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WMO EDUCATION ENDOWMENT FUND





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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 TO THE WMO

The World Memon Organisation has the following categories of Membership:

1. Apex Bodies (National Bodies)
2. Institutional Members (Regional and Local Bodies) Local Institutions, Foundation, Trusts, Social Welfare organizations, professional institutions, chamber of commerce, educational boards, etc
3. Corporate Members (Commercial Bodies) -
4. Individual Members (Annual or Life Members)
5. Associate Members (any Non-Memon Organizations or Non-Memon Individual)
6. Patrons
7. Trustees of WMO Charitable Foundation (WMOCF)

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Apex Members	US \$500 (Annually)
Institutional Members	US \$250 (Annually)
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Trustee	US \$100,000

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
4. Subscription for Trustees can be paid in five equal annual installments

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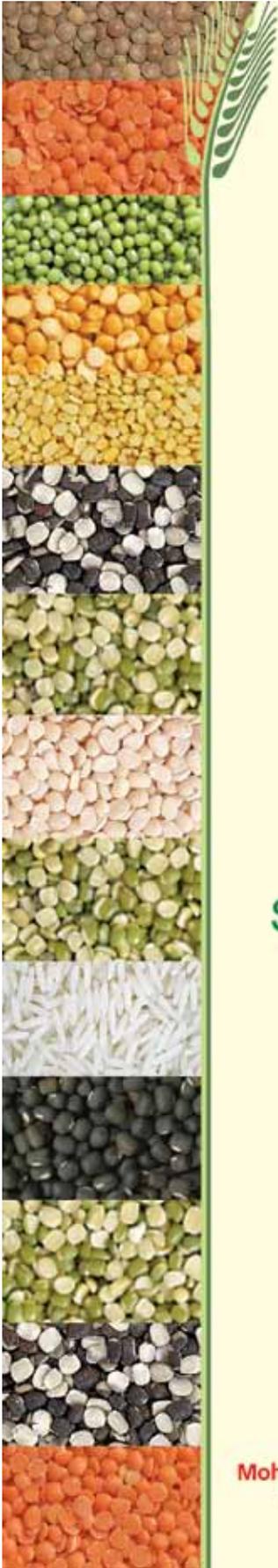
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WMO Education Endowment Fund

Education plays a crucial role in the socio-economic growth of any nation. In today's world, no community, society or country can ignore the fact that education is the key to prosperity.

The pioneers of World Memon Organisation (WMO) and the World Memon Organisation Charitable Foundation (WMOCF) have recognized the importance of education since day one and have framed their statutory documents i.e. Constitution, Articles of Association, Memorandum of Association, Standing Orders, etc with education has one of its main Aims & Objectives. Some excerpts from these statutory documents are given below:

“To make coordinated and concerted efforts to resolve the economical, educational, social, cultural, medical, rehabilitation and all the problems faced by the Memon Community”

- Clause 7.1 in the Constitution of WMO

“To facilitate the promotion of education at all levels and to recognize and honour the outstanding students and scholars of Memon Community with awards, scholarships and financial assistance based on their needs and merits”

- Clause 7.9 in the Constitution of WMO

“To assist and promote the religious, technical and professional, general and further education of Memons;”

- Clause 3.1.1 in the Memorandum of association of WMOCF

The Trustees of WMOCF, in one of their Board Meetings, have unanimously decided to earmark at least 60% of all available funds for the cause of education. Over the years, the WMO has strived hard to promote education by launching numerous education schemes in Pakistan and India.

The Quality Education for All Scheme of WMO Pakistan Chapter provides financial assistance to thousands of school-going children (from Montessori to Intermediate level) and the WMO Higher Education Scheme provides support for college & professional education. It is heartening to note that about 10,000 Memon students are benefitted annually from the above mentioned educational schemes.

The welfare schemes of WMO are generally based on Zakat. Over the years, the WMO Pakistan Chapter has come to understand that, due to phenomenal rise in the cost of education, even the middle class of the Memon Community are finding it hard to meet the cost of education of their children. The WMO

Pakistan Chapter has been unable to assist this section of the Memon Community since the funds available with it for the promotion of the education are Zakat based.

To meet the genuine financial needs for education of the middle income group of the Community, the Board of Management of WMO Pakistan Chapter has taken a historical decision to form a WMO Education Endowment Fund based on non-zakat fund, in its meeting held on 1st November 2013.

The International Board of Management of WMO and the Board of Trustees of WMOCF have also endorsed the formation of Endowment Fund at the 11th Annual General Assembly and other Meetings held in Dubai during November 2013. They have decided to sanction over US\$150,000/- as initial contribution towards the Fund. It was further decided to gradually increase the capital of the Endowment Fund to Rs.1 billion (US \$10 million) within a span of five years, Insha Allah.

It is pertinent to note that only income derived from the Endowment Fund will be utilized for providing scholarship for education. The scholarship would be in the form of education loans which are repayable within a span of ten years, without any markup or charges whatsoever.

We wish to acknowledge the dedicated efforts of Mr. Peer Muhammad Diwan and Mr. Gul Muhammad for their encouragement and efforts in bringing the Endowment Fund into being. We also thank Mr. Ashraf Usman of Dhoraji Memon Youth Services for sharing his experience of a similar Fund started by their organization.

By the Grace of Almighty Allah, the WMO Education Endowment Fund has now been launched by WMO Pakistan Chapter and collection of funds is underway.

We humbly request the members of the WMO, the WMOCF, our donors & well-wishers and all philanthropists of the Memon Community to come forward and contribute generously towards the WMO Education Endowment Fund and become a part of the Educational Revolution of the Memon Community.

“Education is more than a luxury; it is a responsibility that society owes to itself”

May Almighty Allah guide us all to serve humanity in the most befitting manner.

Pir Muhammad A. Kaliya
Chief Editor

WMO EDUCATION ENDOWMENT FUND

As proposed by Mr. Gul Muhammad, Chairman, WMO Higher Education Committee (Pakistan Chapter)



1. INTRODUCTION

The World Memon Organisation, Pakistan Chapter (WMOPC), has been striving since its inception to promote the education in the community and for this purpose, it has been providing the financial assistance to the needy segment of the community so that their children can acquire good education.

However as the funds available with the WMOPC are zakat based, only those members of the community are able to obtain the financial assistance who qualify under the sharia for the assistance from the zakat funds.

Due to a phenomenal rise in the cost of education, even the middle income group of the community has been facing serious difficulties to meet the cost of the education. The WMOPC has been unable to assist this group of the community since the funds available for promotion of education are zakat based.

To meet the genuine financial needs for educational purposes of the middle income group of the community, in the meeting of the Board of Management of the WMOPC held on November 2013 it was decided that an endowment fund called, WMO

Education Endowment Fund, based on non-zakat funds, be created.

2. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Unless contrary meaning appears from the context, the terms stated below shall have the meanings as described below:

2.1 The WMOPC means The World Memon Organisation, Pakistan Chapter;

2.2 The Fund means the WMO Education Endowment Fund;

2.3 BOM means the Board of management of the WMOPC;

2.4 HEC means the Higher Education Committee of the WMOPC;

2.5 EAC means the Education For ALL Committee of the WMOPC;

2.6 EEC means the Education Endowment Committee constituted to manage the Fund as prescribed in paragraph below;

2.7 Member or members means the member or members of the Education Endowment Committee.

2.8 Rules and regulations mean the rules and regulations framed from time to time by the EEC by virtue of the powers

vested with the EEC under paragraph below;

2.9 Education means pre-primary, primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher studies at bachelors, masters and professionals level, vocational and certifications courses impacted by the accredited educational institutions including schools, colleges, institutes and universities to the students residing in Pakistan. This includes courses offered by foreign academic and professional institutes and examination conducted in Pakistan;

2.10 The funds means the funds received by the Fund;

2.11 Investments means the funds invested by the Fund under the rules and regulations framed by the EEC from time to time to generate the income;

2.12 Income means the profits, earnings, revenue or all financial gains generated out of the investments of the Fund;

2.13 Financial assistance means the disbursements from the income of the Fund made to the approved beneficiaries under the rules and regulations framed by the EEC from time to time;

2.14 Expenses mean the operating expenses incurred for the purposes of the Fund; and

2.15 Effective date means the 15th November 2013 when the Scheme was approved.

3. CREATION OF THE FUND, INVESTMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

3.1 The Fund will be created by an initial outlay of Rs. 1,000,000 by the members of the WMOPC with the aim to solicit non-zakat contributions from the WMO members and non-members and increase to Rs. One billion and plus in near future.

3.2 The Fund shall be raised by issuing certificates to the donors. The main idea of this scheme is to collect the Endowment Fund by appealing the donors.

3.3 The funds collected shall be held in sharia compliant bank deposits with at least three banks having AAA ratings with the objective of generating a reasonable income.

3.4 Disbursements for the financial assistance and expenses shall only be made from the income which shall be placed in a separate bank account from which all the disbursements shall be made. EEC shall issue rules and regulations outlining the criteria and procedures for granting the financial assistance within 30 days of the formation of the first EEC.

4. EDUCATION ENDOWMENT COMMITTEE (EEC)

4.1 Within 15 days of the effective date, the first EEC shall be formed comprising seven members nominated as follows:

1. Chairman of the Higher Education Committee of WMOPC;
2. Chairman of the Education for All Committee (EAC) of WMOPC;
3. Vice-President of WMOPC;
4. Assistant Secretary General of WMOPC; and
5. Three other members selected in consultations with the office bearers and the chairmen of the HEC and EAC.

4.2 The tenure of the EEC shall be for two years and coincide with the tenure of BOM of WMO.

4.3 The EEC shall elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman from among the members who are not the office bearers of the WMO.

4.4 The executive powers for operating the Fund based on the policies laid down by the EEC shall be vested with the Chairman; and in the case of leave of absence of the Chairman, with the Vice-Chairman.

4.5 The EEC shall meet once every month in the second fortnight of the month and among other matters the following

matters be reviewed and approved:

- a) The funds collected and efforts for the collection of the funds;
- b) Investments made to-date, their current status and the income from the investments;
- c) Financial assistance granted;
- d) Monthly Income and Expenditure Account;
- e) Balance Sheet

4.6 The Chairman, and in his absence the Vice-Chairman, shall chair the meetings of EEC.

4.7 Four Members of the Committee present shall form the Quorum of the meetings;

4.8 Decisions of the EEC shall be on the basis of the majority votes. In the case of tie the Chairman shall have the casting vote.

4.9 Minutes shall be kept of the meetings of the EEC and copies thereof together with the monthly accounts shall be submitted to the WMO within one week of the EEC meetings.

4.10 The EEC shall generally carry out the functions of the Fund with due care and caution to the best interest of the Fund and to the maximum fulfillment of the aims and objectives of the Fund.

4.11 The EEC shall provide service free of cost and no remuneration for their

services will be paid as such. All expenses incurred in the administration of the Fund shall be borne out of the earnings of the Fund with the approval of the EEC.

5. FINANCIAL CONTROLS AND ACCOUNTING RECORDS

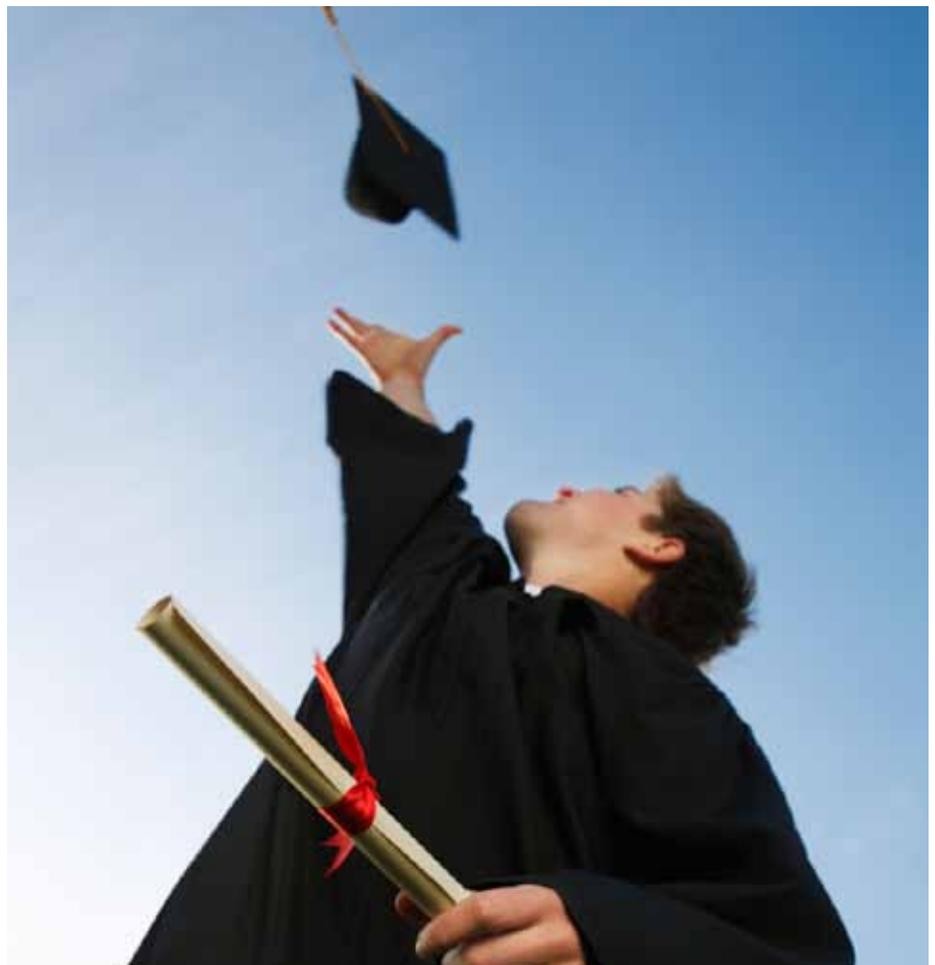
5.1 EEC shall establish adequate financial controls and maintain proper accounting records of the Fund to ensure safeguard of the Fund's assets, transparency, reliability and accuracy of the Fund's accounts.

5.2 Separate Accounts for the endowment fund are to be opened in Islamic Bank having AAA rating.

5.3 Funds collected shall be intact and promptly deposited in the Fund's bank accounts. The bank balances and investments shall be agreed with the bank statements on a weekly basis and any discrepancy shall be followed up and resolved promptly.

5.4 The Fund's financial year shall coincide with the financial year of the WMOPC.

5.5 The Fund's financial statements shall be audited by the external auditors of the WMOPC.



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APPEAL FOR DONATION FOR THE WMO EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT FUND

The World Memon Organisation, Pakistan Chapter has recently established the WMO Education Endowment Fund to facilitate Memon students to pursue higher and professional education by availing loans, which are repayable in easy installments without any kind of markup or charges.

The WMO Education Endowment Fund will help countless students, especially the white-collared members of the Memon community, who cannot afford the high costs of modern day education but at the same time do not qualify for Zakat. The WMO Education Endowment Fund is a major step to bring about progress and prosperity in the Memon community.

We humbly request the members of the World Memon Organisation (WMO), the Trustees of World Memon Organisation Charitable Foundation (WMOCF), our valued donors, well-wishers and philanthropists to join us in this noble endeavor to bring about an Educational Revolution in the Memon Community by contributing generously to the WMO Education Endowment Fund.

May Almighty Allah reward you abundantly in this world and the hereafter. Ameen.

Pir Muhammad A. Kaliya
Shoaib Ismail Mangrora
H. M. Shahzad

Peer Muhammad Diwan
Gul Muhammad Jan Muhammad

Self Sustainability through Education Endowment Fund

Dhoraji Youth Services Foundation (DYSF) was formed in 1990 with the core focus on education besides health and placements. Right from the inception we had pledged that we will develop a sustainable education model which can benefit the community and replicated by others. We were also very clear that education **is a process and not an event**. It means that once a child has been committed financial assistance at the pre-primary level he/she will have to be supported for next 20 years to enable him/her to complete the education. This long term commitment can only be fulfilled through a sustainable mechanism. Endowment Fund is the best solution for such initiatives which is used by not only NGOs but leading universities of the world as well.

We also chose the same approach and created the Education Endowment Fund in September 2007 with seed money of Rs. 500,000. To-date we have collected and invested Rs. 80 million although still a long way to achieve our target of Rs. 300 million.

The Endowment Fund is managed through approved Rules by the Finance Committee. We are using the income from the fund for disbursement of scholarships and hope that inshallah it will grow with the passage of time.

We have laid the foundation for sustainability of our education program. It will at least ensure continuity of education for the needy students of the community. This initiative has given us the confidence to commit assistance to the 1300 students of the community studying in the Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary and Higher Studies. Currently about 275 students are pursuing studies at the Universities and Professional levels. Another 130 students have completed their studies and well placed. Some of them have started contributing to our endowment fund; however the amount may be small. Here the spirit of giving is more important than the amount. Donation by our young donors is the realization of our dream of **“Turn the recipient of today into a donor of tomorrow.”**

Our income from endowment fund is currently financing 30% of our total disbursement of scholarships. We hope that in future all the scholarships will be funded through the income from the endowment fund inshallah.

Remember building up endowment funds for sustainable projects needs patience as it takes years for the built-up, but then we have to learn to serve the community not by emotions, but through sustainable mechanisms so that these are long lasting.

Ashraf Usman
Honorary General Secretary
DHORAJI YOUTH SERVICES FOUNDATION

Memon Industrial & Technical Institute

Visit of School Students along with Parents of KUTIYANA MEMON ASSOCIATION (30th November 2013)

Students of several Memon Schools along with their parents made an ardent visit to Memon Industrial & Technical Institute

on November, 30th 2013 (Saturday) This grand visit was arranged by the Kutiyana Memon Association. And it was exclusively led by the officials of

KMA included Dr. Muhammad Aslam, Senior Joint Secretary KMA, Mr. Latif Sanghani, Haji Ibrahim—the Members of Managing Committee (KMA) and





Mr. Hammad Riaz and Hafiz Muneer Sanghani.

qualified teachers and organized class rooms. While students showed keen interest in visit and were found very

excited and eager to join the courses of MITI. They not only ask about the admission procedure but many of them

The students consisted of groups of



both boys & girls who were welcomed by the management of MITI and were taken around the Institute to visit the classes, see the practical labs, aspect the remarkable projects of MITI students, interact with the instructors and inquire about the Trades which MITI is facilitating and know the careers they offer.



took admission forms too.

During the visit, Parents of students gave very good compliments to the discipline of our Institute and they especially admired the beautiful building, its greenery; well-equipped practical labs with lots of amazing projects of learners;

It's worth mentioning here that the visitor students communicated so well about our Institute to the other students and their relatives that we got many more admissions later on with the reference of KMA.

At the conclusion of the visit, the officials of KMA thanked the team of MITI for giving their students a wonderful opportunity to see the Institute and gave noteworthy compliments to the ardent and fervent efforts which MITI is putting in training the youth.





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Memon Industrial & Technical Institute

Visit of Mr. Abdul Rashid Godil, MNA and Madam Irum Azeem Faroque, MPA (2nd December 2013)

Mr. Abdul Rashid Godil Member of National Assembly and Madam Irum Azeem Faroque Member of Provincial

Sindh Assembly visited MITI on 2nd December 2013. They were received at MITI by Mr. H.M. Shahzad, Chairman MITI and Assistant

Secretary General WMO, Mr. Shahab Hasan, COO MITI, Mr. Anees, Principal Boys' Section MITI and Mr. Furqan Aziz, Admin. Manager MITI.





They were taken around the Institute and shown the facilities provided for the students including the classrooms and

training at MITI and saw their projects with keen interest. They also appreciated the dedication and hard work of class

to MITI for one day proficient trainings as she has many good links in these faculties.



workshops. They visited both the Male and Female sections and saw the students involved in their respective studies and

instructors and teachers and encouraged them by giving exquisite compliments. Madam Irum specially showed

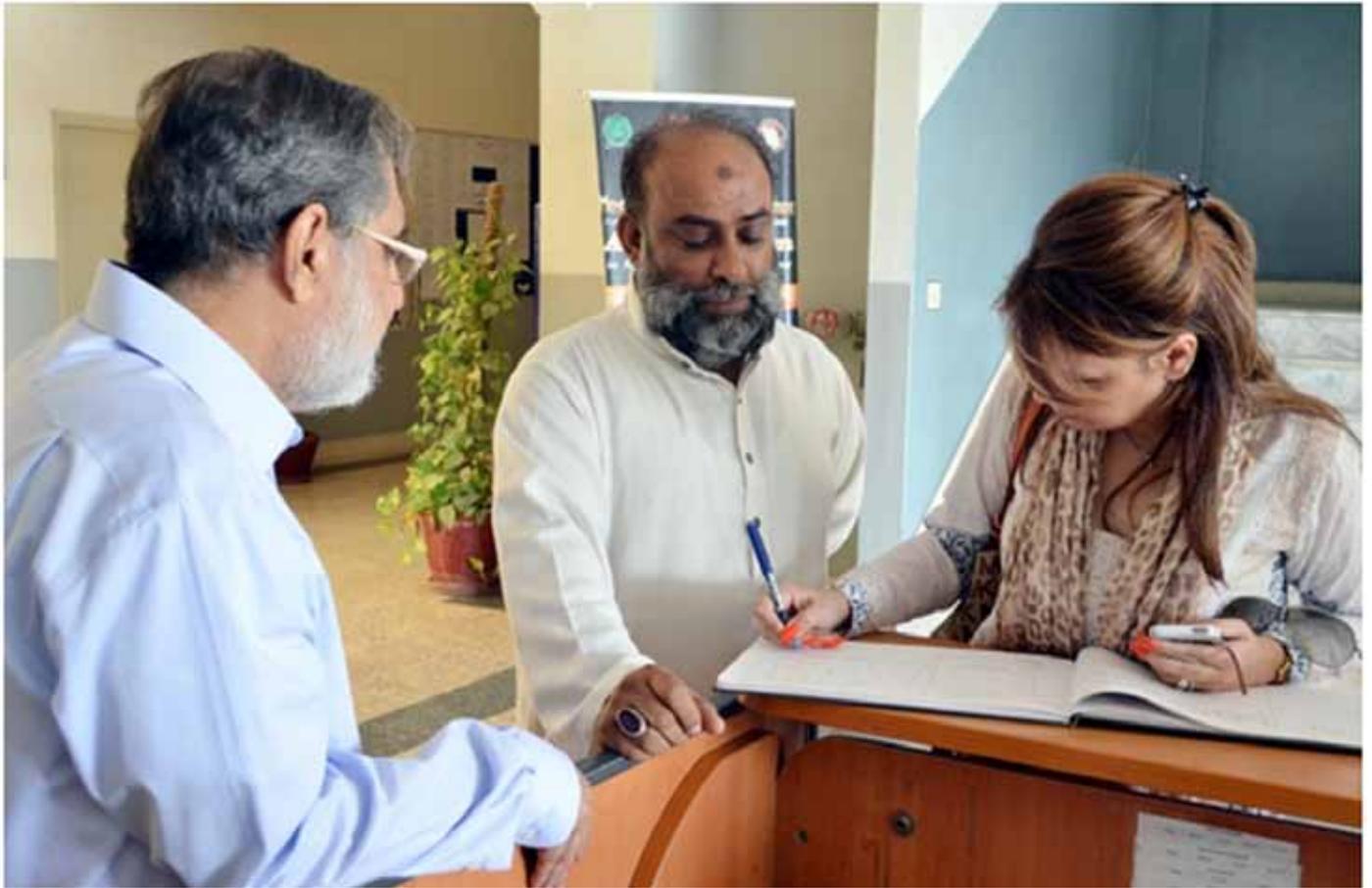
Mr. A. Rashid Godil also gave good remarks for the strict discipline and cleanliness and praised the efforts of



engaged in carrying out various training activities. They also communicated to the students about their learning and

curiosity in the trades of Fashion Designing and Professional photography and offered to bring renowned specialists

the Staff and management of MITI for creating such an atmosphere of learning.



“It’s an eye- opener for me. I’m very happy and glad that I could visit such a vocational training institute.Keep up the good work.” IrumA zeem Faroque

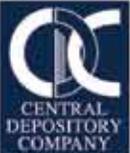




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MEMON

PROFESSIONAL FORUM

LADIES WING PROGRAM HELD ON 08.11.2013

The Ladies Wing of Memon Professional Forum organized a Cooking Show & Competition program titled “Sweet and Savory” at the Office of the Memon Professional Forum on Friday, 8th November, 2013 under the leadership of its Convener Mrs. Rehana Aziz, Advocate.

The interest of ladies attendants of this program was so overwhelming that many ladies attendants were fasting on the day, for whom Iftar arrangements had to be made by the Convener Mrs. Rehana Aziz. The Guest Speaker of the Program was a renowned cooking expert Mrs. Azra Syed who ranks among Pakistan’s oldest cooking veteran chefs and is also a Maternal Grandmother of the Oscar Award Winner for Pakistan, Mrs. Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy. The Chief Guest of the event was a renowned Social Worker of Memon Community Mrs. Hawa Abdullah, Chairperson of World Memon

Organization International Ladies Wing. The judges for the Cooking Competition were Mrs. Kaneez Younus Bandukda, Mrs. Saira Nasir Jamal, the Guest Speaker and the Chief Guest of the event.

Mrs. Azra Syed demonstrated to the audience specially to mothers to give their children healthy and nutritious snacks for their school. The colorful sandwiches she made with dyed bread in different colors were very much liked and appreciated by the attendants of the event. Mrs. Saira Nasir Jamal, a member of MPF, demonstrated Fruit Souffle which was also very much liked and appreciated by the attendants of the event.

As per the format of the Program the participants of the Cooking Competition were required to bring their cooked and decorated dishes, either Sweet or Savory, from their homes. The judges tasted the dishes of all the competitors and the First,

Second & Third prizes for the Sweet Dish went respectively to Mrs. Qazzafi for Cake Soffle, Miss Zoya Ismail for Cup Cake and Mrs. Haseeb for Shahi Tukra. For the Savory Dish, First Second and Third prizes went respectively to Mrs. Amber Rizwan for Kung Pao Chicken Chinese, Mrs. Sarwat Zubair for Pasta and Miss Arjumand Rahim for Aaloo Chat.

Gift hampers were also given to all the non winning participants of the Competition to encourage them.

In the end the shields, flowers bouquet and the gift hampers were also presented to the Guest Speaker, Mrs. Azra Syed and the Chief Guest, Mrs. Hawa Abdullah by Mrs. Rehana Aziz, Advocate, the Convener of the Ladies Wing of the MPF. This lively program of the Ladies Wing of MPF started at 4:00 p.m. and concluded with vote of thanks at around 7:00 p.m.



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A New Beginning: Re-Launch of Jetpur Memon Youth Wing



of experience and knowledge of members as well as developing a more empathic understanding of social problems facing members.

To liaise with, and lobby as necessary, for assistance to ensure that the Centre is able to achieve its goals in meeting the needs of the community.

To ensure that the members know of all the facilities and all have access to it, regardless of age, status, creed, nationality or political beliefs.

After the Re - Launch of Jetpur Memon Youth Wing ,a Career Counseling session "Mission Explorism" was organised by the young competent and committed team under umbrella of Jetpur Memon Youth Wing and leadership of Chairman Mr Asif Majeed Panawala and co-Chairman, Mr Rehan Rauf Panawala at Yaqub Admani Sports Complex, on 27th October 2013. A speaker session by seasoned educationist Mr . Abbas Hussain was conducted. The session was followed by a lucky draw for Jetpur Memon Jamat card holders, and networking dinner by the end of the program. It was a unique event in the history of Jetpur Memon Association.

The Jetpur Memon Youth wing, which was re-launched on 27th February, 2013, with aim to achieve high ambitions with zeal and enthusiasm to work for the betterment of the community. The Jetpur Memon Youth Wing aims to provide a centre which is accessible to all youth of the community, and acts as a catalyst to promote and meet the needs of the Jetpur Memon Youth Members.

in the organisation of the Centre's activities.

To introduce participants to outside resources and activities, creating an awareness of the Jetpur Community activities.

To facilitate interaction between Community residents via common interest groups, enabling greater sharing

The Vision of the Community:

Vision is to enlighten our Jetpur Community and polish it to widen its horizons so that the world recognizes and respects the community's existence internationally. They plan to achieve the mission by assisting jetpurians to achieve their individual goals for the gradual betterment of the community as a whole. They hope to achieve this by funding and delivering education and by imparting knowledge through various gatherings and events. They further plan to enhance their educational and recreational facilities to serve our community better.

The Objectives of the JMYW are as follows:-

To work with the community to help identify needs.

To encourage involvement of members





Tribute

to

THE GREAT THALASSEAMIC WARRIOR

Zaid Rao....An apple in all eyes....lively, cheerful, optimist and full-of life person.....born and raise as a thalasseamic major person. He passed his all school and college exams with Flying Colors graduated as bachelor of commerce. He attempted his D' Module exams conducted by ICAP, just before his sad departure from this world. He was inducted as an internee at A.F. FERGUSON. Having chronic illness since birth has inspired

Zaid to defy the odds and not only live his healthiest life, but help others to do same. He always liked to lift the spirit of many patient and his fellows, who are suffering with the pains that comes with thalasseamics. With all the agonizing treatments and struggling lifestyle, he fore sees every single day with a positive attitude and considered himself as a normal individual, who is passionate about working strenuously for the welfare of Thalasseamic patient and projecting Thalasseamic patient as an assets to society.

Zaid was awarded by many certificates, cups ,shields recognizing his academic excellence and extra – curricular activities. He was honored to recite holy verses (QIRAT) as an official (QARI) in numerous programmes organized by Health Ministry, for years. He was also rewarded, a Handsome Amount as a gift for his best QIRAT, by Governor Sindh Dr.Ishratul Ebad Khan. Zaid attended Young – Leadership Achievement Programme and Young- Leadership Development Programmes, initiated by Memon Community To groom young leaders. His active participation and brilliant performances were highly appreciated by the dignitaries And well-known speakers.

Beside these, Zaid was an active and prominent figure of awareness tours from Karachi to Rawalpindi Islamabad and Karachi to Peshawar. Passing through villages and small towns he delivered awareness speeches against thalasseamia.He was always ready to be part of flood and earth quacks relief activities, as he was voluntarily associated with Kashif Iqbal Thalasseamia Care Center.

Zaid was also a confident spokesperson of Thalasseamia community. He keenly attended different seminars,workshops,career counseling programmes, at the platform of WMO , APMF, MEMON PROFESSIONAL FORUM, WMO youth wing, HUSSAINI BLOOD BANK , KASHIF IQBAL THALASSEMIA CARE CENTER and PAKISTAN THALASSEAMIA FEDERATION. In recognition of his dedication for Memon Community , he received LIFE TIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD from WMO youth wing just after his sad departure.

He was invited by many T V channels (PTV, GEO , ARY ,CNBC, SAAMA ,EXPRESS and HEALTH TV) as a guest speaker in their popular shows and was highly appreciated and encouraged by most of popular anchor persons for his determination, knowledge , confidence and way of speaking. His best achievement was, as he was honored with one day charge of Presidency, Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industries, on 8th may 2013, the International Thalasseamia Day. He delivered a marvelous speech in presence of top class industrialist, billionaires ,senators, ministers, Judges of Pakistan and ex- presidents of FPCCI, which was highly appreciated by said Dignitaries. His suggestions and proposals for the benefits of thalasseamia community were recognized at the event.

I, mother of Zaid Rao, dedicated every moment of my life to raise my thalasseamic major sons and followed their treatment and studies as well. I encouraged them to live their lives as normal and productive people in society. Not only that, I boosted them up to participate in many educational ,cultural and community based campaigns related to fight against Thalasseamia. Zaid hold deep empathy as that of many thalasseamic patient, parents and their families. He initiated many plans and campaigns to decrease the problems of Thalasseamia Community. He participated in many national conference and achieved sponsorship to attend Abu Dhabi International

Thalasseamia Congress as well, but Allah Taalah knows better destination.His dream was to firstly qualify as a chartered accountant then to be part of international movements against threats of thalasseamia. He wished to see every Thalasseamic person happy ,healthy, well educated and successful in their professional and personal lives.

“Life is continuously challenging me but I'm not going to give up till the end”

“Dear Zaid your absence left a big hole in all our lives which can not be filled .You were one in millions and no-one can replace you .Zaidi Baba you led a full-life but taken from us all too soon”

ZAID... LONG LIVE FOREVER IN HEARTS OF PARENTS FRIENDS AND THALASSEAMIA COMMUNITY.....

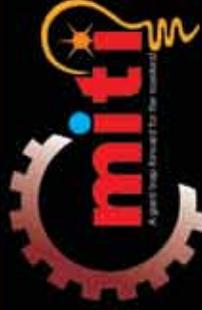
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RAJKOT MEMON HOSPITAL

In a developing country like Pakistan where the Government is unable to fulfill its commitments towards the general public, it becomes the job of the other sections of the society to pursue the same. In this regard, various organizations especially in the Memon Community, have emerged to serve ailing humanity. They possess both finances and resources to cater the demands of the public.

HISTORY & INTRODUCTION:

Rajkot Memon Hospital is a Non-political, non-governmental, not for profit, charitable hospital established in 1956, under the management of Rajkot Memon Association. In the beginning, it was a small dispensary but later on with dedicated and excellent services of members of Rajkot Memon Association and funding by philanthropists of the community, it has now become a well equipped and well established hospital that is providing nearly all kinds of medical facilities. The main aim and motive of Rajkot Memon Hospital is to provide quality health service focusing especially middle class and needy class of the society without any language, color or racial discrimination. Rajkot Memon Hospital is located in old city

area of Ramaswami in Karachi

Those who cannot afford for their treatment or medicines due to their financial problems Rajkot Memon hospital provides all treatment and medicines from Zakat fund. Last year approximately 85000 (eight five thousand) patients were treated in Rajkot Memon Hospital and about 40% patients obtained all medical facilities and medicines free of cost.

The Management Committee and Employees of Rajkot Memon Hospital are committed to provide highest quality of health care services conforming to the valued patients' requirements. This is possible by having a team of skilled employees and by continuous application of innovative technology. The team of Rajkot Memon Hospital also fulfills the responsibilities towards the society in general.

FACILITIES

Rajkot Memon Hospital Provides OPD, General and Special X-Ray Service with the team of Qualified Radiologists and Technicians (Male and Female), Pathological Laboratory, Ultrasound facilities by both Male and Female Sonologists, Physiotherapy,

Ultrasonography, ECG with color Doppler, C.T. Scan, EEG / Portable, EEG Electromyography, Histsalpingography, Aminoscope, Gastroscope, (Pediatrics and adult), Colonoscopy side viewing, Duedenoscope, Laparoscope and video Surgery, Ambulatory Holter Monitor, Fetus Act cardiograph (C.T.G.), Sonic aids, Cyst scope- including pediatric, Bronchoscope, Urethroscope, Resectoscope, Vitalography (pulmonary function test), sigmoid scope, and Dental Treatment. etc.

CONSULTANT CLINICS

Consultant panel of Rajkot Memon Hospital consists of renowned, qualified and experienced physicians and Surgeons of Pakistan and are providing Consultancy in the field of pediatrician, Orthopedics, ENT, Gynecology, Dermatology, Heart Diseases, Psychology, Physiotherapy General Surgery and Orthopedic Surgery.

Rajkot Memon Hospital also organizes free Medical camps for Diabetes, Eye Diseases, and vaccination etc. from time to time

Rajkot Memon Hospital is a well equipped hospital and is providing State of Art facilities with experienced and highly qualified staff at a very nominal cost.



MR ABDUL SATTAR PARIYANI

Mr. Abdul Sattar Paryani s/o Essa Ali Muhammad Paryani was born in holy city of Buddhist Jain Faith, Palitana, Saurashtra, India on August 27, 1935. He suffered a tragedy at the cradle, due to the loss of his mother when he was only eight months old. Brought up by his grandmother and grandfather, Ali Muhammad Arbi, a prominent Muslim elder in the town. He took his earlier education at Harris high school, Palitana, India.

During his formative years along with the teachings of Islam, he also got the moral values and tolerance of the Jains in the millue of their Pilgrims. Sanctity of truth and righteousness, compassion for distressed, a guileless and affectionate heart got imbued in him in his adolescence.

After migrating to Pakistan in 1948 with his uncle and guardian Mr. Dawood Paryani. He stayed for a couple of years in Hyderabad then came to Karachi. Here he did his schooling at Sindh Madrasat-ul-Islam, and completed his high school in 1953 and intermediate in 1955. Finally Mr. Paryani graduated from Sindh Muslim College in Bachelor of Arts.

While still at school he avidly read the works of Gujarati literary giants like Desai, Meghani, Dav, Acharya, Joshi, Munshi and also few known Marathi and Bengali writers. Then a dormant 'writer' in him began to pulsate. His hand instinctively reached for the pen as if inspired by the mystic call, and began writing his own hand written periodicals in Gujarati – his school language. While compiling the texts for the magazines, the 'writer' in him found yet one more companion, an 'artist'. This duo in the teenager displayed the expressions of youth's idealism, aspirations ethics and humour in the periodicals with artistic paintings, aptly titled as "Jaagruti" (Awakening), "Yowak" (Youth) and "Yuwan" (Young). This was not all he also has an actor hidden in him which he brought out by showing his talent in school dramas. For this reasons he also served as General Secretary of Gujarati Students Union and acted as editor of Gujarati magazines. He took keen interest in painting and scouting as well.

Mr. Paryani joined Radio Pakistan in 1957, after his graduation, as program

assistant for Gujrati Section of its External Services, and got married in the same year. On the radio, his traits as a writer and his impressive voice gave Radio Pakistan a new and lively image keeping the listeners glued in as far as African countries, being broadcast by 'Voice of Kenya' (This was the only program being broadcast on both AM and SW frequencies for local and African listeners respectively). The mundane and routine Programs turned into vivacious and comic family plays, soft songs and informative talks. As a Producer (1972) and later as senior producer (1977), he got opportunity of meeting and interviewing prominent dignitaries and personalities like H.H Karim Aga Khan and Syedna Burhan-ud-Din Sahib. He was a keen learner and took all the challenges. He received a certificate of merit for securing First Class First position in producers' course from the staff training college at Pakistan broadcasting academy, Islamabad.

Mr. Paryani retired with full honor from Radio Pakistan in 1955, but he rejoined the same on contract and was working in Gujrati service till he breathed his last.

Besides being an experienced broadcaster he was a free-lance journalist, He was member of Pakistan Writers Guild. For several years before and after the retirement he imparted his services as a writer, artist and the compiler to a high profile tri-lingual social magazine "MEMON ALAM" as a sub editor. He used to compile Gujarati and English sections of the magazine. Mr. Sattar was an excellent translator of English to Gujarati and vice versa. He remained attached with the monthly till his last breath. He off and on used to write for the Gujarati dailies 'VATAN' and 'MILLAT'. During



this period he published a book under the name of 'SABRAS', an unique and lovingly written anthology of sarcasm, cynicism at traditional folk tales and humor wrapped into comic jovialities and jokes, which won the prize from Hussein Ebrahim Foundation in 1979-80. He also received the Lions International Award in 1994 as a mark of honour to his dedicated services for Gujrati language.

Mr. Paryani also had the honour to be the Judge for a 'Debate Competition' held in 1984 by 'All Pakistan Memon Federation' while celebrating 'Youth Movement Week'.

Mr. Paryani went to UAE in 1996 where a function was arranged in his honour by the Memons of Abu Dhabi in which he was presented a 'SHAWL' by Haji Kassam Kalvadwala on behalf of the Memon community of UAE. Later his interview was also broadcast by Abu Dhabi Radio in its Urdu services. He was also honored to be the Guest in 'KASUTI' an Urdu program telecasted by Sharjah Television on 21st January, 1997. In this interview Mr. Paryani threw light on Gujrati programmes of Radio Pakistan, Karachi and expressed his views in



Mr. Abdul Sattar Pariyani, Gujarati Section Radio Pakistan.

Gujarati language for five minutes. In this way Mr. Abdul Sattar Paryani became the FIRST MEMON DIGNITARY to appear in a television show of a Middle East country where he expressed his views in Gujarati language in addition to Urdu language.

His biography, included in DICTIONARY OF INTERNATIONAL BIOGRAPHY, Vol. 15 and MEN OF ACHIEVEMENTS, 7th edition, both published by BIOGRAPHICAL CENTER, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

His zeal for education continued till he saw his son Saleem as a pediatrician and daughter Anjum graduating in Arts and Teaching. After seeing three grand - sons and a grand-daughter happily growing up, a man with almost handsome look and pleasant demeanor bubbling with witty humor and wise cracks, left this temporal world on Friday 27th November 1998 (7th Sha'aban 1419) two years after performing Hajj, working till the last and not before putting up a protracted, bold and dignified fight with the ravages of Non Hodgkins Lymphoma, a variety of blood cancer with a smile on his face on his last day.

With his departure a hilarious Chapter of first generation Gujarati Literature in Pakistan and pleasantries among the memons / gujaratis has come to an end.



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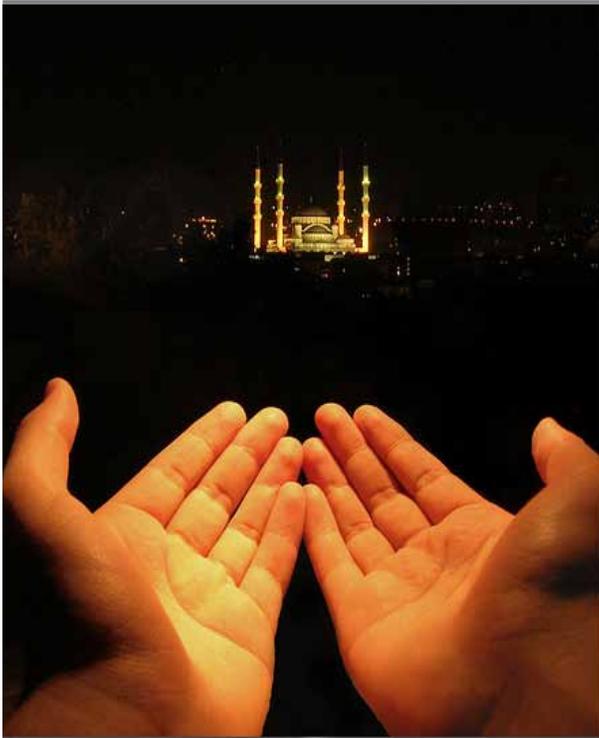
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Concept, Significance and Importance of Dua – Supplication to Allah – in light of Holy Quran

(Qasim Abbas – Toronto, Canada)



In this perishable world, human being has to suffer a lot and has to face many hardships. These sufferings and hardships are of various types – some small and some big. Some sufferings and hardships are from the nature and some are results from his own deeds. Under these circumstances, human being gives himself up to despair. He tries his best to overcome these hardships through various ways and means. Finally, he remembers his Lord, his Cherisher, his Sustainer and he calls on Him i.e. he makes Dua to Allah.

Human being, to whatever religion he belongs, he remembers and calls on his Lord, Cherisher, Sustainer when he does not find any ways and means to overcome his sufferings and hardships. In addition to this, human being calls on his Lord, Cherisher, Sustainer on some specific occasions i.e. on some happy occasions or some sad occasions e.g. marriage, birth of child, death of relative or any other happy or sad occasion. This act of calling on Lord, Cherisher, Sustainer is found almost in every religion.

Divine Commands recalling on Allah:

Muslim Scripture Quran-e-Kareem also mentions several Divine Commands about calling on Allah, wherein Allah says to His slaves to call on Him. Below given are four such Divine Commands i.e. Quranic Ayats in this respect:

“And your Lord has said: Pray unto Me and I will hear your prayer.”

(Surah Al Momin, Ayat 60)

“Call on your Lord with humility and in private: for Allah does not love those who trespass beyond bounds.”

(Surah Al Aa’araaf, Ayat 55)

“And When My servants ask you concerning Me, I am indeed close (to them): I listen to the prayer of every suppliant when he calls on Me: Let them also, with a will, Listen to My call, and believe in Me: That they may walk in the right way..”

(Surah Al Baqarah, Ayat 186)

“Or, Who listens to the (soul) distressed when it calls on Him, and Who relieves its suffering, and makes you (mankind) inheritors or the earth? (Can there be another) god besides Allah? Little is that you heed?”

(Surah Al Namal, Ayat 62)

According to above four Quranic Ayats Allah Himself orders His slaves to call on Him and He will hear their prayers.

Allah’s nearness to believers:

Below given is a Quranic Ayat, which

describes how near is Allah to His slaves:

“And surely, We created man and We know what his soul whispers to him, and We are nearer to him than (his) jugular vein.”

(Surah Qaaf, Ayat 16)

Every believer makes Dua daily:

In fact the task of calling on Allah i.e. to make Dua i.e. Supplication to Allah is performed by each and every believer daily for more than once. Islam Religion’s five basic pillars (arkaan) include second pillar of daily collective (congregational) ritual Prayer i.e. Namaaz. Each and every believer performs this ritual Prayer i.e. Namaaz at least five times a day, which is compulsory and mandatory (Farz) on him. In this ritual five times Prayers i.e. Namaaz, the believer recites Surah Al Faatihah minimum 20 times and maximum 50 times. This Surah Fatihaah – the first Surah of Quran-e-Kareem – is compulsory in ritual Prayer i.e. Namaaz. Ayats 4, 5 and 6 of Surah Al Fatihaah, in fact, is a prayer i.e. Dua i.e. Supplication, which is as under:

“You alone do we worship, and to You alone we turn for help. Guide us to the straight way. The way of those on whom You have bestowed Your blessings. Not of those who have been condemned (by You), and nor of those, who go astray.”

(Surah Al Fatatihah, Ayats 4, 5 and 6)

Quran-e-Kareem does contain many Duas. As per Quran-e-Kareem, many Duas (which are called Quranic Duas or Masnoon Duas) have duly been recited by Prophets (A.S.) earlier to our last Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W.). And due to this, believers have included these Prophetic Duas in their daily routine Duas – individually and also in congregational Duas after five times daily ritual Prayer i.e. Namaaz.

(To be continued)



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Hazrat Umar Farooq

(RADI ALLAHU ANHU)

Sayyiduna Abu Bakr (radi Allahu anhu) Before he passed away, consulted the senior Sahaba and elected Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) as the second Caliph of the Muslims.

EARLY LIFE

He was the son of Khattab and is famous in Islamic history as "Al Farooq" or "One who Distinguishes between Right and Wrong." His acceptance of Islam is also very famous.

AS CALIPH

Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) was a very brave and straight-forward person. He was tough and uncompromising in Islamic principles. He was a great and talented ruler. During his Khilafat, vast areas of the Roman and Persian empires and the whole of Egypt were brought under Islamic rule. He was also a gifted orator. He was very concerned for the welfare of the Muslims. He left a honourable legacy for Muslims after him. The Holy Quran was given to him by Sayyiduna Abu Bakr (radi Allahu anhu) for safe-keeping.

APPOINTED NEW COMMANDER

Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anu) was a strong disciplinarian. He noticed the tremendous popularity of Sayyiduna Khalid bin Walid (radi Allahu anhu). He felt that people will lose trust in Almighty Allah and put all their trust in Sayyiduna Khalid bin Walid (radi Allahu anhu). He feared that the people may think too highly of him, thereby possibly increasing the self-esteem of Sayyiduna Khalid bin Walid (radi Allahu anhu) which would also breed arrogance, so he removed Sayyiduna Khalid (radi Allahu anhu) and appointed Sayyiduna Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah (radi Allahu anhu) as the Commander in Chief of the Muslim army.

Sayyiduna Khalid bin Walid (radi Allahu anhu) happily accepted the orders of Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) and then served as an ordinary soldier. This is an example of the Islamic teachings of obedience to leadership!

DEFEAT OF THE PERSIANS

Sayyiduna Khalid bin Walid (radi Allahu anhu) had left Sayyiduna Muthanna (radi Allahu anhu) in command of the Muslim forces on the Iraqi front when he rushed to Yarmuk. Sayyiduna Muthanna (radi Allahu anhu) was finding it difficult to counter the enemy and went personally to Madinatul Munawwarah to ask Sayyiduna Abu Bakr (radi Allahu anhu) for re-inforcements. Sayyiduna Abu Bakr (radi Allahu anhu) had by that time passed away.

Sayyiduna Muthanna (radi Allahu anhu's) absence from the Iraqi front made things worse there. The Iranians regrouped under the command of Rustam and recaptured the lands taken by the Muslims. Rustam sent 2 columns of his army, one to Hirah and the other to Kaskar.

Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) sent Sayyiduna Abu Ubaidah (radi Allahu anhu), as Commander, to deal with the situation. Both the Persian columns were defeated. Rustam sent an even larger army and defeated the Muslims.

Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) raised another army and defeated the Persians. But the Persian court sent yet another larger army, and forced Sayyiduna Muthanna (radi Allahu anhu) to withdraw. The report of the new situation was sent to Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) and reinforcements under the command of Sayyiduna Saad bin Abi Waqqas (radi Allahu anhu) were sent.

The Persian and Muslim army met at Qadisiyah. After a long battle on several fronts, the outnumbered Muslim army defeated the 120 000 Persian soldiers and recaptured Hirah and their areas in the year 14 A.H. (636 C.E).

DEFEAT OF THE ROMANS

Muslims laid siege to Damascus during Sayyiduna Abu Bakr (radi Allahu anhu's) rule as Caliph. It continued, after he passed away, and lasted 70 days during the rule of Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu). After the long siege, Sayyiduna Khalid bin Walid (radi Allahu anhu) took the Romans by surprise and entered the city. The Governor surrendered and a peace treaty was signed.

CONQUEST OF JERUSALEM

Meanwhile, Sayyiduna Amr ibn As (radi Allahu anhu) was laying siege to Jerusalem. Sayyiduna Khalid, Sayyiduna Abu Ubaidah and other Sahaba (radi Allahu anhumul ajma'in) also joined him. The Christians had little hope and decided to give in. They also suggested that the keys of Jerusalem be given to Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) himself personally. Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) went to Jerusalem. An agreement was signed that guaranteed the safety of the city and the safety of the Christians.

ASSASSINATION

A Persian non-Muslim, named Firoz and nicknamed "Abu Lulu," complained to Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) about his master, Sayyiduna Mughirah bin Shuba (radi Allahu anhu), who imposed tax on him. Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) told Firoz that the tax was reasonable. This made Firoz angry.

The next day, during the Fajr Salaah, he stabbed Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) 6 times in the back, severely wounding the Caliph. Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) passed away 3 days later in 23 A.H. He was 63 years old. He ruled the Islamic State for 10 years, 6 months and 4 days.

REFORMS

In a short space of 10 years, Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu) had been well-known for his outstanding achievements and reforms in Islam. Some of these reforms were:-

1. He established the "Baitul Maal" (People's treasury for the state and public).
2. Judicial courts of Justice were set in the country. Judges and Magistrates handled all cases.
3. Establishment of an army headquarters for the defence of the country.
4. Construction of roads and canals.
5. Schools were established. Salaries for Imams, Mu'azzins and Ustaads were organized.
6. Masjids were improved and built in Makkatul Mukarramah and Madinatul Munawwarah. This included facilities for the Haajjis.

7. Police Stations and prisons were built.
8. Establishment of the first Islamic Lunar calendar beginning from the Hijrah.
9. Proper weights and measures introduced.
10. Population census established.
11. Built orphanages and welfare homes.
12. Established proper punishment system and banned slavery.

PERSONAL LIFE

Simplicity and devotion were the main characters of Sayyiduna Umar (radi Allahu anhu). He used to wear clothes that had many patches and yet received Governors, convoys and diplomats. He took just enough allowance from the State to have a simple meal and wear simple clothes. At times he was very poor. He used to visit the old people and sick and even do their house work. He used to visit the houses of the soldiers and inquire about their families. He stayed awake at night in Salaah and often kept Fast. He always supported and upheld the cause of Islam, with his wisdom, energy, dynamism, bravery and little wealth.

Introduction

Hazrat Umar belonged to the Adi family of Quraish tribe. In the 8th generation, his lineage joins with Rasulallah .

He was born in 583 A.C., about forty years before the great Hijrah. The early life of Hazrat Umar is not known in detail. In his youth he was a famous wrestler and orator, and a spirited person. He was one among the few people in Makkah who knew how to read and write. His main occupation was business.

When the Rasulallah recieved the revelation and invited people to Islam, Hazrat Umar initially became the sworn enemy of Islam and Rasulallah , and did not hesitate to harm the Muslims at every opportunity.

Hazrat Umar's acceptance of Islam

It was the sixth year of Rasulallah 's mission when the leaders of Quraish called a meeting and asked for volunteers for the assassination of Rasulallah . Hazrat Umar offered himself for this job and everybody in the meeting exclaimed that he was the right person for it.

While he was on his way, with a sword in his hand, he met Hazrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas who enquired of him about where he was going. Hazrat Umar told him that he was going to murder Rasulallah . After

some discussion Hazrat Sa'd said, "You had better take care of your own family first. Your sister and brother-in-law both have accepted Islam".

Hearing this, Hazrat Umar changed his direction and went straight to his sister's house. When Hazrat Umar knocked at the door, they were being taught the Holy Qur'an by Hazrat Khabbab . His sister Fatima was frightened on hearing Hazrat Umar's voice and tried to hide the portion of the Holy Qur'an she was reciting. When Hazrat Umar entered the house he enquired about their Islam and on finding that they had accepted Islam, he first fell upon his brother-in-law and beat him severely. When his sister intervened he smote her so violently on her face that it bled profusely. On this his sister burst out: "Do whatever you like, we are determined to die as Muslims".

When Hazrat Umar saw his sister bleeding, he cooled down and felt ashamed. He loved Fatima very much but could not tolerate her conversion to Islam. However, deeply moved, Hazrat Umar asked her to show the pages on which the Holy Qur'an was written. But she was, after all, Hazrat Umar's sister and told him straight, "You can not touch it unless you take a bath and make yourself clean".

He then took a bath and read the scripts. It was the beginning of Surah Ta Ha (Chapter 20 of the Holy Qur'an). Finally he came to the verse:

"Lo! I even I, am Allah, there is no god save Me. So serve Me and establish Salat for My remembrance."

(Holy Quran - 20:14)

At this, Hazrat Umar exclaimed, "Surely this is the Word of Allah. Take me to Muhammad".

On hearing this Hazrat Khabbab , who had hidden himself in the house, came out from inside and said, "O Umar! Glad tidings for you. It seems that the prayer of the Rasulallah which he said last night has been answered in your favour. He prayed to Allah: "O Allah, strengthen Islam with either Umar b. Khabbab or Umar b. Hisham, whomsoever Thou pleaseth".

Hazrat Umar then went to Rasulallah . On seeing him, Rasulallah asked him, "Umar! what brings you here"? He said, "I am here to accept Islam".

Hearing this the Muslims shouted with joy, "Allahu Akbar! (Allah is the Greatest)" and the sound echoed though the air of Makkah.

As a matter of fact, Umar's conversion to Islam was a terrible blow to the morale of the disbelievers. Hazrat Abdullah bin Mas'ud, a great Companion, says, "Hazrat Umar's conversion to Islam was a great triumph, his emigration to Madinah a tremendous

reinforcement and his accession to Caliphate a great blessing for the Muslims".

Hazrat Umar gets the title of Al-Farooq

The conversion of Hazrat Umar strengthened Islam.

Before this, Muslims had lived in constant fear of the disbelievers, and most of them were concealing their faith. The Muslims were now able to offer their Salat publicly. When Hazrat Umar became a Muslim, he declared his faith openly before the Quraish chiefs. Though they stared at him, they could not do any harm to him. Then once he had been granted permission from Rasulallah , he led a party of the Muslims to the Kabah to offer Salat. Hazrat Hamza, who had accepted Islam a few days before Hazrat Umar , carried another party of the Muslims to Kabah.

When all the Muslims gathered in the Kabah, they offered their Salat in congregation. Rasulallah led this, and it was the first public Salat in the history of Islam. For this courageous and bold action of Hazrat Umar , Rasulallah gave him the title of al-Farooq i.e., the one who makes a distinction between the right (haqq) and the wrong (batil).

Migration to Madinah

When the Muslims were ordered to migrate to Madinah, most of them left Makkah quietly and in secret, but Hazrat Umar declared it openly.

He put on his armour and first went to the Kabah. After performing the Salat, he announced loudly: "I am migrating to Madinah. If anyone wants to check me, let him come out. I am sure that his mother would cry for his life".

There was no man in Makkah to accept the challenge of Hazrat Umar . Then he migrated to Madinah boldly.

Hazrat Umar's services to Islam

Hazrat Umar had great love for Allah and Rasulallah . He participated in almost all the big battles: Badr, Uhud, Ahzab, Khaibar, Hunain etc. In the expedition of Tabuk, he gave half of his wealth in the path of Allah.

He was next to Hazrat Abu Bakr in the sacrifice of his belongings for the cause of Allah.

Rasulallah also had a deep love for him. Once he remarked, "Were a prophet to come after me, he would have been Umar".

In another Hadith mentioned in Bukhari, Hazrat Abu Hurairah narrated that Rasulallah said, "In Bani Isra'il (Israelites), there were people who were not

prophets but talked to Allah. Were anyone in my Ummah like those persons, he would be Umar”.

The death of Rasulallah was a great shock to him, and he could not believe it until Hazrat Abu Bakr reminded him of a clear verse of the Holy Qur'an on the subject. He then went to the Council Hall along with Hazrat Abu Bakr where the people of Madinah had assembled to select the First Caliph.

Hazrat Umar was the first person to pledge loyalty (Bai'at) at the hand of Hazrat Abu Bakr, and then helped him throughout the duration of his rule.

Hazrat Umar Farooq - the second Khalifa of Islam

During Hazrat Abu Bakr's illness he consulted the people about the next Khalifah, and then gave his decision in favour of Hazrat Umar who took the charge of Khilafat after the death of Hazrat Abu Bakr on 22nd of Jamadius Thani 13 A.H. (23rd August 634 AC).

Umar (R.A.) followed fully the ways of Rasulallah and the policy of his predecessor, Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique, with his characteristic zeal and vigour. It was his strict adherence to the Sunnah of Rasulallah which helped him to subdue the mighty empires of Persia and Byzantine.

The period of Hazrat Umar's Khilafat undoubtedly is the Golden Age of Islam in every respect.

He was a man of extraordinary genius who not only moulded the destiny of the nation but made history of his own.

He followed the footsteps of Rasulallah to the fullest extent. It was Hazrat Umar under whose rule Islam became an international power and the mighty empires of Persia and Byzantine crumbled before the army of Islam.

Within ten years of his glorious rule, the whole of the Persian Empire, Syria, Palestine, Egypt and a part of Turkey came under the banner of Islam and the nations entered the fold of Islam.

He was not only a conqueror but also an exemplary administrator who originated an efficient system of administration, and thus he was the real founder of political system of Islam. He enforced Divine Law (Shari'ah) as the code of a newly formed International Islamic State; he safeguarded the internal safety by introducing the police force: he gave stipends to the poor; he constructed cantonments and forts for the safety of Islamic armies; he founded new cities for the growth of Islamic culture and civilisation; he improved agriculture and economics of the Islamic State; he founded the educational system in an

Islamic State; in brief he was the founder of a great Islamic State.

Fall of the Persian empire

During the time of Hazrat Abu Bakr, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid conquered part of the Persian Empire known as the Kingdom of Hira. Then he was ordered by Hazrat Abu Bakr to join the expedition to Syria.

At the time of his departure, he appointed Muthanna bin Harith as the commander of the Islamic army. The Persians became furious at the loss of the kingdom of Hira and the Emperor sent a large army under the command of a very famous General, Rustam the Commander-in-Chief of Persian armies.

In view of the growing pressure of Persians, Muthanna requested Hazrat Umar for reinforcement. At that time there was a large gathering of Muslims in Madinah waiting to take pledge of loyalty (Bai'at) at the hand of the new Khalifa (Hazrat Umar). He put the matter before the Muslims but did not get any response in the beginning. Then Hazrat Umar in his sermons stressed the importance of Jihad and a large number of Muslims volunteered to help Muthanna against the Persians. Abu'Ubaid ath-Thaqafi was appointed as the commander of the Islamic army comprising five thousand men. In the meantime Persians attacked the places conquered by Muslims and they lost some of them. In the early stage of the battles Rustam sent his subordinates to face Muslims.

It is reported from Hazrat Ibn Umar that Hazrat Umar dispatched an army to Persia, making a man called Sariyya the leader of it. It is said that one day Hazrat Umar was delivering the Friday sermon in Madinah. In it he said loudly "Ya Sariyya al-jabal!" which means "O Sariyya, [towards] the mountain!", and then resumed the sermon.

After a month a courier came from the army bearing of good news. He said, "The people of the army heard Hazrat Umar's voice on that day. We all went towards the mountain and Allah made us victorious."

The severe famine and plague

In the year 17-18 A.H, Hijaz and Syria were faced by severe famine and drought. Hazrat Umar took steps to get food supplies from Egypt, part of which had been conquered by Hazrat Amr bin al-'As. He sent three big ships of grains to Madinah which were unloaded in the presence of Hazrat Umar. He himself distributed the grains among the needy.

Hazrat Umar did not take any delicacy (butter etc.) during the famine period. When he was requested to take care of his health, he said, "If I don't taste suffering, how can I know the sufferings of others?"

When the famine became intolerable, he prayed to Allah in a big gathering of Muslims. It has been narrated that the prayers had not even finished when rains started to pour down.

About the same time, plague spread in most parts of Iraq, Syria and Egypt and it caused great havoc not only to civilians but also to the Muslim armies. After the plague, Hazrat Umar went to Syria to inspect the losses caused by the plague. Three important figures, Hazrat Abu Ubaidah, Mu'adh bin Jabal and Yazid bin Abu Sufyan had passed away. He appointed Mu'awiyah bin Abi Sufyan as the Governor of Damascus in place of his brother Yazid bin Abi Sufyan.

Martyrdom of Hazrat Farooq-e-Azam

In 23 A.H., when Hazrat Umar returned to Madinah from Hajj, he raised his hands and prayed:

"O God! I am advanced in years, my bones are weary, my powers are declining, and the people for whom I am responsible have spread far and wide. Summon me back to Thyself, my lord!"

Some time later, when Hazrat Umar went to the mosque to lead a prayer, a Magian named Abu Lulu Feroze, who had a grudge against Hazrat Umar on a personal matter, attacked him with a dagger and stabbed him several times. Hazrat Umar reeled and fell to the ground.

When he learned that the assassin was a Magian, he said, "Thank God he is not a Muslim."

The injuries were so serious that the great Khalifa died the next morning.

Before his death, the Muslims asked him about his successor and he appointed a panel of six persons; Hadrat Uthma Zubair, Talha, Sa'd bin Waqqas and Abdur Rahman bin 'Auf to select a Khalifah from amongst them within three days after him.

He requested Hazrat Aisha for permission for his burial beside Rasulallah, just as Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique expressed the same wish. Though she had reserved that place for herself, on Umar's request she gave it to him and that is where he was buried.

Character and Piety

He was extremely pious and God-fearing. His success lay in two things: fear of Allah and his love for Rasulallah.

He never used even oil from the Baitul Mal (Public Treasury) to burn a lamp at night for his personal needs. Whenever he finished the official work he put off the lamp. He used to patrol in the city at night to find out the needs and requirements, and conditions of the people.

He did not hesitate to take his wife to work as a midwife for a poor woman. The salary he got from the Baitul Mal was so low that it was hardly enough for him and his family's needs. When some of the eminent Muslims requested him to increase the amount he said, "Rasulallah has left a standard by his personal example. I must follow him".

Hadrat Umar was one of the most just rulers in Islamic History. All the citizens, including the Khalifa himself, were equal before law.

Once he appeared before a court in Madinah to clarify his position against a complaint. The Qadi (judge) wanted to stand in his honour, but he did not allow him to do so, so that there would be no distinction between him and an ordinary person before Law.

He was really the founder of the modern democratic system.

In short, he was a perfect example of an ideal character, and was the greatest Khalifah of Islam after Hazrat Abu Bakr .

He selflessly devoted his whole energy for the cause of Islam and the Muslim world will always be indebted to him for his great achievements.

Hazrat Umar as a Great Scholar

Before the advent of Islam there was no tradition in Arabia of reading or writing. There were only seventeen people amongst the Quraish who could read or write at the time when Rasulallah started to receive Divine revelations.

Hazrat Umar was one of those seventeen persons. His writing and lectures are still found in some old books.

The first address he gave as a Caliph was: "O Allah, I am strict, make me soft. I am weak, give me power. The Arabs are like refractory camels, I will endeavour to bring them to the straight path."

He was also interested in poetry and sometimes he composed verses. Hazrat Umar was one of the most fluent of the Quraish in language.

Arabic-knowing persons can appreciate the fluency of his writings and addresses. Many of his sayings became aphorisms of literature.

was a great Jurist and Theologian of Islam. Because of the fear of making any mistake, he did not quote many Ahadith even though he was fully conversant with them. He never allowed a person to quote any Hadith which was not well known without producing any attestator in support of it.

If somebody quoted a Hadith before him which he had never heard, he at once asked him to bring a witness; failing which he would be punished.

He was expert in deriving laws from the Holy Qur'an and the Hadith. A full

volume could be compiled out of the verdicts and judgements given by Hazrat Umar . As a matter of fact he opened a new door of Ijtihad (disciplined judgement of a jurist) in the history of Islamic Law and Jurisprudence, and settled a number of disputable cases during his Khilafat.

Preaching of Islam

As the viceroy of Rasulallah , his foremost duty was to spread and preach Islam. As mentioned above, the aim of various battles and wars was to clear the way for the Muslims for preaching Islam.

Whenever any army had to attack a place, they had to call the inhabitants of the place to Islam. Hazrat Umar was very strict in this respect and he had given standing orders to the commanders not to start war unless they had first invited the people to Islam. If they accepted it, there was no question of war and if they did not, then the war was fought only with those who were not giving a free hand to Muslims to preach the Right Path.

No person was ever forced to forsake his own faith and accept Islam.

The method adopted to preach Islam was demonstration by actual practice. For this purpose he ordered Muslims to establish their own quarters and present the practical shape of Islam before the population. Seeing the truthful way, the inhabitants of the place were attracted towards Islam. No soldier was allowed to take any property or anything by force from the conquered people.

Because of fair treatment by the Muslims, sometimes the whole army of the enemy accepted Islam.

After the battle of Qadisiya, a battalion of four thousand Persians accepted Islam. After the victory of Jalula, the chiefs of the place entered the folds of Islam along with the inhabitants. A commander of the army of Yadzgird, named Siyah accepted Islam with his battalion during a battle in Persia. All the inhabitants of the town of Bulhat in Egypt accepted Islam at one time without the use of any force only by seeing the piety of the Muslims. A rich merchant and the chief of a place in Egypt, named Shata, accepted Islam with all the inhabitants of the place only after hearing about the character and piety of Muslims at the time when Muslims had not even reached that place.

These are a few examples to show how Islam spread because of the character of Muslims at that time.

Hazrat Umar was very strict in ensuring that no Muslims forced any non-Muslim to accept Islam. Through his advice, letters and addresses, he made it clear to all the Muslims that they had to adhere to the ways of Rasulallah , which was the only method to preach Islam.

Hazrat Umar - the Pioneer of Islamic democracy

Hazrat Umar was the pioneer of modern civilisation who formed a state based upon the Islamic democratic system, the system which was incorporated in the West as late as 19th and 20th centuries.

He was the greatest democratic administrator whose example is unparalleled not only in the history of Islam but also in the history of modern civilisation. A vast part of the Middle East, Persian Empire and Byzantium, was conquered during the ten years of his Khilafat which he consolidated into a state governed by Islam i.e. laws.

The constitution of Islamic Khilafat during the time of Hazrat Umar was based entirely on the Islamic democratic system. All matters were decided after consultation with the Shura (the council of advisors).

He remarked, "It is essential for a Khalifah to consult his Shura." Once he said, "I do not desire that you may follow anything that arises from my caprice".

Hazrat Umar had clearly stated on various occasions that he should be obeyed as long as he was obeying Allah and Rasulallah .

Muslims and non-Muslims were treated alike. Although the Arab peninsula was declared to be purely an Islamic State, his attitude towards the non-Muslims was very tolerant. He allowed the Jews and the Christians, living in the Peninsula, to stay there if they so wished and nobody would interfere in their religious affairs. To those who desired to migrate he ensured a safe journey up to the borders. Hazrat Umar also gave compensation for their properties and other facilities.

Introduction of the Islamic calendar

For the first time in the history of Islam, Islamic calendar was introduced in the present form by Hazrat Umar .

The date of start of this calendar was fixed as the date of the Hijrah (migration) of Rasulallah . Thus the calendar is also known as the Hijrah Calendar.

Rasulallah's praise about Hazrat Farooq-e-Azam

"If there were to be a Prophet after me, he would have been Umar." - (Tirmidhi)

"Amongst the nations before your time, there have been inspired people (who were not Prophets), and if there is one amongst my Ummah, he is Umar". - (Bukhari and Muslim)

His Demise

Hazrat Umar Farooq Radi Allahu Anhu left this mundane on Ist Muharram A.H.23



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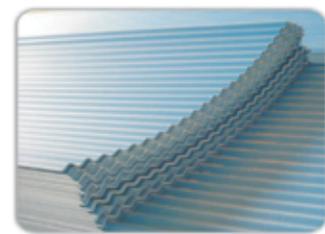
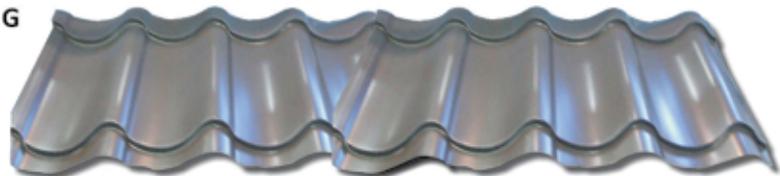
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What is Good Teaching?

“A teacher who is attempting to teach without inspiring the pupil with a desire to learn is hammering on cold iron.” - Horace Mann

Teachers! Should You Really Be Teaching?

“They may forget what you said but they will never forget how you made them feel.” - Carol Buchner

“The teacher who is indeed wise does not bid you to enter the house of wisdom but rather leads you to the threshold of your mind.” - Kahlil Gibran

We know the books are important, the pencil, the computer, the white and blackboard and so are the chairs to sit on, but if there is no motivated and inspiring teacher in front of the chairs, if there is no such teacher to write with chalk on the blackboard and to teach ... then there is no learning, no reading, no math's, no passing on of knowledge, ethics and values, no instilling of a “love to learn ethos” in the student.

All students must have had hundreds of teachers in their lifetimes and a very few of these teachers they would remember as being exceptionally good. What are the qualities that combine to create an excellent, memorable teacher? Why do some teachers inspire students to work three times harder than they normally would, while others inspire students to avoid their classes? Why do students learn more from some teachers than others?

Here I have focused on the four essential qualities that distinguish exceptional teachers:

- Knowledge,
- Communication skills,
- Interest, and
- Respect for students.

Other major qualities that a Good teacher must have are resilience, excellence, determination, conviction, and resolve.

An Experiment
Here's an experiment I had done in one of my earlier assignments. The results may surprise you. Go into one of the classes you are teaching and have your students take out

a sheet of paper. Ask them to list for you the qualities they feel are important in a good teacher. Ask them to identify the qualities they admire in the best teachers they have had. Then give the students enough time to think about it and write something down. Five minutes is good, but ten might be better. Let them answer the questions anonymously if they desire.

What you will get if you combine all of the responses is a fascinating collage of ideas. I have found that most of the responses fall into two specific categories:

- 1) a set of “core qualities” that students recognize in good teachers, and
- 2) a set of “specific skills” that are developed by good teachers.

“Core qualities” are the essential characteristics needed to be a good teacher. I would like to concentrate on these core qualities in this article as under.

1. Knowledge

Students have consistently and clearly targeted as the number one quality of a good teacher exactly what you would expect: knowledge of the subject. You must be an expert in your field-both theoretical and practical –preferably with an industry interface and experience if you are going to be a good teacher in a Management college or Business School. This is a prerequisite.

2. Communication

The second core quality that good teachers possess is the ability to communicate their knowledge and expertise to their students. You may be the greatest expert ever in your field, but what would happen if you

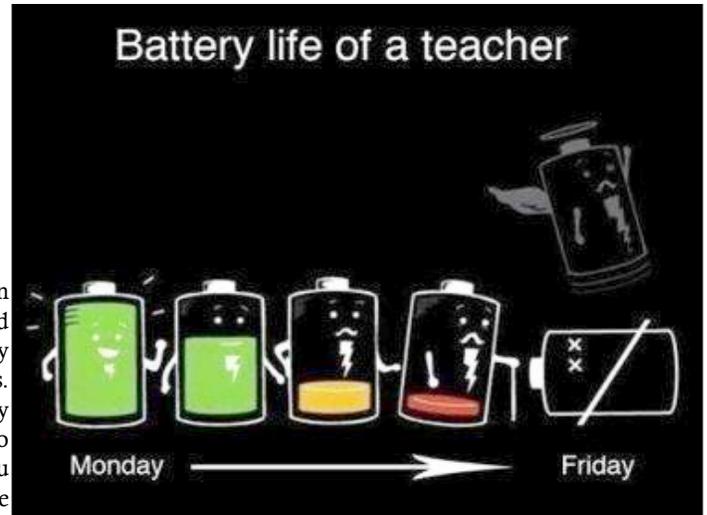
lectured in a style and language the students are not able to comprehend clearly? How much would your students learn?

It is a common misconception at the College level that knowledge of a subject is all that's required to be a good teacher; that the students should be willing and able to extract the meat from what you say-regardless of how it is delivered (even if it is delivered in an incomprehending language or different style).

This might be true at the post graduate level, but elsewhere it is definitely untrue. It is especially untrue at the undergraduate level. The teacher's job is to take advanced knowledge and make it accessible to the students. A good teacher allows students to understand the material, and to understand what it means (because it is one thing to understand how nuclear bombs work, but quite another to understand what nuclear bombs mean).

A good teacher can take a subject and help make it crystal clear to the students. A bad teacher can take that same material and make it impenetrable. Or a bad teacher can devote so little time and effort to preparation that the material presented is intrinsically confusing and disorganized. A good teacher is willing to expend the effort needed to find innovative and creative ways to make complicated ideas understandable to their students, and to fit new ideas into the context available to the student. A good teacher can explain complicated material in a way that students can understand and use.

There is a saying, “Give me a fish and I eat for a day, teach me to fish and I eat



for a lifetime.” This is the philosophy of a good teacher. Give your students an answer and they can solve one problem, but show students the techniques needed to find the answer for themselves and they can become self-sufficient in the field. Students need to be shown how to apply the new techniques you teach to problem solving.

3. Interest

A good teacher starts with a firm knowledge of the subject, and builds on that with a clarity and understanding designed to help students master the material. The best teachers then go one step further. Because good teachers are interested in the material being taught, they make the class interesting and relevant to the students. Knowledge is worthless unless it is delivered to the students in a form they can understand. But the effort expended making the material understandable is wasted if the students are disinterested when it is delivered, or if the students can see no point in learning the material.

Good teachers recognise this, and work hard to make their material relevant. They show students how the material will apply to their lives and their careers. Bad teachers make material “relevant” by threatening students with failure on a test. Good teachers go far beyond this: they make students want to learn the material by making it interesting.

This is one of the things that makes industry and business examples so important and vital to learning in a business school or college. Industry interface and practical real life examples make the ideas discussed in class exciting and important to the teacher, as well as to the students. If the teacher isn't interested in what's being taught, then why should the students be?

4. Respect

Good teachers always possess these three core qualities: knowledge, the ability to convey to students an understanding of that knowledge, and the ability to make the material interesting and relevant to students. Complementing these three is a fourth: quality: good teachers have a deep-seated concern and respect for the students in the classroom. Why else would a teacher put in the time and effort needed to create a high quality class?

The creation of a good class requires an immense amount of work. You don't simply come up with clear explanations, industry cases and examples and experiments for the class off the top of your head. You don't create fair, consistent, high

quality tests, questionnaires and homework assignments (read “learning experiences”) five minutes before you hand them out. You don't figure out ways to integrate new materials and research into a class in an understandable way on your way to your college or institute in the morning. You work at this sort of quality all the time. You spend time with your students so you can learn about holes in their understanding. You read and write and create to build an exciting and interesting class every day. The only thing that would drive you to do that is a concern and respect for the students in your classroom.

Conclusion

“The mediocre teacher tells. The good teacher explains. The superior teacher demonstrates. The great teacher inspires”. ~William Arthur Ward

When you strive and work to become a good teacher and to create a good class, the four core qualities are essential: knowledge, the skills to convey that knowledge, the ability to make the material you are teaching

interesting and relevant, and a deep-seated respect for the students. Without these four core qualities, good teaching will just not take place.

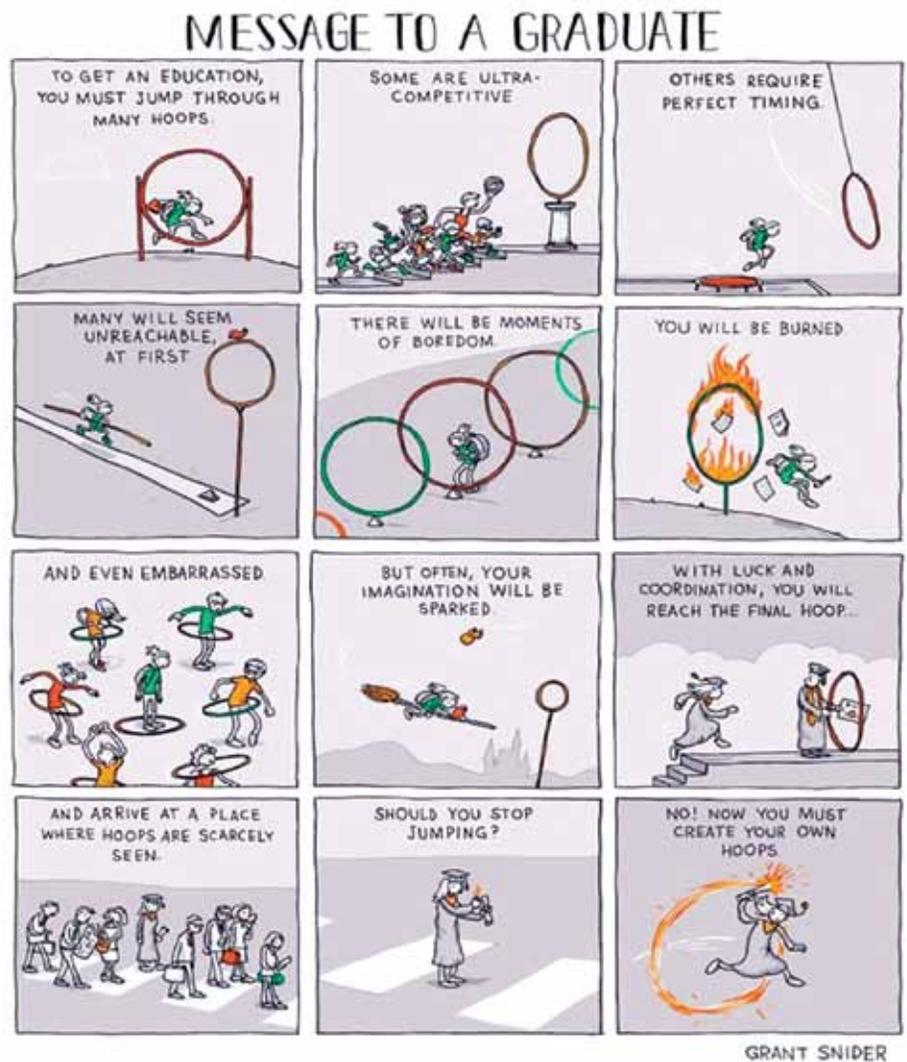
Good teachers make learning so much fun that it makes the students feel like they could do anything they wanted to do. The positive seeds teachers plant in their students keep on growing throughout their lives.

“The best teachers teach from the heart, not from the book”. ~Author Unknown

“What a teacher writes on the blackboard of life can never be erased”. ~Author Unknown

“A good teacher is like a candle - it consumes itself to light the way for others”. ~Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, translated from Turkish

Article by Prof. Bhushan Manchanda, MCMII
<http://www.articlesbase.com/college-and-university-articles/what-is-good-teaching-2845299.html>





As leaders in our industry, giving back is a top priority

Like the World Memon Organisation, KPMG believes we can help to solve Africa's social challenges on a local level by giving charitably of our time, skills and resources.

It is no coincidence, then, that our Chairman is also the WMO's Vice President for Southern Africa.

With a leadership that is dedicated to making a difference to the communities we live and work in, we know we can continue to lead by example – as responsible corporate citizens and as business experts.

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Foods to Avoid if You Have Gout?



Gout is a type of arthritis caused by too much uric acid in the blood. When the concentration of uric acid gets too high, sharp urate crystals form. These crystals collect in the joints and cause swelling and intense pain. Gout attacks often come on suddenly and without warning and typically last 12 to 24 hours. The big toe is the most common joint affected, but gout attacks can also affect the ankles, knees, hands, and wrists. If left untreated, gout attacks occur with more frequency and can eventually cause permanent deformations and damage to joints.

Foods to Avoid With Gout

Gout is a type of painful arthritis that can affect one or more joints, but typically occurs in the feet. It is traditionally treated with anti-inflammatory medications and pain relievers. Certain foods trigger an attack; being mindful of what you eat can have a significant impact on your symptoms

Purines, Uric Acid, & Gout

Gout is caused when uric acid crystallizes and builds up in the joints. Uric acid—which serves as an antioxidant and protection for the lining of our blood vessels in normal levels—is created during the breakdown of an organic substance found in foods called purines.

The key to the “gout diet” is avoiding foods high in purines, which are listed on the following slides.

Organ and Other Meats

Purines are highest in organ meats, including liver, sweetbreads, kidneys, brains,

tongue, and tripe, so all organ meats should be completely avoided. All meats contain moderate amounts of purines, so limit intake of all meats to four ounces per day. Examples of meats to be limited include pork, chicken, duck, goose, ham, rabbit, sheep, turkey, lamb, veal, and venison.

Purines are also high in other animal-based foods, such as gravy, bouillon, and chicken soup.

Fish and Seafood

Fish and seafood are also common sources of purines. The worst offenders for people with gout are scallops, sardines, herring, anchovies, and mackerel. Other fish moderately high in purines include tuna, carp, codfish, halibut, perch, salmon, snapper, and trout.

Avoid other seafood such as oysters, lobster, crab, and shrimp also contain high levels of purines and should be consumed in small amounts.



Whole Grains

Even though it may be contrary to everything else you’ve heard, whole grains such as whole wheat breads and cereals have higher purine content than refined grains. Wheat germ, bran, and oatmeal are all high in purines. Instead, eat refined grain bread (white bread), pasta, and white rice to limit your purine intake. If you want whole grains, limit to no more than two servings per week. Sugars

Sugars are low in purines, but a diet high in refined sugars is linked to other conditions that may worsen gout symptoms, such as obesity and diabetes.

If you need to get your sweet on, choose



fresh fruits. While some have high amounts of natural sugar, they also contain other vital nutrients your body needs. Certain Vegetables

Some vegetables are rich in purines and should be limited to no more than two servings (1 cup raw or 1/2 cup cooked) per week. They include:

- asparagus
- cauliflower
- lentils
- beans
- peas
- spinach

Sticking to a strict diet can help ease symptoms of gout, but because purines are present in so many foods it may be difficult to adhere to. Still, avoiding certain foods is an important part of an overall gout treatment plan



KIDNEY STONE REMEDY

Mix :

1 Tbsp apple cider
vinegar

5 cups filtered
water

Drink the mixture

*Repeat this step
throughout the
day until you
notice some relief*



**If you have a
regular migraine
problem, include
five almonds along
with hot milk in
your daily diet.**



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Khaosay



Ingredients for Khaosay Chicken Curry:

- Boneless Chicken cubes 1/2 kg
- Tomatoes 1/2 kg
- Green Chillies chopped 4
- Pounded Red Chilli 1 and 1/2 teaspoon
- Haldi 1/2 teaspoon
- Cumin seed 1/2 teaspoon
- Coriander 1/2 teaspoon
- Salt 1 and 1/2 teaspoon
- Ginger crushed 1 teaspoon
- Garlic crushed 1 teaspoon
- Oil 1 cup

Ingredients For Khaosay Boiled Spaghetti

- Spaghetti 1/2 kg
- Oil 1 tablespoon
- Salt 1 teaspoon
- Water 5 glass

Procedure For Khaosay Boiled Spaghetti

- Boil Water then add Oil, salt and Spaghetti, continue to cook for 20-25 minutes. Remove from flame, cool and drain keep aside.

Procedure for Khaosay Chicken Curry:

- Heat oil in a pan add ginger, garlic and chicken cubes and fry 2-3 minutes, then add spices and tomatoes except green chillies and cook on low flame till chicken is tender.
- Sprinkle green chillies and simmer. Khaosay Chicken Curry is ready.

Procedure for Khaosay Coconut Curry:

- Add besan to the beaten yoghurt and mix well in a pan then add 3 glass of water and all other ingredients and mix well.
- Now cook on a medium flame for 25-

30 minutes. Then apply Tarka.

Tarka Procedure

- Heat 1 table spoon oil in a frying pan, add 3 whole red chillies , 1 teaspoon whole cumin seeds, 6 Karhi patta and fry for 2 minutes then pour over the Karhi

How To Serve:

• There are two procedure of Serving Khaosay

• 1. Arrange all cooked food and garnish separately on a table. Take a deep serving plate, place some boiled spaghetti, then pour over some coconut karhi, then some chicken karhi. At top sprinkle garnish from all variety and squeeze lemon. Then eat with the help pf fork and spoon.

• 2. Take a Large Pan place at boiled spaghetti, then pour over all Karhi and at top layer Chicken in layers form then simmer for 5 minutes. From this Remove as much as you need from top to bottom with the help of table spoon into your serving plate and sprinkle garnish.

Solar Tunnel

The project is the first of its kind in Europe in that it is the first time the railway infrastructure has been used to generate green energy. The €15.7 million (\$21.5 million) project will supply 3300 MWh of electricity annually, enough to power 4,000 trains.

High - efficiency solar panels — 16,000 of them, with a rating of 245W each — were turned on, on the roof of a high-speed rail tunnel in Antwerp, Belgium (all of which were supplied by JinkoSolar). The 3.6-kilometer (2.2-mile) tunnel was built to protect trains from falling trees as they pass through an ancient forest.

The installation covers a total surface area of 50,000m² (538,000 ft²). The electricity produced by the installation will be used to power railway infrastructure, such as signals, lighting and the heating of stations. It will also power the trains using the Belgian rail network. The endeavor is estimated to reduce CO₂ emissions by 2,400 tons per year.



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How to Achieve Success in Life.

By: Ms Falak Naz Memon (Student) United Arab Emirates

Introduction:

ONLY 5 OF a 100 PEOPLE ACHIEVE SUCCESS IN LIFE Why are there only 5% successful people in the world? Does it mean, that only one person from twenty really achieve success in life? It is not a fable; it is a result of many investigations. The reasons are: -

- People can't really find the way to work on.
- Some can't understand "What is Success". They take it as "Hunting" not "Gardening".
- They don't have courage to take decisions.
- They don't take their failure as feedback.
-

Factors of Successful Life:

1. Make decisions and take action:

Right or wrong action, they take it. Either way it's always better than making no decisions and taking no action at all. As Franklin Roosevelt said:

"It is common sense to take a method and try it. If it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all, try something."

2. Find a purpose (goal) in life:

The Michael Jordan, the Edison and the Stephen Kings have figured out what they want to do in life and are doing it (or did it).

The purpose, I think, is largely why they can keep on going and be motivated while others may tire or just go and do something else that they find more purposeful. The successes love their purpose and when they aligned with it

then it seems to push them forward with enthusiasm and energy through life.

3. Do the most productive thing right now:-

Instead of trapping yourselves in doing productive but not so important tasks or projects realise what's most important and do that. And after done with that do what is most important again. Instead of just doing a lot of things, Think and plan before act and try to focus as much as possible of your thoughts and actions on those few very important things.

4. Do one thing at a time:

Avoid multi-tasking. Because it creates internal confusion, wastes time and spreads the multi-tasker too thinly. Instead, do one thing and focus on that until it is done. Then do the next thing until it is done. Focusing 100% on one task at a time will get it done quicker and better.

5. Have positive attitude:

A negative attitude can be very damaging and limiting to one's life. A positive one can open new doors every day. It can open your mind to new ideas and input and create or sustain great relationships. It helps you through the hard times as a successful person often sees an opportunity within what others would merely see as a problem.

Have a look at Take the positively challenge for more thoughts and practical tips for creating a more positive attitude.

6. Learn from Reflection & Redefined failure:

While a lot of people see failure as a way to rationalizing the feeling of wanting to giving up or as a sign that it's actually time to do something else successful people tend to see it more as useful feedback.

They may not like to fail, but they don't fear it – or at least they have little fear of it and they know that if they fail they have been there before and they can start over again and succeed. This is of course a very useful belief and keeps successful people going while the rest have already given up.

7. Value your Time:

Value your time highly & plan it out well. Those who never value their time they never get success & Successful people have a purpose in life and therefore they do. They have so much they want & an inner urge to do it & therefore need to plan well to use their days effectively.

8. Have open mind and will to learn: -

Successful people take the time to study and learn and often seem to really like doing it what is necessary to improve their skills. They are open to thoughts, suggestions, solutions, new information and change rather than thinking they already know everything, that there is not much more to learn and that everything should be as it has always been.

Conclusion:

I am currently focusing on improving my ability to get Positive Attitude, Learn from Reflection and Value my time. To me it seems like these factors are very important and can lead to success not just in professional life but in personal life as well.

We all want success in our lives and for success we just don't need to work harder but also smarter. We all need improvement in our Personal, Professional and Social lives. If we adopt the above factors, these will guide us towards the success.

Submitted by Mr.Qasim Abbas, Toronto, Canada

14 Household Ways To Protect Your Computer From Viruses

Computer viruses are deadly. They often spread without any apparent contact and can be a nuisance, or even worse, fatal to your computer. If you access the internet, share files or your computer with others, or load anything from diskettes, CDs, or DVDs onto your computer, you are vulnerable to viruses.

Fortunately, there are good guys working just as hard as the hackers to develop cures for viruses as quickly as they send them off into cyberspace. And there are many things you can do to keep your computer from catching viruses in the first place.

Computer



Viruses

Defining Viruses:

A virus is a small computer program that can copy and spread itself from one computer to another, with or without the help of the user. However, viruses typically do more than just be fruitful and multiply, which is bad enough in itself because it hogs system resources. Anything else viruses are programmed to do, from displaying annoying messages to destroying files, is called their payload. Often, they cannot deliver their payload until an unsuspecting user does something to make the virus execute its programmed function. This could be as simple as clicking on an innocent looking file attachment with the .exe (executable) extension.

Catching a Virus:

Most viruses are spread through e-mail attachments because it's the easiest way to do it. Although Macintosh, Unix, and Linux systems can catch viruses, hackers

are particularly keen on exploiting the security weaknesses in anything Microsoft, particularly Microsoft Outlook and Outlook Express.



Solution 1: Anti-virus Software

Your first line of defense is to install anti-virus software. To be extra safe, also install firewall software, which is now included in some anti-virus packages. This software can scan all of your drives for viruses and neutralize them. Here are some features to consider when evaluating anti-virus software.

Compatibility with your operating system - Make sure the software works with your system, particularly if you are using an older operating system like Windows 98.

Firewall software - If it's not included, find out if it's available. If you must, buy it from another vendor.

Automatic background protection - This means your software will constantly

scan behind the scenes for infections and neutralize them as they appear. This provides some peace of mind.

Automatic, frequent updates - Because new viruses appear every day, you'll want regular updates. It's even better if they occur automatically when you connect to the internet. If automatic updating isn't included, you'll have to check the vendor's website and download updates yourself. This is vitally important, because you will not be protected from new viruses if your software is out of date.

Disaster recovery - Software with a recovery utility to help you get your system back to normal after a virus attack is always good to have.

ICSA certification - The International Computer Security Association has standards for the detection rates of anti-virus software. Make sure your software has the ICSA certification.

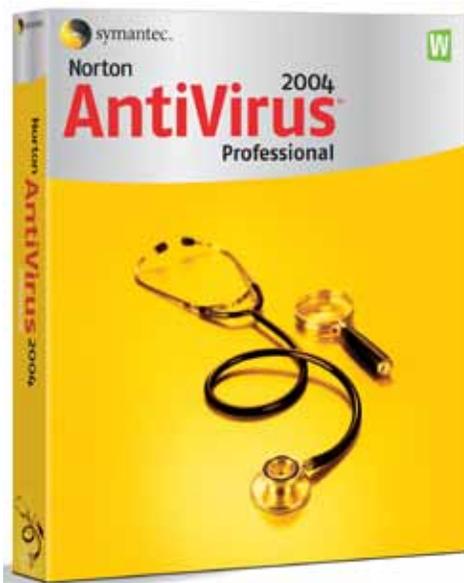
Technical support - It's a good idea to select a package that offers free technical support, either online or through a toll-free number. If you're ever felled by a virus, you may need it. Some anti-virus software vendors are Symantec Corporation (Norton AntiVirus), McAfee Corporation (McAfee VirusScan), Trend Micro Inc. (PC-cillin), and Zone Labs Inc. (Zone Alarm Suite).

Solution 2: The Virus Scan

If you receive a particularly juicy attachment that you're dying to open, save it on your Windows desktop and run your anti-virus software on it first. If it's infected, your anti-virus software may neutralize it, or at least tell you the attachment is too dangerous to open. On the other hand, don't feel guilty if the very thought of saving a potentially damaging file anywhere on your system is enough to quell your eagerness to open it and make you delete it immediately.

Solution 3: Delete first, ask questions later.

When in doubt about the origin of an e-mail, the best thing to do is delete it without previewing or opening it. You can spread a virus just by having people in your address book, even if you don't actually e-mail them anything. They'll receive it from someone else in your address book, which really makes life confusing.



آہونٹ آہونٹ میں فروٹ



મેમણ આલમ (WMO)



ગુજરાતી વિભાગ
સંપાદક: ઉમર અ. રહેમાન ખાનાણી

બાંટવા મેમણ સેવા
સમિતિનો વાર્ષિક મેળાવડો
જનાબ ખાનબહાદુર ગુલામમહંમદ
મુન્શી બાર-એટ-લો

પ્રમુખસ્થાને

માણસોની ગંજવર હાજરી

તા. ૧૦-૧૨-૩૧ના રોજ રાત્રે
નવ બજે મેમણ સેવા સમિતિનો
વાર્ષિક મેળાવડો જનાબ ખાન
બહાદુર ગુલામ મહંમદ મુન્શીના
પ્રમુખપણા હેઠળ બુખારી રોડ ઉપર
ભરવામાં આવ્યો હતો જેમાં બહાર
ગામના મહેમાનો તેમજ બાંટવાની
જાહેર પ્રજાએ અપૂર્વ ઉત્સાહથી ભાગ
લીધો હતો.

શરૂઆતમાં મિ. અ. હબીબ
સાહે મહંમદે કુઆન શરીફની
તિલાવત કરી હતી પછી ડો. એ.ડી.
અબ્બાસીએ જનાબ ખાન બહાદુર
સાહેબની ઘટ્ટતા શબ્દોમાં પઠવીકને
પીછાન કરાવી હતી. મેળાવડાનું કામ
શરૂ કરતાં જનાબ ખાન બહાદુર
સાહેબ શરૂઆતની ઉદ્દેશમાં સ્પીચ
કરતાં મુસ્લિમ-દરોમાં ઉદ્દેશબાન
વાપરવા ઉપર ભાર મૂક્યું હતું અને
આગ્રહપૂર્વક તેમ કરવા કહ્યું હતું.

કામની શરૂઆત થતાં નજમો
પઢવામાં આવી હતી ત્યાર બાદ
રહેમતુલ્લાહ હાજી કરીમે સંસ્થાનો
વાર્ષિક રિપોર્ટ તથા આવક-જવકનો
હિસાબ વાંચી સંભળાવ્યો હતો. તથા
બહારગામના મુબારકબાદીના
આવેલા સંદેશા વાંચી સંભળાવ્યા
હતા.

તે પછી મિ. અલીમહંમદ
અહમદે સેવા ઉપર છટાદાર ભાષણ
આપ્યું હતું. બાદ મદ્રસએ

ઈસ્લામીયાના હેડ માસ્તરે કેળવણી
ઉપર ભાષણ કર્યું હતું.

પ્રમુખ સ્થાનેથી જનાબ ખાન
બહાદુર સાહેબે મનન કરવા યોગ્ય

હોય તેજ વધારે સાઈ ઉપરાંત
પબ્લીક સંડાસો ઉપર ભંગીયાઓની
સારી રીતે ગોઠવણ થવી જોઈએ અને
તે માટે અરજ કરવા જોઈએ એવી



ભાષણ કર્યું હતું. સંસ્થાના રિપોર્ટ
ઉપર બોલતા તેઓ સંસ્થા તરફથી
ઉપાડવામાં આવેલ પાંચમાં અંગ્રેજી
ધોરણના કાર્યની તથા સંસ્થા કેળ
વણીના કામમાં ઉત્સાહ લીએ તેની
પ્રશંસા કરી હતી. સંસ્થા તરફથી
માંડવીની લડત ઉપર બોલતા
બાંટવામાં જગાત આપવામાં આવે છે
તેની રસીદ મલતી નથી અને કયા
માલ ઉપર શું જગાત છે તેનું લિસ્ટ
જાહેર પ્રજાને મલતું નથી તે ઉપર
શબ્દોમાં ટીકા કરી હતી અને ચાલુ
જમાનામાં આવી બાબત ફકત
બાંટવાની વસ્તીજ પોતાની
નબળાઈને અંગે સહન કરી લીએ છે
એમ જણાવ્યું હતું. તે પછી સંસ્થા
તરફથી જાહેર પાચખાનાઓની લડત
ઉપર બોલતાં તે સંબંધમાં રાજ્ય
તરફથી બેદરકારી રાખવામાં આવી
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અને કહ્યું હતું કે આવા ભાંગેલા
તૂટેલા અને ગંદા સંડાસો કરતા
પાચખાનાઓ ન રાખવામાં આવતા

તેઓએ સલાહ આપી હતી.

સંસ્થા તરફના શીળી
તપાસના કામ ઉપર બોલતા
તેઓએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે મે.
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માંગણીઓ જેવી કે શીળી તપાસ
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રાખવા વગેરે યોગ્ય માંગણીઓ
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કાર્યોમાં જાહેર પ્રજાએ સંસ્થાને
ઉલટથી સાથ આપવો જોઈએ એવી
અપીલ કરી હતી. ઉપરાંત મેમણ
કોન્ફરન્સના કરાવો અમલમાં
મૂકવાનું સંસ્થા કામ ઉપાડનાર છે
તથા વોલીન્ટીયર કોર સ્થાપનાર છે
તે સાંભળી પોતાનો સંતોષ જાહેર
કર્યો હતો તે બાદ સર્વે સંસ્થાએ
મલી દરેક સંસ્થાના બે બે
પ્રતિનિધીઓ રાખી એક
એડવાઈઝરી બોર્ડ સ્થાપવાનું અને
કોઈ સંસ્થા નવું કામ ઉપાડવા
માંગતી હોય તો પોતાના

પ્રતિનિધીઓ મારફત તે દરખાસ્ત આવી બોર્ડમાં શરૂઆતની ચર્ચા માટે મોકલે અને બોર્ડ ઠરાવ રજૂ કે તે મુજબ વર્તવામાં આવે તો વધારે સરળતાથી કામ થઈ શકે અને સર્વેનો સહકાર મેળવી શકાય એવી ઉમેદ તેઓએ દર્શાવી. ઉપરાંત સંસ્થાની દરેક કાર્યોના વખાણ કરી મેમણ કોમને અપીલ કરી હતી કે સંસ્થામાં સારી સંખ્યામાં મેમ્બરો થવું જોઈએ. ટૂંકમાં જાહેર પ્રજામાં જાહેર કામ માટે જુસ્સો ઉત્પન્ન કરવાને પૂરતું તેમનું જોરદાર ભાષણ સાંભળી પબ્લીક ખુશ થઈ હતી.

તે બાદ સેક્રેટરીએ પ્રેસીડેન્ટ ખાન બહાદુર સાહેબનો કુતિયાણા માણાવદરના તથા બીજા મહેમાનોનો તથા જાહેર પ્રજાનો આભાર માન્યો હતો પછી હારતોરા પહેરાવવામાં આવ્યા હતા અને મોડી રાત્રે મેળાવડો ખતમ થયો હતો. તા. ૧૧-૧૨-૩૧ના સવારમાં જનાબ ખાન બહાદુર સાહેબ જુનાગઢ રવાના થયા હતા.

અમરેલીની ખબરો

જુન-૧૯૨૯

૧. મોહરમના દસ દિવસ પુર જોરશોરથી પસાર થયા. મુસલમાની નવમી તારીખે રાતના બાર વાગે સરઘસ નીકળી મોડી રાતના પાછું ફર્યું હતું. દસમી તારીખે દિવસના તાબૂત નીકલવાના હોઈને આજુબાજુના ગામડામાંથી હજારોની સંખ્યામાં લોક જમા થયા હતા. બરોબર બે વાગતાં પ્રોસેસન મુકર્રર કરેલા રસ્તાએ ફરી લગભગ છ વાગે લાયબ્રેરીના મેદાનમાં આવી પહોંચ્યું હતું. અહીં સર્વે ઓફિસરો તેમજ મેમણ આગેવાન શેઠ સાહેબો રાબેતા મુજબ હાજર રહ્યા હતા. આ વખત તાબૂતની સંખ્યા

પાંત્રીસની હતી. સાત વાગતાં મેળાવડો ખલાસ થયો હતો.

૨. આ પખવાડિયાની શરૂઆતમાં લગભગ બે ઈંચ વરસાદ પડ્યો હતો. છેલ્લા છ દિવસથી વરસાદ બિલ્કુલ નથી. બફારો તાપ બહુજ છે. વરસાદ બે ચાર દિવસમાં થવાની વકી છે.

૩. તા. ૨૬મી ગુરૂવારે સાંજના ભાઈ ઓસમાન જીવાભાઈ જાપાનની બીજી મુસાફરીએ જવાના હોવાથી અમરેલી મેમણ યુનિયન કલબ તરફથી તેમના માનમાં સ્ટેશન ઉપર ફૂલહાર તથા પાન સોપારી થઈ હતી. તે પ્રસંગે આગેવાન સાહેબો તથા બીજા ઘણા મેમણો ગૃહસ્થો હાજરી આપી હતી.

૪. મુંબઈની મેમણ ચેમ્બર

ઓફ કોમર્સના ઓ. સેક્રેટરી મિ. અબ્દુલ્લા હાજી અ. કરીમ દુરાન સાહેબ તા. ૨૬મી બુધવારે અહીં પધારવાના હોવાથી આગેવાન શેઠ સાહેબોએ સ્ટેશન ઉપર તેમનું સ્વાગત કર્યું હતું. તેજ દિને સાંજના બોર્ડિંગ હાઉસના મેદાનમાં તેવણ સાહેબના શુભ હસ્તે મિ. દિલાવર તેમના નાના ભાઈ તથા મિ. કોસાણીને (ઈદના દિને સાહસિક અંગ કસરતના પ્રયોગો કર્યા બદલ) ચાંદ આપવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

૫. ચાલુ માસની આખરીમાં મેમણ કોમના બુઝુર્ગ શેઠ હાજી અબ્દુલગની બેગમોહંમદ સાહેબ થોડા વંથલીના ગૃહસ્થો અત્રે બોર્ડિંગ બાબત પધારવાના છે.

★ ★ ★

ટૂંકા

-જતજાતના પ્રાણીઓ વેચતી એક દુકાન પર એક ખાતૂલે ફોન કરીને પૂછ્યું કે, “શું તમે મારા ઘરે ૩૦૦ કોક્રોચ (વંદા) મોકલી શકો છો ?”

દુકાનદારને આવા ઓર્ડરથી નવાઈ લાગી એટલે તેણે પૂછી લીધું કે, “મેકમ ! આટલા બધા વંદાઓનું શું કરશો ?”

ખાતૂલે જવાબ આપ્યો: “હું આજે ઘર ખાલી કરી રહી છું અને મકાન માલિકે ખાસ તાકીદ કરી છે કે મેં જે હાલતમાં ઘર ભાડે લીધું હતું એજ હાલતમાં પાછું સોંપવાનું છે.”

★ ★ ★

કાશીફ પોતાના આંગણાના ખૂણામાં ખોદેલા એક ખાડાને પૂરી રહ્યો હતો ત્યારે પાડોશી મૂસા કાકાએ પૂછ્યું કે, “શું કરે છે બેટા !?”

“મારા એકવેરીયમાં પેલી ખૂબસુરત ગોલ્ડફીશ નહોતી ? એને દફનાવી રહ્યો છું. એ બિચારી મરી ગઈ છે.”

કાકાએ નવાઈથી પૂછ્યું: “આટલી નાનીશી માછલી માટે આવડો મોટો ખાડો ?”

કાશીફે ખાડા પર છેલ્લી માટી પાથરતાં ફોડ પાડ્યો કે, “મારી માછલી તમારી બેવકૂફ બિલાડીના પેટમાં હતી ને, એટલે !”

★ ★ ★

ડોક્ટરે મરીઝના મોમાં થર્મોમીટર મૂકતાં કહ્યું, “જરા એક મિનિટ મોઢું બંધ રાખો.”

મરીઝાનો પતિ નજીક જ ઊભો હતો. તેણે આશ્ચર્યની સાથે તરત જ પૂછી લીધું, “સાહેબ ! આ ચીજ કેટલામાં મળે છે ?”

★ ★ ★

બાબા-એ-હાલાર

હાજી અ. કાદર છોટાણી



જનરલ જમાતની ઓફિસ રણછોડ લાઈનમાં હતી. હાજી નૂરમોહંમદ અને બીજા આગેવાનોની કોન્સિલ પર લોરેન્સ રોડ પર હાલની જગા મેળવવામાં આવી હતી જે અત્યારે બાગે હાલાર તરીકે ઓળખાય છે. હાજી નૂરમોહંમદે જમાતના એ સમયના પ્રમુખ જ. વલીમોહંમદ અ. કરીમ દરબાર

ચેરમેન નિમવામાં આવ્યા હતા. ચેરમેન તરીકે તેમણે એટલી ઉમદા કામગીરી કરી હતી કે કેટલાક સમય પછી તેમને ટ્રસ્ટના આજીવન ચેરમેન બનાવી દેવામાં આવ્યા હતા.

બાગે હાલારની નવી ઈમારતની પાયાવિધિ તેમના હસ્તે તા. ૨૯-૯-૧૯૭૯ના કરવામાં આવી હતી અને બાગે હાલાર જમાતખાના હોલનું ઉદઘાટન પણ તેમના હાથે તા. ૧૬-૧૦-૧૯૮૦ના કરવામાં આવેલ.

સંસ્થા પ્રત્યેની તેમની સેવાઓ તાલીમી, તબીબી અને બીજા ક્ષેત્રોમાં ફેલાયેલી હતી. તેમની આ બધી સેવાઓની કદરદાની તરીકે એક જાહેર સમારંભમાં તેમનું બહુમાન કરીને તેમને 'બાબાએ હાલાર'નો લડબ આપવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

તેઓ બીજી ખિદમતી સંસ્થાઓમાં પણ સક્રિય રસ લેતા હતા. એમાં મુસ્લિમ એસોસિએશન મોખરે હતી. એક વાર એ સંસ્થાને ભંડોળની કારમી તંગી પડતાં તેનું બધું ખિદમતી કામકાજ બંધ પડી જવાનો ભય ઉભો થયો હતો. એ પ્રસંગે હાજી કાદરે સારા જેવી નાણાકીય મદદ કરીને આંખોની બીમારીઓ અને બીજા રોગોના ઈલાજ કરતી આ ખિદમતી સંસ્થાને ફરી ગતિશીલ બનાવી હતી તેમની તરફથી આ સંસ્થાને તેમજ રાજકોટ મેમણ એસોસિએશનની હોસ્પિટલને જરૂરત પડયે પૂરતો

બાબાએ હાલાર તરીકે જાણીતા થયેલા જ અ. કાદર છોટાણીનો જન્મ પડધરી ગામમાં અને છોટાણી ખાનદાનમાં ઈ.સ. ૧૯૨૧માં થયો હતો. સેવાનો વારસો તેમના પિતા હાજી નૂરમોહંમદ છોટાણી તરફથી મળ્યો હતો. ૧૯૪૯માં તેઓ તેમના પિતા સાથે કરાચી આવ્યા ત્યારે તેમની ઉંમર ૨૮ વરસની હતી અને તેઓ પડછંદ કાયા ધરાવતા હતા. એ સમયે તેમના પિતાજી હાજી નૂરમોહંમદ સેવાના ક્ષેત્રમાં મોખરેની હરોળમાં હતા અને અબ્દુલ કાદરને તેમના પાસેથી સેવા ક્ષેત્રનું સારા જેવું શિક્ષણ મળ્યું હતું.

એ સમયે હાલાર મેમણ

અને જ. અ. સત્તાર પારેખ સાથે મળીને બાગે હાલાર ટ્રસ્ટની રચના કરી હતી.

હાજી કાદરના મોટા ભાઈ હાજી ઉસ્માન હાજી નૂરમોહંમદ છોટાણી પણ જમાતના શરૂઆતના વરસોમાં તેની કારોબારી સમિતિના સભ્ય હતા અને બાગે હાલારમાં શાળાઓ શરૂ થતાં તેમને શાળા સમિતિના પ્રથમ કન્વીનર બનાવવામાં આવ્યા હતા એના કેટલાક સમય પછી તેઓ હજારે બચતુલ્લાહ પર ગયા ત્યારે તેમનો ઈન્ટેકાલ થઈ ગયો હતો.

હાજી અ. કાદર પણ ઘણા વરસોથી જમાતની કામગીરીઓમાં સક્રિય ભાગ લેતા થઈ ગયા હતા. ૧૯૭૧માં તેમને બાગે હાલાર ટ્રસ્ટના

નાણાકીય સહકાર મળતો રહેતો હતો. બાગે હાલાર પોલી કલીનીકનું ઉદઘાટન તા. ૩૧મી જાન્યુઆરી ૧૯૮૨ના કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું. એ પ્રસંગે યોજાયેલા સમારંભમાં હાજુ અ. કાદર નુરમોહમદ છોટાણીને તેમની સેવાઓ બદલ એક સીલ્વર શીલ્ડ અર્પણ કરવામાં આવી હતી.

સમાજ સેવાની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ સાથે તેઓ વ્યાપારી ક્ષેત્રે મોખરેનું સ્થાન ધરાવતા હતા. તેઓ પાકિસ્તાન જેમ્સ મરચન્ટસ એન્ડ જવેલર્સ એસોસીએશનના સ્થાપક સભ્ય હતા અને સંસ્થાની કામગીરીમાં ઉંડો રસ લેતા હતા. તેમની ખિદમતી કામગીરી માત્ર કરાચી પૂરતી મર્યાદિત ન હતી બલ્કે હૈદરાબાદ, સખ્ખર, શિકારપુર અને ટન્ડો મોહમદખાન ઉપરાંત ભારતના અમદાવાદ શહેર સુધી ફેલાયેલી હતી.

તેમની જાહેર સખાવતો ઉપરાંત તેમની ધૂપી સખાવતો ઘણી હતી એમ કહેવાતું હતું કે તેઓ કોઈ પણ હાજતમંદને ખાલી હાથે પાછો જવા દેતા ન હતા. તેઓ એવીજ રીતે ગમે એટલી મૂંગવણ કે ઉશ્કેરાટમાં હોય તો પણ તેમની સલાહ અને માર્ગદર્શન મેળવવા આવનાર દરેક માણસને ધીરજથી સાંભળતા હતા અને યોગ્ય સલાહ-સૂચનો આપતા હતા.

તેમની સેવા ઘગશની એ હાલત હતી કે બાગે હાલાર કોમ્યુનિટી હોલના પાચાવિધિ સમારંભ પ્રસંગે તેમને ૧૦૪ ડિગ્રી તાવ હોવા છતાં તેઓ આ સમારંભમાં હાજર રહ્યા હતા અને ભારે સહનશકિત દાખવીને એવા ખુશખુશાલ દેખાયા હતા કે કોઈને પણ તેમની તબિયત નાદુરસ્ત હોવાની શંકા ગઈ ન હતી.

એવી જ રીતે તેઓ હૃદયરોગના ઈલાજ માટે હોસ્પિટલમાં

પથારીવશ હતા ત્યારે પણ સંસ્થાના આગેવાનો અને કાર્યકરો સાથે સંસ્થાની ખિદમતી કામગીરીઓની વાતો કરીને તેમનામાં નવું જોમ આવી જતું હતું અને ડોકટરો તેમની હાલતમાં આવી રીતે સુધારો થતો જોઈને આશ્ચર્યચકિત થઈ જતા હતા.

આવા લોકલાડીલા બાબાએ હાલાર હાજુ અ. કાદર છોટાણીનું ૨૬મી ઓક્ટોબર ૧૯૮૯ના રોજ ૬૮ વરસની વયે અવસાન થતાં હાલારી બિરાદરી ઉપરાંત બીજી ઘણી સંસ્થાઓ અને વર્તુળોમાં શોકની ઘેરી

લાગણીઓ છવાઈ ગઈ હતી. હાલારી મેમણ જમાત અને બાગે હાલાર ટ્રસ્ટ ઉપરાંત મુસ્લિમ એસોસીએશન, રાજકોટ મેમણ એસોસીએશન, મોઝામ્બિક એક્સ-રેસીડેન્ટસ વેલ્ફેર સોસાયટી અને બીજી સંસ્થાઓએ શોક ઠરાવો પસાર કર્યા હતા. પાકિસ્તાન જેમ્સ મરચન્ટસ એન્ડ જવેલર્સ એસોસીએશને શોક ઠરાવ કરવા ઉપરાંત પોતાની ઓફિસ એક દિવસ બંધ રાખી હતી. શરાફા બજાર પણ તેમની યાદમાં એક દિવસ બંધ રખાયું હતું.

મેમણી ગમલ

બોલો મેમણી ભાષા આઈ જે મેમણજી

અંગ્રેજ	બોલે	તો	અંગ્રેજી....
અરબ	તો	બોલ્યો	અરબી
હિંદી	મરાઠી	પારસી	કે ઉદ્દૂ
બોલી	બોલનતા	પોતે	પોતેજી...

શરમ નાઈ પણ ઈ તો આઈ શાન જી...
બોલો મેમણી ભાષા આઈ જે મેમણજી...

પાકે હોઈ જો નફરત પાં-પોતેથી...
પાંકે કે હોઈ જો શરમ પાં પોતે થી...
પાંકે અદાવત હોઈ પાં પોતે થી...
તો જ ના બોલુ ઈ બોલી જે મળી 'મા' થી....

કરૂ કદર અને ચલણ કરૂપાં પોતે...
પેદા થીયાસી પાં મેમણ, મરૂં પણ મેમણ પાં પોતે...
બદલે ભલે ને દેશ કે વેશ ન બદલું પાં પોતે...
'ભા' બોલું તો બોલી મેમણી જ પાં પોતે.

-ભા મહમદ હુસેન મેમણ
ધોલ (જી. જામનગર)

સદવર્તન

- કોઈ ભલે તમારી સાથે તોછડાઈથી વર્તે પણ તમે સૌની સાથે ભલો વર્તાવ રાખો, એટલા માટે નહીં કે એ બધા સારા છે, પણ તમે સારા છો.
- આજના બાળકો સામે આજકાલ સૌથી મુશ્કેલ એવું એક આવી પડ્યું છે. તેમને સદવર્તાવને જોયા વગર સદવર્તન શીખવાનું છે.
- પોતાના વર્તન વિષે હંમેશાં વિચારતા રહેવાથી તમારો વર્તાવ સારો નહીં બને; બલકે પોતાના વિષે વિચારવાનું છોડી દેશો તો બીજાઓ માટે ભલા માણસ બની શકશો.
- માણસ ગમે તે હોય અને ગમ્મે ત્યાં હોય પણ એ હંમેશાં ખોટો માણસ રહેશે-અગર તેનો વર્તાવ તોછડો હશે તો.
- આપણું સદવર્તન બીજા લોકોને એ બતાવવાનું સાધન માત્ર છે કે આપણે તેમનું આદર કરીએ છીએ.
- તોછડું વર્તન નબળા માણસનો પોતાને બળવાન તરીકે ગણાવવાનો વાહિયાત પ્રયાસ માત્ર હોય છે.
- નરમ વર્તાવ માનવ સ્વભાવ માટે એ જ છે, જે મીઠા માટે ઉષ્મા.
- સદવર્તન અને ભલા શબ્દોથી ભલભલી મુશ્કેલીઓ દૂર થતી જોવાઈ છે.

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કુટેવ

એક વાર એક માણસે કોચલને પૂછ્યું કે:
 “કોચલ ! તારામાં કાળાશ ન હોત તો તૂં કેવી સુંદર દેખાત ?”
 એક વાર એક માણસે સાગરને પૂછ્યું કે:
 “સાગર ! તારામાં ખારાશ ન હોત તો તૂં કેટલો સારો હોત ?”
 એક વાર એક માણસે ગુલાબના ફૂલને પૂછ્યું કે:
 “હે ગુલાબ ! તારામાં કંટક ન હોત તો તૂં કેટલો કોમળ હોત ?”
 આ સાંભળી કોચલ, સાગર અને ગુલાબના ફૂલ ત્રણેય એકીસાથે બોલી ઉઠ્યા: “એ માણસ ! તારામાં બીજાના દોષ જોવાની કુટેવ ન હોત... તો તૂં કેટલો સારો લાગત ?”
 -સંકલન:
 અવેશ ગાજી, પુના

સમજને અમલ કરવા જેવું

જીવનમાં ધન નહીં ફરજ મુખ્ય છે...રાજકારણના કાવાદાવા લોકશાહીનો મૃત્યુદંટ વગાડશે.... સમાજના પરિવર્તન માટે પક્ષની નહીં....પુરૂષાર્થની જરૂર છે...અને ચૂંટણી લડવા અને સમાજનું કામ કરવા વચનોની નહીં ગરીબ માણસોના કામ કરવાની જરૂર છે.... સમાજનું પોતાનું આગવું અસ્તિત્વ હોય છે...પરંતુ રાજકારણની મેલી રમતે સમાજને વોટ બેન્ક બનાવી સિસ્ટમનું અને બંધારણનું પતન કરી નાખ્યું છે.... ફરજ પરના જીવનમાં અમલમાં મૂકવા જેવા સૂચનો: તમે જીવન સુગંધી બનાવો તો પાછળથી માનવ સુગંધ લેતા રહે તેવું જીવન જીવો. જીવનમાં ધન નહીં પણ ફરજ મુખ્ય છે. આબરૂ રૂપ રંગથી નથી બંધાતી પણ સારા સંસ્કાર અને ગુણોથી બંધાઈ છે. સંકટના સમયે જો આપણે આપણા સમાજને કામ ન આવીએ તો આપણને એવા કોઈ પણ હોદ્દા પર રહેવાનો અધિકાર નથી કે જે આપણને પ્રજાએ સોંપેલ છે.

-મો. અકરમ હા. સિદ્દીક વિંધાણી, ઉપલેટા

નિવૃત્તિ માટે કોઈ વય હોતી નથી

જિંદગી હસાવે ત્યારે સમજવું કે સારા કર્મોનું ફળ મળ્યું છે અને જિંદગી રડાવે ત્યારે સમજવું કે સારા કર્મો કરવાનો સમય આવ્યો છે. કાર્યમાંથી મુક્ત થવા માટે કોઈ વય નથી હોતી. પરિવારમાં મોભી, આદેડ કે વૃદ્ધ સ્ત્રી-પુરૂષનું મહત્વનું સ્થાન હોય છે, વૃદ્ધાવસ્થામાં માણસ પાસે જીવનભરના અનુભવોનો ખજાનો હોય, જીવનરૂપી પ્રયોગશાળામાં એટલું બધું શીખી-સમજી જાણી લીધું હોય છે કે તે જોઈએ તો પોતાનો અનુભવોનો લાભ એ સમાજને આપી શકે છે.

સતત ચાલતા રહેવું એ દુનિયાની મહત્વપૂર્ણ બાબત છે. સતત આગળ વધતા રહેવું એ જીવનનો સ્વાભાવિક ધર્મ છે. જે ચાલતો રહે છે તેના પગ મજબૂત અને દ્રઢ હોય છે. શૂન્યમાંથી સર્જન થવાની ક્રિયા બધે જ જોવા મળે છે, બીજા પોતાના સ્વરૂપથી સંતુષ્ટ નથી થતું, તેની યાત્રા સતત ચાલુ જ રહે છે. અને અંતે વિશાળ વૃક્ષ બની જાય છે, બધાને છાયડો પણ આપે છે, તેમ છતાં એટલેથી સંતોષ ન થતા સુંદર ફળ જેવા અસંખ્ય બીજ પણ ઉત્પન્ન કરે છે. આપણા પાસે જીવનનો બહોળો અનુભવ છે-સારો અને નરસો સમય જોયેલ છે. શારીરિક ક્ષમતા ઓછી થવા છતાં જો માનસિક સ્થિતિ સારી હોય તો નવેસરથી નવા કાર્યક્રમ બનાવી યુવાનો કરતા પણ વધારે ઉપયોગી સાબિત થઈ શકાય તેમ છે.

કામમાંથી નિવૃત્તિ મળતા ગભરાવવાની જરૂર નથી આગળ નો માર્ગ ધીરજપૂર્વક શોધી શકાય છે તેના માટે મનને શાંત રાખવું જરૂરી

છે. સૌ પ્રથમ તો વૃદ્ધાવસ્થામાં શરીર દુર્લભ હોવાને કારણી પરાવલંબી તથા નિરૂપયોગી થઈ ગયા હોવાની હીન ભાવના મનમાંથી કાઢી નાખવી જોઈએ. વૃદ્ધાવસ્થા આવવાનો અર્થ એ નથી કે આપણે હાથ ઉપર હાથ રાખી મૃત્યુની પ્રતિક્ષા કરીએ. વૃદ્ધ થવા છતાં પણ તંદુરસ્ત હોય અને બીજાઓ માટે કંઈક કરી છુટવાની ઘગશ જગાડીએ તો ઘણું બધું કરી શકાય છે. આપણે આપણી નિરાશાને ઉમંગમાં બદલીને અત્યાર સુધી જે નથી કરી શક્યા તે વિશ્વ કલ્યાણના કે દેશ-સમાજ કલ્યાણના કામો કરી શકીએ છીએ. તેનાથી બે લાભો મળે છે. જીવન પ્રવૃત્તિમય થઈ જતા ખોટા આચાર વિચારોથી બચી જવાય છે અને પરોપકારી કાર્યો કરવાથી મનને શુકુન મળે છે, મૃત્યુને સંતોષથી ભેટી શકાય છે.

અગાઉના સમયમાં માણસ લગભગ ૧૦૦ વર્ષ સુધી જીવતા હતા-૬૦-૭૦ વર્ષ સુધી કૌટુંબિક જવાબદારીઓ નિભાવતા હતા અને સાથો સાથ સમાજ કલ્યાણના કાર્યો પણ કરતા રહેતા હતા. આજે જેટ યુગમાં આપણે જીવીએ છીએ વ્યક્તિની સરેરાશ આયુ ૬૦ વર્ષની આંકવામાં આવે છે. મહદઅંશે આજનો માનવી તેની તમામ જવાબદારીઓ સમય રહેતા આટોપી લેવા અને અંતિમ સમય પહેલાની ક્ષણો આનંદ પ્રમોદમાં વિતાવવા પ્રયત્નશીલ છે. મારા માનવા મુજબ આજના સમયમાં વય મર્યાદા સુધીની રાહ જોવાના બદલે સંતાન જો સુયોગ્ય થઈ જાય તો કૌટુંબિક જવાબદારીઓ તેને સોંપીને આદેડ ઉંમરથી જ સ્ત્રી-પુરૂષોએ પોતાનું

ધ્યાન સમાજ કલ્યાણ તરફ વાળવું જોઈએ. કારણ કે જેનાથી સરવાળે કુટુંબને અને સમાજને બહોળો ફાયદો મળી શકે તેમ છે.

લોક કલ્યાણના કાર્યો માટે ઘર ત્યજી દેવાની વાત અહીં નથી, વ્યક્તિઓ પોતાના અનુભવોનો લાભ સમાજને અનેકરીતે આપી શકે છે. સમાજ સેવાના કાર્યો ઘરબેઠા પર થઈ શકે છે, થોડો ઘણો સમય આજુ બાજુના વિસ્તારોમાં જે કાર્યોમાં રૂચિ હોય તેવા કાર્યોમાં મળવો જોઈએ. ધાર્મિક કાર્યક્રમોમાં પણ જોડાયને લોકોને સારો માર્ગ દેખાડી શકાય છે. સામાજિક સુધાર, કુરિવાજોને તિલાંજલી, સ્વાસ્થ્ય, જ્ઞાનની વૃદ્ધિ, પરિચય ક્ષેત્રનો વિસ્તાર એ સમગ્ર કાર્યો વડે સમાજને એક સૂત્રતામાં બાંધવાના પ્રયત્નો કરી શકાય છે. ઇતિહાસ ગવાહ છે કે, ઉદાર ભાવનાઓથી પ્રેરાઈને જ ભૂતકાળમાં સતિપ્રથા, બાળ વિવાહ બંધ કરાવવા સંઘર્ષો થયા જ હતા. દૂધપીતા બચ્ચાને જીવતા ખાડામાં દાટી દેવાની પ્રથા બંધ કરાવવા માટે અનેક મુશ્કેલીઓનો સામનો કરવો પડેલો જ.

પ્રથાઓ પરિવર્તનશીલ છે, નવી પેઢીને પોતાની રીતે જીવવાની છુટ મળવી જોઈએ તેમા ના નથી, પરંતુ ધાર્મિક અને સામાજિક માન મર્યાદા જાળવવી જરૂરી છે. જે સમયની સાથે ચાલતા શીખે છે તેને કુટુંબ અને સમાજના તમામ તરફથી પ્રેમ અને સહકાર મળે જ છે. યુવાનોનો માર્ગમાં અવરોધ ન બનતા તેને યોગ્ય દિશા બતાવવાને આપણી પ્રથમ ફરજ ગણવી જોઈએ અને આજ યુવાનો આપણા માટે ગૌરવ

બની રહે તેમ છે. વડીલોનો અનુભવ એ યુવાનો માટે પ્રગતિની સીડી સમાન છે. યુવાનોએ પણ વડીલોને તરછોડવાના બદલે તેમના જ્ઞાનનો બહોળો લાભ લેવો જોઈએ. મહત્વનું એ છે કે જે ઉપહાસ, વ્યંગ કે વિરોધથી કરતો નથી તેજ મોટા પરિવર્તનો લાવી શકે છે.

વૃદ્ધાવસ્થામાં પોતાને વધારેમાં વધારે સંયમી સેવાભાવિ ઉદાર અને પરોપકારી બનાવવાથી દિન અને દુનિયા બંને સુધરશે. વર્તમાનમાં સુખ શાંતિ મળે છે, લોક સેવાની સાથે સાથે પોતાનું હિત તો થાય જ છે, પણ સાથે સાથે આ જીવન પ્રશંસનીય બની જાય છે. પરિવાર ઉપરાંત સમાજ સેવા વગરેના સહયોગ-સહકારથી જ મનુષ્ય મહાન બને છે. પરિવાર તો સમાજનો એક એકમ છે. ફક્ત પોતાના અને પરિવાર સુધી સીમિત રહેનાર વ્યક્તિ સંકુચિત કહેવાય છે. નિવૃત્તિ પછી સમાજ સેવાની જુદી જુદી યોજનાઓમાં જોડાઈને પોતાની પ્રતિભાનો લાભ સમાજને આપવો જ જોઈએ. સમાજ પાસેથી આપણે જે બાળપણમાં, યુવાનીમાં મેળવેલ છે તે આદેશ અવસ્થામાં, વૃદ્ધાવસ્થામાં પાછું આપવું જ જોઈએ. સેવાના અનેક માર્ગ છે. જેની જેવી સ્થિતિ હોય તે મુજબ તેવું ક્ષેત્ર પસંદ કરી સમાજ સેવાની ભાવના વિકસાવવી જોઈએ. સમાજમાં દરેક સારી વસ્તુનો સંગ્રહ કરો અને ખરાબ વસ્તુનો ત્યાગ કરો. કાંઈપણ પ્રવૃત્તિ નહીં કરનારા ખોટી પંચાતો કરતા રહે છે અને ખોટી અફવાઓ ફેલાવી સમાજ કે સંસ્થાઓને નુકસાન પહોંચાડવાનું કાર્ય કરે છે અને સમાજ સરવાળે તેનો ભોગ પોતે જ બને છે. જે શ્રેષ્ઠતાને જાણે છે. તે સ્વજનોની વચ્ચે શ્રેષ્ઠ થાય છે તેને જ પરિવાર સમાજ માન-સન્માન આપે છે.

—ગુલામ કાદર ગાજી

પોષક તત્વોથી સભર; ગરીબો માટે સફરજન સમી ગાજર



શાકભાજીના માત્ર પતાવાળા ભાગ જ નહીં બલકે ઘણા બકાલાના મૂળીયાં પણ આહાર માટે ઉપયોગી હોય છે. શીયાળાની ભેંટસમી ગાજર પણ કંદમૂળ જ છે જે આરોગ્યવર્ધક તત્વોથી ભરપૂર હોય છે. ગાજર મૂળ તો યુરોપ

અને એશીયાની નસલની છે જે નોર્થ તથા સાઉથ અમેરિકા તેમજ ચીન સુધી પહોંચી ગઈ હતી. થોડીક મીઠી ગાજર તેના પૌષ્ટિક તત્વોને પ્રતાપે ઉત્તમ ખોરાકમાં ગણાવા લાગી છે અને સ્ટોરેજની મોર્ડન સગવડોને પ્રતાપે તે મોટા શહેરોમાં તો બારે માસ ઉપલબ્ધ રહે છે.

ગાજરની અંદર રહેલા તત્વોમાં ૮૮.૨ ટકા તો એકલું પાણી હોય છે પણ ૧૦૦ ગ્રામ ગાજર ૪૫ કેલરીઓ પૂરી પાડવા ઉપરાંત ૦.૨ ગ્રામ ચરબી, ૧૪ મિલિગ્રામ મેગ્નેશ્યમ, ૩૫.૬ મિલિગ્રામ સોડીયમ, ૧૦૮ મિલિગ્રામ પોટેશ્યમ, ૨૭ મિલિગ્રામ સલ્ફર, ૧૩ મિલિગ્રામ કલોરાઈન, ૩.૧૫૦ મિલિગ્રામ વિટામીન 'એ' તથા ૩.૦ મિલિગ્રામ વિટામીન 'સી' ઉપરાંત નાઈકોટીનીક એસીડ તથા થિયામાઈન જેવા પદાર્થો ધરાવે છે.

તબીબી ક્ષેત્રે ગાજરનો ઉપયોગ અનેક રોગોમાં ઉપયોગી થઈ પડે છે જેમા દમા, સંધિવા, કબજીયાત, ગોઠણ નીચેની ગોટલી, ખરજવું, હૃદયનો થડકાટ, કમળો (પીળીયો), આંતરડા, પિત્તાશય અને મૂત્રાશયને લગતી ઉપાધિઓ અને રતાંધળાપણા જેવી બીમારીઓનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. વળી શરીરનું વજન ઘટાડવામાં પણ ગાજર ભારે મદદરૂપ બને છે. વેધ, હકીમ અને જડીબુઝીથી ઈલાજ કરનારા બીજા તબીબો પણ અગર તેમના દર્દીને દેખીતી રીતે કોઈ રોગ ના હોવા છતાં અગર સુધરતું ના હોય તો ગાજર ખાવાની સલાહ આપતા હોય છે.

ગાજરમાંનું વિટામીન 'એ' શરીરની ત્વચાને તંદુરસ્ત રાખવામાં યાવીરૂપ ભૂમિકા ભજવે છે. વિટામીન 'એ' ઉપરાંત વિટામીન 'બી', 'ડી' અને 'સી' પણ શરીરતંત્રને વ્યવસ્થિત ચલાવવામાં મદદરૂપ થાય છે. ધાવણા બાળકની માને ગાજર ખવડાવતા તેની છાતીમાં દૂધનું ઉત્પાદન વધે છે અને એજ કારણે ગાજર દૂધ દેતા ઢોરોને પણ ખવડાવવામાં આવે છે. સલાડની પ્લેટમાં ગાજરનું આગવું મહત્વ રહે છે. બાળકો અને પુખ્ત વયના લોકો પણ ગાજરનો રસ પીતા રહે તો એ આરોગ્યવર્ધક ઔષધીની ગરજ સારે છે.

ગાજર પ્રમાણસર સસ્તી રહેતી હોવાથી તેને ગરીબોના સફરજન તરીકે પણ ઓળખવામાં આવે છે તેના અચાર બને છે અને આથણામાં પણ નખાય છે. ગાજરના બીજ સહેલાઈથી મળી જાય છે એટલે ગાજર વાવવી સહેલી છે.

જુન-૨૦૧૪માં કરાચીમાં યોજનારૂં વાર્ષિક સંમેલન વર્લ્ડ મેમન ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશનની દુબઈમાં યોજાયેલી ૧૧મી વાર્ષિક બેઠકનો ટૂંકો અહેવાલ

વર્લ્ડ મેમન ઓર્ગેનાઈઝેશન (ડબ્લ્યુએમઓ)નું ત્રણ દિવસનું વાર્ષિક સંમેલન દુબઈમાં યોજાયું હતું જેમાં ૧૧મી વાર્ષિક સભા સંસ્થાના પ્રમુખ અ. સત્તાર દાદાના ચેરમેનપદે મંગળવાર ૧૯ નવેમ્બર ૨૦૧૩ના રોજ દુબઈની જે.ડબ્લ્યુ. મેરીચટ હોલમાં મળી હતી.

ડબ્લ્યુએમઓના મહામંત્રી પીરમોહંમદ કાલીયાએ રજૂ કરેલી સંસ્થાની કામગીરીની વાર્ષિક રિપોર્ટને બેઠકે મંજૂરી આપી હતી. બાદમાં બિરાદરીના ઉત્કર્ષ માટેની વિવિધ યોજનાઓ પર ચર્ચા-વિચારણા કરાઈ હતી. ડબ્લ્યુએમઓના ભારત ચેપ્ટર અને પાકિસ્તાન ચેપ્ટરને અપાયેલી ૧૬-૧૬ લાખ ડોલરની રકમો તેમજ તેમાં સ્થાનિક ધોરણે ઉમેરાયેલા ફાળા હેઠળ તાલીમ, આરોગ્ય અને વસાહત સહિતના ક્ષેત્રોમાં કરાયેલા ખર્ચની વિસ્તૃત વિગતો રજૂ કરાઈ હતી અને બિરાદરીની ભલાઈના કામો પર સલાહ-મશ્વેરા કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. ડબ્લ્યુએમઓની આગામી વાર્ષિક બેઠક જુન-૨૦૧૪માં પાકિસ્તાનમાં યોજવાનું નક્કી થયું હતું.

વાર્ષિક બેઠકમાં પાકિસ્તાનના પચાતનામ સમાજસેવક અ. સત્તાર એઘીની સેવાઓને અંજલિ અપાઈ હતી અને નોર્થ અમેરિકા ચેપ્ટર તરફથી એઘીએ ઈન્સાનિયતની ભલાઈ બાબત કહેલી કેટલીક વાતોને “એઘીના સોનેરી શબ્દો” તરીકે વર્ણવવામાં આવી હતી. સભાએ ડબ્લ્યુએમઓની સ્થાપનામાં ચાવીરૂપ ભૂમિકા ભજવનાર ભૂતપૂર્વ સ્થાપક પ્રમુખ હાજી અ. રઝાક યાકુબ (એઆરવાય)ની સેવાઓને પણ અંજલિ આપી હતી અને તેમની તંદુરસ્તી માટે દુઆ કરી હતી. પાકિસ્તાનની રાષ્ટ્રીય સભાના બે મેમ્બર

સભ્યો ડો. ફારૂક અ. સત્તાર અને અ. રશીદ ગોડીલ પણ આ વાર્ષિક સભામાં હાજર રહ્યા હતા. ડો. ફારૂક સત્તારે બેઠકને સંબોધન પણ કર્યું હતું અને પાકિસ્તાનમાં તેમના પક્ષ મુતેહદા કોમી મુવમેન્ટ વતિ મેમ્બર બિરાદરીના વિકાસના કોઈ પણ કામમાં શક્ય દરેક સહકારની ઓફર કરી હતી. કરાચીના બિલ્ડર્સ શોખાની ગ્રુપે સભામાં ભાગ લેનારા મહેમાનોના માનમાં ખાણા સમારંભ યોજાયો હતો.

વાર્ષિક સભામાં ભાગ લેનારા બીજા આગેવાનોમાં અશરફ અ. સત્તાર, સાલેહ નૂર, શોએબ માંગરોલીયા, એચ. એમ. શહેઝાદ, આસીફ મજીદ, મોહતરમા શબાના યાકુબ, બશીર મરચન્ટ, ફેઝ એયુબ તેમજ દુનિયાભરના ડબ્લ્યુએમઓના ચેપ્ટરોના બીજા ઓહદેદારો શામેલ હતા. એ પહેલા સંમેલનના પહેલા દિવસે ડબ્લ્યુએમઓની લેડીઝ વિંગની અલગ સભા યોજાઈ હતી જેમાં યુએઈ ઉપરાંત પાકિસ્તાન, ભારત, શ્રીલંકા, અમેરિકા, બ્રિટન અને કેનેડાથી આવેલી મહિલાઓએ મોટી સંખ્યામાં હાજરી આપી હતી.

સ્વિકાર સમાલોચના અવલોકન

‘ ઉ પ લ ` ટ । વ । લ ।
મેમન્સ-મુંબઈ’
(ડીરેક્ટરી)

મુંબઈમાં ખડક મસ્જિદ નજીક ઓફિસ ધરાવતી ઉપલેટા મેમન જમાત (મુંબઈ) દ્વારા પ્રકાશિત ડિરેક્ટરીમાં મુંબઈ વિસ્તારમાં વસેલા ઉપલેટાવાસી મેમનોના નામ સરનામા અને ટેલીફોન નંબર પ્રગટ કરાયા છે. સાથે જ ડાયરીરૂપી આ ડિરેક્ટરીમાં મેમન બિરાદરી અને ઉપલેટા મેમન્સનો ટૂંકો ઇતિહાસ ગુજરાતી અને અંગ્રેજી ભાષામાં રજૂ કરાયો છે. આવી વિગતો ખાસ કરીને ઉપલેટાવાસીઓ માટે બહુ ઉપયોગી સાબિત થઈ શકે છે. બિરાદરીમાં અરસ-પરસ મેલમિલાપ અને ઓળખાણ વધારવા માટે આવી ડિરેક્ટરી મહત્વની ભૂમિકા ભજવી જતી હોય છે. મેમણોની તમામ જમાતો પોતપોતાની આવી ડિરેક્ટરીઓ તૈયાર કરે તો આગળ જતાં સમસ્ત બિરાદરીના સભ્યોની વિગતો સંકલિત કરવાનો માર્ગ સરળ થઈ શકે છે.

મેમણપણું જળવવા મેમણી બોલી બોલો

આપણે આપણા ઘરોમાં તેમજ પરસ્પર મેમણી
બોલી બોલવી જોઈએ. દરેક કોમ પોતાની ઓળખ
ગર્વપૂર્વક જાળવે છે અને પોતાની
જ બોલી બોલે છે.

મેમણી તણને
મેમણપણું ના મીટાવો
મેમણ હોવા બદલ
ગર્વ અનુભવો

ورلڈ میمن آرگنائزیشن پاکستان چیپٹر مانکروفنانس اسکیم



ورلڈ میمن آرگنائزیشن کی مانکروفنانس کمیٹی کی جانب سے چھوٹے کاروباری حضرات کیلئے لون کا اجرا کیا گیا ہے۔ اس اسکیم کے تحت چھوٹے دوکاندار کو دس ہزار روپیہ لون بغیر منافع کے دیا جاتا ہے۔ جو ان کو ماہانہ ہزار روپیہ قسط کے حساب سے واپس کرنا ہوگا آل پاکستان میمن فیڈریشن سے منسلک تمام جماعتوں کے ممبران اس لون سے فائدہ اٹھا کر اپنے چھوٹے کاروبار کو مزید وسعت دے سکتے ہیں۔ اس لون کے لئے مندرجہ ذیل شرائط کا خاص خیال رکھیں۔ درخواست فارم WMO آفس سے حاصل کریں۔

- 1- درخواست فارم کے ساتھ قومی شناختی کارڈ اور جماعت کے کارڈ کی کاپی منسلک کریں۔
- 2- درخواست فارم پر اپنا فوٹو چسپاں کریں۔
- 3- فارم پر دو میمن حضرات کی تصدیق لازمی ہے۔
- 4- درخواست فارم پر جماعت کی تصدیق کروائیں۔
- 5- کم سے کم تین سال کا کاروباری تجربہ ہونا چاہئے۔
- 6- مانکروفنانس اسکیم صرف پرانے اور چلتے ہوئے کاروبار کیلئے ہے۔

مزید تفصیلات اور معلومات کیلئے WMO آفس تشریف لائیں یا مندرجہ ذیل نمبروں پر رابطہ کریں۔

ورلڈ میمن آرگنائزیشن (پاکستان چیپٹر)

WMO ہاؤس، 32/8 اسٹریٹ نمبر 6 مسلم آباد، کراچی

فون آفس: 021-34910437

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ملت کیلئے میمن کیونٹی کی خدمات ناقابل فراموش

نئی نسل بھی اپنے بزرگوں کی وراثت لگا آگے بڑھا رہی ہے، ڈاکٹر ظہیر قاضی



سب میمن برادری کی ہی دین ہے۔ یہی نہیں اس برادری کی مدد برائے ذہنیت ہے کہ میمن بزرگوں کے تاجروں اور صنعت کاروں نے آج سے 100 سال پہلے، آنے والے 100 سالوں کے لیے منصوبہ بندی کر دی تھی اور جو ادارے میمن برادری کے بزرگوں نے قائم کئے تھے وہ آج ایک تاجور وراثت کی شکل اختیار کر چکے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ کیونٹی کی دینی تعلیمی اور قاری سرگرمیوں کی بے شمار زندہ جاوید مثالیں موجود ہیں۔ اور جہاں تک مجھے یاد ہے میں تعلیمی مسلمانوں کا پہلا کالج مرحوم سر اسماعیل یوسف نے اپنی آمدنی کے ایک حصے سے قائم کیا تھا یہی نہیں مسلمانوں میں غریب اور ذہین طلباء کو اسکالرشپ دینے کی شروعات بھی میمن برادری کے ”آگہوت والا ٹرسٹ“ نے شروع کی تھی اور خاص بات یہ کہ میمن برادری کیونٹی کے بزرگوں نے جو کچھ بھی کیا وہ صرف اپنی برادری کیلئے نہیں بلکہ تمام مسلمانوں کیلئے کیا اور یہ سلسلہ آج بھی جاری ہے۔ اور یہ بات میں دعویٰ ہے کہ ساتھ ساتھ وہاں کہ آج میمن کیونٹی کے بزرگوں کے قائم کردہ اسکول، کالج اسپتال ہاسٹل، مسافر خانے، ترم خانے اور جہاں جہاں میں برادری یا مسلم نہیں پوچھا جاتا۔ ان اردوں کے دروازے کیساں طور پر سب کیلئے کھلے ہیں۔

ادارہ انجمن اسلام ممبئی علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی کے بعد عصری تعلیم دینے والا ملک کے مسلمانوں کا ایک منفرد ادارہ ہے۔ جسے 1874ء میں محمد علی روڈ گئے اور بدرالدین طیب جی نے قائم کیا اور اس بات کا خیال رکھا کہ یہ ادارہ ہر طرح سے اسلامی تہذیب کے دائرہ میں ہو، ان واضح مقاصد کو لے کر ”انجمن اسلام“ قائم کیا گیا اس طرح اس وقت اس ادارے کے کل 21 ممبرینے اور کل جمع رقم صرف ایک ہزار 497 تھی مگر اتنی رقم ناکافی تھی، کہ یہ پر جگہ حاصل کی گئی اور اسے شروع کر دیا گیا، وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ حالات بھی بدلتے گئے۔ ذمے داران کو احساس ہوا کہ اپنا ذاتی اسکول ہونا چاہیے۔ مختلف جماعتوں اور برادریوں کی ایک مینٹل ٹاؤن ہال میں بلائی گئی اور تمام جماعتوں کی جانب سے ملنے والی رقم سے انجمن کا پہلا اسکول 20 ستمبر 1880ء کو قائم ہوا جس میں 13 سالہ اور 130 طالب تھے۔ اسکول کی شروعات تو ہو چکی تھی مگر ذاتی عمارت کی گھرب بھی ستانے چاہی تھی۔ تاہم جیران جی بھائی نے ایک فنڈ جمع کر لیا 29 فروری 1893ء کو یہ کام مکمل ہوا اور لاڈلہ عمارت جو اس وقت ممبئی کے گورنر تھے ان کے ہاتھوں اس عمارت کا افتتاح ہوا اور ہمیں سے جدید تعلیمی تحریک کا آغاز ہوا۔ اسی دوران قوم کیلئے فکر مند اور جدید تعلیمی تحریک کی بنیاد ڈالنے والے رہنما بدرالدین طیب جی کا اگلی نڈ میں انتقال ہو گیا۔ انجمن اسلام کو مالی مدد کرنے والا حیدرآباد کے نظام بھی شامل تھے۔ اس کے علاوہ سر آغا خان، نواب آف راجپور، نواب آف جونہ گڑھ، کریم بھائی ابراہیم، حاجی سلیمان عبدالوہد، حاجی احمد ہاشم مدنی، حاجی یوسف، حاجی ہارون صدیقی، اور آرم بر بھائی مرحوم محمد حسین الاناس وقت کی اہم شخصیات تھیں۔ جنہوں نے بساط برادر تھانہ کیا۔ اس طرح انجمن اسلام کی مقبولیت دن بدن بڑھتی ہی گئی۔ 1947 سے 1957ء تک اعزاز علی بیکری اور صدر مگر ذمہ داری فیض طیب جی نے سنبھالی اور ان کی وفات کے بعد اکبر جی بھائی 16 سال انجمن کے صدر رہے ان کے دور میں انجمن نے خوب ترقی کی، ان کے بعد بیٹے داری اے کے حافظ نے سنبھالی لیکن وہ زیادہ دنوں تک انجمن اسلام کو اپنا وقت نہیں دے سکے کیونکہ حکومت ہند نے ان کو بلوچر فیض سعودی عرب بھیج دیا تھا۔ اگرچہ کوکن کے سپورٹ ممبر انجمن اتنے لے کر انجمن سے کافی لگاؤ تھا انہوں نے کافی دیر رہتے ہوئے بھی اپنا وقت انجمن اسلام کو سنوارنے میں لگا دیا بعد الرحمن اتنے لے کر انجمن اسلام کیونٹی کے بانیوں پر پہنچا پورا پارٹی نے انہیں دہلی کر ڈے داری سو فی ڈی اس طرح ان کو انجمن اسلام کی خدمت کا مزہ موقع مل سکا۔ بعد ازاں میمن الدین عمارت انجمن اسلام کے صدر بنے جو نہایت مخلص اور سادہ لوح تھے کافی ذہین اور جنرل و آکزر ڈاکٹر حسین کے قریبی ساتھیوں میں ان کا شمار ہوا تھا انہوں نے سارا وقت انجمن کیلئے وقف کر دیا یہاں تک کہ اپنی ساری جائیداد انجمن اسلام کیلئے وقف کر دی اور 1993ء کو دارقانی سے کوچ کر گئے۔

س: آج کے میمن اور پرانے میمن حضرات میں آپ کیا فرق محسوس کرتے ہیں؟
ج: یہ نہایت ہی خوشی کی بات ہے کہ میمن برادری سے وابستہ لوگ اپنے بزرگوں کی وراثت کی نہ صرف حفاظت کر رہے ہیں۔ بلکہ ان کی دینی تعلیمی اور خدمت خلق کی سرگرمیوں کو آگے بھی بڑھا رہے ہیں۔ ان میں سر سربست الانا خانمان کے چشم و چراغ عرفان الان، قادر بھائی سیاری والا، اور تقیہ بوٹ والا، عمران فرنیچر والا، اسکیل کھنڈوالی، ستر مرچنٹ (حاجی علی ٹرسٹ) سمیت دیگر میمن حضرات اپنی اپنی خدمات کے ساتھ اپنے آپ کو اچھا دینی تعلیمی، دینی اور خدمات خلق کی سرگرمیوں کو آگے بڑھا رہے ہیں۔ میں یہاں اس بات کا ذکر کرتا ہوں کہ تقیہ بوٹ والا ٹرسٹ جہاں نور اسپتال کے ذریعے طبی خدمات انجام دے رہا ہے وہیں قادر بھائی سیاری والا صاحب ممبئی کے کئی میڈیکل اردو اسکولوں کو ڈاؤن کر کے وہاں اپنے پاس سے اساتذہ کو کھنڈوا ہیں اور ان اسکولوں کے تعلیمی معیار کو بلند کر رہے ہیں ان اسکولوں میں تعلیم حاصل کرنے والے غریب بچوں کی فیس، ان کے یونیفارم، کاپی کتابیں بھی قادر بھائی سیاری والا اور کر رہے ہیں تا کہ مسلم غریب بچے اعلیٰ تعلیم کر کے اپنا ذاتی قوم کا نام روشن کر سکیں، میرے خیال میں مسلم برادری کی پابندیوں سے اٹھ کر جلا تفریق ان تمام میمن حضرات کی خدمات قابل ستائش ہے۔

س: ممبئی مصافحات کے جو گیتھوری علاقے میں واقع سر اسماعیل یوسف کالج مسلمانوں کا ایک عظیم الشان تعلیمی ادارہ ہے لیکن آج بھی حکومت کے قبضہ میں ہے اسے حاصل کرنے کیلئے آپ کی انجمن اسلام سمیت شہر کی کئی تنظیمیں کوشش کر رہی ہیں اس کے بارے میں آپ کی کیا رائے ہے؟

ج: یہ سوال بھی میمن کیونٹی سے جڑا ہے۔ ممبئی کے مسلمانوں کیلئے یہ ایک جدید تعلیمی ادارہ ہے جسے میمن برادری کے ہی ایک بزرگ سر اسماعیل یوسف نے اپنے ذمہ سنبھالنے سے قائم کیا تھا اور یہ وہی ادارہ ہے جہاں جدید تعلیم کے ساتھ ساتھ عربی، قاری اور دو تعلیم کا بھی حصول انتظام ہے۔ میری رائے میں یہ مسلمانوں کا ادارہ ہے اسے مسلمانوں کو ہی ملنا چاہیے اور اسے حاصل کرنے کیلئے انجمن اسلام بھی جی ائمہ کو کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ آپ نے مزید کہا کہ انشاء اللہ تعالیٰ اگر ممبئی میں اسماعیل یوسف کالج، انجمن اسلام کو مل گیا تو ہم یہاں مسلمانوں کیلئے ایک اچھا کالج اور ایم بی ای اے کالج بنائیں گے۔

س: محمود الرحمن کیونٹی کی رپورٹ میں بھی اسماعیل یوسف کالج کے تعلق سے کچھ مشاغل لکھے گئے ہیں، کیا آپ کو اس کا علم ہے؟
ج: جی ہاں اپنی اہل کلمتی کے نظائر میں اسی منظر عام پر نہیں آتی ہے لیکن مجھے بعض ذرائع سے یہ معلوم ہوا ہے کہ محمود الرحمن کیونٹی کی رپورٹ میں اسماعیل یوسف کالج کو انجمن اسلام کے حوالے سے جانے کی بات لکھی گئی ہے اور رپورٹ میں یہ بھی لکھا گیا ہے کہ ادارہ انجمن اسلام ممبئی مہاراشٹر کا ایک اہم ادارہ ہے جو کہ اسماعیل یوسف کالج کو فتح و فتح سے جلا سکتا ہے۔ آپ نے کہا کہ یہ کالج ہمارے ہاتھ میں آجائے تو ہم انجمن اسلام ممبئی کی تانہا تک روایت کے مطابق اس کالج کو شاد مارتیج سے چاہیں گے اور جہاں تک انجمن اسلام کا دین 2020ء اور دین یوں تو ہے شام منسوبے شامل ہیں لیکن ہمارا اہم مقصد اردو زبان کو فروغ دے کر اپنی تمام اسکولوں میں پرائمری اور سیکنڈری میں جنہوں کے معیار کو اتنا بلند کر دیں گے کہ وہ بھی اپنی زبان کے معیار کی اسکولوں کا مقابلہ کر سکیں۔ (“روزنامہ سارو ٹائمز ممبئی سے ماخوذ“)

ایسے ہی سلسلہ درازان کے بعد مرحوم ڈاکٹر اسحاق بھٹان والا انہیں خدمت گزاروں کا لگاؤ رہا۔ اس ادارے کی خوش قسمتی کیلئے کہ ہر دور میں نسل در نسل مخلص اور ایماندار اور مخلص لوگوں سے قدرتی نے انجمن اسلام کو نوازا۔ شہنشاہ ہند بات فلم اور کارڈ لپ کار مشہور کر کے مسلم دینی مرحوم حسنی دادا اور امیر الرحمن اتنے لے جیسے لوگ انجمن سے فیض یاب ہوئے اور اس سے ہمیشہ جڑے رہے۔ حالیہ دنوں میں انجمن اسلام کی خدمت ڈاکٹر ظہیر قاضی کر رہے ہیں جو اپنے آپ میں مایہ ناز شخصیت ہیں۔ قوم کا دور کھٹنے والے اس شخص نے اپنی محنت اور لگن سے انجمن اسلام کو مزید ترقی بخشتی ہے۔ جب ہمارے فرماندے نے صدر انجمن اسلام ڈاکٹر ظہیر قاضی سے رابطہ قائم کیا تو آپ نے میمن برادری کے تعلق سے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا اور انجمن اسلام کے مستقبل پر بھی روشنی ڈالی۔ جنہیں خدمت ہے ان سے کسی کی بات چیت کے اقتباسات۔

س: میمن برادری کے تعلق سے آپ کے کیا تاثرات ہیں؟
ج: گزشتہ ایک صدی کے اندر ممبئی اور مہاراشٹر میں میمن برادری بالخصوص بلائی میمن اور کچھ میمن سے وابستہ بزرگوں نے مسلم کیونٹی میں عصری اور دینی تعلیم کے فروغ میں نمایاں کردار ادا کیا ہے ممبئی میں شہر میں لینڈ مارک سمجھے جانے والے مسلم ادارے چاہے وہ حاجی صاحب صدیق مسافر خانہ ہو یا صاحب صدیق اسپتال نرسنگ ہوم یا ذہنی خانے اسماعیل یوسف کالج ہو یا صاحب صدیق پالی ٹیکنک اسکول کالج، اسماعیل صاحب صدیق مسجد، یونیورسٹی ہاسٹل باسٹیم خانے سمیت دیگر مساجد یہ

خدمت خلق کے پر خلوص جذبے کی حامل مسز حمیدہ بھیبونڈی والا

ڈے وار ہیں کے ساتھ خواتین کو سماجی و فلاحی کاموں میں بھی حصہ لینا چاہیے

انٹرویو سعدیہ مرچنٹ



مسز حمیدہ بھیبونڈی والا

نے کبھی اس بات پر اعتراض نہیں کیا تھا۔ اس طرح مجھ میں یہ جذبہ پروان چڑھتا رہا۔ تقریباً 20 سال کے زائندہ عرصے سے ولڈیمین فاؤنڈیشن سے وابستہ ہوں۔ آپ کہتی ہیں کہ ”زندگی میں لہم و نہ لہبت ضروری ہے اگر آپ میں دوسروں کی مدد کا جذبہ ہو اور آپ وقت کے پابند ہوں اور ہر کام کا معمول بنائیں تو آپ کو کبھی کوئی پریشانی نہیں ہوگی۔ ہر کامیاب مرد کے پیچھے عورت کا ہاتھ ہوتا ہے لیکن میری کامیابی کیلئے الحمد للہ مجھے ہر قدم پر میرے شوہر اور سسرال کا تعاون میسر رہا۔ اس کے علاوہ جن تنظیموں سے وابستہ ہوں اس کے زیر اصرار کاموں میں مصروف رہتی ہوں کبھی کسی میٹنگ میں تو کبھی کسی ادارے میں بلا وجہ گھر سے باہر نہ پائند نہیں کرتی اب میرے بچے بڑے ہو گئے ہیں اور بیرون ہند تھم ہیں اس لیے ان کی طرف سے ڈے واری کم ہو گئی ہے لیکن اگر میں کسی وجہ سے باہر رہتی ہوں تو گھر کی ڈے واریاں انجام دے کر باہر نکلتی ہوں۔“

کہتے ہیں کہ ایک تعلیم یافتہ خاتون صرف اپنے اہل خانہ اور بچوں کی پرورش ہی میں اہم رول ادا نہیں کرتی بلکہ پورے معاشرے کو ترقی کی راہوں سے ہمکنار کرنے میں مجوری رول ادا کرتی ہے ہمارے یہاں ایک تصور عام ہے کہ بڑے خاندان سے تعلق رکھنے والی خواتین غریبوں کے مسائل سے ناواقف ہوتی ہیں یا انہیں غریبوں سے کوئی دلچسپی نہیں ہوتی یا پھر یہ کہ وہ سماجی کاموں میں حصہ نہیں لینا چاہتیں وغیرہ وغیرہ۔ یہ حقیقت تو یہ ہے کہ آج بھی معاشرے میں بڑے خاندانوں سے تعلق رکھنے والی خواتین اس بات پر یقین رکھتی ہیں کہ دائیں ہاتھ سے کچھ دیا جائے تو بائیں ہاتھ کو اس کی خبر نہیں ہوتی چاہیے۔ اس طرح کے خاندان انسانیت کے جذبے کے تحت ہمہ وقت لوگوں کے تعاون کیلئے تیار رہتے ہیں۔ کیا مرد اور کیا خواتین ہر کوئی سہقت لے جانے کی کوشش کرتا ہے آج ہمیں برادری کی



وزیر تعلیم آرگنائزیشن کے بانی صدر جناب حاجی عبدالرزاق یلحقوب اور دیگر ممبران وزیر اعظم ہندوستان ڈاکٹر من موہن سنگھ سے ملاقات کرتے ہوئے (تصویر مارچ 2005)

موجودہ دور میں خواتین کے تعلق سے آپ کہتی ہیں کہ ”خواتین کو سب سے پہلے تو تعلیم کے میدان میں آگے آنا چاہیے۔ اگر وہ ان بڑھ رہ گئی ہیں تو اب انہیں چاہیے کہ اپنے بچوں اور بالخصوص بچیوں کی پرہیزی کی طرف توجہ مبذول کریں کیونکہ تعلیم ہی وہ ذریعہ ہے جو انسان کو سلیقہ اور پختہ برے کی تیز سکھاتا ہے۔ ایک دوسری بات جو آج کل بہت عام ہے وہ یہ کہ اب رشتوں کا وہ احترام نہیں رہا جو پہلے ہوا کرتا تھا ایسے میں والدین کو چاہیے کہ اپنے بچوں کو دنیاوی تعلیم کے ساتھ دینی تعلیم سے بھی روشناس کرائیں تاکہ موجودہ نوجوان نسل اپنے بڑوں کے ساتھ ادب خلوص و دروہاداری سے پیش آئے۔ اس کے ساتھ خواتین و گھرانہ کی کاموں میں بھی ضرورت ہے کہ کیونکہ سماجی کام بھی ایک اہم ذمہ داری ہے اور یہ سب آپ کے ہاتھ میں ہے۔ مسز حمیدہ بھیبونڈی والا نے کہا کہ ”ہمیں برادری نے قوم ملت کی فلاح کے لئے نمایاں کام انجام دیے ہیں جسے فراموش نہیں کیا جاسکتا سماجی تعلیم اور سیاسی شعبوں میں ہمیں برادری کا ٹھوڑا رول رہا ہے جو قابل تحسین ہے۔“

(”روزنامہ اردو ٹائمز“ بمبئی سے ماخوذ)

ایک ایسی اعلیٰ تعلیم یافتہ خاتون کا تعارف کروانے جارہے ہیں جو سماجی کاموں میں پیش پیش رہ کر عوام ان اس کی خدمت انجام دے رہی ہیں۔ مسز حمیدہ بھیبونڈی والا، یوسف بھائی الاٹا کی بڑی بیٹی اور ڈاکٹر ابو بکر بھیبونڈی والا کی اہلیہ ہیں مسز حمیدہ آئی سی اے کی تعلیم یافتہ ہیں اور کم و بیش 20 سے زائد فلاحی تنظیموں سے وابستہ ہیں۔ پیرے پر معصوم سی مسکراہٹ انتہائی منکسر المزاج اور شہرت سے دور رہنے کی خواہشمند مسز حمیدہ بھیبونڈی والا سے جب اس نمائندہ نے ملاقات کی تو انہوں نے مزید تفصیلات بتاتے ہوئے کہا کہ ”مجھے شہرت کا کوئی شوق نہیں ہے میں ایک ہمدرد مزاج خاتون اور ایک شفیق ماں ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ خواتین کی تعلیم و تربیت کے لیے سرگرم رہتی ہوں نیز بیک وقت میں کئی فلاحی تنظیموں اور اداروں سے وابستہ ہوں میرا تعلق ہمیں برادری سے ہے اور میری فیملی (الانا) ایک بزنس فیملی ہے۔ مجھ میں بچپن سے ہی دوسروں کی مدد کرنے کا جذبہ تھا۔“ انہوں نے کہا کہ یہ ایک طرح سے میرے خون میں شامل تھا۔ کسی کو کتاب کی ضرورت ہوتی خاموشی سے دے دیتی اس بارے میں گھر میں کبھی کوئی تعلق نہیں ہوتی یعنی والدہ

میں برادری نے ہمیشہ امت مسلمہ کی فلاح و بہبود کو مقدم رکھا

وہ دلا ہاتھ مانگنے والے ہاتھ سے بہتر ہوتا ہے، حج ہاؤس حاجی صاحب صدیق مسافر خانہ سے لے کر اسماعیل یوسف کالج کی تعمیر اور بڑے سخت ہوئی ہے

عبدالرحمان صدیقی

میں شہر ایک زمانہ سے باکمال لوگوں کا مرکز رہا ہے یہاں ہر مذہب ہر رنگ و نسل اور برادری کے لوگ آباد ہیں سب نے اپنے اپنے ذہن اور طو طریقوں سے اس شہر کو چھایا ستوارا، صنعت، تجارت، انون لطف اور خدمت خلق کے میدان میں اپنے جھنڈے گاڑے اور میں شہر کو بین الاقوامی اہمیت کا حامل شہر اور ملک کی معاشی راجدھانی بنا دیا جن لوگوں نے میں شہر اور اطراف کے علاقوں میں اپنے امن تلاش چھوڑے ہیں ان میں ایک نمایاں نام میں کیونٹی کا ہے بنیادی طور پر اس کیونٹی کا تعلق گجرات سے ہے لیکن میں شہر سے بھی اس کیونٹی کا تعلق اس وقت سے ہے جب ہمارا شہر اور گجرات ایک ہی تھے، میں شہر بالخصوص

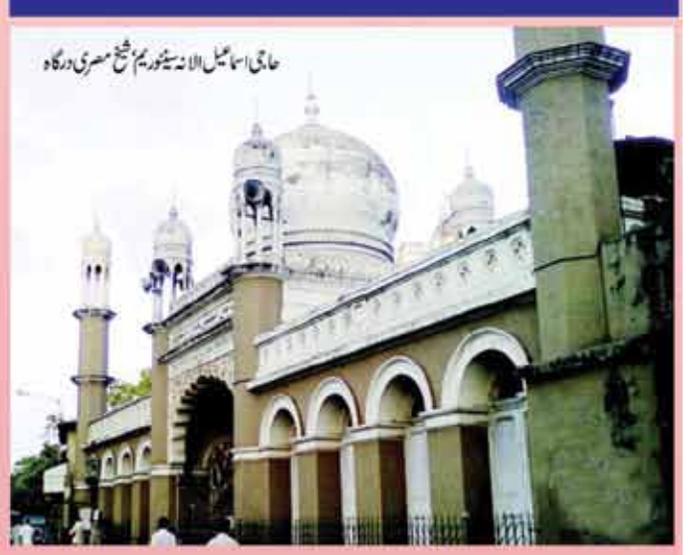


حاجی صاحب صدیق

کے ایک بزرگ حاجی محمد صاحب صدیق نے دیکھا کہ عازمین حج اور ان کو رخصت کرنے کے لئے آنے والے دوستوں اور رشتے داروں کو یہاں قیام میں پریشانی ہوتی ہے کوئی سڑک پر پارا جتا ہے کوئی ادھر ادھر کہیں ٹھکانہ تلاش کرتا ہے ان لوگوں کی پریشانی کو دیکھتے ہوئے انہوں نے ایک عظیم الشان مسافر خانہ تعمیر کرایا جو حاجی محمد صاحب صدیق مسافر خانہ کے نام سے پورے ملک میں مشہور ہوا۔ یہ مسافر خانہ ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ مسلمانوں کا ایک مرکز بھی ہے نیا حج ہاؤس تعمیر ہونے کے بعد مرکزی حج کمیٹی کا دفتر 1996ء میں نئے حج ہاؤس میں منتقل ہو گیا لیکن ریاضی حج کمیٹی کا دفتر ابھی بھی یہیں ہے۔ نئے حج ہاؤس کی تعمیر کا سہرا بھی ایک میں شخصیت کے سر جاتا ہے اس شخصیت کا نام ہے محمد اسمین کھٹنانی جو ایک عرصہ تک حج

کمیٹی کے چیئر مین رہے اور اپنے دور میں انہوں نے ہر شکوہ حج ہاؤس تعمیر کرایا جو نہ صرف مسلمانان میں بلکہ مسلمانان ہند کیلئے طرہ امتیازی حیثیت رکھتا ہے کسی سرکاری یا غیر ذمہ دار امداد کے بغیر صرف حاجی کرام کے عطیہ اور چندہ سے یہ عمارت تعمیر ہوئی ہے میں برادری کے بزرگوں کو اس بات کا بھی شدت کے ساتھ احساس تھا کہ جدید تعلیم کے میدان میں کہیں مسلمان دوسری قوموں سے پیچھے نہ رہ جائیں اسی مقصد اور جذبہ کے تحت صاحب صدیق ٹیکنیکل کالج قائم کیا گیا۔ تعلیم کے شعبہ میں سرگرم ہونے کے ساتھ ساتھ اس کیونٹی نے آزادی کی لڑائی اور خلافت تحریک میں بڑھ چڑھ کر حصہ لیا میں شہر میں جب خلافت کی تحریک شباب پر تھی اس وقت اس سرگرمیوں کو جاری رکھنے کیلئے کچھ سرمایہ کی ضرورت تھی اور یہ ضرورت تھی کہ ایک میں تا جبریلان سبحانی نے انہوں نے مہاتما گاندھی کو ایک پبلک چیک دیا تھا بتایا جاتا ہے کہ گاندھی جی نے اس میں ایک لاکھ روپیہ بھرا تھا۔ پرنسپل محمد سہیل لوکھنوالا نے بتایا کہ بعد ازاں اس موقع پر سزاؤں پر نفاذ کی ادائیگی کی اجازت دلائے میں بھی میں برادری کے بزرگوں کا بڑا ہاتھ رہا ہے۔ انہوں نے یہ بھی بتایا کہ کسی طرح میٹرو کے علاقہ میں میں سڑک کے درمیان میں مسجد کو بچانے کیلئے میں برادری کے لوگ ہی آئے آئے تھے۔ سہیل لوکھنوالا نے میں برادری کی امتیازی خصوصیت کا تذکرہ کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ یہ لوگ انتہائی رین اور اور شریعت کے پابند ہوتے ہیں اور اس قول پر عمل کرتے ہیں کہ دینے والا ہاتھ لینے والا ہے ہاتھ سے بہتر ہوتا ہے۔ یہ لوگ بے رواداروں کو روزی روٹی سے جوڑتے اور کاروبار میں مدد دینے میں ہمیشہ پیش قدمی کرتے ہیں۔ میں برادری کا ایک طرہ امتیاز مساجد کی تعمیر ہے ان کے بستے بھی اور اسے ہیں ان سب میں مسجدیں ہیں۔ میں شہر میں میں برادری کے ذریعے تعمیر کی گئی مسجدیں بڑی تعداد میں موجود ہیں۔ اور یہ مسجدیں فن تعمیر کے حسن اور کشادگی میں اپنی مثال آپ ہیں خواہ وہ اسماعیل حبیب مسجد، یا بیارہ مسجد، حبیب مسجد، یا چونا چنی کی مسجد یا چھر بریل کی مسجد ہر جگہ آپ کو یہ امتیازی خصوصیت نظر آئے گی۔ اسماعیل حبیب مسجد کے تعلق سے ایک واقعہ مشہور ہے کہ جب یہ مسجد تعمیر ہو رہی تھی تو ایک عرب شیخ نے مانی مدو کی پیش کش کی اس پر اسماعیل حبیب مسجد نے کہا کہ ہم نیک کام اپنی جیب سے کرتے ہیں۔ علاج و معالجہ کے سلسلہ میں بھی اس کیونٹی کا ریکارڈ بے حد متاثر کن ہے۔ صاحب صدیق اسپتال، صاحب صدیق میٹرنی جو نام بارگاہ اور سماجی اناک مندر کے قریب واقع ہے اس کے علاوہ حاجی اسماعیل اللہ سینٹوریم شیخ مصرنی درگاہ اور ملا ڈویسٹ کے سینٹوریم قابل ذکر ہیں ایک سینٹوریم دیوالی میں بھی ہے میں شہر کے انتہائی گھمان ملاوہ ابراہیم رحمت روڈ کھڑک پر حاجی ذکر یا شیل ایک مسلم تنظیم خانہ ہے جو گزشتہ پچاس 60 سالوں سے قائم ہے یہاں 70 کے قریب تنظیم بننے ہیں جن کی مکمل کفالت ہے ادارہ کرتا ہے یہاں پر ایک انکس میڈیم اسکول اور مسلم بچوں کیلئے جامعہ اصلاح الہیات کے نام سے ایک مدرسہ بھی قائم ہے۔ میں برادری کی میں شہر کی ایک ملک گیر شہرت یافتہ شخصیت مرحوم غلام محمود بنات والا کی ہے وہ میں شہر میں پیدا ہوئے زمانہ طالب علمی میں وہ چنگی میں اسٹوڈنٹس سرکل کے صدر رہے انہوں نے انہوں نے اپنا کیریئر تیرہ سالانہ تک اسکول میں ایک مدرس کی حیثیت سے کیا وہ ان کی تعلیم سڈم کالج کی تھی وہ دوسرے ہمارا شہر اسماعیل کے ممبر بننے گئے پہلی بار کھڑک سے 1967ء میں منتخب ہوئے دوسری مرتبہ بھی وہ یہیں سے بننے گئے اس کے بعد وہ 22 سال تک کا تاریخ پر بارے منت رہے انہوں نے پوری عمر ملک و قوم اور ملت کی بے باک اور بے لاک تر تہائی کی اور عمر کے آخری حصہ تک متحرک اور فعال رہے۔

مسلمانوں کی تاریخ میں برادری کے تذکرہ کے بغیر نامکمل رہی ہے میں شہر میں میں کیونٹی کی تجارتی صنعتی قلعہ تعلیمی اور دینی سرگرمیوں کی تاریخ بہت قدیم ہے، صنعت و تجارت اور کاروبار کے ساتھ ساتھ انہوں نے مسجدیں، مدارس، شہر خانوں، اسکولوں اور کالجوں کی تعمیر میں بھی بڑھ چڑھ کر سہیل یا اور ان تمام اداروں کی ایک نمایاں خصوصیت یہ تھی کہ یہ میں برادری کے لوگوں کے لیے نہ ہو کر پوری امت مسلمہ کے لیے ہے میں شہر میں میں کیونٹی کی گرفت و خدمات پر روشنی ڈالنے ہوئے این ٹی بی کے سرکردہ مسلم لیڈر اور سابق میر اسماعیل پرنسپل سہیل لوکھنوالا نے جو خود بھی اس برادری کے معزز زکر ہیں۔ بتایا کہ میں برادری کے بزرگ کسی بھی کام کی منصوبہ بندی 100 سال بعد تک کے حالات کو مد نظر رکھ کر کرتے تھے۔ انہوں نے جو مسجدیں مسافر خانے اسپتال، اسکول وغیرہ بنوائے وہ اس دور کی ضرورت سے زیادہ تھے لیکن آج ان کی اہمیت و افادیت پوری طرح مسلم ہے۔ مسجد، مدرسے اور مسافر خانے اور دیگر ادارے آج کی بڑھتی ہوئی آبادی کی ضروریات پوری کر رہے ہیں میں برادری کے بزرگوں نے بہت عرصہ پہلے ہی مسلم قبیلے کے لیے بچوں کی پیدائش کے لئے مسٹریٹ ہوم، اردو اور انگریزی میڈیم بچوں کی تعلیم کے لیے ہاشیہ اسکول، کونو مینٹور اسکول، ہیکٹرس میں پہلے ہوئے اسماعیل یوسف کالج، صاحب صدیق اسپتال، صاحب صدیق نرسنگ ہوم جیسے ادارے قائم کیے قریب نادار اور بونہار بچوں کو تعلیم جاری رکھنے کے لئے رہائش ایک بڑا مسئلہ تھی اس مسئلہ کو حل کرنے کے لئے جنرل سلیمان ہوشل تعلیم کر دیا۔ جہاں سے سیکر تعداد میں مسلم بچوں نے استفادہ کیا پر سکون ماحول میں تعلیم جاری رکھنے کے لیے باہر کے مسلم بچوں کے لیے اس ہوشل سے بہتر کوئی جگہ نہیں تھی۔ ایک زمانہ تھا ہندوستان میں حج صرف پانی کے جہاز کے ذریعے ہوتا تھا اور پورے ملک کے حاجی میں شہر کی بندرگاہ سے حج کے لئے روانہ ہوتے تھے حاجیوں کے جہاز صرف میں شہر سے روانہ ہوتے تھے اس وقت میں برادری



حاجی اسماعیل اللہ سینٹوریم شیخ مصرنی درگاہ

عظمتِ مصطفیٰ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم

حضرت ابوسعید الخدریؓ نے آپ ﷺ سے روایت کیے ہیں۔ درود شریف کے الفاظ یہ ہیں:
 "اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ عَبْدِكَ وَرَسُولِكَ وَصَلِّ عَلَيَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ
 الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ۔"

اسی بات کی تائید ہوتی ہے سورۃ الاحزاب کی اس آیت سے بھی جو مذکورہ بالا آیت سے تھوڑی سی پہلے ہے اور اس میں اللہ تعالیٰ کا اہل ایمان پر صلوت بھیجئے (اور اس کے فرشتوں کا بھی) کا واضح تذکرہ ہے اور یہی مفہوم آل کا آل ابراہیم میں بھی ہوگا یعنی وہ لوگ حضرت محمد ﷺ سے پہلے انبیاء بنی اسرائیل پر ایمان لے آئے ، چاہے اولاد ابراہیم ہوں یا اس سے باہر جیسے ملکہ یحییٰ اور اس کی قوم کے افراد جو ایمان لے آئے۔ یا امرؤ فرعون فرعون کی بیوی آسیہ جو حضرت موسیٰ پر ایمان لے آئی حالانکہ وہ اولاد ابراہیم میں شامل نہیں تھی جب کہ قارون جو قوم موسیٰ میں سے تھا، ایمان نہ لانے کی وجہ سے آل ابراہیم میں شامل ہونے کی سعادت سے محروم ہو گیا۔ حضرت اسماعیل کو مکہ میں آباد کیا گیا تھا اور حضرت اسماعیلؑ کو فلسطین میں، ان پر جو قبائل اور افراد ایمان لائے وہ بھی آل ابراہیم میں شامل ہیں۔

عہد وفاداری، تسلیم اور سلام۔۔۔ غلامی رسول ﷺ

آپ ﷺ پر صلوت بھیجئے کے نتیجے میں اللہ تعالیٰ بھی علیکم یعنی اہل ایمان پر صلوت پارتی جیسا کہ اور جیسا کہ احادیث مبارکہ میں ذکر ہے، ایک دفعہ آپ ﷺ پر درود بھیجئے سے اللہ تعالیٰ دس مرتبہ اس شخص پر نازل فرماتا ہے۔ اس نزول رحمت کا مقصد بھی اسی آیت میں بیان کر دیا گیا ہے کہ اس رحمت کے نتیجے میں اللہ تعالیٰ اہل ایمان کا کوئی ہے اور اللہ تعالیٰ اہل ایمان کو عظمت سے نوز کی طرف رہنمائی کر کے اونے سے اعلیٰ اور اعلیٰ سے اعلیٰ تر اور خوب سے خوب تر کی طرف بڑھا تا رہتا ہے۔ گویا آپ ﷺ پر صلوت بھیجئے والا ہر شخص راہ حق کا مسافر اور اس راہ پر آگے کی جانب اس وقت تک رواں دواں ہے، جب تک درود شریف کے ذریعے اللہ تعالیٰ کی خصوصی رحمت کو اپنی طرف متوجہ کرتا رہتا ہے۔

آپ ﷺ پر سلام آپ سے وفاداری، تسلیم و اطاعت کا اظہار اور تسلیم و انقیاد کا ثبوت ہے۔ گویا آپ ﷺ کا ہر حکم، ہر فیصلہ اور ہر اشارہ اہل ایمان کے لیے حکم کا درجہ رکھتا ہے اور اہل ایمان کے پاس اس پر عمل کے سوا کوئی دوسرا راستہ ہی نہیں ہے۔ ورنہ گہری کھائی ہے اور وہ نفاق کی ہے۔ ایسی کیفیت کو آج کے اردو محاورے میں غلامی رسول ﷺ سے تعبیر کیا جاسکتا ہے، گویا تسلیم کی کیفیت اور انقیاد، انصاف، انصاف اور انصاف ہی دراصل ایمان کی پہچان ہے اور غلامی رسول ﷺ اسی جذبے کا دوسرا نام ہے اور اسی کا فقدان نفاق ہے۔

آیت صلوت و سلام کا زمانہ نزول:

اکمؤمترین اس آیت کے زمانہ نزول کو جنگ خندق ہی کے موقع پر خیال فرماتے ہیں، تاہم ایک رائے شعبان 2 ہجری کی بھی ہے۔ اس خبر میں ہم نے کئی رائے کو ہی ترجیح دی ہے، تاہم آپ ﷺ کی حیات طیبہ اور طرز عمل سے واضح ہے کہ اس آیت کا زمانہ نزول کوئی بھی ہو آپ کی تعلیمات نبوی ہیں اور آپ ﷺ کو کرام کو پہلے بھی انہی خطوط پر تربیت دے رہے تھے اور ذہن و قلباً تیار کر رہے تھے اور اس آیت کریمہ کے نزول کے بعد بھی یہی سلسلہ جاری رہا۔

قرآن پاک میں سورۃ الاحزاب کی آیت نمبر 56 میں فرمایا گیا ہے "اللہ اور اس کے فرشتے نبی ﷺ پر درود بھیجتے ہیں اسے لوگو! جو ایمان لائے ہو، تم بھی ان پر درود و سلام بھیجو"۔ اس برگزیدہ آیت میں اہل ایمان کو آپ ﷺ پر صلوت و سلام کا حکم دیا گیا ہے، اس آیت کا سابق و سابق، خارجی حالات آپ ﷺ کی حیات طیبہ کا وہ فیصلہ کن مرحلہ، رب کا نکتہ کے کام کا لہجہ اور الفاظ کا انتخاب یہ ظاہر کر رہا ہے کہ اس آیت جلیلہ میں اصلاً انسانیت کے سامنے اس مقام و مرتبے کا بیان ضروری ہے جو آپ ﷺ کو اپنے خالق و مالک کے ہاں حاصل ہے اور اصلاً آیت میں وارد سارے حکموں سے اہل ذریعہ و نفاق کو اپنے کمزور طرز عمل کے آئینے میں اپنی بد نصیبی اور کم نبتی کا احساس دلایا گیا ہے۔ اسی آیت کے ذریعے اہل ایمان کو آپ ﷺ پر صلوت و سلام کے ذریعے اللہ کے ہاں اپنے تقرب کے مراتب میں ترقی پانے کی نوید جاں فزا سنائی گئی ہے۔

لہذا جہاں کہیں بھی یہ آیت سامنے آئے، اس سے ہمارے ذہنوں میں نبی آخر الزماں حضرت محمد ﷺ کے مقام و مرتبے کی عظمت کا احساس و امن گہر جتنا جائے۔ یہ بات مسلمانوں میں طے شدہ ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ سے خطاب یا دعائیں یا اپنے عمل میں کوتاہی ہو جائے تو رب تعالیٰ معاف فرمائے والا ہے، انسان کی دیدہ و اندازہ غلطیوں کو بھی وہ جو ستار و غفار و ودود ہے، معاف فرمادیتا ہے، جب کہ وہی اللہ تعالیٰ اپنے دوست، بطل اور بندے حضرت محمد ﷺ کی جنت میں فرمائی ہے ادنیٰ بھی برداشت نہیں فرماتا۔ اسی لیے آپ ﷺ سے مکالمے یا خطاب میں کوئی ایسا پہلو جو بے ادبی سے مشابہ ہو، وہ بھی اختیار نہیں کرنا چاہیے اور اپنے ساتھ موجودہ طرز عمل پر اس ضمن میں تنقیدی نگاہ رکھنی چاہیے کہ کہیں لاعلمی میں بھی کوئی حرکت یا کام ایسا نہ ہو جائے، جو اعمال (صالح) کو کارگزار کرنے والا ہو اور دائمی بد نصیبی کا نکتہ آغاز بن جائے۔

درود شریف میں لفظ "آل" سے مراد

درود شریف نماز میں بھی پڑھنا لازمی ہے اور اس میں لفظ (سیدنا حضرت) محمد ﷺ کے ساتھ آل محمد ﷺ کے الفاظ آتے ہیں۔ اس موقع پر آل کے لفظ کا مفہوم کیا ہے؟ اس میں بحث طویل ہے اور اہل علم کے پاس اپنے اپنے موقف کے لیے دلائل و نظائر ہیں، ایسے معاملات میں اہل علم کے درمیان گفتگو اور مباحثہ جاری رہتا ہے اور جاری رہے گا اور حتمی فیصلہ قیامت کے دن ہی ہو سکے گا۔

یہاں ہم اپنا موقف پیش کر رہے ہیں، تا کہ اس خبر کو پڑھتے ہوئے آپ آل محمد ﷺ سے وہی مفہوم مراد لیں، جو ہمارا موقف ہے۔ آپ کی اگر اس ضمن میں رائے مختلف بھی ہے تو بطور رائے نہیں اس کا احترام ہے۔

ہمارے نزدیک آل کے لفظ میں (جیسا کہ قرآن مجید میں آیا ہے) کسی بڑی سربراہ اور وہ شخصیت کے ساتھ وابستہ افراد، متوسلین اور مترقیں سب شامل ہیں، خواہ چھوٹے ہوں، بڑے ہوں، خواہ تین ہوں یا مرد، خواہ پہلے گزرے ہوں یا پھر عمر سے بعد ہوں۔ قرآن پاک میں آل فرعون و آل موسیٰ سے یہی مراد ہے۔ درود شریف کے الفاظ میں آل محمد ﷺ سے مراد ہمارے نزدیک آپ ﷺ پر ایمان لانے والے تمام افراد چھوٹے بڑے، موجود ہیں، عرب، غیر عرب آپ کے زمانہ مبارکہ کے ہوں، یا بعد کے زمانوں کے (بھی) سب شامل ہیں۔ درجہات میں باہمی فرق رہے گا۔ اسی بات کی تائید ہوتی ہے ایک درود شریف کے الفاظ مبارکہ سے، جو



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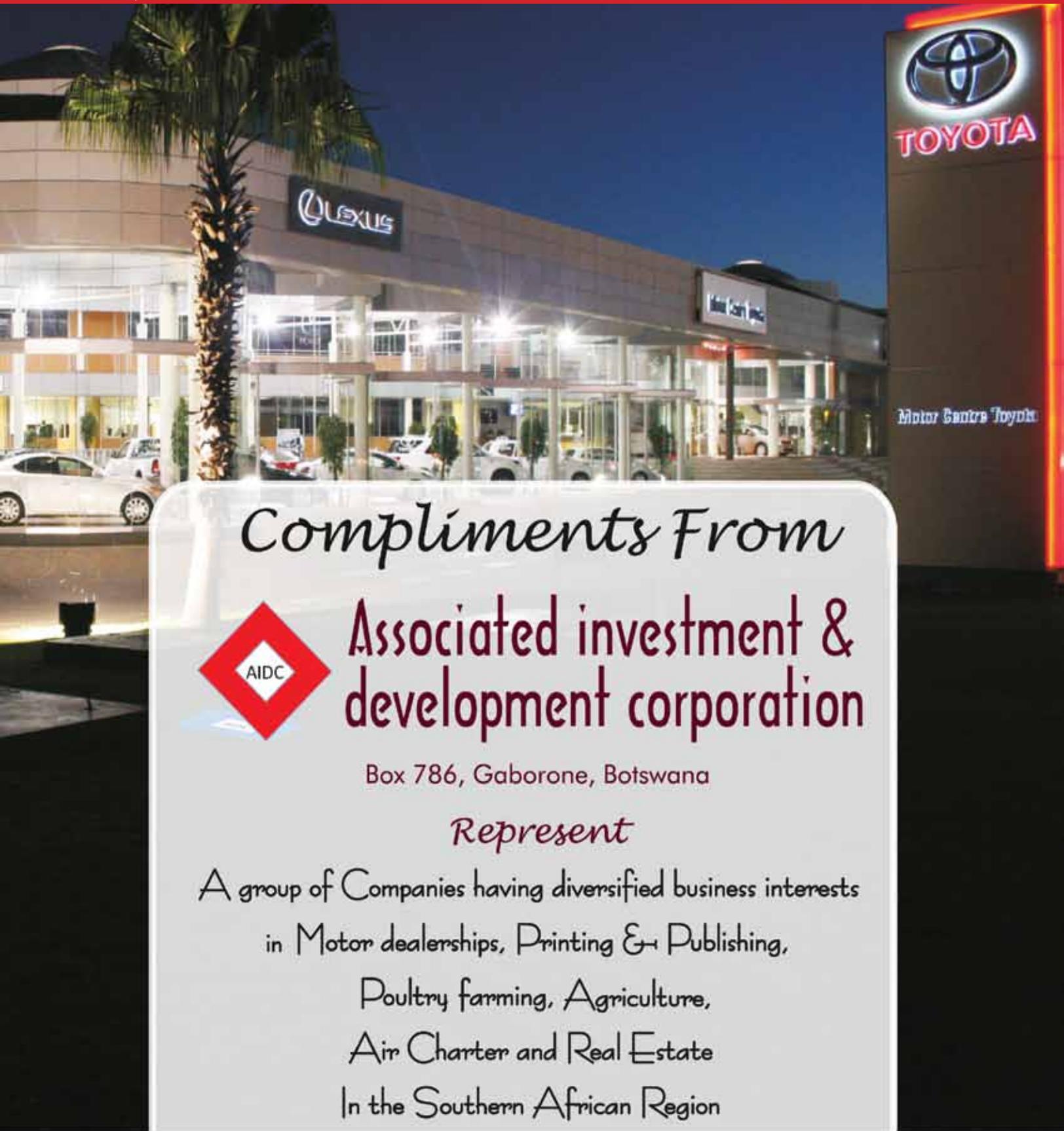
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