhari Hadith 1.1 Narrated by Umar bin Al Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him)

I heard the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu alaiyhi wassallam) saying, "The reward of deeds depends upon the intentions; and every person will get the reward according to what he has intended."

Indeed, the time and place of death of each individual is Decreed by Allah Subhanah! But when a person commits suicide, he will not be held accountable for dieing on a particular day or a particular place, but he will surely be held accountable for intending, and fulfilling his intention to take his own life! If one commits any other sin (shirk, murder, zina, etc.), he has the opportunity to turn back to Allah Subhanah and seek His Forgiveness and Pardon because the door of Taubah is open until the time of one's death; but when one commits suicide and takes his own life, he cannot even seek repentance as the door of Taubah is closed permanently with his death!

Your Question: what I can't understand is

why the Almighty would take him away at a time in their lives when they really need him.

Allah says in the Holy Quran in Chapter 67 Surah Al Mulk verse 2: He (Allah) created death and life that He may test you, to see which of you is the best in deeds.

Allah Says in the Holy Quran Chaper 21 Surah Anbiya verse 35: Every soul shall have a taste of death: and We test you by evil and by good by way of trial: to Us must ye return.

Dear and Beloved Sister in Islam, Allah Subhanah has bestowed this period of one lifetime upon us as a test, to see what this creation of His, who has been bestowed with intelligence and free will, do when in circumstances of good and situations of evil. Does one who is bestowed with good be grateful to his Lord for His Bounties and Grace, or does he become arrogant and proud; and does the one upon whom evil befalls as a trial from his Lord be patient and keep his full trust in His Lord, or does he become impatient and bitter and resents the Decree of His Lord and Creator!

Allah Says in the Holy Quran Chapter 2 Surah Baqarah verses 155-157:

155 Be sure We shall test you with something of fear, and hunger, some loss in goods, or lives, or the fruits (of your toil); but give glad tidings to those who patiently persevere.

156 Who say when afflicted with calamity: "To Allah we belong and to Him is our return."

157 They are those on whom (descend) blessings from Allah and Mercy, and they are the ones that receive guidance.

Each person's test is determined and Decreed by Allah Subhanah Alone, and none except Him has even an iota of control or influence over His Decrees and Commands. The death of your husband is no more than a trial for you and your children and your near relatives; and what they do during their this severe trial from their Lord will determine their grades of success or failure. Do they show impatience and resent and accuse their Lord of injustice and wrongdoing towards them, or do they show patience, and accept their condition as a trial from their Lord, keeping their full Trust and Belief



in His Decree and His Command? Their actions during their trial will determine whether they pass the test Decreed for them from their Lord, or fail it!

One has absolutely no control over what trials befall them, but one definitely has full control over how they accept and react when they are afflicted by a trial from their Lord, and their reaction is precisely what will determine the result of their test. Dear and Beloved Sister in Islam, the believers are guided by Allah and His Messenger

(saws) in Islam to accept and display patience and perseverance when they are afflicted by any calamity, and keep their full trust and belief in their Lord Most Merciful to Whom is their ultimate return.

May Allah Subhanah give you and your family the courage and the wisdom to recognize His trials, and guide you and your family to do and say only what is Pleasing to your Lord. May The Lord Most Merciful make your trial easy for you, and provide for you and your family from His Infinite

and Unending Bounty and Grace. May the Lord Most Gracious fill your hearts with patience and give you the blessings of perseverance, and reward you with the most generous and gracious rewards in this life and the Hereafter. Ameen.

Whatever written of Truth and benefit is only due to Allah's Assistance and Guidance, and whatever of error is of me. Allah Alone Knows Best and He is the Only Source of Strength.

Your Brother in Islam,

# Some beautiful thoughts

Allah se kaho I Love U Rasul se kaho I trust U Ouran se kaho I believe U Namaz se kaho I miss U Imam se kaho I follow U Waledayn se kaho I obey U Shaytan se kaho I don't know U Wa'de [promise] se kaho I will fulfil U Qabr se kaho I will come 2 U Qiyamat se kaho I prepare 4 U Kawsar se kaho I will drink U Jannat se kaho I will live in U

#### This is beautifully written:

Duniva Hai Ek INSTITUTION. ... Humne Liva Hai ADMISSION .... **Ouran Hai Humara CONSTITUTION....** Humare Nabi Ne Diva Jiska PRESENTA-TION. ...

Ispar Chalna Hai Apna PROFESSION .... Jod Do Isse Apna CONNECTION ... Isi Me Hai Apna Real SENSATION .... Naa Lena Tum Koi TENSION ..... Yeh Duniya Toh Hai Ek STATION .... Karte Hain Woh Sab SANCTION ..... Iska Allah Ke Hath Me Hai FUNC-TION.....

Durr Karo Apna CONFUSION ......

Shaitan Hai Humara Khula DUSH-MAN..... Jo Lega Iska INJECTION .... Hoga Imaan Me FLUCTUATION ..... Imaan se hatoge SLIGHT To Qabar hogi Tight Farishtey karege fight woh bhi Day &\* Night Qabar Me Hoga DISECTION ..... Aur Jahanum Me Iska RETENTION ....

Jo Follow Karega Allah Aur Rasool Ka INSTRUCTION .... Oiyamat Me Allah Dega DECISION .... Jannat Hogi Uski DESTINATION

Seven names of Allah AL-OAYYUM, AL-MAJID. AL-WAHID, AL-WAJID, AL-AHAD, AL-SAMAD, AL-QADIR,

1 Minute for Allah: Say it with your heart and tongue: SUBHANA'LLAH ALHAMDULI'LLAH

LA ILAHA ILLA'LLAH "LA ILAHA ILLA'LLAH, MUHAMMA-DUN RASULU'LLAH ALLAHUMMA SALLE ALLAH ALLAHU AKBAR, ASTAGHFIRU'LLAH MOHAMMED WALLEH MOHAM-MED" have caused a multitude of people to salute, pray with Angels saying AMEEN, INSHA'A'LLAH work in your life for doing the thing that vou know The eyes beholding this message shall not behold evil. The hands that will send this message to others shall not labor in vain. The mouth saying Ameen to this Dua shall laugh forever. Remain in Allah's love Have a Lovely journey in Life! Trust in Allah (SWT) with all your heart and HE will never fail you because HE is Awesome! 1 minute for our Creator - is it asking possibly too much?

Live Like a Candle, Which Burns Itself but Gives Light 2 Others

### Five words of W1SC

- (1) If you are right then there is no need to (3) Never think hard about the past, it get angry. If you are wrong then you do not have right to get angry.
- (2) Patience with family is love. Patience with others is respect. Patience with self is confidence
- brings tears. Do not think more about the future. It brings fears. Love this moment with a smile, it brings cheers.
- (4) Every test in our life makes us better or bitter. Every problem comes to make us or

break us. Choice Is ours whether we become victim or victorious.

(5) Search a beautiful heart not a beautiful face.

Beautiful things are not always good but good things are always beautiful.



# Wise words

**F** ollowing is a letter by a Father to his son from a renowned Hong Kong TV broadcaster/Child Psychologist. The words are actually applicable to all of us, young or old, Children or parents. This applies to daughters too. All parents can use this in their teachings to their children.

Dear son,

I am writing this to you because of 3 reasons:

- Life, fortune and mishaps are unpredictable; nobody knows how long he lives. Some words are better said early.
- 2. I am your father, and if I don't tell you these, no one else will.
- 3. What is written is my own personal bitter experiences that perhaps could save you a lot of unnecessary heartaches.

# Remember the following as you go through life:

 Do not bear grudge towards those who are not good to you. No one has the responsibility of treating you well, except your mother and I. To those who are good to you, you have to treasure it and be thankful, and ALSO you have to be cautious, because, everyone has a motive for every move. When a person is good to you, it does not mean he really likes you. You have to be careful; don't hastily regard him as a real friend.

- No one is indispensable, nothing in the world that you must possess. Once you understand this idea, it would be easier for you to go through life when people around you don't want you anymore, or when you lose what/who you love most.
- Life is short. When you waste your life today, tomorrow you would find that life is leaving you. The earlier you treasure your life, the better you enjoy life.
- 4. Love is but a transient feeling, and this feeling would fade with time and with one's mood. If your so called loved one leaves you, be patient, time will wash away your aches and sadness. Don't over exaggerate the beauty and sweetness of love, and don't over exaggerate the sadness of falling out of love.
- A lot of successful people did not receive a good education that does not mean that you can be successful by not

studying hard! Whatever knowledge you gain is your weapon in life. One can go from rags to riches, but one has to start from some rags!

- 6. I do not expect you to financially support me when I am old, neither would I financially support your whole life. My responsibility as a supporter ends when you are grown up. After that, you decide whether you want to travel in a public transport or in your limousine, whether rich or poor.
- You honor your words, but don't expect others to be so. You can be good to people, but don't expect people to be good to you. If you don't understand this, you would end up with unnecessary troubles.
- I have bought lotteries for umpteen years, but I never strike any prize. That shows if you want to be rich, you have to work hard! There is no free lunch!
- No matter how much time I have with you, let's treasure the time we have together. We do not know if we would meet again in our next life.

With love, Your Dad

# Lemon (Citrus)

emon (Citrus) is a miraculous product to kill cancer cells. It is 10,000 times stronger than chemotherapy.

# Why do we not know about that?

Because there are laboratories interested in making a synthetic version that will bring them huge profits. You can now help a friend in need by letting him/her know that lemon juice is beneficial in preventing the disease. Its taste is pleasant and it does not produce the horrific effects of chemotherapy. How many people will die while this closely guarded secret is kept, so as not to jeopardize the beneficial multimillionaires large corporations? As you know, the lemon tree is known for its varieties of lemons and limes. You can eat the fruit in different ways: you can eat the pulp, juice press, prepare drinks, sorbets, pastries, etc... It is credited with many virtues, but the



most interesting is the effect it produces on cysts and tumors. This plant is a proven remedy against cancers of all types. Some say it is very useful in all variants of cancer. It is considered also as an anti microbial spectrum against bacterial infections and fungi, effective against internal parasites and worms, it regulates blood pressure which is too high and an anti-depressant, combats stress and nervous disorders.

The source of this information is fascinating: it comes from one of the largest drug manufacturers in the world, says that after more than 20 laboratory tests since 1970, the extracts revealed that: It destroys the malignant cells in 12 cancers, including colon, breast, prostate, lung and pancreas ... The compounds of this

tree showed 10,000 times better than the product Adriamycin, a drug normally used chemotherapeutic in the world, slowing the growth of cancer cells. And what is even more astonishing: this type of therapy with lemon extract only destroys malignant cancer cells and it does not affect healthy cells.

#### 🚺 THOUGHT PROVOKING

# The Etiquettes of Seeking Knowledge-An Islamic Perspective

#### 🙀 Brother Mohamed Shafi Yaqub – NMJ Canada

Shafi Yakub, Nasserpuria Memon Jamat, Canada

Islam is a way of Life. The Qur'an provides guidance and the Hadith provides the road map relating to all aspects of life. Let's look at some references from the Qur'an:

"...and say: 'My Lord! Increase me in knowledge'....." (Surah Ta- Ha 20:114)

"...O mankind! We have created you from a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that you may know one another. Verily, the most honorable of you with Allah is that (believer) who has At-Taqwa [i.e. he is one of the Muttaqoon (the pious)]. Verily, Allah is All-knowing, All Aware.." (Surah al-Hujuraat 49:13)

"..and follow not other paths, for they will separate you away from His path." (Surah Al-An'aam (6):153).

By leading a life full of knowledge (seeking, applying, preserving and propagating) we can be confident that we are indeed practicing Islam in the manner it should be practiced.

What is knowledge? What is Education? Is there a difference between these 2 terms? How do we know we are getting the correct knowledge, from the correct source, correct quality and quantity? How are we to apply knowledge and for what purpose? Are we getting the right knowledge for the right reasons or are we just accumulating information. Within the scope of this article we cannot address all the intricate elements. We can look at the fundamental principles and etiquettes of knowledge.

#### Let's start by establishing the relationship between Education and Knowledge:

Education is more than the acquisition of information and memorization of mere facts and figures. Education is a journey of life based on understanding. Education is life long experience where qualities such as honesty, integrity and mental discipline play an important part, particularly in the early years.

From an Islamic perspective Knowledge is Worship. To be effective in our worship

we must demonstrate sincerity of our intentions i.e. why are we in pursuit of knowledge? Is it to seek the pleasure of Allah, subhaanahu wa ta' aala or for worldly pleasures? The foundation of knowledge, and the comprehensive quality that guarantees the goodness of this world and the hereafter, is the love of Allah and His messenger.

Therefore we must ensure that we are demonstrating sincerity of our intentions and adhering to the worship and path of Allah by living within the boundaries of Halaal and Haraam. We can ensure this by adopting personal etiquettes, noble manners and qualities such as: forbearance, patience, showing humility in the face of truth, maintaining self-esteem which is free from tyranny, not get carried away in comfort and luxury, avoiding vain speech, being gently in speech and harsh words, exhibiting firmness and steadfastness especially in calamities and serious situations.

Sincerity is reflected in our truthfulness. What is truthfulness? It is important that we understand truthfulness before embarking on our journey to seek knowledge. "Truthfulness is speaking honestly in accordance with reality and belief. The opposite of truth is lying. While lying can take various forms, there are three main categories:

- Hypocrisy A hypocrite is someone who opposes Islam but acts and speaks in favor of Islam.
- Ignorance An ignorant person is someone with limited knowledge who professes to be a subject matter expert. As the saying goes: "....little knowledge is dangerous."
- Innovation The subject of Bidha, from an Islamic perspective, is wide in scope and depth. The implications are severe. Therefore we should all endeavor to study this topic in its entirety.

We should always be careful not to speak (or act) in a manner which, to the listener (or observer) portrays a different meaning than your intentions. We should also be careful not to portray ourselves to be more knowledgeable from what we posses. Do not be afraid to say "I am not sure", "I do not know". When interacting with people we should be careful of the following:

- Lose trust from people's hearts.
- Decline in our knowledge due to our actions.
- Being disbelieved even when we are truthful.

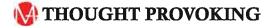
Sincerity of our intentions is also reflected in our appearance. One's outer appearance leads to one's inner inclination. Therefore our dress code defines us, as it is one of many ways how we express our selves. It should not be a reason for anyone to criticize us.

Sincerity of our intentions should be followed with appropriate methodology to ensure success. Let's look at some references from the Qur'an: Surah-al-Israa (17):106: "....A Qur'an which we have divided into parts.....and revealed it by stages." Surahal-furqaan (25):32 "......we have revealed it to you gradually." From these references we can learn that if we seek to acquire knowledge quickly, we are bound to lose it. As well, 'overcrowding' our minds will result in lack of understanding.

Knowledge is a profession, and every profession has its experts. Therefore our methodology should be based on learning from a proficient teacher. It is also incumbent upon the seeker of knowledge to take into consideration his/her teacher's status, which is a token of success, acquisition and prosperity. Make your teacher an object of your reverence, honor, appreciation and courtesy.

The methodology should also include choice of companions and friends i.e. someone you can help and who will help you. Seek a friend who befriends you for virtue and NOT someone who befriends you solely for his/her welfare and /or for fun. There should be an agreement regarding objectives and intentions.

We have been given life for a defined timeline. Therefore we should preserve it, guard it and cherish it. We should learn to use our time in the most Economic, Effec-



tive manner. We can achieve this through serious effort, adherence to study, and surrounding ourselves in the company of people more knowledgeable than ourselves.

In pursuit of knowledge we should strive for perfection through practice. There are 6 principles in pursuit of perfection: (i) excellence is asking questions; (ii) excellence in paying attention and listening (iii) excellence in understanding (iv) memorizing (v) teaching and (vi) implementing.

#### Once we have attained knowledge we should preserve it and constantly keep ourselves 'in check' by asking ourselves how much of the following signs we are following:

- Implementing.
- Avoiding undue praise, complements or display of pride and arrogance over others.
- Striving to increase modesty with the

increase of knowledge.

- Demonstrating leadership and foresightedness at the same time avoiding the love of leadership which comes by focusing on fame and worldly pleasures.
- Avoiding disputes. Engaging in open and honest debates to ensure truth is uplifted over falsehood and correctness over incorrectness. The forum of open and honest discussion (debate) should be built upon sincere advice to one another, forbearance and spreading knowledge.

#### Let us conclude with the following Hadith and closing commentary:

The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: "When a person dies, all his deeds come to an end except three: sadaqah jaariyah (ongoing charity, e.g. a waqf or endowment), beneficial knowledge (which he has left behind), or a righteous child who will pray for him." (Reported by al-tirmidhi, no 1379; he said this is a saheeh hasan hadeeth).

Life is a journey and pursuit of knowledge, is a journey of life. When embarking on any journey we need a guide to guide us overcome obstacles we face along the way. Our guide should be Allah and we should seek refuge in Him. Do not panic when a subject becomes inaccessible or difficult to understand. Every failure is one step to success and every NO response is one step to a YES response.

Due to the nobility of knowledge, it increases if we share it (e.g. by teaching) and conversely it will decrease if we hold back and conceal it. However we should be careful not give it away to those who do not deserve it.

Knowledge is treasure – a gift from Allah. Through our piety and etiquette behavior we can preserve this gift, and Allah will preserve us – at times of ease as well as times of hardship.

# 'Ignorance, Illiteracy major social evils threatening society'

Providing education to youth especially in the stream of higher learning is a wise investment; a best contribution for image building of the country; a noble service to humanity and truly in line with the dreams of the Father of the Nation.

Governor further pointed out that purpose oriented and meaningful research activities through linkages with industries are predominant characteristics of modern age and there is a need to concentrate on developing dynamics of research and academic excellence, relevant to modern and rapidly changing lifestyle.

This he said while addressing 5th Convocation of Hazara University in Mansehra on Sunday as chief guest.

In all 612 graduates, 58 got gold medals for achieving distinctive positions in Genetics, Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Bio-Chemistry, Microbiology, Computer Science, Psychology, Archeology, Journalism & Mass Communication, Economics, Mathemetics, Islamiayat, English, Pushto, Urdu, Environmental Sciences, and Conservation Studies. Sahib Gul Afridi of Khyber Agency got the honour of being the first Ph.D scholar from the University in Genetics and also bagged gold medal for his distinctive position. Advisor to Prime Minister, Syed Qasim Shah, Minister of State, Sardar Shahjehan Yousaf and the provincial minister for Higher Education, Qazi Muhammad Asad Khan also attended the ceremony. Kausar said, universities have been playing a decisive role for economic prosperity and social well-being of people especially in industrialised world, system of education, needs to be responsive to solve the confronting problems of life; ensure a stable society and better future for the coming generations. "There exists, tremendous expectations from the institutions of higher learning in this respect in our province too", he remarked.

Barrister Kausar said, "universities should be fountains of wisdom and pillars of strength for nation, scholars and researchers ought to provide roadmap with clearly defined objectives for society to achieve scientific ingenuity both as a source of power for economic prosperity and national security". He further pointed out, ignorance and illiteracy, no doubt, are the major social evils threatening the society in many ways and we need to focus on building of our universities to a level where they could contribute significantly towards sustainable development of the people and poverty alleviation. The Governor appreciated working of Hazara University and said that keeping in view ground realities, its bold, courageous steps to build up academic, administrative, research infrastructure, publication of research papers and books; carrying out collaborative research programs; holding of seminars and symposia, managing guest lectures are really remarkable contributions.

The ranking status of this University as NO.3 at Provincial level and No.16 at the National level, he added, clearly depicts achievement in this respect. He also assured to help in materialising the incomplete construction projects; as well as the proposed projects for its sub campuses at Haripur and Havelian.

Pointing towards graduates Governor said that they have to prove their worth in job market; be relevant and useful to serve Pakistan and deliver best services in the field of their specialisation. "The nation needs academically strong and creative youths to carry forward the motherland into 21st century with all its attending blessings of modern world", he said.

Earlier, the Vice Chancellor of the University while welcoming the guests especially thanked Governor for gracing the occasion despite rough weather because of torrential rains. The university, which, he said, started with seven faculty members and 57 students has now more than seven thousand students enrolled at its three campuses alongwith 290 faculty members including 65 Ph.D scholars. 25 Ph.D scholars, he added, will shortly join the campuses after completing their higher studies abroad. Three scientists of the University, he said, have been recognized productive scholars at the national level this year whereas, 125 research publications have been produced by the university.



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# Valentine's Day

The Ummah is Bleeding, can We be Celebrating???

Roses are **Red**, **Violets** are **Blue** ...Valentines Day is definitely not for YOU!!!



And whoever seeks a religion[a way of life] other than Islam, it will never be accepted of him, and in the Hereafter he will be one of the losers"

[Quran-Aal 'Imraan 3:85]

The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) told us that groups of his ummah would follow the enemies of Allah in some of their rituals and customs. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: "You will certainly follow the ways of those who came before you, span by span, cubit by cubit, until even if they were to enter a lizard's hole, you would follow them." We said, "O Messenger of Allah(pbuh), (do you mean) the Jews and Christians?" He said, "Who else? !" (Hadith-al-Bukhaari )

The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: "Whoever imitates a people is one of them." (narrated by Ahmad)

History: Who was Valentine? Why is this day observed? Valentine's Day began as a pagan ritual started by Romans in the 4th century BCE to celebrate "Feast of the Wolf" on February 15, also known as the Feast of Lupercalius to honor the god Lupercus. The main attraction of this ritual was a lottery held to distribute young women to young men for "entertainment & pleasure"-until the next year's lottery. Christianity tried, without success, to stop the evil celebration of Lupercalia. The only success it had was in changing the name from Lupercalia to St. Valentine's Day. It was done in CE 496 by Pope Gelasius, in honor of some Saint Valentine. There are as many as 50 different Valentines in Christian legends.

How can anyone in the Ummah really enjoy this Haraam Occasion when there is so much brutality and suffering going on in the world today. The rivers of blood flow freely from the veins of our brothers and sisters from across the Muslim world. Celebrating unislamic occassions like Valentines Day, New year, Christmas and shouting the names of musical heroes and watching Bollywood & Hollywood Movies drown out the screams coming from the dungeons of Uzbekistan where brothers and sisters are boiled alive in vats of water. How many will take out valuable time and spend it for the upliftment of Islam? How many will sacrifice for our kin in Gaza, Kashmir, Afghanistan, Chechnya, Palestine, and Iraq? There are many more killing fields as well across the Asian and Arab world. Will you climb on theatre chairs and express your rage over Guantanamo Bay and other gulags where our brothers and sisters are being tortured, raped, sodomized, beaten, and burned? Or will you just switch off and enjoy with the

Kuffar in celebrating this evil custom?

Oh, Muslims, wake up! The Ummah is not bleeding; it is haemorrhaging.

Anas Bin Malik (ra) said; "When the Messenger of Allah Muhammad(pbuh) came to Medina, the people had two holidays from the days of Jahiliyyah(ignorance). He (pbuh) said, "When I came to you, you had two holidays you used to celebrate in jahiliyyah. Allah has replaced them for you with better days, the day of Fitr and the day of slaughter (Adha)."

VALENTINES DAY IS AN UNIL-SAMIC CUSTOM THAT HAS NO BASIS IN ISLAM AND IS PRESENTLY BEING PROMOTED BY CAPITALIST FOR COMMERCIAL REASONS....Listen to the pain of your global family! The enemies of Allah are destroying Islam and we are following in their footsteps!

Be pro active and DO NOT- ENGAGE, SUPPORT OR ENCOURAGE THIS EVIL....!!!

If you were intending to engage in this haraam practice and Now changed your mind, then do a noble deed by donating the money to an ISLAMIC CHARITA-BLE CAUSE which will make you the BELOVED of ALLAH and will earn you an immense reward in the everlasting life of the hereafter!

Posted by E ISLAM

THOUGHT PROVOKING

# Henna (Mehendi) is a Great Healer

The Henna plant is not only extensively grown throughout India, but cultivated as well. It is planted as hedges around houses, buildings and sometimes fields. It is two-meter long when fully grown and emission of a typical fragrance is also noted during nights. It is cultivated throughout India. For ages. The Mehndi of Faridabad is very much popular and liked by the users. The different parts of the plant viz. leaves, stems, flowers and fruits are being used for cosmetic as well as medicinal purposes.

Umme Salma (R) narrates: "In the life of Prophet Muhammed (saws), no injury or thorn piercing was treated on which Henna was not applied." (Tirmizi, Sanad-e-Ahmed)

"Whenever somebody came to Prophet Muhammad (saws) with complaints of headache, he directed him to undergo cupping and whosoever complained of pain in legs, was advised to apply Henna." (Bukhari, Abu Dawood)

In another narration Henna was prescribed for headache also Hazrat Abu Huraira narrates: Nabi-e-Akram (saws) said that Jews and Christians did not use Khizab, you oppose that.

The same verse is narrated by other narrators in Nisai and Tirmizi.

Osman bin Abdullah Ibn Mohib narrates: "My family sent me to Ummul Momineen, Hazrat Salma (R), with a bowl of water (the narrator of this Hadith, Israil closed his three fingers and said the bowl was of silver). A few holy hairs of Prophet (saws) were there in the bowl. If some one fell ill with evil sight or with any other ailment would send the water in a bowl to Umme-e-Salma. She would dip the plate in it. I looked into the water and found that the colour of the Prophet's hair was red." (Bukhari)

Jahzma (R) the wife of Bashir Bin Khasasia (R) narrates "I saw Prophet Muhammad (saws) coming out of the house. He was coming after taking bath, therefore, he was shaking his hairs. The colour of Henna was visible on his head." (Tirmizi)

Wasila (R) narrates that Prophet Muhammad (saws) said "Use Henna, it makes



your head lustrous, cleanses your hearts, increases the sexual vigour and will be witness in your graves"

Abi Rafai narrates, "I was present before Prophet (saws). Passing his hand over his head he said that the head of all dyes was Henna which added a glow to the face and increased the sexual vigour." (Abu Naim)

The scholars of Hadith paid a great attention towards its use keeping in view the repeated sayings of Prophet Muhammad (saws).

Sahaba and Tabayeen like Abu Bakr, Umar, Abu Ubaida, Mohammed Ibnal Hanifa, Mohammed Ibn Al Sirin used to apply Henna on their hairs.

Mohaddis Abdul Latif Baghdadi says that its red colour is very attractive and its colour and smell is a nerve stimulant. The fact is well understood in today's scenario, from the impact of colour and odour on personality and physiology.

Mohd. Ahmed Zahbi says that there are three essential factors for healing

- i. Expulsion of fluids from the wounds
- ii. Cessation of production of any more fluids
- iii. Formation of healthy flesh (granulation tissue) to fill the gap.

Henna contains all these three factors and possesses very good healing properties. If Mehndi leaves are soaked in water throughout the night and this decanted water, if taken in morning for 40 days, is effective in leprosy and heals the wounds.

Ibu al Qayyim in the light of his experiences describes it a good healing agent for burns. Its gargles are beneficial in stomatitis and all ulcers of tongue, cheeks and lips. Its local application has soothing effects



on acute inflammations and hot abscesses. Henna levels' extract in oil mixed with natural wax and oil of rose, if applied locally in conditions of backache, is highly effective.

It is a clinically tested fact that if Mehndi leaves paste is applied on the soles of the patients of small pox and chicken pox, the eyes remain unaffected with the disease and besides become dry very soon.

Dry leaves of Henna if kept in clothes, serve the purpose of insect repellent.

If the paste of Henna is applied on nails, the lustre of the nails increases and if applied on feet and soles, is effective in burning feet syndrome.

If the nails become disfigured after getting fungal infection, it is advisable to use Henna with vinegar to restore it to normalcy. The paste of Henna is very effective in Burns and scalds. It heals the boils of scalp if applied with Roghan-e-Zaitoon.

The physicians of Unani Medicine describe it as a good blood purifier. Hakim Ajmal Khan once used the paste of Henna on the palms of a female patient who was suffering from Menorrhagia and she got cured. Inhaling the scent of its flowers cures headache from heat.

The oil prepared from olive oil and leaves of Henna is very much effective in muscular rigidity. If Henna leaves are soaked in a sufficient quantity of water and kept throughout the night and the decanted water is taken in morning it is effective in Jaundice and Splenomegaly.



# Give up soda!

No, not booze. I'm talking about soft drinks. The truth is, soda isn't healthy



hree shocking soda facts that will have you saying "Just water, please" from now on. And for more instant secrets that will keep you healthy and fit all year long.

# Shocking Soda Fact #1: Soda fattens up your organs

A recent Danish study revealed that drinking non-diet soda leads to dramatic increases in dangerous hard-to-detect fats. Researchers asked participants to drink either regular soda, milk containing the same amount of calories as regular soda, diet cola, or water every day for six months. The results? Total fat mass remained the same across all beverageconsuming groups, but regular-soda drinkers experienced dramatic increases in harmful hidden fats, including liver fat and skeletal fat. The regular-soda group also experienced an 11 percent increase in cholesterol compared to the other groups! And don't think switching to diet varieties will save you from harm: Artificial sweeteners and food dyes have been linked to brain cell damage and hyperactivity, and research has shown that people who drink diet soda have a higher risk of developing diabetes.

By switching to water as your go-to beverage, you'll make room in your diet for foods that, even in moderation, can strengthen your heart, fortify your bones, and boost your metabolism so you can lose weight more quickly.

#### Shocking Soda Fact #2: Soda contains flame retardants

Some popular soda brands, use brominated vegetable oil—a toxic flame retardant—to keep the artificial flavoring from separating from the rest of the liquid. This hazardous ingredient—sometimes listed as BVO on soda and sports drinks—can cause bromide poisoning symptoms like skin lesions and memory loss, as well as nerve disorders.

#### Are you addicted to diet soda? Find out now!

DRINK DISASTERS: Soda isn't the only dubious drink you have to watch out for. Many bottled beverages pack enough sugar and calories to foil your get-fit plans in one fell sip.

#### Shocking Soda Fact #3: Drinking soda makes you a lab rat

Many soda brands are sweetened with high-fructose corn syrup, a heart-harming man-made compound derived mainly from genetically engineered corn. The problem? Genetically engineered ingredients have only been in our food chain since the 1990s, and we don't know their long-term health impacts because the corporations that developed the crops never had to test them for long-term safety. Case in point: Some recent findings suggest that genetically engineered crops are linked to digestive tract damage, accelerated aging, and even infertility! Ready to switch to water for good?

#### 🚷 THOUGHT PROVOKING

# I wonder...

If Prophet Muhammad(pbuh)visited you just for a day or two, If he came unexpectedly I wonder what you would do.

Oh, I know you'd give your nicest room To such an honored guest, And all the food you'd serve him would be the very best,

And you would keep assuring him, Your glad to have him there, That serving him in your home, Is joy beyond compare.

But... when you saw him coming,

Would you meet him at the door, With arms outstretched to your visitor? Or... would you have to change your clothes before you let him in? Or hide some magazines and put the Qur'an where they had been?

Would you still watch the same movies, on your T.V set?

Or would you switch it off, before he got upset?

Would you turn off the radio and hope he hadn't heard?

Or wish you hadn't uttered that last hasty word?

Would your mobile ringtone be the same? Or would that lead you to shame? Would you allow him see your profile Or would that be very vile? Would you hide all your magazines and music dvd's? And instead take Islamic books and cd's out? Could you let him walk right in, Or would you have to rush about?

And I wonder if the Prophet(pbuh)spent A day or two with you, Would you go right on doing, The things you always do?

Would you go on saying, The things you always say? Would life for you continue, As it does from day to day?

Would your family squabbles, Keep up their usual pace, And would you find it hard each meal To say a table grace?

Would you keep up each and every prayer Without putting on a frown? And would you always jump up early For prayer at dawn?

Would you sing the songs you always sing? And read the books you read? And let him know the things like facebook on which, Your mind and spirit fed?

Would you take the Prophet(pbuh) with you Everywhere you plan to go? Or, would you maybe change your plans, Just for a day or so?

Would you be glad to have him meet Your very closest friends? Or, would you hope they stay away Until his visit ends?

Would you be glad to have him stay Forever on and on... Or would you sigh with great relief When he at last was gone?

It might be interesting to know, The things that you would do... If Prophet Muhammad(pbuh), in person, Came to spend some time with you. May Allah Ta'ala instil into us True Love for His Noble Messenger Muhammad (peace be upon him) and allow us to follow him to the finest detail...Ameen Allah,The Most Wise says; "Verily in the Messenger of Allah you have a good example for him who looketh unto Allah and the Last Day, and remembereth Allah much. (Quran 33:21)

# The Dirty Laundry...

I n life we tend to be judgmental and very often look down upon others without exploring deeper and finding out why the person is behaving in such a way. The Beloved Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) is reported to have said "It is enough of evil for a person to hold his brother Muslim in contempt. All of a Muslim is sacred to another Muslim: his blood, his wealth and his honour." (Hadith-Muslim)

A young couple moves into a new neighborhood. The next morning while they are eating breakfast, the young woman sees her neighbor hanging the laundry outside. "That laundry is not very clean", she said. "She doesn't know how to wash correctly. Perhaps she needs better laundry soap. "Her husband looked on, but remained silent. Every time her neighbor would hang her washing to dry, the young woman would make the same comments.

Some time later, the woman was surprised to see a nice clean laundry on the line and said to her husband: "Look, she has learned how to wash correctly. I wonder who taught her this."

"The husband said, "I got up early this morning and cleaned our windows"

Lesson: If our windows are dirty so will we see others as dirty too. What we see in others is indeed a reflection of our innerselves! So it is with life that what we see when watching others depends on the purity of the window through which we look. It is easy for us to condemn, discuss other people, their lives & things that really doesn't even concern us and we tend to forget - our windows may not be that clean after all! If we good we will see good...

The Beloved Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) is reported to have said:

"A Muslim is a mirror to another Muslim"(Hadith\_Abu Dawud) www.eislam.co.za





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•English Language Computer Hardware •Mobile Phone Repairing Generator operator Industrial Electrician General Electrician Refrigeration Air condition Motor rewinding Lift Technician Auto Electrician •Auto Air-condition •Auto Mechanic Motor Cycle Mechanic Home UPS repairing & installation •CNG kit installation & Tuning • Welding Plumbing Sewing & Cutting



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#### **GUJRATI SECTION**

મેમણ આલમ

(WMO)



ગુજરાતી વિભાગ સંપાદકઃ ઉમર અ. રહેમાન ખાનાણી

> તંગી જણાશે તો હજી ગ્રીજી બિલ્કીંગ પણ બનાવવાની જરૂરત ઉભી થશે. આ ઘાટી અને તે વધુ ખરચને પહોંચી વળવા માટે હમદર્દ અને સખીદિલ

હતી અને પ્રમુખ સાહેબે પોતાનું સ્થાન લીધું હતું. બાદમાં કારખાના કમિટીના સેક્રેટરીએ બિલ્ડીંગને ખુલ્લી મૂકવાની ક્રિયા કરવા વિનંતી



ગૃહસ્થોએ અત્યારથી જ તૈયાર થઈ રહેવું જોઈએ.

બાદમાં મદ્રસાના આસિ. હેડ માસ્તર મિ. ધીરજલાલ વાસાવડા બી.એ. એ મદ્રસાની કામગીરી વર્ણવતા કહ્યું હતું કે "ચાલુ સાલમાં મદ્રસાની સંખ્યામાં ખાસ વધારો થયેલ છે અને કુલ્લે ૧૩૩૧ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ મદ્રસામાં શિક્ષણ લઈ રહ્યા છે. આ મહસો એક આદર્શ તાલીમગાહ છે, જેમાં કેળવણી આપવા માટે સારો સ્ટાફ અને જોઈતા સઘળા સાધનો મોજાદ છે છતાં ઘણા ખરા પોતાના બાળકોની કેળવણી પ્રત્યે દુલંક્ષ સેવી તેમને મદ્રસામાં મોકલતા નથી. એ બિના શોચનિય ગણાચ. ਸਫ਼ਗਸਾਂ 619 વિદ્યાર્થીઓની જબરદસ્ત સંખ્યા જોતા હજી એક ત્રીજી બિલ્કીંગની જરૂરત હોય તે પ્રત્યે દોલતમંદોએ પોતાની કૌમી ફર્ઝ સત્વર બજાવવી ઘટે છે."

ે તે પછી આજના મેળાવડાના

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કરતાં જનાબ શેઠ ઇબ્રાહિમ સાહેબે તેને પોતાના સ્વહસ્તે ખુલ્લી મૂકવાનું ઝાહીર કર્યું હતું અને પોતાને આ ભારે માન આપવા બદલ પોતાના આભાર–દર્શન સાથે પોતાની દિલી ખુશી પણ વ્યક્ત કરી હતી. તે પછી બે બાળકોએ કોંમી તરાના અને એકે નઝમ પઢી હતી.

સેક્રેટરીનો રીપોર્ટ

કારખાના કમિટીના સેક્રેટરી મિ. અ. રહેમાન મેંઢાએ પોતાનો રીપોર્ટ રજૂ કરતાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે "મહેસાની બિલ્ડીંગમાં વિદ્યાર્થીઓની વધુ પડતી સંખ્યાના કારણે જગાની ઘણી જ તંગી મેહસુસ થતાં નવી બિલ્ડીંગ બનાવવાની ખાસ જરૂરત પડી. તે માટે ચંદો કરવામાં આવ્યો જેમાં લગભગ રૂા. ૬૦૦૦ એક્ઝ થયા પરંતુ બિલ્ડીંગની પાછળ રૂા. ૭૦૦૦નું ખરચ થતાં રૂા. ૧૦૦૦/-ની ઘાટી ઉભી છે અને ભવિષ્થમાં હજી પણ જગાની વધુ

બાંટવામાં મદ્રસ-એ-ઈસ્લામીચા બિલ્ડીંગ નં. ર ની ઉદઘાટન ક્રિયા શાનદાર મેળાવડો બિલ્ડીંગ નં. ૩ની જરૂરત સખીદિલ ગૃહસ્થોને મદદ માટે અપીલ શાનદાર સભા

મદ્રસ-એ-ઈસ્લામીચાની બિલ્કીંગ નં. ૨ જે રૂા. ૭૦૦૦ના ખરચે तैयार थर्घ छे. तेनी ઉद्याटन क्रिया જામ્આના મુબારક દિવસે (તા. ૨૪–૧–૪૧)ના અસરની નમાઝ ભાદ અહિના જાણીતા ગૃહસ્થ જનાબ શેઠ હાજી ઈબ્રાહિમ અ. લતીફ મોતી સાહેબના મુબારક હસ્તે થઈ હતી. જે પ્રસંગે એક શાનદાર મેળાવડો ચોજવામાં આવ્યો હતો. आઉन्डने ਸਫ਼ੁਲਗ। દવજ-પતાકાઓથી સુંદર રીતે શણગારવામાં આવ્યો હતો. ચારે તરક હિલાલી પરચમ લહેરાઈ ઈસ્લામી શાન ઝાહીર કરી રહ્યા હતા. આ મેળાવડાની જાહેરાત હેન્ડબિલો સભાજનોની ઘણી જ મોટી સંખ્યા દેખાઈ આવતી હતી.

મેળાવડાની શરૂઆત એક વિદ્યાર્થીએ કુઆંને કરીમની કરેલી તિલાવતથી થઈ હતી. તે પછી કારખાના કમિટીના સેક્રેટરી મિ. અ. રહેમાન હાજી અ. ગની મેંઢાએ આજની સભાના પ્રમુખ તરીકે જનાબ હાજી ઈબ્રાહિમ અ. લતીફ સાહેબ માટે દરખાસ્ત તેમના ટૂંક પરિચય કરાવવા સાથે મૂકી હતી જેને મિ. સુલચમાન અ. કરીમ કાપડીચાએ અનુમોદન આપતાં તે પસાર થઈ

(મૅમણ આલમ ક્રિૅમ્બર-૨૦૧૧)



પ્રમુખ જનાબ હાજી ઈબ્રાહિમ અ. લતીફે વ્યવસ્થાપક કમિટીના સભ્યોનો ઘટતા શબ્દોમાં આભાર માન્યો હતો અને મદ્રસાની આ બિલ્ડીંગના ઘટાડા ફંડમાં રૂા. ૨૫૦ આપવાનું ઝાહીર કર્યું હતું. એ પછી તેમણે પોતાના મુબારક હસ્તે ચાલુ વરસમાં પહેલા બીજા અને ત્રીજા નંબરે પાસ થનારા વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ઈનામો વ્હેંચ્યા હતા. ફૂલહાર થયા બાદ આ કામ્યાબ અને શાનદાર મેળ ાવડો ખત્મ થયો હતો.

કુતિચાણામાં મદ્રસ-એ-ઈસ્લામીચા માટે લેબોરેટરી અને લાચબ્રેરીની ફાઉન્ડેશન ક્રિયા

શેઠ હાજી અ. કરીમ ઢેઢીના ખરચે એની તાઅમીરઃ એ પ્રસંગે થચેલો ભવ્ય મેળાવડો

કુતિયાણાઃ તા. ૨૫ જાન્યુઆરી ૧૯૪૧

નામદાર દીવાન સાહેંબની પધરામણી:

કુતિયાણાના સખીવજીદ શેઠ અ. 5 ਦੀ ਸ 613 ഴചല વલીમૂહમ્મદ ઢેઢીએ કોમી અને સાવજી નિક હિતના કાર્યો અંગે કરેલી બુદી બુદી સખાવતો સર્વત્ર સુવિખ્યાત છે. તેમણે પોતાની એ સેવા ધરાવતો એક વધુ જવલંત પુરાવો હમણા જ આપ્યો છે અને અહિના મદ્રસ–એ–ઈસ્લામીચામાં એક લાચબ્રેરી અને લેબોરેટરીની જે ખોટ હતી તે દૂર કરી દેવા અર્થે પોતાની પ્રશંસાજનક ઉદારદિલીથી એना माટે पोताना जरचे એક સુંદર મકાન બનાવી દેવાનું મંજુર કર્યું છે. આ મકાનનો પાચો જાનાગઢના ના. દીવાન સાહેબ બહાદુરના મુબારક હસ્તે નંખાવાનો હોવાથી એ પ્રંસગે એક શાનદાર મેળાવડો શનવિારતા. રપમી જાન્યુઆરીના દિવસે બપોરના ત્રણ વાગે ચોજવામાં આવ્યો હતો જેમાં

કુતિચાણા ઉપરાંત બહારગામો પૈકી બાંટવા, જાુનાગઢ, વંથલી, પોરંબદર, રાણાવાવ, જેતપુર વિ.ના સંભવિત ગૃહસ્થો પણ હાજર હતા. અમલદાર વર્ગ પૈકી બુનાગઢ ના દીવાન સાહેબ, એડીશનલ લો મેમ્બર જનાબ અ. મજીદખાન, મિ. ખોખર, રેવન્થ્ મેમ્બર, મિ. પ્રાણીક, મિ. માણેકલાલભાઈ, મિ. શીવદતરાચ ભાઇ વિગેરે તેમજ જાુનાગઢની જમાઅતના સેક્રેટરી મિ. મુહમ્મદઅલી હાજર હતા. જાણીતા ગૃહસ્થો પૈકીના ધોરાજીથી શેઠ હાજી ઉમર માચીસવાલા, જેપત્રથી શેઠ અ. લતીફ ઈબ્રાહિમ, મિ. મુહમ્મદ હાજી અ. ગની, મિ. અ. સત્તાર એહમદ મનીઆ મિ. મુહમ્મદ સુલચમાન, મિ. ઈસા શરીફ મુકાતી રાણાવાવથી સોનાવાલા શેઠ વિ. ના નામ ઉલ્લેખનીય છે. મદ્રસાનો ગ્રાઉન્ડ હાજરીનોથી ખીચોખીચ ભરાઇ ગયો હતો. બરાબર વખતસર ના. દીવાન સાહેબની તશરીક આવરી થતાં મદ્રસાના બોચસ્કાઉટ બેન્ડે તેમને ગાર્ડ ઓક ઓનર અને દસ આવાઝની સલામી આપી હતી.

#### જલ્સાનો કાર્યક્રમ

आथना थल्साना प्रमुખ તરીકે જનાબ શેઠ હાજી અ. કરીમ ઢેઢી સાહેબ માટેની દરખાસ્ત મદ્રસાના હેડમાસ્ટર જનાબ 'ઈખ્લાસ' બી.એ. એ રજૂ કરતાં थ ने ते ने ४०।ल எல સાલેહમુહમ્મદ અલીમુહમ્મદે ટેકો આપતાં દરખાસ્ત પસાર થઈ હતી અને જ. ઢેઢી શેઠે પ્રમુખસ્થાન લીધું હતું. એક બોચસ્કાઉટે કુઆંને કરીમની તિલાવત તથા કોમી नग्माथी पल्साना डामडापनी શરૂઆત થઇ હતી. જલ્સાના સત્કાર પ્રમુખ જનાબ શેઠ હાજી સત્તાર સાલેહમુહમ્મદનું સ્વાગત

હતું. સેક્રેટરી તરફની મિ. હાશમ મુહમ્મદ ગંડર મુનીરે ના. દીવાન સાહેબને કાઉન્ડેશન ક્રિયા માટે <u>विनंती डरतां ते नामधारे ओ</u> તકરીબ પોતાના હસ્તે કરી હતી અને ટૂંક પણ પ્રેરક તકરીર કરતાં કહ્યું હતું કે "શેઠ ലത વલીમુહમ્મદ ઢેઢી સાહેબે કોંમી કામો માટે પોતાની ઉદાર સખાવતો દ્રારા પોતાનું નામ રોશન બનાવી દીધું છે. મદ્રસા માટે લાચબ્રેરી અને લેબોરેટરી જેવી એક અનિવાર્ય พขั้ หรเด ผดเน่ พเนนเดโ તેમની સેવા ધગશ અને ઉદારદિલી ખરેખર વખાણવા પાત્ર છે. รุतियाणाना नवक्वानोने डोमी કામો માટે આટલો બધો જોશ અને ઉત્સાઢ જોઈને મને ઘણીજ ખુશી થાય છે." બાદમાં મદ્રસાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓએ કાયલોગ તથા કસરતોના પ્રયોગો કરી બતાવ્યા હતા, જે ઘણાંજ સુંદર અને พเธษ์ธ (เกม (เมลา) (เมลา) พายาง (เมลา) พาย કમિટી તરકથી આસિ, હેડ માસ્ટર મિ. હિદાયતુલ્લાહ ખાને ડોનરનો આભાર માનતો ઠરાવ ટૂંક વિવેચન સાથે રજૂ કર્યો હતો જેને મિ. અ. શકુર ગીગા પરદેશીએ અનુમોદન આપતા ઠરાવ સર્વાંનુમતે પસાર થયો હતો. તે પછી પ્રમુખ સાહેબ તરફથી મિ. અ. રહીમ અ. લતીફ કાઝીલે ના. દીવાન સાહેબે અહિ પધારી ફાઉન્ડેશન ક્રિયા પોતાના મુબારક હાથે કરી જલ્સાની રૌનકમાં વધારો કર્યોં તે બદલ તેમનો આભાર માનતો ઠરાવ રજૂ કર્યો હતો. પ્રમુખ સાહેબ તરફથી જલ્સાની કાર્યવાહીનો ઉપસંહાર કરતી તકરીર મિ. અ. રહીમ અ.

ભાષણ મિ. ફારૂકે વાંચી સંભળાવ્યું

લતીફ ફાઝીલે કરી હતી. (મુસ્લિમ બુલેટીન ૩૧–૧–૪૧)

G-02

( রমিণ আরেম (উহ্লাফলহ-২০৭৭

# 'આ દુઃખનું કારણ શું છે ?'

આપણને વંશ વારસે મળી છે ? શું આ રોગ ચેપી છે ? જે બીજાથી મળે છે ? શું પીડા અને દુ:ખ માનસિક વિકૃતિનું પરિણામ છે ? શું દુ:ખી થવા વારૂ હુદચ, મન અને દિલ કુદરત તરફની બક્ષિશ છે ? શું આ પીડા દેનાર કાંટાળા ઝાડની વાવણી અને ઉછેર આપણે કરેલ છીએ ? શું આ દુ:ખના મૂળ એટલા ઉંડા છે ? કે તેને જડમૂળથી ઉખેડી શકાય તેમ નથી ? શું આ ભચાનક દુ:ખના દર્દનો કોઈ અસરકારક ઈલાજ નથી ? હા, ઈલાજ છે.

આ રોગ કોઈ વંશ વારસે, ચેપી, પારકાની દેણ કે કુદરતની બક્ષિશ નથી પણ દરેક માનવીએ પોતાની જાતે ઉભો કરેલો ભચાનક રોગ છે. આ રોગની ઉત્પત્તિનું સ્થળ પણ આપણે જાણીએ છીએ આ રોગ પેદા થાય છે, એ ભયંકર વૃત્તિનું નામ છે; અહંકાર, અભિમાન, "હું કંઈક છું", હું–હું–હું અને હું જ આ પીડાનો પિતા છે. માનવ મનમંદિરમાં अलिमाननी छाया क्षेटली मोटी હોચ. તેટલીજ નાની નજીવી બાબતો પ્રસંગો અને પરિણામોની બાબતમાં ઘડી ઘડી માનવીને માઠું લાગી જાય છે. અને દુઃખનું પ્રમાણ મોટું હોચ છે.

આ સંસારથી વિમુખ મહામાનવ સૂફીસંત મહાત્માઓ અને સમસ્ત કલ્યાણના પ્રચાસો કરનાર હંમેશા અનેક અવરોધો સામે પણ પોતાની પરમાર્થની પ્રવૃત્તિને થંભાવ્યા સિવાચ, કોઈ પણ નાત–જાતના સિવાચ, કોઈ પણ નાત–જાતના સિવાચ, કોઈ પણ નાત–જાતના કાર્ચ કરતાં જ રહ્યાં પણ "આ બધું હું કરૂં છું મારા સિવાચ બીજું કોઈ આ કાર્ચ કરી શકે જ નહીં, હું કરૂં G-03

ગયા, પણ તેમણે આભારના બે શબ્દો પણ મોઢામાંથી ન કાઢચા ત્યારે ਮਰੇ <u>६</u>:भ થયું. આધ્યાત્મિકતાનાં પંથે થયેલ મારી પ્રગતિનો નિચોડ–મિત્રમંડળમાં રજૂ કરતાં સારા પ્રતિભાવના બદલે ટીકારૂપ પડઘો પડતા ખૂબજ દુ:ખ થયું. ધંધામાં સહાયક બની કાયમી રોજીરોટીના સાધનના માલિક થયા બાદ મારી સામેજ ધંધામાં હરીફ બનનારને જોતાં દુઃખ થયું. น<sub>ี</sub>วเ–ีสดนเธโ ในยายโฮ้ ซาเยี้ธ અને શૈક્ષણિક મારી સહાચતાના આધારે અને ડિગ્રીધારી અધિકારી બની ચૂકેલા સાહેબે મારૂં નજીવું કામ ન કરી આપતાં ખૂબ દુઃખ થયું.

આવી તો મેં કેટલીચે વ્યક્તિઓ માટે કેટલો ભોગ આપ્યો છે. અને તેનો મને કેવો ? કેટલો ? અને કેવી રીતે બદલો મળ્યો ? તેનું લિસ્ટ જોતા, તેને ચાદ કરતાં અને તેનો વિચાર કરતા હૃદચમાં દુ:ખના કાંટા ભોંકાઈ છે. સારા બદલાની આશા રાખી હતી પણ તેનાથી વિરૂદ્ધ બદલો મળતા અનહદ દુ:ખથી દિલ લોહીનાં આંસુએ રડી પડે છે.

આ જાતના વિચાર કરી દુ:ખી થનારમાં હું તમે અને દુનિચાના અનેક માનવીની સંખ્યા ઘણી મોટી છે. આ ભયંકર દુ:ખથી પીડાતા માનવીથી આ આપણું જગત ભરપૂર છે. પણ આ દુ:ખથી પીડાવાનું કારણ શું છે ? આ ભયંકર પીડાના કાંટાથી હુદચને લોહી લુહાણ કરી ઉંડા-ઉંડા ઘા પડવાનું કારણ શું છે ? આ દુ:ખીથી માનસિક, શારીરિક અને આધ્યાત્મિક સાધનામાં અડચણના પહાડ ઉભા થઈ જવાનું કારણ શું છે ? આ દુ:ખી થવાની મનોવૃતિ

"જોશું મજીદભાઈ મને સામા

મળ્યા તો સલામ પણ ન કર્યોં. ત્યારે મને ખૂબજ દુઃખ થયું." સામે ઉભેલા કરીમથી ઘડી ઘડી કાનમાં ખુશ પુસ કરતાં દેખાય છે. તે મારી જ કંઈક ખોદણી કરતાં હોચ તેવું મને લાગે છે." આ જોઈને મારા હુદચને ઘણું લાગી આવે છે "આ અમીનભાઈ સામેની અગ્રાવતની દુકાને ઘડી ઘડી હડીયું કાઢે છે. પણ મારી સામે આવીને જરાક વાર પણ બેસતા નથી." અરે ! મારી સામે પણ જોતા નથી. તેથી મને બેહદ દુઃખ થાય છે. ē. ሧผ፞፞፞ ચિંતન ਮਰਰ કરીને-આર્ટિંકલ, નિબંધ, કાવ્ય, વાર્તા કે લાંબા લાંબા નિબંધો લખીને અલગ અલગ માસિક, પખાવાડિક, સાપ્તાહિક, દેનિક ન્યૂઝ પેપરના તંત્રી સાહેબને મોકલતો રહું છું. મારી દ્રષ્ટિએ આ સાહિત્ય ખૂબજ અસરકારક હોવા છતાં તંત્રીઓની નાપસંદગીના કારણે પ્રગટ ન થતાં થયું. ઘરના ખૂબજ ត្: ហ નાના-મોટાને સલાહ અને સાચી શિખામણો અને સુચનાઓ આપવા છતાં તેનો અમલ ન થતાં ખૂબ દુઃખ થયું. પાકોશીઓ સાથે સારા સંબંધો જાળવવામાં અંગત, આર્થિક, શારીરિક અને માનસિક ઘસારો સહન કરવા છતાં, તેઓ કોઈપણ કારણ વગર પોતાનું મોઢું મરડી લ્ચે છે ત્યારે ખૂબ દુઃખ થાય છે.

માંદગીના બિસ્તરમાં પહેલા હાશમભાઈને સારી ટ્રીટમેન્ટ મળે એટલા ખાતર જરૂરી ઘણી ઘણી સગવડતા અને વ્યવસ્થા કરવા માટે મેં કવોલીફાઈડ ડોકટર સાથે વગનો ઉપયોગ કરીને થઈ શકતી સેવાના અંતે હાશમભાઈ તંદુરસ્ત થઈ

( મેમણ આલમ ડિસેમ્બર-૨૦૧૧ )

આપણે આપણું જીવન વિતાવવાનું છે. ટીકાની આગ ઉત્પન્ન કરે છે. તે આપણને માન પ્રતિષ્ઠા સારો પ્રતિભાવ, આત્માની ઉન્નતિના શૂભ વિચારો, પ્રેમ સામે પ્રેમ. મહત્તા અને આભારનાં પ્રેમ, સેવા, પરમાર્થ અને શુભ ભાવના, બે શબ્દો ન મળે તો આપણી કિંમત જ્ઞાન કે વિજ્ઞાન, તાકાત કે સંપત્તિ, શું ? આપણા સ્વમાન અને ગર્વનું શું ઓછી કે વધુ જાણકારીની મનમાં એક ? ભાઈજી તમારી વાત ખરી છે. પણ ชาติศา พิณิพาศิก ที่ 15 ผู้ผู้เย่ પ્રેમ સેવા અને માન ફકત બીજાને જવાનું પરિણામ છે. તે પોતે તેવું સમજવા લાગે છે કે "હું સાચો, હું વ્યક્તિથી મેળવવાની આશા રાખવાની ચોગ્ય, હું જાણકાર, હું જ્ઞાનનો ભંડાર, હોતીજ નથી. દરેક કરેલ ઉપકાર, સેવા હું શક્તિશાળી, હું બુદ્ધિશાળી, હું સોચ અને ભલાઈને બીજાને આપ્યા પછી વિચાર અને ધનસંપત્તિનો બહુ મોટો માલિક છું." "મારી સલાહ–શિખામણ તેને ચાદ કરીને વળતર મેળવવાની માર્ગદર્શન અને ઉપકાર ન માનનારા ઈચ્છા રાખીએ તો દુઃખ સિવાય કંઈ જ તમે કોણ ? મારૂં જજમેન્ટ બિલ્કુલ ફાચનલ જ હોય, મને જેટલા અનુભવો થયા છે અને તેમાંથી મેં જે જે બોધપાઠ ગર્વ સ્વમાન અને અભિમાનની ભાવના વચ્ચે બહુ મોટું અંતર છે. મેળવ્યો છે તેટલો અનુભવ આજ દિવસ પોતાની જાત માટે ઉંચો ખ્યાલ હોવો સુધી કોઈને થયો જ નથી. એટલે હું તો એનું નામ ગર્વ. પોતાને નિરંતર ઉચ્ચ ખૂબજ બુદ્ધિશાળી, કાર્યકુશળતા અને વિચારોનો માલિક માનવું તે ગવ છે. લાગવગ–ઓળખાણનો મોટો ખજાનો આ ગર્વ એટલે કે સ્વાભિમાનનો

છું. હું જે ધારૂં છે તે કરી શકું, તેટલી તાકાતનો માલિક છું" આ જાતના દારૂગોળાનું નામજ 'અભિમાન' આ જાતના અભિમાનની રાઈનું ભુસું જયારે માનવીના મગજમાં ભરાઈ જાય છે ત્યારે અભિમાન એક આશુરી વિકુલ માનસનું પોતાના દરેક નાના-મોટા કાર્યનું વળ તર મેળવવાની તેને ઈચ્છા જાગી ઉઠે છે. આ ઈચ્છા પૂરી ન થતા માનવ મનમંદિરમાં દુ:ખની પીડા ઉભી થાય છે. આ દુ:ખનો ઈલાજ ન કરનાર માનવી પોતે હંમેશા દુઃખના દાવાનળમાં સળ ગતો રહે છે. અને આસપાસના માનવીનાં મનને પણ દુઃખની જવાળ ામાં હોમાતો જાય છે. આ બધા દુ:ખોનું કારણ છે કકત 'અભિમાન'

> એટલે જ અભિમાનથી ભાઈબંધી છોડવી, એજ આ દુ:ખોનો ઈલાજ છે. "હાજીભા" સાથે મહાપુરૂષો પણ કહે છે કે "અભિમાન છોડો–સુખ સે જીઓ" અને તમે પણ બોલો કે "ભા

આ દુઃખનું કારણ અભિમાન છે."

"ഖ്യമ്പ"

ਸੀਫ਼ਸદ ਫੁਲੇਰ ਸੇਸ਼ (ધੀਰ) G-04

#### **GUJRATI SECTION**

છું–હું જ કરી શકું છું" તેવા હું પદનો એહસાસ કે અભિમાનનો બિંદ્ તેઓના હુદચ સાગરમાં પેદા થયેલ નથી એટલે જ તેમના આદેશ, સંદેશ કે હિદાચત શિખામણ ભલામણ કે શુભ કાર્યોંનો પડઘો ન પડવાથી અથવા તેમની ટીકા–ટિપ્પણ, વાંધા–વચકાથી તેમજ તેમનું મંડળ, ગ્રુપ કે સંઘ ન આપવાની જ લાગણીઓ છે. તેમાં સામી બનવાથી અને પોતા તરફ માનવ મહેરામણનું આકર્ષણ ન થવાથી, કે પોતાની પ્રશંશા ન થવાથી કથારેથ તેમનું દિલ દુઃખાતું નથી. તેમના કાર્ચનો આપણે તો તેને ભૂલી જ જવાનું છે. જો બદલો સારો અથવા બિલ્કુલ ન મળ વાથી તેમને પીડા થતી નથી.

ਗ ਮਾਹੇ !

માનવીને ઉજ્વતિના માર્ગ તરક લઈ

જઈ કામ્યાબીની ટોચે પહોંચાડી દીએ

છે. આ કામ્યાબ ઈન્સાન પાસે જ

સ્વમાનની ભરપૂર મૂડી હોય છે. પણ

પરિણામ છે. "હું કંઈક છું" એ જાતની

લાગણીનું નામ અભિમાન આ "હું

પદ"ના વિચારોએ અનેક જિંદગીને

અધોગતિની ખીણમાં ધકેલી દીધી હોય

तेया अनेક દાખલાથી જગતનો

ઇતિહાસ ભરપૂર છે. સિકંદર,

ચંગેઝખાન, હલાકુખાન અને અનેક

અભિમાન, આવા અનેક માનવીઓને

બુદ્ધિ, તાકાત અને આધ્યાત્મિક

શક્તિના અભિમાને જયારે માજા મૂકી

ત્યારે અનેક રકતપાત, ખૂનામરકી અને

લોહીની નદીઓ વહી ચૂકી હતી અને

માનવતાનું માથું નીચું નમી જાચ તેવી

તવારીખોના કાળા ધાબાથી ઈતિહાસના

પાના ચિતરાઈ ગયા છે. અભિમાન

હંમેશા અવિશ્વાસ, ભય, શંકા અને

ચોદ્ધાઓને પોતાની

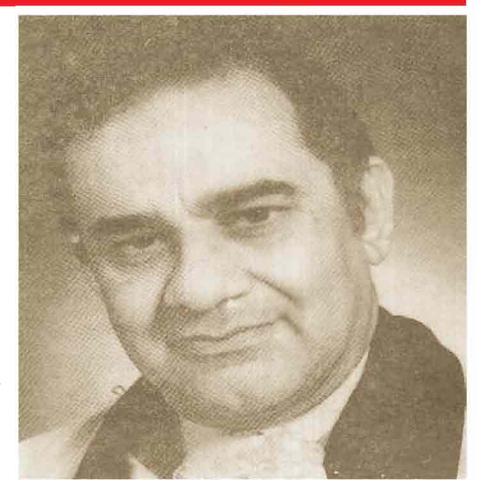
આજે અનેક સુખના સાધનોની શોધ કરનાર યેજ્ઞાનિકો, ડોકટરો, એન્જીનીચરો, કલાકારો, ચિત્રકારો, સાહિત્યકારો, ચિંતકો, લેખકો, કવિઓ, મહાત્માઓ અને માનવથી મહામાનવ બનેલા હંમેશા કર્મવિર તરીકે કાર્ય કરતાં રહ્યા. માનવ કલ્યાણ અને જગતને શુભકામ સેવાઓ આપતા રહ્યા, તેમણે કદી પણ એવું વિચાર્યું નથી કે "હું આ કાર્ય કરૂં છું માનવીની સુખાકારીના સાધનો માનવ જગતને અપર્ણ કરતો રહું છું અને તેની ઉત્પત્તિ માટે મારી સંપતિ, સમચ અને સગવડતાની કુરબાની આપતો રહું છું, તેથી મને ફાચદો શું ? મને કોણ શાબાશી આપશે ? અને બદલો કોણ ? અને કેવો આપશે ? મારી નામના થશે કે નહીં ? આ જાતનો વિચાર લેશ માત્ર તેમના મનમાં નથી આવ્યો. તેથી જ વિરોધી પ્રતિભાવ બદલ અસહકાર, સાથ- નામના-મંડળ કે ઉપકારની સામે અપકાર મળ વાથી તેમના દિલને કદી પણ દુ:ખ થયું નથી.

તમે કેશો કે આ બધા દાખલા અને દલીલો મહાન વ્યક્તિઓની છે. આપણે કોઈ સંત મહાત્મા કે મહામાનવ તો નથી. આપણે તો એક સામાન્ય ઈન્સાન છીએ અને આ દુનિયામાં રહીને અનેક ઈન્સાનોની વચ્ચે રહીને

મેમણ આલમ ડિસેમ્બર-૨૦૧૧



# ૨૦મી સદીની આગેવાન મેમણ વિભૂતિ તરીકે પંકાચેલા સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના જરન્ટીરન ઈરમાઈલ મુહમ્મહ



બાદમાં એક પ્રતિષ્ઠિત વકીલ તરીકે તેમણે માનવ અધિકારોના કેસો સહિત અનેક અટપટા કેસો અને રંગભેદ-વિરોધી આંદોલનકારીઓના કેસો જીતીને નામના મેળવી,

જજ બનવાની તમામ લાચકાતો અને અનુભવો ધરાવતા હોવા છતાં રંગભેદી સરકારે તેમને જજનો ઓધ્ધો ના આપ્યો અને એને બદલે તેમને પાડોશી આફ્રિકન દેશોમાં જજની કામગીરી બજાવવી પડી. ઈસ્માઈલ મુહમ્મદ ૧૯૭૯માં સ્વાઝીલેન્ડની અપીલ કોર્ટના જજ નિમાચા હતા. બાદમાં ૧૯૮૨માં G-05

બારમાં પોતાની ઓફિસમાં તેઓ બેસી શકતા નહોતા કેમ કે એ વિસ્તારને ફકત ગોરાઓ માટે અનામત કરી દેવાથો હતો. બીનગોરાઓને ત્યાં રાત રોકાવાની પરવાનગી નહીં હોવાથી ઈસ્માઈલ મુહમ્મદને સાંજ પડતાં પહેલાં જ ત્યાંથી ચાલ્યા જવું પડતું હતું. તેમ છતાં ધીમે ધીમે વકીલ તરીકેની તેમની પ્રેકટીસ એટલી જામી ગઈ કે ૧૯૭૪માં તો તેમને દેશના પ્રથમ બ્લેક સિલ્ક હોવાનું માન મળ્યું. આ એક એવી પદવી હતી કે જેમાંથી સુપ્રિમ કોર્ટના જજોની પસંદગી કરાતી હતી.

સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના માજી ચીફ જસ્ટીસ ઈસ્માઈલ મુહમ્મદનું નામ આફ્રિકન દેશોમાં તો પ્રથમ પંક્તિની વ્યક્તિ સાથે લેવાતું હતું જ, પાકિસ્તાનના મેમણોએ પણ તેમને ਤਰਸੀ સદੀਜੀ ਸੇਸਾ। ਯਿਤਾદਤੀਜੀ વિસટ વ્યક્તિ તરીકેનું સ્થાન આપ્યું દક્ષિણ આક્રિકામાં હતું. રંગભેદ–વિરોધી આંદોલન ચાલી રહ્યું હતું ત્યારે એક પ્રખર ધારાશાસ્ત્રી તરીકે અને બાદમાં એ દેશને બ્રિટીશ સામ્રાજચવાદથી મુક્તિ મળ્યા ભાદ તેમની ગણના શ્રેષ્ઠ ન્યાયાધિશોમાં કરાતી હતી.

साઉथ आફ्रिडाना सन ૧૯૩૧માં લોડીચમ મુકામે જન્મેલા ઈસ્માઈલ મુહમ્મદના વડવાઓનું મૂળ ગામ કાઠિચાવાડનું રાણાવાવ હતું. તેમના બાપદાદા વેપાર અર્થે રાણાવાવથી સ્થળાંતર કરીને ટાંન્સવાલ ખાતે ઠરીઠામ થયા હતા. તેમના એક મામા કો. બુસબ હાજી સુલેમાન ઉર્ફે ડો. જોનું નામ તેમની સામાજિક ભલાઈની 6612 प्रवृत्तिओने प्रतापे पाडिस्तानी મેમણોમાં જાણીતું છે. ઇસ્માઇલ मुहम्म्हे आहिझमां १९५०मां પ્રિટોરીયામાં મેટ્રિક પાસ કર્યાં બાદ વિટવોટરસેન્ડ ૧૯૫૩માં યુનિવર્સિંટીથી બી.એ.ની ડિગ્રી હાસિલ કરી હતી અને ૧૯૫૭માં એલ.એલ.બી. થયા ыв જહોનીસબર્ગ વકીલ મંડળના સભ્ય जन्या हता. पोते प्रिटोरीयाना રહેવાસી હોવા છતાં એ જમાનાના અંગ્રેજ શાસકોની રંગભેદી નીતિઓને કારણે તેમને પ્રિટોરીયા બારમાં પ્રવેશ મળ્યો નહોતો અને જહોનીસબર્ગ

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જીદા વર્ગની ટોચની વ્યક્તિઓએ હાજરી આપી હતી. દેશ પ્રમુખે તેમને ભવ્ય અંજલી આપતું નિવેદન કર્યું હતું.

જસ્ટીસ ઈસ્માઈલ મુહમ્મદના ઈન્તેકાલની ખબર પહોંચતા પાકિસ્તાનમાં પણ મેમણ બિરાદરીમાં શોકની લાગણી ફેલાઈ હતી અને રાણાવાવ મેમણ જમાત ઉપરાંત ઓલ પાકિસ્તાન મેમણ ફેડરેશન તથા ચુનાઈટેડ મેમણ જમાત ઓફ પાકિસ્તાને શોકસંદેશા જારી કર્યા હતા.

અમેરિકામાં ચુનિવસિંટી ઓફ પેનેસીલવાનીચાએ પણ તેમને ડોકટોરેટની ડિગ્રીથી નવાજયા હતા. એ પ્રસંગે જસ્ટીસ ઈસ્માઈલ મુહમ્મદે કરેલા પ્રવચનને અમેરિકાના વર્તમાનપત્રોમાં આગવું સ્થાન અપાચું હતું.

મેમણ બિરાદરીમાં પણ સારી ખ્યાતિ ધરાવતા ચીફ જસ્ટીસ ઇસ્માઈલ મુહમ્મદની ૧૭ જાન સન ૨૦૦૦માં કેન્સરના રોગથી વફાત થઈ હતી. તેમની દફનવિધિમાં સાઉથ આફ્રિકાના એ વેળાના પ્રમુખ મુબ્રેકી, બીજા પ્રધાનો અને સમાજના જાુદા

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લીસોથોમાં અપીલ જજ નીમીબીચામાં ચીફ જસ્ટીસ અને ફરીવાર લીસોથીચામાં કોર્ટ ઓફ અપીલના પ્રેસીડેન્ટ બની ગયા હતા અને બંધારણ ઘડતર સહિતના મામલાઓમાં મહત્વનો ફાળો પૂરાવ્યો હતો.

રંગભેદ વિરોધી ખ્યાતનામ आडिइन नेता नेस्सन भेन्डेसाना પક્ષ આક્રિકન નેશનલ કોંગ્રેસ પરથી અંગ્રેજોએ પ્રતિબંધ ઉઠાવ્યા બાદ ઈસ્માઈલ મુહમ્મદને સાઉથ આફ્રિકામાં કાચમી જજનો ઓધ્ધો મળી શક્યો. આઝાદી પછી સાઉથ आङ्चित्राना प्रमुफ जनेस नेस्सन મેન્ડેલાએ દેશની પહેલી બંધારણીચ અદાલતમાં જજ તરીકે તેમની નિમણૂંક કરી, ૧૯૯૬માં જસ્ટીસ ઈસ્માઈલ મુહમ્મદને સાઉથ આફ્રિકન લો કમિશનના ચેરમેન બનાવી દેવાયા હતા અને ચીક જસ્ટીસની ખુરશી ખાલી પડતાં પ્રમુખ મેન્ડેલાએ જસ્ટીસ ઈસ્માઈલ મુહમ્મદના કાયદાના જ્ઞાન, આવડત, રાજદ્રારી સમજબૂઝ અને અનુભવને ધ્યાનમાં सर्वने साઉथ आडि़डाना चीड़ જસ્ટીસ બનાવી દીધા હતા. એ પહેલાં જયૂડીશ્યલ કમિશનના એક સિવાચના તમામ ૧૫ સભ્યોએ તેમને ચીક જસ્ટીસ બનાવવાની ભલામણ કરી હતી.

જસ્ટીસ ઈસ્માઈલ મુહમ્મદે તેમના કેરીચર દરમિચાન માનવ અધિકારોને લગતા કેટલાચે કાનૂની લેખો લખ્યા હતા અને દેશ વિદેશની અનેક સંસ્થાઓ અને વિદ્યાપીઠો સમક્ષ જ્ઞાન–સભર પ્રવચનો કર્યાં હતા. વિટસ ચુનિવર્સિટીએ ૧૯૯૦માં તેમને માનદ પ્રોફેસર બનાવ્યા હતા તો નાતાલ અને દિલ્હીની ચુનિવર્સિટીઓએ પણ ચીફ જસ્ટીસ ઈસ્માઈલ મુહમ્મદને ડોકટોરેટની ડિગ્રી અર્પણ કરી હતી. ૧૯૯૨માં

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### **GUJRATI SECTION**

# બિમારીને દૂર રાખતો ગુણકારી સૂકોમેવો **અખરોટ**

અભ્યાસમાં જણાચું છે. 🛛

જોકે આ આટલા ગુણો હોવા છતાં અખરોટ વધુ પડતા ખાવા નહીં જોઈએ કેમ કે તેમાં કેલરીઝ પણ ભરપૂર હોય છે એટલે કે ૧૦૦ ગ્રામ અખરોટમાં કપ૦ કેલેરીઓ હોય છે, જે એક ચોકલેટ–બારમાં મોજુદ કેલેરીથી પણ વધુ છે. એટલે અખરોટ વધુ ખાવાથી શરીરનું વજન વધે છે અને જે રોગોને રોકવા માટે અખરોટને ગુણકારી બતાવાય છે એજ રોગો શરીરનું વજન વધવાને કારણે લાગુ પડવાનો ભય રહે છે. જો કે અખરોટને પ્રમાણસર તકેદારી સાથે ખાવાનો લાભ લેવાનું ચૂકવું જોઈએ નહીં.

ખનીજથી સભર હોવાને કારણે ગુણકારી તરીકે તેને માન્ચતા મળી છે. તાજા અભ્યાસમાં જણાયું છે કે તેમાં પોટેશ્યમ અને મેગ્નેશ્યમ સારા પ્રમાણમાં હોવાથી અખરોટ બ્લડ-પ્રેશર તેમજ હુદય સંબંધી બીજા તમામ રોગોને રોકવામાં મદદરૂપ થઈ પડે છે. ઉપરાંત ફેરી

એસિડસ, એન્ટી-ઓક્સીડાન્ટસ તેમજ ફાયટોસ્ટેરોલ્સ જેવા તત્વોને પ્રતાપે અખરોટ શરીરમાં કેન્સરની ગાંઠને બંધાતી રોકવામાં અને બંધાઈ ગઈ હોય તો તેને ઘટાડવામાં ઉપયોગી છે, એમ છેલ્લા એક





દરરોજ એક સફરજન ખાવ અને ડોકટરોને દૂર રાખો એમ વરસોથી કહેવાતું રહ્યું છે. જો કે જાણકારો તો કહે છે કે અખરોટમાં પણ એટલા ગુણ છે કે રોજ મુઠ્ટીભર અખરોટ ખાવાથી ડોકટરોને એટલે કે બિમારીઓને દૂર રાખી શકાય છે.

જીદા જીદા અભ્યાસોમાં કડક પડ વચ્ચે રહેતા સૂકા મેવાને સૌથી વધુ પૌષ્ટિક સ્નેકસ તરીકે માન્ય રખાયા છે કેમ કે એમાં બીજા ફળ –ફળાદિ અને શાકભાજી કરતાં વધુ પોષક તત્વો હોય છે. એવા કડક કઠોર ફળોમાં અખરોટને સૌથી વધુ ફાયદેમંદ ગણાવાય છે.

અખરોટના ગુણગાન એટલા માટે ગવાચ છે કે તેમાં રહેલા તત્વો અનેક મુંઝી બિમારીઓને દૂર રાખે છે. અખરોટના મગજ જેવા આકારને અનુલક્ષીને પ્રાચીન જમાનામાં પણ તેને મગજ માટે પૌષ્ટિક માનવામાં આવતો હતો. તબીબી ક્ષેત્રે પિતા તરીકે પંકાચેલા હિપ્પોક્રેટસે અખરોટને પેટ, લીવર અને કીડનીની બિમારીઓના ઈલાજ માટે ગુણકારી ગણાવ્યા હતા.

અખરોટ તમામ પ્રકારના લાભકારક ખનીજ, વિટામીનો અને

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બકરા, બાઈ બાઈ ! ઘેટા, તો કે ટાટા ! પાંકે તાં કાફી, હાણે બો–ચાર બટાટા !

ਮહੇਮਾਰ ਤੇ દિલસે "અચો-અચો" ચૂਰता ! સોરવેજે હોજમેં, તરેહવાર, બટાટા !

મચ્છીચે હલીવી ! મુરઘીચે ભગીવી ! સચ્ચા પાંજા ચાર, વફાદાર, બટાટા !

સોની, તોકે, મુબારક ! સોનજા લાટા ! પાંકેતા ગમનતા, "સોનાર" બટાટા !

ફ્રેંચ ફ્રાઈ ચોવ ! વેફર કે પછી ચીપ્સ કીચન જો અજકાલ, આધાર બટાટા !

ઇજ થેલો પૂઠતે, શેરીમેં ફીરૂંતા ! જૂની જરી રોટી, છેઠા તાર બટાટા !

અરજી છૂટ્ટીજી, ના પગાર વધારો ! જુમ્મુ, છંછાર, હર વાર બટાટા !

ગઈઢે કે ગમનતા, બચ્ચાચે રમનતા ! મજનૂ ને લેલાજો, આહાર બરાટા

બતાચ નથી સીક્રેટ-ફોર્મોલા બેગમ ! બનાચ તી કીં ! ચટાકેદાર, બટાટા !

તાંચે કીડા ઊભા રહેનતા, ઇલેકશનમેં ! ઓછા અંચન નકર, વગદાર બટાટા !

સાચવી ગીનનતા, ટેમ-ટમ ઇ હાતીમ જા સીધા, વારસદાર બટાટા ! –ચુનુસ કૈસ

માનવીનું મન

માનવ સ્વભાવના યેચિત્ર્યને કારણે બહુધા સંસારમાં અનેક ઘર્ષણો જન્મે છે. આ ઉત્પાતોનું મૂળ માનવીનું મન છે. મનમાં આશા, નિરાશા, રાગ- અનુરાગ, અહમ-ઇર્ષો આ બધા ભાવોની ભમરી વચ્ચે અટવાઈ જઈને જીવ જયારે ચકરાવા લેવા માંડે છે ત્યારે સારા-નરસાની, સત-અસતની વિવેક-વિચારની મર્ચાંદાઓને એ ઉલ્લંઘી જાય છે ને પછી ના બનવાનું બની રહે છે.



(મેમણ આલમ ડિસેમ્બર-૨૦૧૧)

આરસી

G-08

😡 GUJRATI SECTION



દિવસ જીવતા રહ્યા હોત તો એમનો ઈન્કમટેકસ તો એમની હચાતીમાં જ ભરાઈ જાત ને !"

\* \* \* જુનો પોલીસઃ "અરે કેમ, પેલા જાડીચા પંજાબીનું મફતનું મીઠું દૂધ તે ચાખ્યું ને ?"

નવો પોલીસ : "હા, ચાર, ગઈ કાલેજ."

"જુનોઃ "કેમ, મેં કહ્યું હતુંને, કેવું લીજજતદાર હતું ?"

નવોઃ "કોઈ ખાસ નહિ."

જુનોઃ "દૂધ ફાટી ગયું હશે ?"

નવોઃ "નહિ, વાત એમ હતી કે પીધા બાદ પૈસા માગશે તો ભરબજારમાં ભોંઠા પડવાની બીક હતી."

બીજો માણસઃ ભાઈ તમારી ભૂલ થાચ છે મારૂં નામ અલીમોહંમદ નહિ ઈબ્રાહિમ છે.

પહેલો માણસઃ તો તમોએ નામ પણ બદલી નાખ્યું એમ ને !

\* \* \* ઈન્કમટેકસના નવા ઓફિસર બહુ ખુશમિજાજ તબિચતના માણસ હતા. હિસાબી વિગતોની પૂછપરછ ઉપરાંત તેઓ વેપારીઓને કુટુંબની અને એવી બીજી ખબર અંતરો પણ પુછતા રહેતા. એક માણસને તેમણે પૂછયું, "કેમ હવે બાપાની તબિચત સારી થઈ ગઈ ?"

"બાપા તો ગુજરી ગચા." "અરરર !" ગંભીર મ્હોં કરીને અમલદારે કહૃાંુ, "ભારે થઈ. થોડા વધુ

શેઠ (ગામડીચા નોકરને) તું પરણેલો છે ? નોકરઃ જી હા. હાલમાં જ એક સ્ત્રી સાથે મારી શાદી થઈ.

શેઠઃ મૂરખો જ ને ! શાદી તો બધા સ્ત્રી સાથે જ કરેને. કોઈ પુરૂષને થોડું જ પરણે છે ?

નોકરઃ કેમ નહિ, શેઠ સાહેબ ? હજી ગચે વર્ષે મારી બહેન એક પુરૂષને પરણી.

\* \* \*

પેરીસની મુલાકાતે આવેલા એક જાણીતા પરદેશી વકતાએ એક સમારંભમાં સુંદર તકરીર કરી છતાં સાંભળનારાઓમાંથી બહુ થોડા ઉપર એની અસર પડી. ત્થાર પછી એક ફ્રેન્ચ વકતાએ આવીને જોશીલી તકરીર ચાલુ કરતાં બધા વાકથે વાકથે તાળીઓ પાડવા લાગ્યા. મહેમાન સમજચા નહોતા છતાં પણ તાળીઓ પાડવામાં બધા સાથે જોડાચા. બાજુમાં બેઠેલો એક માણસ અજાચબીથી બોલી ઉઠચોઃ "તમે પણ તાળ ીઓ પાડો છો ? આ તો તમારો ભાષણનો ફ્રેન્ચમાં તરજ્રામો થઈ રહ્યો છે !"

\* \* \* મેજીસ્ટ્રેટઃ (ગુનેહગારને) તેં એના ખિસામાંથી બટવો કેવી રીતે તફડાવ્યો ? ગુનેહગારઃ એ તો મારા ધંધોો ભેદ છે. એ બતાવવાની ફીસ ભરવી પડશે સાહેબ !

\* \* \*

રસ્તે જતો એક માણસ બીજા માણસને કહે છે "કેમ મિ. અલીમોહંમદ તમે તો સાવ બદલાઈ ગચા ! પહેલાં કેટલા જાડા હતા હવે તો બિલ્કુલ દુબળ ા પડી ગચા છો ?

(મેમણ આલમ ડિસેમ્બર-૨૦૧૧)

সুতিথাহ

\* જીભ જેટલી ટૂંકી, એટલું હુદચ વિશાળ

- \* એકપણ હાડકાં વગરની જીભ ધારે તો શરીરના બધા હાડકાં ભંગાવી શકે.
- \* શાંતિભર્ચું જીવન જીવવું છે તો જીભને કાબુમાં રાખો.
- \* જે સાચવવો ના પડે પણ સહેજ પણ સચવાચ, એને જ સંબંધ કહેવાચ. એમાં જીભ મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવે છે.
- \* બુરાઈ કરનાર પ્રત્થે ભલાઈ કરો. પછી તમે જોશો કે જે તમારો દુશ્મન હશે તે પણ તમારો દોસ્ત બની જશે.
- \* The Quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog આ એકજ વાકચમાં અંગ્રેજીના બધા મૂળાક્ષરો આવી જાય છે.
- \* અંતે દુઆઃ એ અલ્લાહ ! અમને સીધો માર્ગ બતાવ અમને સીધા માર્ગ પર ચલાવ. એ અલ્લાહ ! અમારા ઈમાનની હિફાઝત ફરમાવ અને અમારા ઈમાનની હિફાઝત કરવાની તાકાત નસીબ ફરમાવ.

–સાંધા સલમા ઈકબાલભાઈ (બગસરાવાળા)



### બાંટવા મેમણ ખિદમત કમિટી ૨૦૧૨–૨૦૧૪ના ઓહદેદારો

બાંટવા મેમણ ખિદમત કમિટીની તા. ૧૮–૧૨–૨૦૧૧ના ચોજાચેલી ચુંટણીમાં નીચે મુજબના ઓહદેદારો આગામી ત્રણ વર્ષ માટે ભારે બહુમતીથી ચુંટાઈ આવ્યા હતાઃ



પ્રમુખઃ જ. મોહમ્મદ હનીફ મચ્છીચારા



ઓન. જનરલ સેક્રેટરીઃ જ. મોહમ્મદ ચુનુસ બગસરાવાલા

પ્રમુખઃ જ. મોહમ્મદ હનીફ મચ્છીચારા ઉપ પ્રમુખ જ. મોહંમદ ઈકબાલ નીની ઓન. જનરલ સેક્રેટરીઃ

જ. મોહમ્મદ ચુનુસ બગસરાવાલા ઓન. જોઈન્ટ સેક્રેટરીઃ જ. હાજી ગુલામ મોહમ્મદ કસ્બાતી

# ઝિંદગી કો…

ગમકો Delete કરો રિશ્તેકો Recharge કરો દુશ્મની કો Erase કરો જીઠકી Switch Off કરો નફરત કો Outgoing કરો ટેન્શન હંમેશા હસી કો Full કરો આંસુ કો Empty કરો મુસ્કાન કો Sent કરો અપને કો Control કરો ફિર

ખુશી કો Save કરો દોસ્તીકો Download કરો સચકો Broadcast કરો પ્યાર કો Incoming કરો ભાષા કો Control કરો Not Reachable કરો

ગુસ્સે કો Hold કરો ગરીબોંકી Help કરો દિલ કો Vibrate કરો

ફિર દેખના *Life* કી *Ringtones Polyphonic* હો જાએંગી (ઇન્શાઅલ્લાહ)

મેમણ આલમ ડિસેમ્બર-૨૦૧૧)

નેતાઃ આજે જેલમાં તો કાલે મહેલમાં.

શિક્ષકઃ જે શિક્ષણ કરતાં શિક્ષા વધુ આપે છે.

દરજીઃ જે ખિસા કાપતો હોવા છતાંચે સજા પામતો નથી.

นเยล พด่ พต่โขด

પ્રાચિન વાર્તાનો અંત "ખાધું, પીધું ને રાજ કીધું" આધુનિક સત્યઃ "ખાધું અને લથડીચા ખાધા. અથવા ખાધું પીધું

અને બદહજમી થઈ અથવા ખાધું પીધું અને બીલ ચુકવ્યું.

# સોનેરી બોધવચનો

- ઈલમ હાસીલ કરવો એ દરેક મોમીન મર્દ અને ઔરત પર ફર્ઝ છે.

- સફાઈ અને પાકીઝગી નિસ્ફ (અર્ધુ) ઈમાન છે.
- શ્રેષ્ઠ કસબ જાતમહેનતથી કામ કરવું.
- દરેક મંઝિલનો એક માર્ગ હોચ છે અને જન્નતનો માર્ગ ઈલ્મ છે.
- માબાપ તરફથી તેમની ઓલાદ માટે શ્રેષ્ઠ તોહફો ઈલ્મ છે.
- ખામોશી ગુસ્સાનો શ્રેષ્ઠ ઈલાજ છે.
- દુર્જનની દોસ્તીથી એકાંત સારૂં. એકાંત કરતાં સજજનોનો સંગાથ સારો.

# પોંચી પશ્વિારની સેવાકીય પ્રવૃતિઓ

# ઝુલેખા હાજીચાણી અ. ગફાર હોમનું હૈદ્રાબાદ સિંધમાં ઉદઘાટન

પોચી નગર ઉભું કરી આપ્યું હતું અને બિરાદરીના લોકોની સગવક માટે પોચી દવાખાના ઉપરાંત એક મદ્રેસા પણ ચાલુ કરાવ્યો હતો. ઉપરાંત મહારાષ્ટ્રના બીજા એક ગામ શેઢગાંવમાં અ. ગફાર પોચી જાુનીચર કોલેજ તથા પોચી હોસ્પિટલની સ્થાપના કરી હતી.

ਬਸ਼ੁਣਰ ਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਾ ਯਿਗਵਰੀਸਾਂ હાજા અ. ગકાર પોચીની સેવા પ્રવૃત્તિઓને માન અપાતું હતું અને तेमने इंदरनी नेपरे भोषामां આવતા હતા. કરાચીની ઉપલેટા ਮੇਸ਼ ਅੰ સો સી એ શને તે મની ખિદમતોની કદરદાની કરવા ૭મી ઓગષ્ટ ૨૦૦૫ના રોજ કરાચીમાં એક ભવ્ય સત્કાર સમારંભ ચોજચો હતો જેમાં તેમને ભારે સન્માન સાથે ગોલ્ડ મેડલ અપંણ કરવા ઉપરાંત "રેહબરે–ઉપલેટા"ના ખિતાબથી नवाक्यामां आव्या ढता. क्षेडे ચાદગાર સમારંભના બેજ મહિના બાદ હાજી અ. ગફાર પોચી ટૂંકી બિમારી બાદ બીજી ઓકટોબર ૨૦૦૫ના રોજ ખુદાપાકની રહેમતે પહોંચતાં પૂરી બિરાદરી પર શોક છવાઈ ગયો હતો. તેમને કરાચીમાં જ સુપુંદે ખાક કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. બિરાદરીની સંસ્થાઓ અને આગેવાનોને તેમના ઈન્તેકાલ અંગે शोड दर्शांप्यो ढतो अने तेमनी સેવાઓને અંજલી આપવામાં આવી രവി.

હાજી અ. ગફાર પોચીના ઇન્લેકાલ બાદ તેમના પુત્રોએ પણ પિતાના ખિદમતી મિશનને ચાલુ G-11



ઝુલેખા હાજીચાણી અ. ગફાર પોચી હોમનું ઉદઘાટન હાજી હનીફ અ. ગફાર પોચી કરી રહ્યા છે. તેમની સાથે હાજી હુસેન લમ્બા, હાજી ચાકુબ પોચી, હાજી મસઉદ પારેખ અને હાજી અખ્વર અરફા નજરે પડે છે

> કરાવીને પોતાને ખર્ચે ત્યાં શિવણ કલાસો અને કોમ્પ્યુટર કલાસો શરૂ કરાવી હતી. એ પછી ઉપલેટામાં નગીના મસ્જિદ બંધાવી હતી અને વર્લ્ડ મેમણ ફાઉન્ડેશનના સહકારથી ૪૮ ફલેટોની એક કોલોની ઉભી કરી આપી હતી. પોતાના ખિસ્સાના ખર્ચે તેમણે પાટવાવ રોડ પર બીજી એક ૪૮ ફલેટોની કોલોની પણ બાંધી આપી હતી અને જરૂરતમંદોને એ ફલેટો નજીવા ભાડે આપવા ઉપરાંત તેઓ રોજગાર કમાઈ શકે એ માટે નાની લોનો પણ આપી હતી.

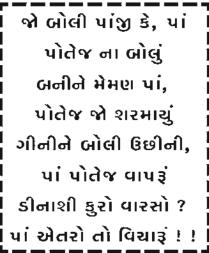
હાજી અ. ગફાર પોચીએ નાંદેડ (મહારાષ્ટ્ર)માં પણ સખાવતી કામો કર્યાં હતા. ત્યાં તેમણે ફલેટોનું બાંધકામ કરાવીને ઝુલેખાબાઈ

મેમણ બિરાદરીના આગેવાન સખીવજાદોમાંના એક હાજી અ. ગફાર પોચીનો જન્મ ૧૯૨૮માં ઉપલેટામાં થયો હતો. સેવા ભાવના ધરાવતા હાજી અ. ગફાર પોચીએ सामाणिइ क्षेत्रे तेमनी लाढेर สันเพโลโพเร่ต ธรเมโลโ ઉપલેટા મેમણ એસોસીએશનથી કર્યો હતો. જેમાં તે ઓ ૧૯૮૩–૮૪માં પ્રમુખ તરીકે ચૂંટાચા हता. आदमां तेमनी जित्मतनो वत्ँण इेलातो गयोे हतो अने ભારતમાં પણ બિરાદરીના જરૂરતમંદોની સહાય પહોંચાડવા લાગ્યા હતા. ઉપલેટા ગામમાં તેમણે ९६७९मां पोतानी माताझनी યાદમાં હાજીયાણી દાદીમા હોલ ન<u>ામે કોમ્યુનિટી સેન્ટરનું બાંધકામ</u>

(મૅમહા આલમ હિર્સેમ્બર-૨૦૧૧)

### 🚯 GUJRATI SECTION

કરાચીના પ્રમુખ હાજી અખ્લર ચુનુસ અરફાનું સન્માન કરાયું હતું. สมาร์เหม่ ชมเถตเ นมุพ મોહંમદ હુસેન લમ્બાએ આવકાર ਮੁਖ਼ਬਰ ਆਪਤੂਂ ਫਰ੍ਹਂ. જયારੇ કੇ <u> หอเห่วใ</u> ē i M ย์หราด કાસમાણીએ જમાતની આઠ વર્ષની પ્રવૃત્તિઓનો ચિતાર આપતા મહુંમ હાજા અ. ગકાર પોચીની સેવાઓને ખાસ ચાદ કરી હતી. ઓલ पाडिस्तान मेमण इंडरेशनना સેક્રેટરી જનરલ અ. રઝાક વૈચાણી અને સામાજિક કાર્યંકર હાજા અનીસ **२४२**२। सहितना વકતાઓએ સમારંભને સંબોધન કર્યું હતું.



\* \* \*



જનાબ હાજી ચાકુબ પોચીને હેદ્રાબાદ ઉપલેટા મેમણ જમાત તરફથી જમાતના પ્રમુખ જ. હુસેન લમ્બા શીલ્ડ અર્પણ કરી રહ્યા છે. તેમની સાથે જમાતના જનરલ સેક્રેટરી જ. મોહંમદ ઈમરાન કાસમાણી નજરે પડે છે.

પોચીની સેવાઓનો ઉલ્લેખ કરીને બિરદાવવામાં આવી હતી. બંને ભાઈઓએ આવા બીજા પ્રોજેકટો પણ સ્થાપવાની ખાત્રી આપી હતી. ઉપલેટા મેમણ જમાત-હૈદ્રાબાદના આશ્રચે મજકુર સમારંભ મેમણ ખિદમત ફોરમના ચેરમેન હાજી મસૂદ પારેખના પ્રમુખપદે ચોજાચો હતો જેમાં પાકિસ્તાન સરકાર તરફથી તમગા-એ-ઈમ્તિયાઝ પ્રાપ્ત કરનાર

ઉપલેટા મેમણ એસોસીએશન

કરાવ્યું હતું. હૈદ્રાબાદ (સિંધ)માં પણ પોચી પરિવાર તરફથી ઢીમ્બર માર્કેંટ રોડ પર ઝુલેખા હાજીચાણી જમ અ. ગફાર હોમ્સ નામના પ્રોજેક્ટમાં સમ આઠ ફલેટો બંધાવી આપ્યા છે. ચેર

### ઝુલેખા હાજીચાણી હોમ્સનું ઉદઘાટન

રાખ્યું હતું. મહુંમે હેદ્રાબાદ સિંધમાં

૨૦૦૬માં અ. ગફાર પોથી

डोम्युनिटी सेन्टरन् जांधडाम

ર૪મી ડિસેમ્બર-૨૦૧૧ના રોજ મજકુર ફલેટોના ઉદઘાટન માટે સમારંભ ચોજાચો હતો. બે બેડના ચાર અને ત્રણ બેડના ચાર એવા આઠ ફલેટોમાં જરૂરતમંદ પરિવારો માટે ગેસ, વીજળી, ચૂલા અને પંખાની ફીટીંગ ઉપરાંત એટે ચ-બાથ સહિતની તમામ સગવડો પૂરી પાડવામાં આવી છે. હાજીચાણી ઝુલેખાબાઈ હોમ્સનું ઉદઘાટન મહુંમના પુત્ર હાજી મો. હનીફ પોચીના હાથે કરાવવામાં આવ્યું હતું. આ પ્રસંગે મહુંમના બીજા પુત્ર મો. ચાકૂબ અ. ગફાર

મેમલ આલમ ડિસેમ્બર-૨૦૧૧









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### WURDU SECTION



ابممعلومات (1) پاکستان میں دداسازی کاسب سے بدامرکز سرحد میں داقع -<del>ç</del>-(2) پاکتان کاسب سے بدار میتان" تحر" ب (3) یا کتان کاسب سے بداور یا" دریا تسندھ ' ہے۔ (4) در باے سندھد نیا کا اتھارواں بداور باہے۔ (5) باكتان ك سب ب برت تفريح مقامات شالى علاقه جات ش بیں۔ (6) پاکتان کی سب سے بوی سرعک ساڑھے تیں میں کجی "دار سك مرتك" ب-(7) ياكتان كاتار يخى شرز لابور "ب-(8) پاکتان کى سب ، بزى مجز "فيعل مجد " ب (9) یا کستان ش آموں کاشیر میر بورخاص "ب-(10) باكتان شراولياوكرام كاشمر ملتان "ب-(11) باكتان كاسب - قديم قلعة معركوف كاب-(12) پاكستان كاسب ، بداقبرستان "مكلى" ب-(13) یا کستان کا سب ے پہلا قومی پرچم "امیر احمد قددانی فت تياركيا-

کرلے گئے ادراہے ایک کمرے میں ہائد حدیا یکی بہت خوفز دہ تحاروه بهت رویا ...... آج اے باد آ رہا تھا کہ وہ سب کو کتنا نگک کیا کرتا تحابه ابھی وہ سوچ بنی رہا تھا کہ وہی نقاب یوش اندر داخل ہوتے اور بولےتم سب کونکک کیا کرتے تھے، اب تمیں ٹیس چھوڑیں گے، ہم تمیں 🕏 دیں گے۔ پھرایے گھر دالوں ہے کبھی م میں لیا ڈگے۔ بیر کہ کر دہ فتاب یوٹن ز درزور سے تعقیمہ لگاتے ہوتے باہر چلے گئے۔ علی کا اس بنداور چھوٹے سے کمرے میں دم محمد ر باتحاادرات مز دادرات محردال ببت بادآ رب تھے۔ وہ سوچ رہاتھا کہ جمزہ احیما بچہ تھا، اس لئے ڈاکوؤں نے اسے چھوڑ دیا۔ اسی وقت اے اپنی مماشدت سے یاد آئیں اور اس نے زور ز در سے چلانا شروع کردیا۔ای کمچ اس کی آنکھ کل گنی اس نے د یکھا کہ سب گھروالے اس کے ارد کرد کھڑے شے اور جلانے کی دجہ یو چھر ہے تھے۔علی نے ای دقت سب سے معافی ما گلی ادر ایک بہت اچھا بچہ بن گیاءای دفت حزو بھی آگیا وہ اپنے دوست کے سد حرجانے پر بہت خوش ہوا، پھر تمز دادر طی سب کی مدد کرتے اد رسب کا خیال رکھتے، جس کی وجہ سے سب محلے دالے ادر

على ادر ممره ببت ايتح دوست تم دونول ايك على كلاس ش یز بیتے شجےادرایک ہی محلے میں رہتے تتے جس کی دجہ سے ان کا بهت مادا دقت أبك ساتحدي كرزتا تحار حزه أبك بهت بن اتيما بجدتها جبكه على نهايت بدتميزادر بادب تعا-يزول كرساته ب ادبى بي يثي آنا الكاروز كامعمول تعا، جس كى وجد ب محل من کوئی بھی اے پند نہ کرتا تھا۔حزہ،علی کو سمجھا تا رہتا تھا کہ دہ بدتمیزی کرنا چھوڑ دے گرعلی بازنیآ تا تھا جز داکثر اس کی دجہ سے یر بیثان رہتا اوراب سدھارنے کی کوشش کرتا اور اللہ میاں سے دعا مانگرا کہ وہ اس کے دوست کو بھی اچھا بچہ ہنا دیں علی کے ابوکو روزان على كى بدتميزى بإشرارت كى كوتى نه كوتى شكايت ملتى رايتي تحى ، م بھی وہ استادوں سے بدتمیزی کرتا ادر بھی کلی میں سے گزرتے جوت يزركول كوتظ كرتا- ايك ون على اسكول جار بالتما بتزديمي ال کے ساتھ تھا، اچا تک کل کے ایک کونے سے چند نقاب ہوں لکلے۔ انہوں نے زبردتی علی کو دبوجا اور اے المحاکر بھاگ کٹرے ہوئے۔اس نے چیننے کی کوشش کی گمراس کے حلق سے آداز نيس كل ربي تمي \_ فتاب يوش ا \_ ابك بند كا ثري من ذال

جاتی بین کم سن اور مصوم یے بلہ بیزی عمر کو لوگ یعی ان فلموں کو بڑے شوق ہے دیکھتے ہیں اور پھر ان تی ہے جرائم کی تر بیت حاصل کرتے ہیں اس لئے دو چور اور ڈاکو بن جاتے ہیں۔ اس طرح آئے دن مو پاکل موٹر مالکلیں اور کا دیں چرانے دالے اور محمروں میں چور کی کرنے دالے نوجو الوں کے بارے میں اخبارات میں خبریں شائع ہوتی رہتی ہیں پس اہل پاکستان اور حام اسلام کو ڈش لیفیا اور دی تی آرکی احت ۔ فور کی نجات کی خرورت ہے۔ اگر ان شیطانی اشیاء ۔ فور کی طور پر نجبات حاصل نہ کی تی تر مار اس حاش و جو اسلائی محاشرہ ہے اس میں اسلائی رنگ دور دور دی تی تر کی بن جن بھی چنم میں عمل ۔ زند کی بنی ہے جن بھی چنم میں

ہوجاتے ہیں آیک دور تھا کہ بچوں کوظم اور سینما کھروں سے دورر کھا جاتا تھا کیونکہ ھام طور پر بید خیال کیا جاتا تھا کہ قلم و کیھنے سے اخلاق خراب ہوتا ہے اور اللہ بھی ناراض ہوتا ہے لیکن اب ان سب پاتوں کا کوئی خیال ٹیس کیا جاتا سب ہی خواہ ش تیس پوری کرنے ش گھ ہوتے ہیں۔ ہماری کو جوان تسل کوٹی وی اور دوی می آر نے اخلاتی طور پر بر پاد کر دی دیا ہے اور دہی تھی کر ڈی اینویا نے پوری کردی ہے کیونکہ اس کے دائیہ ہائی د ڈاور اخذیا کی خلی قامیں و کھائی جاتی ہیں ان میں عریانی اور بے حیاتی کے مناظر ہوتے ہیں۔ قلموں کو دیکھ کر نوجوان لڑ کے اور لڑکیاں آتے دن اپ میں قلموں کو دیکھ کر نوجوان لڑکے اور لڑکیاں آتے دن اپ رہتی ہیں مغربی ایور پی اور بھارتی قلموں میں تشدد اور جرائم کا جیان زیادہ ہوتا ہے کار دھاڑ اور تھا رق قارت سے خالی قلمیں نا کا م تھی

ہم سطرف جارہے ہیں؟

موجودہ دور ش سائنی ایجادات کا سلاب فائدہ کے بجائے تقصان اور تبانی کا سب بن رہا ہے اس ش قتل نہیں کہ قلم تی دو کی دی می آر اور ڈش لفظینا وغیرہ انسانی ڈبن کی غیر معمولی صلاحیت کی عظیم الشان مثالیس میں اور ان اشیاء نے انسانی معاشرے پر بڑے گہرے اور ہمہ گیرانرات ڈالے میں مراس ش محکو کی شریش کہ ان اشیاء کا جمومی استعال جس طرح کیا آکثر ویشتر قس پری خدا ہزاری فاشی عریاتی ہے دین شیطان سے اور در مدکی کے سوا کچھیں دیا ان ایجادات کے فلد استعال نے انسانی اور اخلاتی کر دار کا جنازہ ان ایجادات کے فلد استعال نے اس انی اور اخلاتی کر دار کا جنازہ ان ایجادات کے فلد استعال نے بات ہے کہ جولوگ یہ چیزیں دیکھتے ہیں تو ان کا ذوق وشوق بیز متا جی جل جاتا ہے کہ دو اینی آخرت تو آخرت دنیا ہے کھی ماقل

بدخاك الجي فطرت مين ندنوري ب ندناري ب

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☆☆☆ يهاز کا شخ دفت چمري کي نوک برايک آلو کا ککڑا لگا ديں۔ آگھوں مسجلن بیس ہوگی اور نہ ہی آسموں سے یانی لطے گا۔ \*\*\* مٹی کی بانڈی میں اگرسب سے پہلے کڑ کے جاول پکاتے جا تیں تو اس ش لا مَنْ شِيس يرقى اور بي زياد و ديرتك جلتى جد \*\*\* شیشے کے برتن شر کرم دودھ جائے یا پانی ڈالنے سے پہلے اس یں تجیرڈال دیں تواس طرح پرتن نیس ٹوٹے گا۔ \*\*\* آف يا يعنى كانستريس چداولكس ركف سرر فيونيان قريب مين آئين کي۔ \*\*\* بیاز کو تلنے کے دوران اگر اس میں چکی جرمک ڈال دیں تو بیاز فورأ يوجائ کی۔ \*\*\* کیک بناتے وقت اودن میں رکھنے سے پہلے اگر اس پر برش دغیرہ ے بلكاسايانى لكادير اود ويكنك كدوران مين سن جائكا۔ \*\*\* ثماٹرا کر بہت زیادہ خرید کتے جائیں تو وہ پڑے پڑے زم ہونے لکتے ہیں اگرانہیں نمک طے شعنڈے بخ یانی میں ڈالیں تو سخت ہوجا تیں گے۔ \*\*\* یکن ٹی تھی کے ڈیے ماف کرنا بہت مشکل ہوتا ہے۔ تھی دالے ڈ ب کوماف کر نے کا آسان طریقہ بر ہے کہ پہلے ڈب ش سوکھا ہوا آٹا ڈالیں ادرا چی طرح سے ل لیں تھی آ سانی سے اتر جائے کا۔ پھرصابن سے تحقی والا ڈبدد حولیں۔ \*\*\* فریزرے کاول کی بد یودور کرنے کے لیے فریز رکے نیلے خانے میں کھانے کا میٹھا سوڈ اتھوڑا سا پھیلا دیں تو وہ ساری بد بوجذب -625 ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟

اگریٹی کوش کے تیل میں بھکولیں اور پھرجلا تیں اس کے دھوئیں ے چرقریب نیس آئیں گے۔۔ \*\*\* تان اور يكتل 2 برتوں كو يہلے لموں من نمك لكا كرايے برتوں مرخوب محسين چرصابن کے پانی سے برتن کود موليس برتن ف کے ماند چیکے آیس کے۔ \*\*\* کھالی ۔فوری نجات کے لئے نیم کرم پانی ش تھوڑا سا نمک ادر بلدى كايا د در ملاكر بي ليس-\*\*\* آلوابالتے وقت یانی میں پچھکلڑے بیاز اور کہن کے جوے کے میں ملاد تحییئے ۔آلو بہت خوش ذا نقد ہوجا ئیں گے۔اس یانی کو پھر آب دال الكاف من محى استعال كرسكتى إي-\*\*\* کچھ بودینے کی پنال اپنے تکینے کے بنچے رکھینے اس سے سرکی جوتیں صاف ہوجا تیں گی اور کمرے میں کیڑے کوڑے بھی تبین آئيں گے۔ \*\*\* منی پلانٹ کے بودے میں انڈے کے تھلکے تیں کر ڈالنے سے اس كاركى يرقر اردى ---\*\*\* جس جگدد يمك لك جات وبال منى ك يك يش تاركول طاكر لكائين ديمك فوراختم بوتكي ፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟፟ یسینے کی بد پوبعض ادقات خاصی شرمندگی کا باعث ہوتی ہے ایسے یس نہانے کے پانی میں تعور ی سی محکر کی ملادینے سے خاصا فائدہ بركار \*\*\* حاول کھانے کے بعد تریوز بیں کھاتا جا بے طبیعت خراب ہو کتی ہے۔ \*\*\* اكركير يريان كادهمداك جائزواس مصكودود صش ذيوكررك دي كم ماف يانى بدوم سي دهم بالكل ماف بوجائك-

سفید سرسول اور تکوں کو دودھ کے ساتھ پاریک تایں کر ردزانہ چر براگ نے سے دیک صاف ہوجا تا ہے۔ \*\*\* المحصول کے گردسیاہ حلقے دور کرنے کے لئے ردخن بادام کی ماکش -5 \*\*\* مسود حول شر درم آجائ اوردرد کی شکایت ہوتو تمباکو کا بند خوب پی کراس ہے مسوڈ صوب کی مانش کریں ورد دسوجن شتم ہوجائے \*\*\* میٹی چر کھانے کے بعد اگر روٹی کا ایک نوالہ کھالیا جاتے تو مثعاس سيجنجنج والفقعها نات كاامكان كم جوجا تاب \*\*\* زيتون في تيل كاستعال بالول كولمباء كمنا اور يحمد اربتا تاب-\*\*\* كاتكا كوادود صاوتول يرلكان ساون كلاني اوجات إل-\*\*\* روزاند می ایک گلاس نیم کرم یانی میں لیموں کا رس ڈال کر دیک آب كاچره شاداب موجا يكا-\*\*\* چرے کےBlack Heds(سیاہ دھے)دورکرنے کے لئے ان پر کینو کے مسلکے دگڑیں۔ \*\*\* شهدادر سشرآئل (ارتذى كاحيل) دونوں برابر مقدار بي ليس ادر رات کوسونے سے قبل بیکول پرلگا ئیں پللیں کمبی ادر کھنی ہوجا تیں گی۔ \*\*\* لیموں کا ری لطے ہوئے چھکوں کو ریفر پجریٹر میں رکھنے سے وہ کھانوں کی تمام خوشہو کیں اپنے اندرجذب کریلتے ہیں۔ \*\*\* قالین کے پنچ اگر تمباکو کی پتال رکھوس قالین میں کیڑ نے تیں لليس کے۔ \*\*\*



اور ہری مرچیں ڈال کر5 منٹ کیلئے دم پر رکھ دیں۔

چپنی منی برمانی

11/2 کلو

4 ہرد

1/2 کلو

8-10 هرد

1/2 کپ

1/2 مم (باريك بي ليس)

8 ہر

: 121

كوشت

ياز

دى

آلوبخارے

فماٹر (پیں لیں)

املی کا کودا

برادهما

تیل بھی تھوڑا تھوڑا ڈالتے جائیں۔ کٹا کٹ کرتے رہیں۔ اب ایک دیکچی میں تیل کوگرم کرکے اس میں بقیہ پیاز کو بلکا سنہرا ہونے اس شرمفزاوروی بھی ڈال دیں اور کٹا کٹ کرتے رہیں کہ سب تک فرانی کرے آدھی پیاز کو نکال دیں۔اب اس میں سفید زیرہ ' ثابت گرم مصالحدادر بقیبها درک لبسن کا پیبٹ ڈال کر بھون کراس میں اللے ہوئے جادل کی تہدادر دوسری تہہ گوشت کی لگائیں۔ اویر سے زردرنگ اور برا ڈن پیاز کو چھڑ کیں اور اس کے او پر اخبار كى تبدلكا كر15-10 من تك دم يردكدوس - مزيدار حيث ين بريانى كوثما تركى جننى اوركرين رائح كحساته سردكري-

#### 15/25

: 171 گر دیے 242 مغز( أبال كرصاف كرليں )2 عدد دل 1 تىرد 1 کپ بكر \_ كاكوشت 1 کھانے کاچچہ لہن پیپٹ 1 کھانےکا چچہ ادرك پييٹ 2 کھانے کے بیچے رى آ دھا کپ کسی 1 ⁄پ تيل ياز(چې کرليں) 1 مرد ( بر ک) تماڑ (جوپ کرلیں) 2يرد هب ذائقه نمک 1 چاپئے کا چچہ لال مريح يا د در تصورى يتصى 1 چائے کا چچہ محرم مصالحه ياؤذر 1 جائے کا چچہ 1/2 شيسي يودينه(چوپ کرليں) ہرادھنیا(چوپکرلیں) 1/2 سم ېرى مړچين (يوپ كرليس) 4 عد د

اوے پر پانی گرم کر کے اس میں دل، گردے ڈال کر اُبال لیں۔ یانی میکنک دیں۔اب دل، کردے کچل کراس میں ٹماٹر، کوشت،

لمسن پیید، ادرک پیید، بری مرتیس ڈال کرکٹا کٹ کرتے

جائیں۔ اب ڈھکن لگادیں۔ 2 منٹ بعد ڈھکن ہٹا کر پیاز

: 27

کیجان ہوجائے اب قصوری میتھی ہرا دھنیا' یودینہ بھی ڈال دیں۔ آخر بی گرم مصالحہ یا ڈڈرڈالیس اچھی طرح کمس ہوجائے تو نان کے ساتھ سروکریں۔

فرائي مغتر بزيول كے ساتھ

کرتے جائیں تا کہ تمام چڑیں باریک ہوتی جائیں۔اب تھی اور

| : 17                |                                    |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| مغز                 | 2 نىرد                             |
| ېلىرى پا ۋەر        | 1 چائے کا چچہ                      |
| لال مرچ پا د در     | حسب ذاكقه                          |
| ليموں (رس نکال کيس) | 2 نىرد                             |
| ياز(ملأسكاٹ ليس)    | 3 نىرد                             |
| دىي                 | 4 کھانے کے <del>پ</del> چچ         |
| لہتن پیسٹ           | 1 کھانےکا چچہ                      |
| ادرک پیپیٹ          | 1/2 کھانےکا چچ                     |
| نمک                 | حسب ذاكفته                         |
| شمله مرجل           | 2 ندد ( 😚 نکال کر کیو بز کاٹ لیس ) |
| فماثر               | 2 عدد (٢٠ فكال كركيو بزكان ليس)    |
| <del>م</del> یل     | هىپ ضرورت                          |
| ممانو <i>کچپ</i>    | 2 کھان <i>ے کے پیچچ</i>            |
| ہری مرجیس           | 2 عدد (كان كس)                     |
| ىركە                | 2 کھانے کے پیچچ                    |
| :-7                 |                                    |

مغز ش1/2 كمان كالمجيبس بيبث ،تمك1/2 جائكا چي ہلدی یا درادرسر کہ ڈال کر اُبال لیں۔ اس کے بعدصاف کر کے مغز کے ظرّ بے کاٹ کرائیک پلیٹ میں رکھ لیں۔ پتیلی میں تیل گرم کرکے اس میں پیاز ڈال کرسنہری کریں اس کے بعداس میں نمک ، لال مرج یادور، دبی ،لبس پییٹ، ادرک پییٹ، ثمانو کچپ ، جرى مرتيش اور باتى بيجا بوا بلدى يا دَدْ ردْ ال كر بيوني اس کے بعداس میں ٹماٹر، شملہ مرتقیں ادرمغز ڈال کرفرانی کریں آخر میں لیموں کارس ڈال کرتھوڑی دم دم پرلگا کرسرونگ ڈش میں نکالیں۔ مزیدار فرائی مغزسبزیوں کے ساتھ تیار ہے، گرم گرم سرو

ڈالیں۔ ہمک، لال مرچ یا 5 ڈرشامل کر کے 3 منٹ تک کٹا کٹ کریں۔

8-6 عدد (كاث ليس) ېرىم چىں حب ذائقه نمك 1 کلو جادل پاستی (1 جائے کا چجہ کالازیرہ اور 2 کھانے کے پیچے لیموں کارس ڈال كرجاول أبال ليس) 1 چائے کا چچہ لال مريح يا دُدْر 1 چاپتے کا چچہ سفيدزمره 1 جائے کا چچہ ېلىرى يا د ژر 1 چائے کا چچہ (کوٹ کیس) ثابت دهنيا 1 چا<u>ت</u>کا چ<u>چ</u>ہ ثابت كرم مصالحه کمی 1 کپ 1 کھانےکاچچہ ادرك كبهن يبيبك 1/2 مسى (باريك كتابوا) *بر*ادهنیا

2 کھانے کے پیچے ليمول كارس 1/4 جائے کا چیجہ (دور مش کھول لیں) زردر تک 3 کھانے کے <del>ت</del>چے جل : 57

کوشت بیس دین ٹماٹر آدھا'ادرک'کہن پیےٹ' پہا ہوا ہرا د صنياً 6 عدد جري مرييس بلدي يا دَ دُرُلال مرج يا دَ دُر مَك ادر گلا ہوادھنیا ملاکرآ دیمے گھنٹے کیلئے رکھدیں۔ ایک پیالے میں المی کے گودے آلو بخارے ادر کیموں کے رس کو

ایک ساتھ طاکرر کھ لیس۔ ایک دیکچی ش تھی گرم کر کے اس ش 2 عددیاز کے سلآس کا ٹ کرڈالیس اور برا ڈن کریں۔اب اس میں کوشت کا آمیزہ شامل کرکے لیا نیں یانی بالکل نہ ڈالیس کوشت کلنے تک ہونیں املی کا کودا آلو بخارے لیموں کا رس ادر ہرا دھنیا

#### W URDU SECTION



طرح تجزع ہیں۔ ہلہ دنیا ش سب نے زیادہ طاقتور وہ ہے جو اپنے ضبے کو قالو ش ریحے۔ ہلہ لوگ بیاری کے ڈر سے فذا تچوڑ ویے ہیں لیکن خدا کے خوف سے گناہ میں چوڑ تے۔ ہلہ انسان کی زیادہ تر معینتیں اس کی بے بناہ خواہ شوں کی وجہ ہند انسان کی زیادہ تر معینتیں اس کی بے بناہ خواہ شوں کی وجہ ہلہ عنت ایک ایما سنہری سند ہے جس سے ہر چیز خرید کی جا سکن ہم رزق بندے کو بالکل ای طرح ڈ هو خد حتا ہے جس طرح ہم جد وجہد کا دامن مت تچوڑ و، ایک دن کا میا بی ضرور لے گی۔ ہنہ جب کا م کر نے کا جذب پیدا ہوجا نے خواہ قت خور جو قا جاتی ہے۔ ہند خیالوں کی جنگ میں کما ہی ہتھیار دن کا موز تی ہیں۔

ومن ت چی محبت

یہ سوچ کر بہت خوش ہوتی ہے کہ اللہ نے ہمیں آ زادی عطا کی ادر غلامی سے نجات دلائی کیکن افسوں بھی ہوتا ہے کہ ہماری اکثریت نے اس آزاد کی فقد رٹییں کی ۔ آزاد کی کا دن تحض رسم سے طور م<sub>ع</sub> منایا جاتا ہے ہم فرقد بند یوں ش بٹ کر بہت زیادہ خو دغرض ہو کئے بیں ادرہم مرف اپنے فائد کی بات سوچے ہیں ہمارے کاموں سے اگر کی کا نقصان ہور با ہوتو ہم اس کی پردائیس کرتے۔ ہم رشوت اور سفارش کوا پنا ایمان بچھتے ہیں گفتا روکر دار میں بھی خرابی آئی ہے۔ وش کیبل اور ٹی وی کا رواج عام ہونے ےلوگ مذہب سے دور ہوتے جارب ہیں چھوٹوں میں پڑوں کا احرام ختم موكياتهايم كامعياركر كمياب-انسانى جان كى كونى ابحيت بى نىيس رىى - بحاتى بحاتى آئى مى لارب بي آج برسب كچھ و یکما موں تو دل میں ایک خلش ی اٹھتی ہے کہ جارے دلوں میں وہ جوش اور دلولہ کیوں تیمیں رہاجو یا کستان بنے کے وقت تھا۔ ہمیں کوشش کرنی جائے کہ پاکستان کی اس سالگرہ پرہم اے امن ومحبت كاتحفددين-اس ك لت بميل صرف اداده جمت اورياكتا ن سے کچی محبت درکارہے۔

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بلكه بيقوجهم محابندهن ب مرف نظري طنى در بوتى ب بيسم ى بيل نظر لتى ب ايك سكون سامحسوس بوتا ب ايما لكما ب كه بيسم يهلي محى كميل ل يحكم جول ايك ساتحد تحليه جول .... ايك ساتحد دن اور رات كر ارى بول ورندا تنى جلدى اعترار اور ايك ودسر ب كيليح جان نچما وركر ناتمكن تبيل ب اس ساتا بت ، وتا ب كرمجت ندكى جاتى ب اور نه بوجاتى ب بلكه ريد وجنم جنم كا بندهن ب بمحى الك نه بو في والا بندهن .

فخصيت اور يجول

الم كلب: آم يولون كابادشاه ب تو كلاب بحولون كابادشاه، اے پند کرنے والے لوگ جو شیلے اور جذباتی ہوتے ہیں، دوسروں سے بہت ہدردی رکھتے ہیں، ان کی محبت اور نفرت میں شدت يائى جاتى ب. الم موتية ال كويندكر فروا للوك ان يستدمو تري و تيك جذبات کے حال ہوتے ہیں جساس طبیعت کے مالک ہوتے ہیں سمارشی تعلقات يس بنات مان كى محبت خلوص سے محر يور موتى ب الم چنبيلى: اس پيول كو پيند كرف والے لوگ با اصول ہوتے یں، رسم اور دوائ کوزیادہ پندٹیس کرتے، ویندار بھی ہوتے ہیں، بے چین طبیعت کے مالک ہوتے ہیں۔ 🖈 كنول: اس كو يبند كرف وال لوك تصوراتي ونيايي ريخ والے ہوتے ہیں۔ این آزادی میں مکاوث کو پند نیس کرتے، اس کو پیند کرنے دالے لوگ کامیاب ہوتے ہیں جموماً روحانی پیشوا محقق، ریاضی کے ماہر ہوتے ہیں، ذہن لوگوں کو پسند کرتے ہیں۔ جل سورج محمی: بداوگ بوے برکشش ہوتے ہیں محفل کی جان ہوتے ہیں، حسن پرست دائع ہوتے ہیں، نے سے نے دوست یتاتے میں ملتو دموارح کے جملوں کے ماہر ہوتے میں۔

### ستهرى ياتي

اگرنیت صاف ہوتو مزل مردر کتی ہے۔
اگرنیت صاف ہوتو مزل مردر کتی ہے۔
المان 'برا' ہے گر براہا جا اس سے محی زیادہ' برا' ہے۔
اللہ الحک ہول کر معمولی فائدہ الحک فائے والے ایک دن بڑا نتصان الحک میں۔
التصان الحک میں۔
اللہ جب دد سلمان آئیں میں مصافی کرتے ہیں تو گناہ پڑوں کی الحک میں۔

انسان جب ونیا میں آتا بو بہت ۔ رشت اس کے آس یاس ہوتے میں، دوسب رشتے دقت کے ساتھ ساتھ ٹتم ہوجاتے ہیں مگر أیک رشتہ جومرتے دم تک انسان کے ساتھ رجتا ہے، وہ رشتہ باب ادرمال کا ہوتا ہے۔مال تو وہ تعظیم ستی ہے جس کے جذبوں ادر محبت یش کوئی ملاوث بیس ہوتی۔ ماں کے بغیر بید دنیا ادھوری ہے۔ بچہ جب پیدا ہوتا بوجس رشتے سے وہ سب سے پہلے ملم اب، وہ رشتہ ماں کا ہوتا ہے۔ خدانے بونچی تو ماں کے قدموں تلے جنت نہیں رکھی۔ ماں توثی جن ایک ہے کہ جس کے لئے جنت بھی کم ہے۔اگر جنت ہے بھی عظیم کوئی مقام ہوتا تو وہ بھی اس بستی کے عظیم قدموں کے لئے کم ہوتا۔ ماں جوابن ادلاد کی خوشی میں سب ے زیادہ خوش ادر اس کے دکھ میں سب سے زیادہ دکھی ہوجاتی ب-دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ بدتسمت دہ ب، جو مال کی قدر ند کر سکار مال کی قدران سے ہوچھو، جن کی تسمت میں مال کی محبت نہیں ہے،شفقت بجری چیا ڈل ٹیل ہے۔ میں اگر ماں پر ساری زندگ بھی کھوں تو بیدزندگی کم پڑ جانے کی میری ماں ،جس نے مجھے اس حرتک پیچایا، مجصاس قاتل بنایا کریں ماں کے بارے میں پھلکھ سکوں، جس فے میری برخواہش کولیوں تک آنے سے پہلے پورا كما \_ خدا بحى كسى كواين المحظيم فحت مستحردم ندكر ب اورد نيايس سب کی ادک کوسلامت رکھتا کہ بید دنیا بمیشہ خوبصورت رہے۔

ايك فظيم دشته

# قرآن کی تعیقت ہے

قرآن کی حفاظت سے مراد بیٹی کراس کو جزوان میں لیب کر طاق میں سجاد ین بلکراس کی حفاظت بیہ ہے کداس کے الفاظ اپنے ول میں اتاری ۔ قرآن کتاب ہمایت ہے جو اللہ تعالٰی نے انسانوں کے لئے اتاری ہے۔ مارے پاس اللہ کی طرف سے قرآن کی صورت میں تصبحت آگئی ہے۔ اب اس کے مطابق زندگی گزارنا مادا کام ہے۔

کچھ لوگوں کا کہنا ہے کہ محبت کی جاتی ہے اور پکھ کا خیال ہے کہ محبت ہوجاتی ہے جنبہ نہ تو محبت کی جاتی ہے اور نہ ہی ہوجاتی ہے

بند كن



ک پارٹی بنیادی اقسام میں: تیکنی، ملی جلی، حساس، منتک اورکن کی یا سورج کی شعاعوں سے متاثر وجلد۔ آپ کی جلد کا اخصار اس بات پر بے کہ آپ کی جلد کتنا زیادہ کتنا کم

روغن بناتى ب-جمنز ،غذا، دينى وبادّ ، ادوبيكا استعال وغيره مل

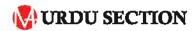
جلدی اقسام اوران کی حفاظت

> کرتے میں کہ آپ کی جلد کتنا دوخن ۔Oil تیار کر ۔ گی۔ Beauty the new نے اپنی کتب کتب Oil وضاحت بیش کی سہے۔ آخر آپ کو کیسے پند چط کا کہ آپ کی جلدکون تی قسم ۔ تحقق مہتی ہے؟ اس کے لیے Berg کہ تی ہے کہ آپ کو ایک تعلق Skin کر متق ہے؟ اس کے لیے Berg کہ تی ہے کہ آپ کو ایک Skin کہتی ہے؟ اس کے لیے Berg کہ تی ہے کہ آپ کو ایک تعلق Test کر ما ہوگا۔ سب سے پہلے اپنے چرے کو دہو یے کم اسے ہاتھ سے بلکے بلکے تعینی کے خلک سیج نے اب ایک ٹشو نہی لیچ اورا نے اپنے چرے کے تخلف حصوں پر دکھ کے دیا۔ یک ٹشو نہی اگر آپ کی جلد چکنی ہے تو ٹشو نہی پر ردفنی دہے و کی جاسکتے جن گر کہ و جی ترین کی جلد خلک ہے۔ اگر می آپ کی پیشانی، ناک یا شوڈی پر چیک جا تا ہے تو آپ کی جلد نارل یا میں جس ہے۔ تقریباً 70 نی مدخوا تمن کی جلد نارل یا کی جلی ہی ہوتی میں میں خلک ہے۔

ہوتی ہے اور بہ بلیک ہیڈز اور کیل مہاسوں کا اکثر شکارینتی رہتی ہے۔ سمجی سمجی السی جلد شریحنچا ڈاور ترین میمی محسوق ہو سکتی ہے۔ دوسری هم ، ملی جلی/نارل جلد: السی جلد کے مسام در میانے ہوتے ہیں اور اس کی سطح ہموار اور ساخت التی ہوتی ہے۔ میصحت مندر تکت کی حال ہوتی ہے۔ ملی جلی جلد ش دونوں رخسار فشک جبکہ پیشانی، ناک اور شوڑ کی کا حصہ روغنی ہو سکتا ہے۔

تغییری فتم ، ختیک چلد: اکثر لوگول کی جلد تخت اور فتک ہوتی ہے اس جلد بن تحنیا و محسوں ہوتا ہے ، خاص کر کلیفز ک کرنے کے بعد ایک جلد پر اکثر یار کی جر یال اور سرخ دھی پڑجاتے ہیں۔ بنی تحت محسوں ہوتی ہے اور اس پر واضح جمریاں ہوتی ہیں خاص مجسی تحت محسوں ہوتی ہے اور اس پر واضح جمریاں ہوتی ہیں خاص در خدار دوں اور جزد دل کے کرد۔ ہم آپ کو دہ اہم طریقے بتار ہے ہیں جن پر عمل کر کے آپ اپنی علد کا خیال زیادہ مجتر طریقے سے رکھ کتی ہیں کیک کی طریقے پر علد کا خیال زیادہ مجتر طریقے سے رکھ کتی ہیں کیک کی طریقے پر علد کا خیال زیادہ مجتر طریقے سے رکھ کتی ہیں کیک کی طریقے پر علد کا خیال زیادہ مجتر طریقے سے رکھ کتی ہیں کیک کی طریقے پر علد ک قتم کی ہے اور جلد کی اقسام کے متحلتی ابتداء میں ذکر کیا

جاچکا ہے۔ کمنزنگ کے لئے سب سے پہلے ایک ایک Cleanser کا ا تخاب ضروری ب کیکن اس سے بھی پہلے اپنی جلد کی نوعیت کے متعلق جان ليرا بم ب- برCleanser برتم كي جلد كيلي نبيس يوسكيا\_ کمیزنگ بہت زیادہ ہر کر نہ کریں۔ دات سونے سے پہلے سادہ یانی سے منہ دعولیں اس کے بعد سیمل زیادہ مناسب ہے۔ ماہرین کے مطابق Creamy Cleansers کااستعال زیادہ بہتر ب-من ح دقت چر بن مرم یانی کے چھیٹے مارنا بہت مفید ب کیونکہ ہونے سے پہلے آپ نے جس موتیجرا تزر کا استعال کیا ہوتا ہے بہاس کی باقیات دحوذ التا ہے۔اپنے چرے کو بھی بھی گرم باشتد بإنى بمت دموية كونكداس فون كاشر بالول كو نقصان پہنچاہے۔ چر او وحوف کاسب سے بہتر طریقہ ہے کہ پہلے کرم یانی کا استعال کیجئے کیونکہ اس سے نہ صرف چرے برموجود گرد وغبار صاف ہوتا ہے بلکہ بندمسام بھی کھل جاتے ہیں۔خیال رکھتے کہ یانی بہت زیادہ گرم نہ ہو اب کمی مجمی التصح Cleanse كاستعال يج اور بمريم كرم شند يانى -Zernge آج ہم آپ کو پکنی جلد کی حفاظت کے پارے میں بتاتے ہیں۔

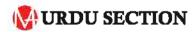






موسم ادرعلاقاتی تبدیلی بھی اس براٹر انداز ہوتی ہے مشلاً تور باادر مرسوں کے گولڈن پھولوں سے دس جو سنے والی کھیاں مائع حالت یں سنہری رکھت کا شہد پیدا کرتی ہیں اور یہی سنہری شہدسر دموسم یں جم جائے تو دلی تھی کی مانند سفید نظر آئے گا اس طرح موسم مر مایں شہتوت ے حاصل کیا گیارس مرخی ماک ہوگا کہا جاتا ہے که تبد کی کمی اگر چیوٹی عمر میں تبد تیار کرتی ہے تو اس کی رکلت سفید ہوگی اور درمیانی عمر والی کی رکلت پیلی ہوگی اور بردی کمیں سے تدار کیے کیے شہد کی رنگت سرخی ماکل ہوگی شہد کی رنگت اور خوراک جيسى بمى موليكن اس كى كوالى اصل مونا ضرورى ب جبك يهارى علاقوں میں بیدا ہونے والے شہد کی اہمیت اس لیے زیادہ ہے کہ د مان آلودگی ادر کرد دخمار نییس بوتا اور بالانی علاقوں میں پیولوں کی لتعداد زیادہ ہوتی ہے ادر شہد بھی زیادہ مقدار میں حاصل ہوتا ہے جبكه بالينذكو كجولول كاملك كهاجاتا ب جبال آثمرسوت زائد پولول کی اقسام یائی جاتی میں اور شہد کی کھیاں اس جگدا پنامسکن یناتی میں جہاں پھولوں کی تعداد زیادہ ہوتی ہے شہد جسے کیکوڈ گولٹہ کہا جاتا ہے جوقدرت کی آبک بیش بہا تحت ہے اور پاکستان دنیا مجریش شہدایک پورٹ کرنے دالے ممالک میں آ تھویں نمبر پر ب لیکن اگر اس سلسلے میں سرکاری سطح پر اقدامات کیے جا کیں تو جہاں ایک طرف ایک پورٹ کے ذریعے پاکستان کو بہترین زرمبادله حاصل جوگا ادر اس کا نمبر آخد سے تحت کر ددمرے تيسرے برآ جائے گا ديں ددسري جانب بزاروں لوگوں كوروز گار مجمى حاصل ہوگا۔

ہے جس کے بارے ٹی خیال کیا جاتا ہے کہ چھوٹی تھی کے بنائے کیج شہد میں بڑی کمی کے مقابلے میں فرق ہوتا ہے اور وہ دی یا نہیں جبکہ بیہ سوچ فلط بے شہدتو شہدی ہے جائے حجبو ٹی کمعی کا ہویا یزی کمی کا متایا ہوا جبکہ مشاہدے میں یہ پات آئی ہے کہ کرم علاقہ کی کمیں کی جسامت چھوٹی اور سردطاقہ کی کمی بڑی ہوتی ہے جبکہ تتحقيقى لحاظ سے بھی چھوٹی ادر ہو یک کمی کے شہد میں کوئی فرق نہیں ا شہد کی اصل اور تقل کو جاننے کے لیے شہد کو لیمبارٹری سے نمیٹ كردايا جاسكتا بجاتاجم أكرسوتي كانن كى رى بتاكرا درات شجد يس د بوكرجلايا جائ اوراكرجلاف ي دى موم كى ما تكر بكمانا شروع ہوجائے توجان لیس کہ شہداصلی ہے ادر اگر شہد میں ڈبوئی ری میں طنے کی چرچ اہم بادرست طریقے سے نہ جلے تو اس میں کیمیکل کی ملاوٹ بے گرمیوں ٹی شہد جمنانیس بے جبکہ سردموسم ٹی جنے والفر فمو ولوك يحص إلى كديد ملاوث شده باكر يح شهدكو چمد سینڈ کے لیے تعلی پر رکھاجائے وہ جسم کی حرارت سے پکھل جائے تواصل بے شہد فروخت کرنے والے عام طور پر شہد میں کیمیکل شکر ادرگلوکوز کا استعال کرتے ہیں جو چیک کرنے ہے مطوم کیا جاسکتا ب کها جا تاب که پاکستان ش شهد کی بخی اقسام موجود میں جبکہ شہد كىكونى فتم نين ہوتى اصل ميں شہد جاب سى بحى رنگت يا سى بحى کمی سے پیدا کیا کیا ہوشہدتو شہدی ہوتا بادر بدفرق صرف باكستان ميں بنى بى جبكد دنيا ، دوسر يكى ملك ميں شہدكى كوتى فتم نیس ہوتی شہد کے بارے میں قدرت نے فرمایا ہے کہ مخلف غداد کے استعال کی دیے سے شہد کی رکھت میں تید ملی آتی ہے چیتے میں پیدا ہونے والی کھیوں کی تعداد ساتھ ہزارتک پیچی جاتی ب جبر معيول كى افرائش اور بيدادار ش اشا فد ملكم مى كرتى ب جوتمام کمیوں کی سربراہ ہوتی بے ملکہ کمی اسی دفت بنتی ہے جب اس کے پر جمر جاتے ہیں اور وہ اڑنے کے قامل نیس رہتی حصت یں انڈ بیمی ملکم ویتی بے جے حفاظت کے لیے رکھی تک کھیاں چیتے کے نچلے حصے میں ایجاتی بن جہاں انڈوں سے کھیوں کی پدادار ش اضافہ ہوتا ب ملکم کم ی حفاظت کرنے والی نرکلیاں ہوتی میں جن کی تعداد تقریباً آ ٹھرسو سے زائد ہوتی ہے چیتے میں اسکاؤٹ پا کھون لگانے والی کھیاں تازہ پیولوں کی تلاش یں علی اصبح تماز فجر سے ہی اپنا کام شروع کردیتی ہیں اور وہ کملائے ہوتے بامرجمائے ہوئے چولوں پڑیس جاتی بلکہ قدرت نے انہیں اتنی صلاحیت بخشی ہے کہ وہ پھولوں سے *دس چوں کر بنے* تازہ چولوں کا پند لگالتی بن مرجمات موت اور تازہ چولوں کو یندلک جانے کے بعد دیگر تھیوں کو بھی تازہ پھولوں کا شمکانہ بتاتی بن اور یوں ملکہ کسی کے تلم پر ویگر کھیاں زیادہ سے زیادہ دس چوں : كرلاتى بين جس سے بيان تك كد يہتے كاوزن 80 باؤنڈ تك باق جاتا باس تقريدة 36 كلوكرام شبد حاصل بوتا ب-شبدى کمیوں کی دوقتمیں بن ایک بڑی کمی اور ایک چیوٹی کمی آسٹریلین کمی کو چھوٹی کمی کہا جاتا ہے جس کی رکھت گولڈن برادُن ہوتی ہے جبکہ بڑی کمی کی رکلت سرخی ماکل ہوتی ہے جو چوٹی کمی کے مقابلے میں جسامت میں بڑی ہوتی ہے پاکستان یں چوٹی کمی کی افزائش وسل آ ستد آستدا تقدام یز بر ہور ہی





ب ایک مرتبہ حضرت محوف بن مالک اشمین علیل ہو مے انہوں نے فر ما یا بارش کا پانی لا وجس کے لیے اللہ نے فر ما یہ بر کی انہ م اسمان سے بایر کس پانی بر سایل کار کہا شہد لا ذکید کد اس میں شغا ہے کار ندون کا تیل متکوایا اور کہا کہ مید قد رت اللی کا تحقہ ہے۔ پاکستان میں 1992ء میں منی فادم کے فروغ کے لیے آسٹر یلیا اور ملک کے بنی فارموں کے ماہرین کی جدد جد کوشش اور محت سے آن پاکستان دنیا بحر میں شہد ایک پورٹ کرنے والا آ تقوال ملک بن چکا ہے شہد کی تھیاں موسم بہار میں شہد کا تک کی محمد کا مردموسم میں اسے خود اک کے طور پر استعال کر سکیں شہد کی محمد کا مردموسم میں اسے خود اک کے طور پر استعال کر سکیں شہد کی محمد کا مون نے میں ایک رہ کا کا م در کر کھیاں سرانی م دیتی ہیں جو کہ مردموسم کا اثر ان پر اثر انداز توں ہوں کہ ڈیز موسال کے حرصہ ملک میں میں ای از انداز توں ہوں میں میں میں مرد میں میں میں ہو میں اور میں بی مانند بے کو یا قدرت نے جنت کے تحفول میں سے تجد کی ایک بدی تعمت سے اپنے بندوں کو دنیا میں می تو از دیا ہے قرآن پاک میں ذکر ہے کہ شہداورزم زم کا کوئی تعم البدل تیس مصنوعی متبادل یا اس میں کوئی تہد کی بھی بیس کی جائتی۔ دنیا مجر کے تحقیقی ادارے قدرت خدا دندی کی اس کا رمگری کو تیس جان سے کہ شہد کی تمھی سے س طرح شہد بنا کر لکالتی ہے۔ بیرتو مرف قدرت کا تی کر شہد ہی ہور تر میں کی کو دل سے دس چوں کر اپنے سے لوا ہے کہ شہد کی تھی بیار کے موسم میں پیولوں سے دس چوں کر اپنی سے ای کہ تحک کر تھی میں شہد خارج کرتی ہے لیکن اما قرطبی نے اپنی تفسیر میں صغرت مرتب ہوہ در حقیقت کیڑ کا لعاب ہے اور انسان کا مجترین مشروب تم می شامل ہے اور ریشم کی کو رہ کا لعاب انسان کے خترین مشروب شہد قدرت خداد تدی کی ایک بہت بیزی تحت اور المحول ترین تحقہ ہم حض میں دنیا کے ہر مریض کے لیے علاج پوشیدہ ہے جس کا ذکر اللہ تعانی نے اپنی پاک کم آ تر آن جید میں متحد دہلہ پر کیا ہم کہ کی تعیول کی اہمیت کا اندازہ اس بات سے بنو پی لگایا جا سکتا ہم کہ قرآن جید کی ایک مورہ ان سے موسوم ہے دیکی دجہ ہے کہ نی اکر متحد دیار یوں کے علاج کے لئے شہد کا استعال کثر ت سے کیا کر تے ای لیے شہد کا استعال سنت نیوی کہلاتا ہے نی اکر ملک کہ خود نہا دمنہ اور مصر کے ادفات ش ایک پیالہ پانی ش شہد طاکر نوش فرمایا کر تے تھا تو تیار یوں سے مخفوظ د ہے گا۔ شہد کا استعال دل کو لطیف بناتا ہے۔ جنوبانی تیز اور ردش کرتا ہے اور طبیعت سے تلبر کا خاتمہ کرتا ہے۔ جنوب کو تر کے بانی میں تہم د کی موجود کی کا ذکر آ با ہے حوض کو تر کے بانی کا ذائقہ بھی شہد کی کی موجود کی کا ذکر آ با ہے۔ حوض کو تر کے بانی کا ذائقہ بھی شہد کی

اس ماد کا چھا

الاف كالح مح بالاج موا يحصل والزائن تي ك المرك كاكتر بركال برفاظ عالان الا مرال ب لوكول كوبا همدى فكاعت والتى ب وويتي كاستعال وفذا وكري Jorg Mugg of Ed The Sortons مرسلور وليس ف Fruit of the Angela يحل ( فرهون 2 - Y Colon Cancer with L M ( ) + Y دا العال كومى دوكة إلى - يع كوما ال كاحدك مقال اودور لوريم كشاخاصت كم المايا تاري كمرع سكريفة فحي كرف والحاقرانا كرووزانداس كم يوس كااستعال كريدة الات الحلو بعجودا الم علق امراض يشيق النس محود بع من مدالى ب ي عر م ك عركور ي وال تحن الجنال طاقور محال يات جات مي واكوليشرول ك ا كرائين كردي على عدد وي إراد بعث الك يا 2、しなえんえんしのしのというないとうという الم باع جال وال ب خام م محمد ك لت انجال طور ي فالمعلق او 2 إن الد به عد الراق اللى كا الماعد 「というと」デー intestinal Disorders אי איב באטויות איב באניוצ אבאר אבר באים کیل میاسول اودایک جلدی مرش جس شراح م پرمرخ تیزین Jacuston 2 and William Long 24 عدى لكف عروزم والتم اورماف والالف برجاع ادراس سوطد مح كمرة فى جد مركى كم وحد كردة با جادر 2 كتاب على ترد الكروداد بابا 25 - 2 ك خراش، مل على دود اور المسلس 2 خلاف، حاقمت كراب يجروال ابيتا السانى محت كوجست دوست اومحت متدد كم -CHO#266016 \*\*\*\*

كرار مواجب كماتا وقد الأكر - كال كركود ي ال يعقد الاار فال موالي - الكادد والجاب OLAT LALINE SALLINE SALTA ے اور یکی بیت (اکتر دار عدت میں اور انتسان مجی قین بالفال الموركى يبدد الدية بقا جد بالواعى ياع بال دار الزام Papain " (يدغن بالحي ) Sousie De De Za & Ropie Sullie كشد كل ك لي كاستمال كاباتا ب) كما باتا ب يداع وفامره باقلاد كمول الدوال عى محد مح مجاهد 1 Papain 1- + Dr. 2 2 2 - SUG بل ك يادم بوجاف الدحار ، جمول يدوا عطور يرقايا والمكام عرف المالي والمالية والمالية والمسالية وال そういんしょうしいろのたちましょうしの -contailer

### LIDE Z

بین کفر بردتوں سلی خاصیتوں کا مال ماتا با تار بل بادد بر میں کے لئے موسا تو جان افراد کے تجامت کو محد پر قائمہ مد قال ہے در حقق بین تر تر الجز طور پر Protoolytic Enzymes بین ( مل جعم کے دیدان میں خاصوں) کا تر بین ریوں میں جادد با نے کی جاتے اس کا میں بائے جاتے ان خاص میں میں سے اہم اول جال کا میں بائے جاتے ان خاص میں میں اہم اول جال کا استیال کیا جاتا ہے اس کے طادہ اس کا اکثر استیال کوشد ک

"حا" ايك ايد بكل ب جرك ايدل دايا عرابك (الدوار مجل كطوع كمالياتا ب والعار على بعدوتان عل عداء فالأكر بهت محالذان كالرجر يركل بعدهان كملاد كم مما فك شرك عدا المتاج و المري الحرك ك الل مل شر توروى والد ومعد 2 إدر الكو باسكاب ج فلاعتدادها تحن كمتحقاد المستعرف بساكم ورام ANTO US - - South Stade 58-22 Pantothenic Acid ... Be D.C. to ( حالمين في مركب جرمادل، بحوى ادركى ادرها وس عوالى ب ادر چرنی اور فتاست کی محل بھید کے لئے مردو ک ب ) -الريد يو با ب ال ) طاد ال عر يعيم الحدي ، آ تران . المقول، بالمجم " ينهكان الدسول محمد والت كى مقدار محى ياتى ياتى ب- ال في الحمد ك عادى ش ال كا استعال يب منيعة كمع المراجر المراجر المراجر المراجد والمراجد ۵۷ D كافردند كويونا كرمكا بدايك موكرام بيخ عل 12-5-54 Corte/100 mg-70-6-0 عى طاقت بيداكر ف اورسوار حول اوروا يول كارى شى ب مغير جادر وال كاش كويد من حدد الم يد والان وال كتاب اورزور سفريحن اصابي تظام كددست دكمتاب سيك 2. - 2. wall + we all but have a - 2 いしんしょうないろんしんというないうとし آ مول کی موجن الد کی تک کے مقال با مد مقد ہے۔ LULGERATON OF LLERANTZ אנון ענור ויין איר ועל נוובנויב בעול אים والدمني بر يكل برع كالكل كالح بمعمنيد ليمن والوك جن كامحد كمرور ووكول ب وداي استعل استعال





كااحساس ضروري ہے...

#### اليس امتياز احر، كراچي

افراد سے ملکر بنتی ہیں اور کسی بھی ملک کی ترقی کا افراد سے ملک کی ترقی کا انحصار اس ملک کے عوام اور بالخصوص نوجوان کی بدولت دنیا کی تیز رفتار دوڑ میں ایک کمرور لا جار، معذور قوم کی طرح سب سے پیچھے ہے جس کا سہرا ہمارے حکمرانوں ہی کے طبق پر ہوتا ہے نوجوان ہی کسی ملک کی ترقی کے ستون ہوتے ہیں سرجاتا ب کیکن اللہ تعالیٰ کی مہر بانی سے ہر دور کے حکومتی خیر خواہ خواہ کوئی بھی شعبہ ہوتو مکی نوجوان نسل ہی ملک کوتر تی کے زینوں کے دونوں پاتھوں سےلوٹ جانے کے باوجودا بھی پاکستان غیریقینی طور پراینے ڈگمگاتے قدموں کو بیرونی امداد کے سہارے یر لے جاتی ہےاورنو جوانوں میں صنف کی بنیاد برکوئی فرق ملحوظ کھڑا کئے ہوئے ہے۔اسلامی ممالک میں پہلی ایٹمی طاقت بنے نہیں ہے آج دنیا کے حالات بدل گئے ہیں اور دنیا کے ہر ملک میں خواتین بھی مردوں کے شانہ بشانہ ملکی ترقی میں مصروف عمل کا میڈل سجائے ہمارے اس ملک کے حکمران ان تمام تر ذمہ دار يون سے اين آب كو مبرا سجھتے بي يہاں كے عوام كى ہیں کسی بھی ملک کے نوجوانوں پر بیڈ مہدا ری عائد ہوتی ہے کہ دہ ضروریات عوام خود ہی پورا کر لیتے ہیں جا ہے وہ رشوت ، چوری ، اینے بزرگوں سے ذمہ داریاں لے کرعملی زندگی کا آغاز کریں ترتى يافتهمما لك مين نوجوان ايينه بزرگوں اور بروں كا كام اين قتل وغارت، حق حیصینے کے ذریعے ہی کیوں نہ ہو۔ آج کے ہمارے اس معاشرے میں جہاں اسکول کی کتابوں میں دین اور این شعبوں میں نگ سوچ اور دلولے کے ساتھ خوب سے خوب تر د نیاوی تعلیم تو دی جارہی ہے لیکن عملی طور پر پچھنیں ہے ہمارے کرتے ہوئے جاری وساری رکھتے ہیں۔لیکن بیہ بات بھی اپن وہ نوجوان جو کہ صاحب ثر وت افراد کے گھروں میں سونے کا چچیر جگهانل ہے کہان تمام ترباتوں کا دارومدار حکومتی پالیسی پر منحصرر ہا لیکر پیدا ہوتے ہیں ان میں دونتم کے طبقہ دیکھنے میں ملیں گے ب حکومت کی پیدا کرده سهولیات میں تعلیم ، روزگار، گھرا ورصحت ایک تو وہ نو جوان ہیں جو کہ ہر سہولت سے مستفید ہونے کے شامل ہیں۔ جب انسان کو بیتمام ترسہولیات میسر ہوں تو وہاں پر باوجود بھی گمراہی کا شکار ہوجاتے ہیں اور اس معاشرے میں مزید آب ایک ایتھ اور ترقی یافتہ معاشرے کی پیشن گوئی کر سکتے این اوٹ پٹا تک حرکتوں ، دولت اور جوانی کے نشے میں مست ہیں۔ حاکم وقت کی فراہم کردہ ان تمام تر سہولیات کی بدولت عوام کے لئے ایک اچھ معاشرے کی تشکیل ہوتی ہے سالوں پہلے رہنے سے نچلے طبقے کے لوگوں کو کچلنے کے دریے ہوتے ہیں دوسرے وہ نوجوان ہیں جو کہ اپنی دولت کے بل پر بیرون ملکوں جب ناگاسا کی اور ہیروشیما میں انسانوں کی لاشیں ایٹمی دھا کہ میں نہ صرف تعلیم حاصل کرتے ہیں بلکہ اعلی تعلیم کے حصول کے کے بعد ہرسوبکھری پڑی تھیں تب کسی نے سوچا بھی نہیں تھا کہ جاپان آج کی دنیایں دوبارہ اپنے یاؤں پر کھڑا ہوجاتے گالیکن بعداین قابلیت اور ڈگری کواینے ملک کے لیے استعال کرنے کی بجائے انہی ملکوں میں سیٹل ہونے کوتر جیج دیتے ہیں اور اگراپنے ان تمام تر حقائق کو بالائے طاق رکھتے ہوئے جایان کی حکومت ملک آ بھی جائیں تو پھربھی حب الوطنی کے جذبے سے عادی یہ اورعوام نے اپنے دکھوں اور اپنے پیاروں کے صدمے کو ایک نوجوان صرف اين باب کی تجری تجور يوں ميں مزيد دولت اکھٹا طرف رکھ کرایک بار پھراپنی جدوجہد کا آغاز کیا جس میں نوجوان کرنے کوتر جیج دیتے ہیں جن میں ڈاکٹر حضرات قابل ذکر ہیں یہ نسل سب سے آ گےرہی۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ اس عظیم سانچ کے بعد وہ ڈاکٹرز ہیں جنہوں نے بیرون ملک سے پیشلا ئزیشن کی ڈگری بھی کسی بھی طور پر ہمت نہ ہارنے والی اس قوم نے اپنے ملک کو حاصل کی ہوتی ہے اور پھر دطن واپس آ کرا بنی تعلیم پر اٹھائے ایک بار پھرتمام دنیا میں قابل قدرمقام پر لاکھڑ اکیا اس کےعلاوہ بھی الی کئی مثالیں موجود ہیں اس کے مقابلے میں یا کستان کوہی کئے اخراجات یہاں کے ازل سے تکلیف میں مبتلا غریب عوام کے بچے کیچے خون سے نکالتے ہیں طب جیسا مقدس پیشہ ہمارے ليج -14 الست1947 ، كومعرض وجود ميں آنے والى اسلامى ر پاست پاکستان جو که روز اول سے کیکر آج تک اپنے حکمرانوں اس معاشرے میں سب سے زیادہ کا میاب کا روبارر ہاہے جو کہ

ہمارے حکمرانوں کی نا انصافی اور ذاتی خواہشات کی بدولت ہمارے عوام میں پر بشانیوں اور بیار یوں کا سب سے عام آ دمی این بیاری کی شخیص ہونے ریجھی اکثر علاج کرانے سے قاصر ہے سرکاری اسپتالوں میں بدھلی اور غیر معیاری ادویات سے گھبرا کر ماہر ڈاکٹر کے پاس آنے والے غریب مریض کوا پنا علاج کروانا بت و پھراس کوا پنااورا بنے بچوں کا پیٹ کاٹ کر کروانا پڑتا ہے۔ جوکہ اکثر اوقات بڑامشکل ہوجا تا ہے ایسے ماحول اور معاشرے میں اگر کوئی عام نوجوان اپنے آپ کو اس ماحول سے بچالے تو شایدتعلیم حاصل کرنے کے بعد وہ بھی باوقار زندگی گزارے گا لیکن اس نوجوان کی امیدوں پر پانی اس وقت پھرتا ہے جب ڈ گری کے ساتھ پیوں کا بنڈل نہ ہونے کے باعث خالی ہاتھ لوٹنا یر ْتا ہےان نوجوا نوں میں اکثر تو حالات سے مجھو تہ کر کے اپنے غریب دالدین جوکهان سے متعقبل میں اچھےدن کی امید لگائے بیٹھے ہوتے ہیں کے لئے دنیا کی بھیڑ میں روز گارکی تلاش میں گم ہوجاتے ہیں لیکن ان میں اکثر نوجوان جو کہ اس معاشرے کی نا انصافی کی بناء پر کی گئی تقسیم پر بغاوت کر کے، چور، ڈکیت ، ر ہزن، قاتل کا روپ دھار لیتے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے ان کواینے ساتھ کئے گئےظلم، لاقانونیت، ناانصافی کی دجہ سےخود کو بھی تھی موت کے حوالے بھی کرنا پڑتا ہے مگر مایوی کسی بھی بیاری کا علاج نہیں ہے۔ بیقو خود مسائل میں اضافہ کرتی ہے اس لئے ہمارے نوجوانوں کو جاہئے کہ ہمت سے کام لے کر اس اند چری رات میں بھی روثن سخر کی امید رکھیں رات کتنی ہی طویل اور کتنی ہی اندهیری کیوں نہ ہوآ خرابیک روثن دتابان سورج ضرور طلوع ہوتا ہے گر اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ ہم اپنی خول سے باہرکلیں یرانی رسومات کواب مزید اینے گلے کا طوق نہ بنائے رکھیں آج کے دور میں نوجوان لڑکوں اورلڑ کیوں دونوں کو کا م کرنا ہوگا اب آ دهی آبادی کومفلوج رکھ کرتر قی کےخواب دیکھنے کا وقت گز رچکا ہے اس لئے سب کوفذم سے قدم ملا کر اس دلدل سے قوم کونکالنا ہوگاجس میں آج تھنے ہوئے ہیں۔ \*\*\*



بوتى تپس

اگر آپ ہاتھوں ادر الگیوں کی گلہداشت یعنی میٹی کیو (Mani Cure) کیلئے پارلرجانے سے گریز کررہی ہیں تو بیکام آپ گھر پر جتے ہوتے بھی انجام دے سکتی ہیں۔اس کے لئے ہم یہاں انتہائی آسان طریقے بتارہے ہیں جو کم خرچ بھی ہیں اور آسانی سے اختیار بھی سے جاسکتے ہیں۔

٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ختک ہونے کے بعداب ایک فائل کوٹ لگا ئیں۔ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ ٭ چاہیں تو پایش گھیا خنوں کو ڈرائیر ہے سکھالیس یا پھر سو کھتے کمیلیے چھوڑ دیں۔

### بالوں کی ڈرائی کریں

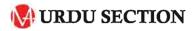
آج کل بالوں کا دل پندرتگوں میں ڈائی کرنے کا فیشن ہر حمر کی خواتین میں انتہائی مقبول ہے ۔ بالوں کو ڈرائی کرنا اگر چہ اتنا مشکل تونہیں تاہم بھی بھارا ب کی تھوڑی ہی بداختیا طی آ پ کو مسائل ہے بھی دوجار کر کتی ہے۔ بالوں کا رنگ تبدیل کروانے کے حوالے سے جوبات سب سے اہم ہے وہ بیکہ پال ڈائی کرنے کے لئے کون سے رنگ کا انتخاب کیا جائے۔ اکثر خوا تین کس سیل یا ماڈل کود کی کر فیصلہ کرلیتی ہیں کہ وہ بھی اپنے بال اس رنگ میں رگوالیس جبکہ ماہرین کے مطابق رنگ کا انتخاب بھی بھی کسی دوسرے کودیکھ کرنیں کرنا جاہتے کیونکہ ضروری نہیں کہ جورنگ کسی ددس کے بالول میں اچھا لگ رہا ہودہ آب کے بالول میں بھی اچھا گئے۔رنگوں کے انتخاب میں ہمیشہ ابن شخصیت ، عمراور ماحول کو مذنظررکھنا جاہے۔ ایک بار بال ڈائی کردانے کے کچھ سے بعد ان کا رنگ تبدیل کردانا نا صرف بالوں کی صحت کے لئے نقصان دہ ہوتا ہے بلکہ آپ کی بینائی کوبھی متاثر کرتا ہے۔لہذا بہتر یک ہے کہ بیمل کم ہے کم دہرایا جائے۔اگر آپ گھر میں بی اپنے بال ڈائی کررہی ہیں تو پھر آپ کوخصوص احتیاط کا مظاہرہ کرنا چاہے۔سب سے پہلے اپنے کپڑے تبدیل کرلیں کیونکہ میئر ڈائی اینارنگ چھوڑ جاتی ہے۔اگرآ پ کپڑے بدلنے کے موڈ میں نہیں تو اینے کندھیوں پر تولیہ کھیلالیں۔ اس طرح بھی آب کے



کپڑ مے تحفوظ رہیں گے۔بالوں پر ڈائی لگانے کے بعد نہ تو دھوپ میں لکلیں اور نہ ہی اے مقررہ دقت سے زیادہ دیر کے لئے سر پر لگا چھوڑیں۔اس طرح بالوں کونقصان کینچنے کا اندیشہ ہوتا ہے۔

#### فتك يوت

بعض ہونوں رفیلی کے باعث برنے والی شکنیں ( بھٹے ہونٹ) خاصی بخت ہوتی ہیں۔ان پر کی لب اسٹک بہت خراب معلوم ہوتی ب-ان کوشم کرنے کے لیے مند دجہ ذیل بڑ مل کر لیے۔ جھانویں کی مٹی۔ دیڑ ہوچیج کے برابرلیس اوراس میں آ دھا کھانے کا چچ این پندیدہ کلینز تک کریم ملائیں ۔ اس آمیز بے کو اچھی طرح ملانے سے ایک عمدہ قسم کا یاؤڈ رہن جائے گا پھر اسکیچر کو اینے منہ پرسب جگہ لگا کیں۔ ہونٹوں پر بھی لگا کیں اس کے بعد نرم كمير - كى مدو - يو في ليس اوراي يستديده كولتركر يم الكاليس -ار چرے بر گڑھے ہوں تو تھوڑی س ملتانی مٹی لیکر اس مس عرق گلاب ڈالیس آمیزا بتا کراس کالیب چرے برکریں اور یندرہ سنٹ بعددھولیں گڑھے ختم ہوجا کیں گے۔ الی خوا مین جن کے چرب پر بال ہوں وہ امونیا اور بائیڈروجن آ کسائیڈ کامحلول بنا کر رکھ لیس رات کوسوتے دقت ردنی کے بیائے کی مدد سے بالوں پر لگائیں خشک ہونے پر دھولیں،بال بالکل ختم ہوجا ئیں گے۔ الم خالص كليسرين كوعرق كلاب من ملاكر چرب يرآ سته آسته مالش کریں، ایک تھٹے بعد دھولیں ایہا کرنے ہے بھورے تلوں كاخاتمه بوجائے گا۔ الله دهوب من اگررنگ کالا به وجائے تو کھیرے کارت تھوڑے ہے دود ہیں ملاکررونی سے ہاتھوں اور چیرے پرلگا کیں بندرہ منٹ بعد کسی ایتھے صابن ہے دھولیں۔ ایک بھا تک کاٹ کر گودا بنالیس آ دھا جائے کا چچ جیلاٹن ملا کرفریج میں رکھ دیں جب جم جائے تو چرے پر لگا کر تصند بانى ي منه دهوليس جما ئيان ختم ہوجا ئيں گى -



چھائیاں.....



چندکارآ مد نسخ آ زمانے سے جلد چیکدار ہو سکتی ہے

خوبصورت شفاف اور چمکدار جلد کا حصول موجود ہ دور میں ہرایک کی خواہش ہے کیونکہ ناقص خوراک ، ما حولیاتی آلودگی اعصابی تناؤ اور پریشانیاں ل جل کرا لیے عوال پیدا کرتی ہیں جن سے نہ صرف صحت تباہ ہوتی ہے چہر سے پر چھائیاں اور داغ د ھے بھی ایسا ہی مسئلہ ہے جس کے ہاتھوں ہر دوسری خاتون پریشان نظر آتی ہے بعض اوقات لاکھ کوشش کے باوجود بھی چھائیاں بن جاتی ہیں چھائیوں کی وجہ سے کھلی کھلی اور گوری رنگت میں بھی فرق آ جا تا ہے جلد پر ساہ رنگ کے دھے بن جاتے ہیں اور جلد کا رنگ بھی ہو یکتے ہوتا رہتا ہے، چھائیوں کے بید دھے چھوٹے چھوٹے بھی ہو چھو ہیں اور پورے چہر سے پڑھی بن سکتے ہیں۔

### چھائیوں کی وجوہات

چرے پر چھائیاں بننے کی چند وجوہات میں سے جلد کے اینڈ و كرائن غدوديس بقاعدگ آنا،جگرى خرابى، دل كى يمارى، خون کی کمی ،لمبی بیماری ، پیپ میں کیڑ یے جسم میں وٹامن اےاورا ی کی کمی ہونا ہوتا ہے۔علاوہ ازیں چڑ چڑاین ، ذہنی اور بہت زیادہ یریشانی بھی کچھالیں وجوہات ہیں جو چھائیوں کا سبب بنتی ہیں تمباکونوش، ادویات کا زیادہ عرصہ استعال، نیند کی گولیوں کے استعال، بهت زیادہ گہرا میک اپ، بار بار بلیج کروانا، تیز دھوپ میں زیادہ دیر تک تھہرنا اور ستی کا سیطس کا ستعال کرنا تھی چھائیوں کے چند اہم اسباب میں چرے کو ہر قشم کے داغ دھبوں اور چھائیوں سے بچانے کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ تیز دھوپ میں نکلنے سے گریز کیا جائے اور سب سے اہم بات بیر ہے کہ چہرے پر قدرتی تازگ اور شادابی تبھی آتی ہے جب آپ خود کو ہمیشہریلیکس رکھیں۔ ات دیر تک مت جاگیں، بحریور نیندلیں صبح جلداتھیں۔ ای گہرا میک اپ نہ کریں، رات کو سوتے وقت میک اپ ضرور اتاردي\_ اللہ چہرے پر چھائیاں ہونے پر ہیئر ڈائی استعال کرنے والوں کو

چہر کو ہر قتم کے داغ دھبوں اور چھائیوں سے بچانے کیلیے ضروری ہے کہ تیز دھوپ میں لکلنے سے کر یز کیا جائے اور سب سے اہم بات میہ ہے کہ چہرے پر قدرتی تازگی اور شاد دہتے تھی آتی ہے جب آپ خودکو ہمیشہ ریلیکس رکھیں

تو محمر مح کے لئے بالوں کو ڈائی کرنا بند کردینا چا ہے چہرے پر چھائیاں ہونے پر خون کا نمین کروا کمیں خون میں ہیمو گلو بن کی کی ہونے پر ڈاکٹر کے مشورے سے آئرن کی گولیوں کا استعال کہ دن بحر میں دس بندرہ گلاس پانی ضرور پئیں، پانی جلد کی فتکی دور کرتا ہے۔ جمائیاں پڑ جاتی ہیں جب بھی بنچ کروا کمیں تو اس کے بعد فیشل ضرور کروا کمیں تا کہ بلچنگ کی وجہ سے پیدا ہوئی فتکی سے جلد کے بہ دوسروں کی کا میکلس استعال نہ کریں اس سے جلد پر انھیکھن ہونے کا خطرہ رہتا ہے۔

الم او ورضح شہد میں چار پائی بوند سر کہ طاکر چھائیوں پر لگائیں، شہد میں سیکنیشم، میں میں کیرو وغیرہ عناصر پائے جاتے ہیں اور سر کہ میں پائے جانے والے مفید عناصر محمی داغ دھبوں اور چھائیوں کوصاف کردیتے ہیں یہ شخہ ہفتے میں دوبا راستعال کریں۔ اس او وہ چی صندل، آ دھ چی ہلدی اور تھوڑا ساکیسر، ان سب کو دودھ میں طاکر چیٹ بنالیں۔ اے با قاعدہ طور پر لگانے ے

چھائیاں من جاتی ہیں ہلدی میں موجود عناصر جلد کو ملائم اور چکنا بناتے ہیں۔ ہلدی خون صفا اور جرافیم کش بھی ہوتی ہے اس میں پائے جانے والے معد نی عناصر سینیشیم ، کار پر، زنگ چھائیوں کو صاف کرتے ہیں۔ صندل جلد کو شعنڈک عطا کرتا ہے۔ کیسر جلد کو ملائم بنا تا ہے اور رنگت عطا کرتا ہے اس نسخ کو روزانہ استعال کرنے سے جھائیاں دور ہوجاتی ہیں اور جلد صاف اور اجلی ہوجاتی

۲۰۲۰ ایک بی طیر ب کارس، ایک بی گاج کارس، ایک بی تما نر کارس ۲۰۲۰ ایک بی طیر ب کارس، ایک بی گاج کارس، ایک بی تما نر کارس دور ہوجاتی ہیں ۔ کھیرا، گاج راور ٹما نریش پائے جانے والے عناصر اچھ بیچ کا کام کرتے ہیں۔ ۲۰۲۰ سکتر بے خشک تحکیل کا سفوف ایک بیچ ، اس میں ضرورت کے مطابق عرق گلاب ملا کر چیٹ بنالیس۔ اسے تحکا تیوں پر نگا میں ۔ سکتر بے میں وٹامن اے، بی 2، آئرن فاسفورس، کا پر، پرویمن م، فالک الیڈ ، سوڈ یم ، کیلیس متاصر مطلوبہ مقدار میں پائے چھا تیوں کو دور کرتے ہیں اور جلد کو طائم و پر شش بناتے ہیں۔ مسلم کا ہوجا تا ہے۔ پیٹے میں پائے جانے والے اجزاء انداز ہو کر داغ دور کرتے ہیں یہ عناصر جلد کو غذائیت بھی فراہم مسلم کا دور کرتے ہیں یہ عناصر جلد کو غذائیت بھی فراہم مسلم کر داغ دور کرتے ہیں یہ عناصر جلد کو غذائیت بھی فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ پیٹے کو مندرجہ بالا طریقے کے مطابق استعال کرنے سے جلد صاف ، خوبصورت ، ملائم اور بے دائے ہوجاتی

۲۰ ایک بیجی مولی کےرس میں آ دھ بیجی شہد ملاکر چھائیوں پرلگانے ۲۰ ایک بیجی مولی کےرس میں آ دھ بیجی شہد ملاکر چھائیوں پرلگانے فاسفورس، آئرن کے عناصر اور شہد میں پائے جانے والے سکروز، گلوکوز، فرکٹون دغیرہ کے عناصر چھائیوں کودورکرتے ہیں۔ میرجلد کے خلیوں کو تو انائی اورغذاد بیتے ہیں۔ اس نسخ کے با قاعدہ استعال سے چہرہ خوبصورت ملائم اورکشش انگیز بنتا ہے۔

#### WURDU SECTION

الاقواكى معابدون اور يحاقون ش اس يريب زور وبا كياب،



اسكولول ش (15-1-15 تحيرز موجود جي جن ديك ملاقول ش بالے کے لیے آیک می چارٹی ای اکثر اسکولوں کے در چلو کا سبيس يركظني ادارول كالمران فاتح فالمك إر وت وقدرلس معدايسة ماتر موم وكاكبتا ب كرمزا وياغلوب ال طرح ود يجاب سيكف كالنا ذحيف بوجائ إن ادران كى دوال ش باخواند كن المركش اودعدادت آجال بادر خاص طور رولا کون کوتیم دین اوران کی ملاحقوں کے بروازن کے مع こことをいえがれたこれを ひのりしんしん ماتو ماتو كمر كامول يرجى تودي الى ت كدمات ما شرع ش المح يحد الركون و برايران كا ويجلش الما جه يوان يبكايا الاجكر تكالكول كاكم كرياكم ككامك عل しっしいないということのというしょういという على ادرمزا ك عظيم شرائر كول كالدياده تراسكول كاون جاتاب الاكول كاسعار وعدكى بجريط في كرفي مركاراتم ملاجتون كو بدوال يرحاف ك ليساسكول جاناتا كريب، بديات هليم كالى ب كداسكول كالمليم شرود كالمل ب معارد عدكى يو حاف اور يج والى كما تدويد فى ك اميد عداكر فى تليم بين ابم كروادادا كركتى بالمنيم لأكلاك ديمكا عما شبت جد لميال لات ك الكانات وكتى

سلی در کر اسلم اود حالو کا مرتف ب کر میری بخش سے سطاہر استاب کر اسکولی کی تعلیم ازخود پاکتان بیسے مرداند معاشروں ش منفی ڈھا بچل کو بیٹی مجل کر کتی، جہاں مردوں اور خاتمن کے القرار کمن کے درمیان غیر مساولی اور میست کچرے روابل ایں لڑ کیوں کی اسکولی کی تعلیم اون کی صلاحیتیں اور حلالات بہتر معالے

کے لیے اولین شرط ب، اس کرم تھ مراتھان منتی حدم سادات سے شننے کی حکمت حملی ہوتی چاہے جرمادی زندگی اکٹش پر جنان کرتی روتی ہیں، تعلیم شرستنی حدم مسادات سے منت کے لیے اسکول کی تعلیم کے معادد ساتی اصلاحات کی ضرورت بے تعلیم کی تعدت سے پورا قائمد الخدانے کے لیے محاقی سالی ، قانوتی اور معاشرتی مواقع کو داخل کے فقدان سے تعلیم کے قوائد محدود ہوجا کی گے۔

تسلیم کو حالی طور پر بنیاوی انسانی حق صلیم کیا محیا ہے اور کی بھن

محسوسا تعليم عرصتى المجادعتم كرا يحصل المحاسف كوتش آن دق دأش آف دى جائل ش كما كيا ب كداخاده مال - مم 25 م الدولاكون اورلاكون كوكيدا لاجا - 28 مكوم - كابر قرش وكاكرتك كوارحم كالم يعاد الديا الريا ال بجاماجار ويقلو لوكر بيج ك مال باب مرياست بالن ك و کجربوال کرتے والے کی طرف سے بی کول درمود حکومت در مرف المسر يس سلوك كم خات كم كادرواتي كر ي كل NGELUKUELDENBKALL كرياكا اولاكون كوكى تعيم كالقاف ب مقالاكون كرورا وتغير يحن آف الجريحن فامال شرار كيون اورخماتين كالعليم كو جار الركون كاسكول مح فحل الدالركون ك لي مح والات 10 ees m 2 - لي الد الر = 10 es m dec - 10 m حراون ے لیے معاشرے ش تعلیم کی طبقاتی ظام ک متكينان مردم طبقات كرف التماني تكليف كاماحث إن بركول لك طيقت لك يوكى ب يشدد او يدد بوالي ب يس ف آف دالى سلول ك مقدد كافيعل يك - كرديا ب- بم ال تظين acanton un Ely Liff ان سال کال کے لیے بکدان کی اور اساتدہ کی تربیت كرواتي ساس ترجعت كرو يعام المردط المبرطول كرماته تحل فی کران کے مسائل عل کر بجلے ہیں اور بر تربیت کے مواقع كومعاككى وكجاطاتون شردسية جالاب



WURDU SECTION

غليم ميں طلبہ کی عدم دلچ سی اوراسا تذہ کا کردار

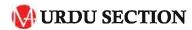


ب، بمي جاري كديج كوجسماني با ومن المت ويخ ركي بجار مزاديع في الي متبادل داستر تلاش كرنا يو بي تاكه بجداس بر روب سے کوئی سبق سکھے خازی سوشل و ليفيتر ايند دويليمنت آ ركما تزيش شخل ك عا دى غلام حسين يحود في كما كدديكي علاقول یں ایمی تک اسا تذویجوں کی کانٹوں دار چرک سے سزادیے ہیں ادرائیارو بدوہ افترار کردے ہیں جوجا کرداروں کے بچ ہیں، وہ یر حانے کے دوران بھی ای جا کرداری طبیعت کا مظاہرہ کرتے بی . جسمانی طور پردی جانے والی سزاتھیم کی راہ بل آبک بدی ركادف ب- لوك المحى تك الركون كويد حانا عيب بحض إلى ادراس ے زیادہ تو پڑھتی ہوئی غربت اور ہیروزگاری نے لوگوں کو تعلیم حاصل کرنے سے بیزار کردیا ہے۔دوسرا جیکب آباد کے دیکی طاقوں میں اکثر اسکول بند بڑے ہوئے بی کچ اسکولوں میں سہولیات نہ ہونے کے برابر ب، کی جگہوں براسکول کی عمارتیں میں میں مقامی میچر زنیں میں تعلیمی اداروں کے مانیٹر کے دزت بهت كم بي، ديهاتول كا تعادن محى بهت ي كم با يتصاسا تذوكو سہانیں میسرتیں جیسا کہ رہائش، فرانسپورٹ کے مسائل سیای لوگوں کی مداخلت یونین کی مداخلت ،سیاس بنیاد دں پر بحرتیاں اکثر ديم علاقول ش 90 فيمد اسكول بند بوت بي كيوكد مقاى اساتذه بين بين اورجبكها ثبي وساتول ش يزحى كلمي خواتين بعي موجود بي ليكن ساي بنياد ير مجرتيال حنى متائج لاتى بي بشهرى

سزاكويمي ناپيند كرتے بين-جذباتي سزائي اگرچه بيچ كوتكم يا لکیف نہیں دیتی محربہ اس کی شخصیت پر ساری زندگی کے لیے ائتجائي منفى اثرات جهوز ديتة بي \_دومرى جانب جسماني سزائي بجل كوددادر تكليف تتن وتي محربياس كالخصيت يرسارى زندك کے لیے انتہائی متفی اثرات چیوڑ دیتے ہیں۔ ددمری جانب جسمانی سرائي بجل كودرداد زلكيف باججاتي جن مديمز اان كوميشه بإدريتي بادرانجام كاراس كانتيجدا نقام كى صورت من تقتاب بجل ير تشددكرنا كجداس طرح بكرة بان كوبز ببوكرخود تشددكر کی ترخیب دے رہے ہیں، اس بارے میں ایک نی تحقیق سامنے آئی ہے جس کے مطابق بھین میں دی گئی جسمانی سزائیں ان بج بو برب بو كر تشدد كى جانب كامزن كرتى بي اور جو لوگ مزاؤل پرخصوصی طور پرجسمانی مزاؤں کے اثرات کے بارے یں آگا فہمیں بیں ان کوجان لینا جانے کہ دہ بیج کوخود تیاہ کرتے ہیں۔ہم کو بہ بات ذہن نظین کرلیٹی چاہیے کہ بچے تنی چیز دل کے ساتحد شبت چزین نیک سوری سکتے ، دبی لوگ اچھا کر سکتے ہیں جو ایتھے جیں، بجرا کے مطابق ان کومیت کی ضردرت ہے اور بجر اکو شاباش دیتان کی عزت نفس کو پزهانے کاموجب ہے۔ جیکب آباد ش بچ ب کے مثالی ٹیچر نور جم نے متایا کہ سزاد بنے یا د حملانے سے بچہ دقتی طور برتو اس چیز کواپنائے گا مگر عادت نہیں يتائ كا، مزاجيسي بحي ہوجسماني ، نفساتي و دخيتي زندگي کوتاہ کرتي

ی کی تح نشود قمااور بہتریں تعلیم و تربیت کی ذمد دار کی دالدین پر جی کی تح نشود قما اور بہتریں تعلیم و تربیت کی ذمد دار کی دالدین پر جار کر دے ماحول سے سیکھتا ہے۔ اس طرح آیک بہتر ماحول علی پردان پڑ سے والا بچہ دی معاشر نے کہلیے کا را حد اور معز زشیر کی میں سکتا ہے۔ جد بیڈ تحقیق اس بات پر دورد جی ہے کہ بچ کی زندگ کی اہتدائی پارٹی سال بہت اہم ہوتے ہیں و اس عرصے ہمی ہونے والے دافتات ہیشہ کے لیے اس کی شخصیت پر اپنا اثر چھوڑ دیے ہوں

جیکب آباد کے دیکی طلاقوں میں اسکولوں کی حالت زار کچھ اس طرح سے بر بچ اور پیچال موسوں کی سختیاں جعیلتے ہوئے درختوں کے پیچ تعلیم کے زیورے آ راستہ ہوتے ہیں۔ اسکول شہروں کے ہوں یا دی طلاقوں کے پچھ اسا تدہ کا کردار پچل کے کردارکونٹی رو میں لے جاتا ہے چیسے پچل کو بات بے بات پر سزا طور پر پچل کو گذت میں الگ سختانا، بے عزتی کرنا، چیڑی یا چوتوں سے مارنا، بے عزتی دالے انداز میں کمڑا کرنا، کان سزاؤں کے بارے میں بات کی گی تو بچل نے بتایا کہ یہ سزائیں انہیں زہر کا کھونٹ پینے کی صوت کے مطابق زیادہ تر بچو باتی



يقين كركس....

فیصلہ کرکے ڈٹ جانے والے لوگ ہی زندگی میں کا میاب ہوتے ہیں.....

اگر کوئی بیکہتا ہے کہ دنیا میں گزرنے والے بڑے بڑے حکر ان اور فاتحین ہم سے مختلف قسم کے انسان تصقو بیغلط ہوگا۔ انسان ک طاقت ہمیشہ ایک حد کے اندر ہی ہے۔ وہ کوئی ماور آئی تخلوق تھا، نہ ہے نہ ہوگا۔ اسے قدرت نے ازل سے ایک خاص سانچ میں ڈھالا ہے اور ابد تک ایسا ہی رہے گا۔ فرق صرف میہ ہے کہ تاریخ میں اپنی بہادری اور کا میابی کے اعتبار سے یا در کھے جانے والے لوگ پر عزم ہوتے تھے۔ وہ تخت سے تخت اور انتہائی نا مساعد حالات میں بھی خود پر مایوی طاری نہیں ہونے دیتے تھے۔ وہ میدا

انسانی فطرت ہیہ ہے کہ ذہن میں نے نے خیالات آتے رہتے ہیں۔خواہشات جنم لیتی ہیں لیکن حالات سے تھبرانے اورخوف زدہ ہونے والے افرادا پی خواہشات کوجنم لینے سے پہلے ہی ختم کر لیتے ہیں

ن جنگ میں تلوار سے لیکر عام زندگی میں اپنے ارادوں کی مضبوطی کے بل پرلڑتے متصہ خود پریقین اور اعتماد ہی تھا جوانہیں زندگی میں کامیا ہیوں سے ہمکنار کر تا تھا۔ کہتے ہیں کہ یقین تحکم وہ چنز ہے جو پہاڑوں کوئیمی متحرک کر سکتا ہے۔ اگر آپ کے نزد دیک کوئی مشکل مشکل نہ رہے تو آپ حیرت انگیز کا رنا ہے انجام دے سکتے بلکہ یعن حالات میں حیران بھی کر سکتے ہیں۔

ید یکھا گیا ہے کہ عام طور پر لوگ ایپنے او پر یقین ہونے کا اظہار بھی کرتے ہیں گران کا حصول معمول ہے کم ہوتا ہے کیا ایسے لوگ واقعی اپنی ذات پر یقین رکھتے ہیں؟ تو اس کا جواب ہے نہیں۔ کیونکہ حقیقت میں وہ جس بات کا اظہار کرر ہے ہوتے ہیں وہ ان جی ۔ ایسے لوگوں کو پھر کیا کرنا چا ہیے؟ مثال کے طور پر اگر کسی سوئمنگ یول پر موجود دی افراد سہ کہہ رہے ہیں وہ تیرا کی سیکھنا

چاہتے ہیں اور انہیں اپنے انسر کٹر پر پورایقین ہے تو اس کی تصدیق پہلے ہی مرحلے پر ہوجائے گی۔ جب ان میں سے چند اپنے انسٹر کٹر کی ہدایات پڑ کس کر کے پہلا مرحلہ آسانی سے طحر اکر چیخنے ان میں ایسے لوگ بھی ہوں گے جو پہلی بار پانی سے طحبر اکر چیخنے چلانے لگیں گے۔ یقین اور بے یقینی کی کیفیت کی مثال آپ پر واضح ہوجانی چاہیے۔ جنہیں اپنے انسٹر کٹر پر پختہ یقین تھا کہ دو اس کی ہدایت کے مطابق عمل کر کے کا میاب رہے گھر وہ جو اپنے اندر بے یقینی اور کمزوری محسوں کررہے تھے انہوں نے ہدایات کو کھل طور مزہیں مانا۔

### بيفنى سيابرآئين:

د کیسے یقین کی ابتداء ایک خیال سے ہوتی ہے اور خیال جب پخت شکل اختیار کر لیتا ہے تو وہ یقین کے سانچ میں ڈھل جاتا ہے۔ میں ایک ایسے مختص سے واقف ہوں جو میٹرک کی کلاس میں اوسط درج کا طالب علم تفالیکن ایک دن اس نے جصے کہا کہ دیکھنا میں ٹاپ کروں گا اور پھر اس نے ٹاپ کر کے دکھایا۔ یہ کیا تھا؟ یہ ایک خیال تھا جو اس کے دماغ میں بار بار آر ہا تھا کہ اسے ٹاپ کر نا چا ہے اوروہ ایہا کر سکتا ہے۔ جب اس نے اس خیال پر محنت کر نا شروع کی تو وہ یقین کے سانچ میں ڈھل گیا اور نتیجہ وہ ہی لکلا جو خوش گمان ہوں۔ قنو می نہ ہوں زندگی کے روش پہلوؤں پر نظر رکھنے والے ہوں۔ اگر آپ کا ذہن منفی سوچوں کی آ ما جگاہ بنار ہتا ہے تو اس بات کا تطعی کوئی امکان نہیں کہ آ پر بھی یقین محکم کے تھور سے آ شاہو سیس کے۔

انسانی فطرت بیہ ہے کہ ذبمن میں نئے نئے خیالات آتے رہتے ہیں۔خواہشات جنم لیتی ہیں لیکن دیکھا یہ گیا ہے کہ حالات سے گھبرانے اور خوف زدہ ہونے والے افراد اپنی خواہشات کو جنم لینے سے پہلے ہی ختم کر لیتے ہیں۔وہ سوچتے ہوئے گھبراتے ہیں یا پھر صحح وقت پز ہیں سوچتے۔اک شعر کی تشریح کی صورت کہ'' جب

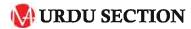
جوانی تھی تو جھ پر بڑھا پاطاری ہو گیا تھااب جب میں بوڑھا ہو گیا ہوں تو خواہشیں جوان ہونے لگی ہیں۔'' بروقت فیصلے آپ کی زندگی کی کامیابی میں اہم ہوتے ہیں۔اچھی اور وقت سے مطابقت رکھنے والی خواہشیں آپ کو آگے بڑھنے کی ترغیب دیتی ہیں۔نت نے خیالات ہے آپ میں پچھ کرنے کا جذبہ پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ ہمارے کہنے کا مقصد سہ ہے کہ ذہن کو کھلا

اگر کم پھن خواہشات کاعمل مرجائے تو زندگی اس کے لیے ایک مجبوری کے سوا پچھ نہیں رہتی لہٰذا آپ زندگی کو مجبوری نہ بننے دیں

رکھیں اور آنکھوں میں خواب سجائے رکھیں۔ اگر سی شخص میں خواہشات کاعمل مرجائے تو زندگی اس کے لیےا یک جمجوری کے سوا کچھنیں رہتی لہٰذا آپ زندگی کو مجبوری نہ بننے دیں۔

# منصوبوں پر کام شروع کردین:

اکثر یہی کہا جاتا ہے کہ کام کا آغاز تھوڑی مشکل چیز ہے لیکن جب آپ اس پر یقین کی قوت سے قدم رکھتے ہیں تو آپ کا منزل کی طرف بڑھنا آسان سے آسان ہوجاتا ہے۔ آپ نے اگر کوئی خواب دیکھا ہے، کوئی '' خیال'' آپ کے ذہن میں '' یقین'' کے سانچے میں ڈھلنے کے لئے تیار ہے تو پھر دیر کس بات کی ......؟ عمل کا آغاز کردیں۔ کہتے ہیں کہ ابتداء کام کی نصف یحیل ہےاورد نیا میں ہزار ہالوگ موجود ہیں جوابے ذہنوں میں بہترین خیالات رکھتے ہیں۔ کئی شاندار منصوب اپنے دماغوں میں بھاتے ہوئے ہیں۔ ہوسکتا ہے کہ کئی ایجادات ان کے میں بیصابے ہوتے ہیں۔ منصوب غلط ہیں۔ ان کے خیالات میں جان نہیں صرف اس لئے کہ ان پڑ کی نہیں ہور ہا اور کوئی کام بھلا عل کے یغیر بھی ہوا ہے؟



فر آن وحدیث کی روشنی میں ر

یں ش**نت کی اہمیت** 

قرآن مجید میں بارباررسول کریم کی اطاعت دفر مانبرداری اورا نتاع و پیروی کاحکم دیا گیاہے

اسلام کا پہلا سر چشمہ قرآن مجید فرقان حمید ہے جو اللد تعالی کی کتاب ہےاور قرآن ہی کی صراحت وہدایت کے بموجب رسول کی اطاعت وانتاع بھی ہرمسلمان پر داجب ہےادراس کے بغیر احكام اللمي كالتجحينا فاممكن بب محديث احكام شرع كوشجحنه كاذربعهه ہےاوررسول کریم کی زندگی ہمارے لیےاعلیٰ نمونہ ہے۔ قرآن مجید میں بار باررسول کریم کی اطاعت وفر مانبرداری اور اتباع و پیروی کانکم دیا گیا ہے۔ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے کہ ''من بطع الرسول فقداطاع اللذ بجس في رسول الله كي اطاعت كي توبيتك اس نے اللہ کی اطاعت کی۔ · · القد كان لكم في رسول الله اسوة حسنه ، بيتك رسول الله " تمهار ... ليدائي تمونيمل بير\_(ياره 5: النساء 4: آيت 80) رسول كريم كاتحكم يحى بالواسطه طور يراللد بى كاتحكم ب" يا المصاالدين امنوااطيعوالله داطيعوالرسول ْ ابايان والو! تحكم مانو الله كاادرتكم مانورسول كله (ياره 21: الاحزاب 33: آيت 21) علامدا قبال رحمته الله عليه حضور نبي كريم سے سچي محبت اور عقيدت ركصته يتصاوروه انتباع سنت كوجز وايمان سمجصته يتصلهذا انتباع سنت کے بارے میں انہوں نے فرمایا: کی محمد سے دفا تونے توہم تیرے ہیں به جہاں چیز ہے کیالوح وقلم تیرے ہیں لفظ ''سنت'' کااطلاق ہراس قول وفعل اور تقریر پر ہوتا ہے جورسول اللد كى طرف منسوب بواور آب س منقول بوكر بهم تك پنچا بو، اس معنی کی رو سے سنت لفظ'' حدیث' حضور سمی وہ روش اور عملی طریقہ ہے۔جس پرعہد نبویؓ سے سلسل عمل جاری ہے۔سنت کے اعتبار سے ایساممکن ہے کہ خاص حالات کے تحت خاص مدت کے لیے کسی برعمل ہوتا رہا ہولیکن حالات دور ہوجانے کے بعد تھم منسوخ ہو چکا ہو۔ امت محمد کے لیے طریقة سنت اختیار کرنالازمی ہے۔ کوئی عمل اس وقت تک مقبول نہیں ہوتا جب تک کہ وہ سنت کے تابع نہ ہو۔ ارشاد باری تعالی ہے کہ 'وان تطبیعو اللہ رسولہ لا یکتکم من اعمالکم

ڈاکٹرنذ براحد شرقپوری شیاط'' اور اگرتم اللہ اور اس کے رسول کی فرما نبر داری کرو گے تو تمہارے سی عمل کاتہمیں نقصان نہ دےگا۔ (پاره2: الجرات49: آيت14) سنت برعمل کرنے والا فیضان نبوت سے مرشار ہوتا ہے کسی شخص کو فيضان نبوت بی درجات تقريب سے نواز تا ہے اور فيضان نبوت ے کوئی مسلمان ولایت کے درجہ تک پنج سکتا ہے کیکن اگر تارک سنت ہوتو پھرولایت کا حاصل ہونا ناممکن ہے کیونکہ ولایت سنت کے تابع ہے۔ قرآن مجید میں خوداللہ تعالیٰ سنت رسول کوا فقیار کرنے کی تلقین فرماتے ہیں۔ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے کہ'' قل ان كلتم تحون الله فاتبعو في تجكم اللهُ ' اے میرے محبوب ان لوگوں ے کہہ دو کہ اگرتم اللہ ہے محبت چاہتے ہوتو میری تابعداری کرو۔ اللد تعالى تم م محبت كر حكار (ياره 3: ال عمران 3: آيت 31) اور پچرارشاد فرمایا" وما اتلم الرسول فخذوه ومانعکم عنه فانفتو!" رسول اللد تمهمارے لیے بہترین نمونہ ہیں اور اس نمونے کے مطابق ڈھل جاؤ۔ جورسول اللہ متمہیں دیں مضبوطی سے پکڑلواور جس ے منع کریں اس سے رک جاؤ۔ (یارہ 3 :ال عمران3: آيت31) (پارہ 28: الحشر 59: آیت 7) ن آیات کریمہ سے سنت کی

اہمیت ہر مسلمان پر واضع ہوتی ہے۔ صحابہ کرام رضوان اللہ علیہم اجمعین کے بعد تمام اولیائے اللہ نے سنت رسول اللہ پر بہت زور دیا ہے۔ خودا پنی زندگی رسول کے مطابق بسر کرتے رہے اور اپنے ملنے والے کو سنت رسول اللہ کی پیرو کی کی تلقین فرماتے رہے۔ جب کو کی شخص خلاف سنت عمل کر تا تو ان کو بہت دکھ ہوتا اور فوراً اے ٹو کتے تھے۔ حضرت ابرا تیم بن کا دعو کی تو کیا لیکن رسول اللہ کی سنت کو ترک کر دیا۔'' حضرت ذوالنون مصری رحمتہ اللہ علیہ فرماتے ہیں کہ'' لوگوں نے اپنی خواہشات کی پیرو کی کا اور بی کر یم کی سنت کو ترک کر دیا۔'' حضرت ج۔'' حضرت بشر الحافی رحمتہ اللہ علیہ فرماتے ہیں کہ'' میں نے

رسول اللد کو خواب میں دیکھا۔ آپ نے جمع سے فرمایا پھر معلوم ہے تہمیں اپنے زمانے کے لوگوں پرتم کو کیوں برتر کی حاصل ہے۔ پھر آپ نے خود ہی فرمایا چونکہ تم میر کی سنت کی میر دی کرتے ہوا ور اللہ کے ذیک بندوں کا احر ام کرتے ہو۔'' حضرت چند بغداد کی فرماتے ہیں کہ'' اللہ تعالیٰ تک چنچنے کے لیے تلوق کی تمام اجیں بند ج ن حضرت بحد دالف ثانی آیک مکتوب میں فرماتے ہیں کہ' ہر فضیلت آ تحضرت کی میروی سے اور جرکمال آپ کی شریعت کی کا سونا ( قیلولہ کرنا) کر وڑوں راتیں جا گئے سے بہتر اور افضل سے ''

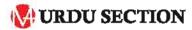
عن انس قال قال رسول اللَّدُلا يوْمن احدَكُم حي اكون احب اليه من والده دولده دالناس اجعين -

حضرت انس طروایت ہے کہ رسول اللہ کے فرمایا دستم میں سے کوئی مومن نہیں ہوسکتا یہاں تک کہ میں اے اس کے والد، اس کی اولا داور تمام لوگوں سے عزیز تر ہوجاؤں '' (صحیح بخاری شریف مترجم اردو: جلداول: کتاب الایمان: حدیث) اے ایمان والو! تمہارے لیے اللہ کی طرف سے ایک خوشخبری ہے کہ اگرتم اللہ کے رسول سے محبت کرو گے تو اللہ تعالیٰ تہارے گناہ بخش دے گا اور اس کا مطلب ہیہ ہے کہ اللہ کے رسول سے محبت کرنے والوں کو جنت کی خوشخبری دی جارتی ہے ارشاد باری تعالیٰ کرنے والوں کو جنت کی خوشخبری دی جارتی ہے ارشاد باری تعالیٰ کا '' (پارہ 3: العران 3: آیت 31) کا '' (پارہ 3: العران 3: آیت 31) نظر داور اس کے رسول کا تھم مانے والوں کو جنت میں داخلے کی خوشخبری دی جارتی ہے ۔ ارشاد باری تعالیٰ ہے: ومن یطع اللہ و رسولہ یوخلہ جنت تجری من تحفا الانھر ۔ اور جوشن اللہ اور رسول کا

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نهرين بتى ہوں گى \_(يارہ25:الق48: آيت 17)

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ورلد میں آرگنائزیشن (پاکستان چیٹر) مىمن مردم شارى كميٹى 11-2010



4\_ابر باكوآ وجيثر کے ماتحت علاقوں کی ذیلی کمیشاں میمن مردم شاری کمیٹی نے 1 ۔ عائشہ منزل ، بانٹوا باؤس 2۔ يور بندركالوني، فيذرل بي امريا ادر 3- جائد في جوك بلمقاتل براني سبزى متذى تمن كمب لكاتر جس في خاطر خواه متائج حاصل ہوئے منتقبل قریب میں دیگر علاقوں میں بھی ای طرح کیمب لائے جائیں گے۔ WMO کے قمام عمد بداران ، بورڈ المنیجمد کے مبران ، کمین ممزان اار باكوآ رذينيغ ، تمام جماعتون ادارون واستاف ممبران كا بے حد مشکور منون ہوں کہ ہما درمی کی مردم شاری کو پائے بختیل تک يجانے کے ليتے مير ب ساتھ کمل تعادن کرد ہے ہیں۔

3 میمن برادری کے ماتحت چلنے دالے درسکا ہوں سے رابطے

محمد يوتس لورجير جيواني چيتريين بيمن مردم ثاري كميش ورلذميمن آركنا تزيين ياكستان جييز

م شارى أيك اعتبائى اجم عمل بادراس دقت اس شرسب سے پہلیا س بات کالحین کیا جاتا ہے کہ مردم شاری دنیا کی جوترتی یافتداتوام بن ان کی ترتی کی ے کیا مقاصد حاصل کرتے ہیں۔ مردم شاری کا درج ذیل بنیادی أیک اہم وجدائی ضروریات کا پہلے سے تعین کرنا بھی ب اور مقاصدين: ضرورت کا مج انداز داس وقت بن لگایا جاسکتا ہے جب ہمیں اپن افرادی قوت کی منجع تعداد کا اندازہ ہواس کے ساتھ ساتھ ان کی معاشى حالات كأعظم بحى بوتا كبدر مأنش تبعليم اورديكرمعاشى دساجي ضرور بات کا کمل اندازہ اکا کراس لجاظ ہے دسائل کے حصول کی کوشش کے ساتھ ساتھ سنتقبل کی ضروریات کا انداز دبھی لگایا حاسكے۔ د نیا میں ہماری برادری میں کل کتنے افراد ہیں؟ اس کے متعلق مطومات رکھنا انتہاتی ضروری ب- جب تک ہمیں اپنی آبادی کے

متعلق يتذبين چلااس وقت تك بمصحيح طور يركوني منصوبه نبيس بنا سکتے - مردم شاری ایک ضروری ممل ب اس کے لیتے با قائدہ يلائك كرفخت تماميمن جماعتون واوارون يدمعلومات حاصل کی جارتی ہے۔ مردم شاری کا کام انتہائی ویجیدگی کا حامل ہے۔

1\_برادری کی صحیح تعداد ہے متعلق آگاہی 2\_ برادري ش تعليم بإفتر وغيرتعليم بإفتر افراد م يتعلق معلومات 3- برادری شرموجو Professional کے متعلق علم ہوتا 4\_ برادری میں ہنرمند دغیرہ ہنرمندافراد کے متعلق معلومات 5-مرادری کی معاشی دکاردیاری سرگرمیوں سے متعلق معلومت کا 6 \_ ونیا بحرض برا در ک کے درمیان رابطدقاتم رکھنا برادری کی افرادی قوت کو بیجانے کے لیے WMO کی میں مردم شارى كميثي12-2010 نے كام كا آغاز مندرجہ ذیل کے قت شروع كردياب-1\_مختف علاقول ش مردم شارك كمب 2- ميمن بماعتول وادارول --- رايط

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