



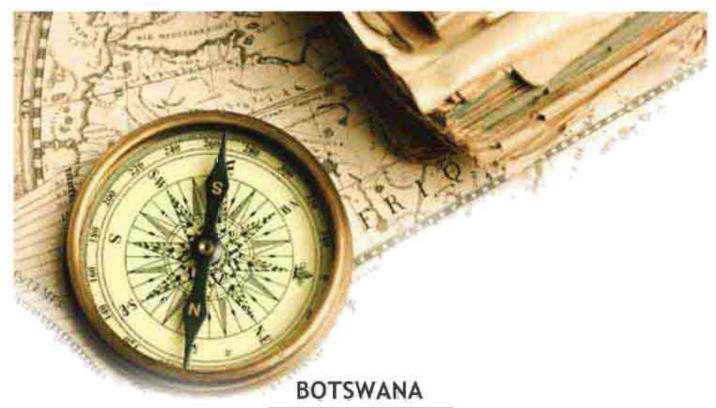
November, 2010

Volume No. 52 Issue No. 626

OUR HEROES

STRENGTH OF THE COMMUNITY AND NATION

Every charitable act is a stepping stone towards heaven





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

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

Indeed, Allah is all knowing and aquainted

Surah 49

Verse 19



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MJOIN HANDS WITH WMO



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.

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The World Memon Organisation has the following categories of Membership:

- Apes Bodies (National Bodies)
- Institutional Members (Regional and Local Bodies) local institutions, foundations, trusts, social welfare organizations, professional institutions, chamber of commerce, educational boards, etc.
- Corporate Members (Commercial Bodies) -
- 4. Individual Members (Annual or Life Members)
- Associate Members (any Non-Memon Organizations or Non-Memon Individual)
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Our Heroes – Strength of the Community and Nation

Our goal is to highlight these special people, to say thank you, and to inspire others in the community to contribute in a positive way. We believe that what makes a hero can be understood and applied to each of our lives when we explore the characteristic trait or "virtue" that his/her actions demonstrate.

In this modern and competitive world, every society has a different culture, where people share a specific language, traditions, behaviors, perceptions and beliefs. Culture gives them an identity which makes them unique and different from people of other cultures. The Memon Community is no exception, it has a long and rich history, its diverse culture, its centuries old tradition of social work and philanthropy have no doubt earned it much respect and admiration from all quarters and segments of the society worldwide. History and events have shaped us and we, in turn, as members of Memon Community, have shaped history and events.

Over the years, Memon's have spread across the globe and live in various cultural and social setups in different countries, but the traditional spirit of philanthropic and social welfare lives on.

Every community strives hard to achieve their set of goals and objectives as defined in its manifesto, based on the virtues / work of their past heroes which have incredible values. The credit goes to all our heroes for their good virtues in raising the image of the community out of the woods to international fame.

We'll appreciate and recognize the efforts of all our heroes, be it living or dead, but due to limited space in Memon Alam magazine, it is difficult to mention the work of each and every individual.

Unfortunately, today's society primarily promotes only famous people as heroes, overlooking or simply paying lip service to the many ordinary citizens who make extraordinary contributions in their community. We should explore the nature of heroic acts through their works / literature and create inspirations for our young community members to exemplify heroic virtues.

There are people who make a giant contribution for the welfare of our community in particular and mankind in general, but may not receive even a simple thank you, our goal is to highlight these special people, to say thank you, and to inspire others in the community to contribute in a positive way. We believe that what makes a hero can be understood and applied to each of our lives when we explore the characteristic trait or "virtue" that his/her actions demonstrate. Each of the heroes identified have one or more virtues selected for which that person is a good example. Once we comprehend the lifestyle about our heroes, then we can consider the virtue that s/he used to make such a positive contribution to our community. So can we consider using that virtue ourselves and for our young people who are curious, eager to learn, and need the guidance of mentors who care about their development. After all, they are our future and we must some day depend on their leadership. We hope to encourage an environment of dignity, responsibility, and a commitment to treat others as we wish to be treated."

As the saying goes

"The value of our good is not measured by what it does, but by the amount of good it does to the one concerned."

Pir Muhammad A. Kaliya Chief Editor, Memon Alam

Sir Adamjee Dawood (1880 - 1948)

he futher of the Nation, Quald-c-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, in his condolence message on Sir Adamjee's death mid, "He was a very loyel Moslim and rendered great services. in our struggle and the fight for Pakistan. His loss will be felt all the more, now, when having achieved our goal we need his services for building up Pakistan. His death will leave a gup in the Muslim business community which will be difficult to fill. His death is really a pational loss to Pakistan".

Sir Adamjee Haji Dewood devoted his entire life to the service of the memon. community in particular and to the service of Pakistan in general. Born on 30th June, 1880 at Jetpur, Kathiawad in India Adamjee went to offer his services in a firm in Rangeon in 1895 at the age of 15. A year later, he joined his family brainess which was also in Rangoon. He got married at the young age of 18 to Marism.

In 1901, he established his own business (dealing in jute gunny bags) and expanded it. In this course, he became one of the largest exporter of rice, jute and jute products. He opened a branch in Calcutta (1904), established a rice mill at Rangoon (1916), a match factory at Rangeon (1925), Adamjee Jote Mills wear Calcutus (1928). He established Insurance Company in the name of Burms Fire and Marine Insurance Company. In 1920, he was appointed as Member of Advisory Committee of Central Bank of India (Burna Branch). He founded the Burns India Chamber of Commerce and the Burms Muslim Chamber of Commerce in 1925. In the same year, he was appointed as Director, Rangeon Electric Transways.

Besides, his business, Adamjee took active part in social and welfare activities. In 1925, he was elected president of Rangoon Memon Jamet. He established Atlantjee Muslim Fligh School and Flaji Dewood Hospital in 1926. He also donated huge amounts to Muslim Aligarh. University and Tibbia College, Delhi.

During his indulgence in social activities, Adamjee realised that the Memon Community cannot achieve true success in business or any other field. without obtaining higher education. He also felt that the Memon should take active part in political and welfare/ social activities.

The British Government enearded hims insightkoos in recognition of his services as humanituries couses ar well as to business and industry on the birthday of King George VI on 21st Jane, 1932



On 10th October, 1931 a Memon Conference was held at Rajkot, Kathiassur under the chairmanship of Sir Adamjee and a resolution was passed to establish an organization which would provide help to poor and needy students. Consequently, the Memon Educational and Welfare Society were established at Calentta in 1933. The society has helped hundreds who have become engineers, doctors, advocance and graduates. Under the leadership of Adamjee, relief operations were carried out for the victims of carfuquakes in Bihar and Quetta in 1934 and 1935 respectively. The Beltish Government awarded him knighthood in recognition of his services to homenitarian causes as well as to business and industry on the birthday of King George VI nn 21st June, 1938.

Administ took active part in politice too. He joined the Muslim League and worked from 1937 to 1947 and donated large amounts.

At the time of partition, Adamjee transferred all his assets to Pakistan and established Industries both in Best and West Pakistan. He founded Adamjee Jute Mills in Decca and a Textile Mill at Karachi. He established Muslim Commercial Bank, Orient Air ways and

Adamjee Insurance Company.

in Pakistan, he established Pakistan Memon Education and Welfare Society. Adamiee Boarding House and Adamiee Science College.

Adamjes co-operated with Qualde-e-Asam whenever called for Soon after independence of Fakissan, it was necessary to establish State Bunk of Pakistan. For this work, huge amount and co-operation of prominent industrialists and businessmen was needed. A meeting was called for in this regard on 26th January 1948 in which Sir Adamiec too attended. During the meeting, Sir Adamine collapsed due to a heart attack.

Sir Adamjee Haji Dewood passed away the next day on 27th January, 1948. Even to this day, Adamjee services and achievements are remembered and

cherished by all.

The Pakistan postal Services released a Postal Stamp, on the 14th of August, 1999, in memory of Sir Admiree Dawood in its Preedom Fighters' Sumps Series. A special function was jointly held by the Adamice Foundation, All Pakistan Memon Pederation and Pakistan Memon Educational & Welfare Society to commemorate the release of the strong and First Day Covers.



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The Real Hero

Not only of the Memon Community but a nation and a Country



Sir Abdul Razzak Muhammad

Research and Written: A.Hameed Tayab Suriya

The history of Memon community is filled with the memories of the heroes who served humanity without any discrimination of colours, race, language and religion. These great personalities devoted their lives for educational, political, social, cultural, and economical betterment of the mankind and for their welfare and prosperity, one of the most prominent heroes among the list is Sir Abdul Razzak Muhammad who achieved distinction among all.

Sir Ahdul Razrak Muhammad is celebrated as one of the founders of the modern state of Mauritius. He was the leader of CAM (Comite D'Action Musulman), a political party of Mauritius and raises the voice for independence with Sir Serwoosagur Ramgoolam of the Mauritian Labour Party. He was a key member of the pre and post independence Mauritius cabinet.

He was born in Calcutts, India on August 01, 1906. Sir Abdul Razzak Mohamed came to Mauritius at the age of 22 for business and soon succeed to get a high work in business circles of Mauritius. He then started his political activities and extended his circles of his activities to the social and welfare services of people of Mauritius. He generously assisted orphans, widows and needy students. He worked selflessly for the establishment and management of many charitable organizations throughout Mauritius. Sir Abdul Razrak Muhammad did all these works without any consideration of religion and race, his passion was to serve humanity.

Sir Abdul Razzak Muhammad played a significant role in the 1945 and 1947 Consultative Committees, set up to advice on a constitution for Mauritina. For during his momentous political career, he served his country with distinction as Municipal Councillor, Lord Mayor of Port Louis in 1949, 1953 & 1956, deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Housing & Land Development and Minister of Social Security from 1967-1976. Sir Abdul Bazzak Mohamed died in Rose Hill on 8 May 1978.

Notable achievements

- He is the one who had the idea of the colors of the Mauritian flag.
- One of the key streets of Port Louis is named after him.
- His effigy is on the Two Hundred Rupee Bank Note of Mauritius.
- His son Yoxsuf Abdul Razzak Muliammad was Member of the National Assembly, Minister of Labour and Industrial Relations from 1976 to 1979, Ambassador in Egypt and other Middle Eastern Countries. He was a Barrister by profession.

OUR HEROES - Strength of the Community and Nation



 His grandson, Honourable Shakeel Muhammad, was MP in the National Assembly with the Labour Party and also a barrister between 2005 and 2010.



Grandson, Honourable Shakeel Muhammad

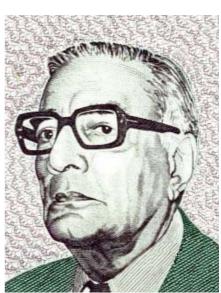
The Muhammad family is the first family in Mauritius to have three generations in the National Assembly. Honourable Shakeel Muhammad was elected to the National Assembly in July 2005. He was the Deputy Government Whip between 2008 and 2010.He was reelected to the National Assembly in May 2010 and was appointed Minister of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment.

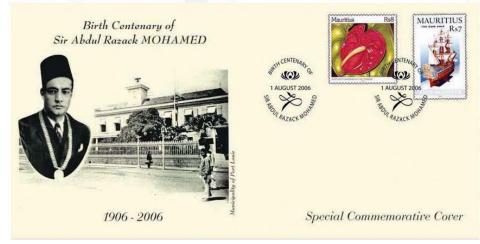
On March 31st 2006 the government of Mauritius decided to celebrate 100th birth anniversary of Sir Abdul Razzak Muhammad at national level to pay homage to the great national hero. The

cabinet in this regards, announced to pay tribute to the services of Sir Abdul Razzak Muhammad in the struggle of independence of Mauritius.

The 100th birth anniversary of Sir Abdul Razzak Muhammad was celebrated at national level and formed an organizing committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Mohammad A. Wahid to manifest the personal achievements of Sir Abdul Razzak Muhammad for almost three decades.

Sir Abdul Razzak Muhammad played an important role in the politics of Mauritius during which he strides restlessly for the educational, economical and social development of the people of Mauritius. Sir Abdul Razzak Muhammad is the one whom the memon community may righteously feel proud.





This Special Commemorative Cover is being issued to commemorate the birth centenary of Sir Abdul RazacK. The two stamps affixed on the Special Commemorative Cover are respectively the Rs7 and Rs8 stamps of the Ship Models and the Anthurium issues symbolizing the mode of travelling and the generous nature of this great patriot. The illustration on the cover shows a portrait of Sir Abdul Razack as Mayor of Port Louis with a picture of the old Municipal building in the background.

Mohammad Usman Haji Hasham Kath

chammad Usman was born on 1st June 1935, in Karachi. He was the eldest child of Haii Hasham Haji Ahmed Kath who started as a modest businessman in India in early 20th century. He came to settle in Pakistan and his vision broadened. He was engaged in retail and wholesale husiness of herbal commodities, tobacco and its products in Karachi. The family was well off financially amongst the members of Okhal Memon Community, which had settled over the years in Memon Society in Lyari Quarters and Kharadhar area after migrating from Okha Mandal, Saurashtra, India.

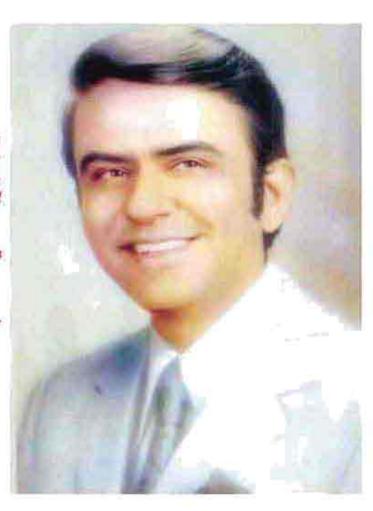
Mohammad Usman was a handsome and precocious child. He obtained primary education in a Gujrati Vernacular School along with the basic religious education in the locality's Madressah. In 1946, his father got him admitted in Sind Madresshtul Islam, a historic English medium school. He was soon recognized as promising, smart and a very studious student. He was popular amongst fellow students, as he was soft spoken and endearing. These qualities later on emerged as leadership traits in his personality and his enthusiasm for the service to the community and people of Karachi.

While in school, he joined scouting and was active participant in useful scouting skills. He was also an aplent member of student's literary group, beaded by his teacher, Hassan Ali Daudani who gave affectionate attention and special tutoring to him. Mohammad Usman's school friends were Abdul Samar Paryani, Ahmed Khatri, Usman Essa, Bashir and Razak Marfani, Mohammad Usman passed his Matriculation examination in the First Division in 1953.

He joined S.M. Arts College for higher studies. Since he had an intellectual blend of mind, he took psychology and philosophy as elective subjects of study. In college, he became a close friend of Ghulam Rasul Namoos, who also had the same subjects for studies. G. R. Namoos later on did his M.A in philosophy from Edinborough University and was awarded a scholarship by Oxford University to do PhD in philosophy.

Mohammad Usman showed intense devotion to learning under his teacher Dr.

"As years rolled pass and I got to lenow him better, I could see for anyself how much, he was interested in the life of thought and contemplation and further soid at all times if was genuine relief that he was constitues for render social services and was loved by allin



Manzoor Ahmad, a well-known scholar. Later on Dr. Manzoor Ahmad became a professor of Philosophy at the University of Karachi. Apart from the college curriculum, Usman was fond of reading extensively books on the diverse subjects, such as classic English and Greek literature, philosophy, existentialism and history. He had a good collection of books in his personal library.

During college years, Mohammad Usman was greatly inspired by Mr. A.K. Brohi, an eminent lawyer and thinker. Mr. A.K. Brohi in his articles writes about Ustoso. "As years rolled past and I got to know him better, I could see for myself how much, he was interested in the life of thought and contemplation and further said at all times it was genuine relief that he was anxious to render social services

and was loved by all".

Mohammad Usman had a sensitive personality. Social problems affected him deeply. He had concern for less fortunate people, particularly the poor of the community. He contributed many articles in the college magazine and to the newspapers. His writings created considerable interest both in private and public circles. Some of his articles are titled as "In search of happiness" "Education and Individual" and "The Problems of Okhai Memon Community".

Mohammad Usman completed four ears of college education and passed B.A. examination in First Division from Karachi University. He had desired to study abroad and had secured admission, along with Mr. G.R. Namoos to study Philosophy. But subsequent events

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precluded him to continue higher studies. He had great liking for acquiring more knowledge and it was obvious that he could have achieved the intellectual heights, had he embarked upon the higher academic pursuits after graduation.

He wanted to spend his life creatively, which could bring forth his real worth as well as to contribute whatever he could towards the betterment of the society he lived in.

His father, however, convinced him to join family business. Being an obedient son, he acceded to the wishes of his father and joined the family's newly acquired cigarette manufacturing company. Initially, he encountered some intricate situations but remained determined to seek new avenues of business especially in the industrial ventures. The family wanted to expand their business so he played a key role in setting up a similar enterprise of cigarette manufacturing at Chittagong and further extended to another industrial project of a large sugar manufacturing mills in the rural Sind at Tando Allahyar. He also went into export of molasses, a by-product of sugar mill and initiated construction of storage terminal at the Karachi Port.

In short span of time, he created name in business circles so much so that he was elected as the member of the Managing Committee of Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and also nominated as Chairman of its labor subcommittee. He was also elected as Chairman of the Pakistan Sugar Mills Association, Sind Zone and also the Chairman of Cigarette Manufacturers' Association of Pakistan. He became very popular in social life and contributed too many welfare and literary bodies. Usman traveled extensively around the globe attending business meetings and seminars related to international trade and business. He also attended international sugar convention and accompanied trade delegations to India, Srilanka and Philippines.

The social performance of Muhammad Usman was very vast like business activities and comprised on many organizations. He was the Managing Trustee of Hashim Foundation which was established by his family. He was the convener of Okhai Memon Anjuman Medical Committee which has been running by his family and performing the arrangement of Haji Ahmed Hospital, established in Memon Society. He was also attached with Okhai Memon Madarsa Association.

He was the patron of Memon Alam, Karachi Memon Student Organization and Social Services Coordination Committee. He was the member of Pakistan Memon Educational & Welfare Society, Pakistan Memon Cooperative Housing Society, Memon Cooperative Credit Society, and Indus Education Foundation etc. Late Muhammad Usman was the Vice President of All Pakistan Memon Federation. To promote the economy and social activities and development of education for Memon community he laid the foundation of Okhai Memon Youth Services and by his best ability and performance he proved his leadership. It is true that this organization was an example of pilot project (Test Plan), which is running under self-help and by the cooperation of bestowed person and performing the social and welfare services of the community

He conceived the idea of having an association of community's young literate members for doing social work. At the gatherings of youths of the community, it was unanimously agreed to form the Okhai Memon Youth Services. He was elected founder President, when it was formally established in 1968. He motivated the members of Okhai Memon Youth Services and they together rapidly expanded their activities by introducing new concepts in social work which generated strong active feeling of interest amongst the Okhai Community Youth.

Today, Okhai Memon Youth Services is one of the most active, meaningful and benevolent welfare organizations in Karachi, providing educational, medical and financial support to the needy members of the community. By and large, Usman's outlook was not confined to his community, he had a will to look beyond the horizon and work for the society. Usman was always willing to respect opinions and behavior of other people even if these differed from his own.

Mohammad Usman was also a lover of arts and literature. His fondness for art was immense. He assisted Syed Ali Imam, a very well-known artist of international repute in setting up of 'Indus Gallery', for display and sale of paintings. Indus Gallery is today a premier Gallery where nearly all the great painters of Pakistan have displayed their works. He had a fine aesthetic sense. He collected invaluable paintings of some of the great artists of Pakistan. He also encouraged and patronized the young upcoming artists as well. He was conscious of keeping good health, and would advise young people to have regular exercises, and in this respect he published a booklet on aerobics for distribution to help them keep physically fit.

With the passage of time, he developed an interest in horse riding, which he pursued with fondness, and liking and which proved nemesis. His colleagues in horse riding were Mr. E.A. Garda and Dr. Khalid Mitha. They used to go for weekly riding on every Sunday. But Alas, on the fateful day of 11th February, 1973, Usman while trotting ahead of other two friends, went into coma, after falling from the horseback, he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage. He was immediately rushed to the Holy Family Hospital where he was put on an artificial respiratory system. He remained unconscious for four days and breathed his last at 7.00 am on the 15th February, 1973.

Many tributes were paid on his passing but to quote from Mr. A.K. Brohi, an extract is reproduced hereunder:

Quote "Although, he went about in this God's world with love for the good things in life, it was because he had learnt to value them for what they are worth. He evolved enough to know that they had to be shared with our fellow men to the end that the experience of having the good things in life might contribute to the total happiness of the children of human race all over the globe. The essential question before him, at all times was not what he could get out of man but what it was that he could give him". Unquote

In the memory of Mohammad Usman, Usman Memorial Foundation was formed in 1973 with the consensus of his family members, friends and well-wishers. Mr. A.K. Brohi was the first President while Dr. Manzoor Ahmad acted as Secretary General of the Foundation. In 1994, the Foundation constructed a campus building at Abul Hasan Isphahani Road, with a major contribution from Haji Hasham family. On this campus, "Usman Institute of Technology was established, where courses are taught in the discipline of engineering, electronics and computer science. Highly motivated professional teachers back the teaching. The Institute is recognized and registered by the Pakistan Engineering Council. Dr. Manzoor Ahmad looks after the affairs of the Institute while Usman's brothers play an important role on the Governing Board. The Institute is now in the process of obtaining a Charter form the Government.

Another prestigious project a 50 bed fully equipped hospital and laboratory was initiated and established by the Haji Hasham Family. The hospital was named as "Usman Memorial Hospital" in his memory. It is situated in Hussainabad, Federal 'B' Area and provides dedicated medical services to the local people who are of low and middle-income group. The hospital is managed by The Okhai Memon Youth Services.

Usman's life achievements conjure up vivid memories. He had a vision for the future, but a man is helpless, as destiny always plays its role. May Allah rest his soul in eternal peace, Ameen.

Lateef Ebrahim Jamal Ganatra



atter Ebrahim Jamal Ganatra (Late) is the distinguished and very few important personalities of the Memon community. On the national and international level, he enjoyed high position in the field of industry and trade. In addition, he always got forward in the social activities, religious affairs and service to mankind. He always cooperated with all the persons and the organizations without any discrimination, though they work for welfare or literary activities and problems of student and social services, treatment or finance affairs.

He was born on 26th December 1925 in Dawarka at the house of Ebrahim Jamal. He studied in the Dawarka N.D.H. High School, He was expert in English, Gujrati, Urdu, French, German and Japanese languages. By holding various designations in the field of trade, he took part in the social and welfare activities of Memon Community.

After graduating from Bombay University, he took up family business of import and export of textile goods in Bombay. Amongst his hobbies were golf and cricket. In pre-partition days he was active in organizing Muslim youth movements and was the President of Young Memon Association, in which capacity he filed a suit against Barrister Sawakor, a rank Hindu Communist who was the President of Hindu Mahasabha, for his misbehavior and insulting attitude towards Islam. In Pakistan, he came close to Mr. Hussain Saheed Suharwardy and Field Marshal Ayub Khan who to an extent influenced his life. He also came in

cootact with Sir Adamjee Dawood and Sir Abdullah Haroon who all inspired him. He was awarded Sitara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Niahan-e-Humayun (Iran) and K.C.C. by the West German Government.

He was President of Jamiat-e-Jawanane-Memon, got elected as the City Father and was also the youngest member of the KMC Council. He was also elected Chairman of Finance Committee of KMC. He also came in contact with Mr. Fazlul Qadir Chaudhry, Speaker of the National Assembly, and worked with Shaikh Mujeebur Rehman. He knew Mr. Z.A. Bhumo intimately. He was in the export and import business of sugar, toutles, steel and pipe industry.

He was instrumental in establishing HEJ Research Institute of Chemistry, University of Karachi and was also

MEMON ALAM S NOVEMBER 2010

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Chairman, HEJ School, Karnichi and HEJ Institute of Computer Education.

He housed Memora Okhai Madeanu.
Association and one also Pounder
Chairman of HEJ Public School and HEJ
Callege of Memogement Sciences. He was
the major denser of HEJ Research
Institute of Chamistry, University of
Estachi.

In the period of two years of Presidenship of All Pakistan Memon Federation, he performed the services in connection with unity and stabilization of Memora Community, I fix effort for beinging the community on a platform is much appreciated.

In addition, be made effort to source the social, welfare, educational and national service of Sir Adamice Haji Dawood and in the two years period of his president-ship, one lumited years anniversary was celebrated on the scale of nationwide. The special programed were broadcasted from Engles and TV, this was



the best and memorable example. He remained the member of lefemon Educational & Welfare Society from 1941 to 1951.

He shawed excellent afficiency in Memors Relief Committee Calcutte and Kamahi and held office of provident-ship life time.

His ambition was to see literacy sate that to more than 90% in Pakintan.

According to him after the fall of Danca, the Memora controlled 65% of trade and industry and before that Memora controlled sate Memora controlled 85% of trade and industry and before that Memora industry in the firewar Heat Pakintan. He may that more is the only country in the world which did act pay a single purpy to compensate the sasets but by the Memora in the former Bast Pakintan.

He held office of distinction in a number of industries; some of them are Housain Pakistan Management Composition and has represented Pakistan trade and industry on a number of informational mastings around the world.

He was serving as Pensident of Okhai Moreon Jameses and for the Okhai Moreon community his services were prolonged. His services to bisenous Youth Services will also pensin immortal; he cooperated with his community in every difficult time. In establishing Last? Enablin James Science Center to Karachi Instensity, was a great service for Publishin, particularly the students of Karachi. This was a greatest tenter in Publishen and commitment to enablishment of this centre has served Publishen and the pride for entire bismon Community.



He characterized an important role in set-up the World Mannon Organization. In a Memon Convention which was held in April 2000 in Dubui he presented a resolution for combination for lefemon Community, which with the name of World Mannon Organization is serving the mankind of the world. He compensated with memon community in every difficult time. He died on 6th November 2004. In occupation of his best services, the Government of Pakistan awarded Hilal-c-lutting after his death.

Osman Essabhai Memon



The name of Osman Essahhai
Memos comes along with the
other freedom fighters of Pakistan.
The important role played by Osman
Essabhai in the pre-independent era and
after obtaining of Pakistan is worth
mentioning. His contribution to the
freedom struggle was recognized by the
Quaid-c-Azam Muhammad Ali Jirmah
other leaders.

Born on the 7th of February, 1900 in Kathiawad, Osman did his schooling in New Nagar State High School and obtained his B.A. (Hons) in 1924 from Bahauddin College Junagadh. In 1925, he obtained a Degree in Law from Bombay University. In 1924, he was married to Hajiani Zulekha Bai. Seven sons and four daughters were born to them.

In 1928, Osman Bhai became the Secretary of Rajkot Memon Boarding House which was established to promote education, sports and other extracurricular activities. Osman Bhai participated in the activities of many other social and welfure organizations of Kathiawad.

The Nawabs of various sovereignty in Kathiwad did not like any persons to participate in political activities but Osman Essabhai bravely joined politica. In 1937, the Kutch Kathlawad Muslim
League was furmed. Mr. Osman Essabhai spread the message and purpose of Quaid-e-Azam among the masses. His ability and skill soon created an awareness of Independence and the need for a separate country for Muslims in the whole of Kathlawad. Numerous functions and rally were held. In 1938, Gandhiji formed a movement to resist the aims of the Muslim Leagure. Osman Essabhai met with Gandhiji to hold discussions. He actively perticipated in a press fund rally, conducted from 21st of January 1942, from Bombay to Kathlawad.

Mean while Hindu rulers of Kathiswad used to trouble the Muslims is many ways. They hanned the sale of meat and created other obstructions for Muslims in observing their religious duties and festivals. Osman Essabhai boldly fought for this cause. Being a lawyer by profession, he definded the cases of Muslims. From 1928 to 1947, there were mimerous riots in Kathiswad, he handled countless cases of Muslims in courts. He was offered the coveted title of KHAN BAHADUR but he humbly denied it.

After the creation of Pakistan, Osman. Essabhai moved with his family to Karachi and continued to work for the progress and welfare of the newly born. emintry. He founded the Jammagar Memon Jamat and became its President and worked for the education and development of the community. He formed many awards to encourage education among students. In 1948, he became the Secretary and later Vice President of Pakistan Memon Relief Committee which carried out relief work to the countless refugees who migrated to Pakistan after partition. Temporary camps were set up in Kakri Ground, Karachi and the Khokrapar Border where all necessary relief goods and unward transport was provided to the refugees.

In 1948, the Karachi Memon Cooperative Housing Society was established to provide plots and housing to the Memoria Osman Emabhai served as its President and Chairman Osman Essabhai was the founder-member of the Memon Educational Board which manages many schools and colleges even to this day. Osman Essabhai pusted away on the 13th November, 1957 at the age of 57. His services are cherished to this day. Osman Essababi was posthumously honored by the Governmet of Pakistan on 14th August 1987. His son Advocate A. Sattar Memon received the award from Syed Ghoos All Shah, Chief Minister of Sindh at a function.

MEMON ALAM & NOVEMBER 2010

A. K. Sumar A Valiant Reformer



Il Patistan Memon Federation (APMF) is the centrally representative organization of the Memon community. In Council and Managing Committee have representatives of more than 50 Social Jaman and other Community Organizations. Yet it has only as much power as U.N. has in the international field. It could discuss any matter about the community and can take, unanimous or majority decision as it likes, but it has no machinery to implement its decisions except moral force. And its moral force completely depends upon the personality, character and strength of its President, Inits three decades of history, most of its presidents while projecting themselves as the highest leader of the Community in various public circles did not take much interest in the affairs of the federation and the community and similarly the community as a whole did not pay any attention towards the Federation and hardly rated it above a debuting society for some talkative weathers. But in the long list of such presidents, there were few emptions who tried to raise the status of

the federation by undertaking some constructive work. And Mr. A.K. Sumar was a person who not only remained president of the Federation for the longest time, but also made deepest impression on the Community by making the Federation such a strong organization whose directives could not be ignored by any high and mighty.

It is somewhat lengthy and complicated story, but to under stand the personality of late Mr. A.K. Sumar and his effect on the Community in its proper perspective, the story must be told in some detail.

Expensive Wedding Cards are considered as a status symbol in the high society and many medium and poor class families have also to follow them whether they can afford them or not. The Memon community has many expensive customs and in spite of the best intentions of many reformers bardly soything practically has been done to eliminate them. Mr. Sumar who was elected president of All Pakistan Memon Federation in 1970 decided to implement as many reforms as possible in the Community. He thought the first series

of reforms should be such that the community did not feel any pinch or hardship in its implementation. Therefore, for a beginning he chose the following four reforms;

- Marriage Ceremony must be performed in Masjids only and nowhere else.
- No exhibition of "Jahef" (dowry) should be arranged.
- No" "mehfils" (parties etc.) on the occasion of "Khatna" (circumcision) should be arranged.
- Marriage cards must not be more expensive than six rupees per hundred and must be single-colored without any kind of decoration.

Out of these four reforms, the first one was already in practice since two decades excluding some rare exceptions. Virtually every nitch of Memons was being performed in Masjid. The problintion of downy and Khatna parties were such reforms whose contravention in many instances came to light after the actual event, when nothing could be done. Yet

due to the later developments, the numbers of such compavention were decreased to a very large extent. But the contravention of wedding card reform, by its very nature could not remain hidden and could come to the notice of the Federation some days before the actual marriage ceremony. Sumar therefore decided to concentrate his attention on the strict implementation of this reform.

After giving the reforms due publicity. Sumar on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, himself used the simple wedding cards to set an example. After few days one or two events of contravention came to his notice, but due to lack of time nothing could be done. And then in the later half of December, 1974 when two more such contravention came to his notice be decided to act immediately and to give the community a shock treatment to awake it from the lethargy, Incidentally both contravening parties were very rich, powerful and above all his personal friends for more than two decades. Sumar considered these factors to be in his favour, as it would prove beyond doubt his good intentions for the welfare of the community.

Although the Council had provided a not every ex: at procedure to follow in such instances. Sumar had no time to contact the related Jamat to ask them to take action on their members and also he was not sure whether jamats would take any action at all, he decided to adopt a system of his own. He sent halfpages advertisements at his own expense to Guiraci dailies appealing the Memon Community in the name of unity and discipline not to attend the marriage ceremonies of the contravening partiesone of which was scheduled to take place one day later, on 26th December and the other one on 29th December, 1974.

The effect on the community was electrifying. For the first time it saw the Federation in the role of a fighter reformer. The two related parties were shocked, perplexed and worried. On the same night one party sent a letter of regret to Sumar confessing its mistake which was due to ignorance. But the jamat of the other party took the stand as it had not ratified the reforms its members are not bound to follow them. It also accused Sumar to act illegally and unconstitutionally and gave an implicit threat to sue him for the defamation of one of his most honorable members.

Surnar stood firm. The Community waited breathlessly to see this hattle between the central organization and one of its most prosperous, populous and powerful jamats. The atmosphere became full of tension.

And when on 29th December, this

marriage took place at Arambagh, memon youths with the blessings of Sumar organized a silent black bannered demonstration in front of Masjid. The guests were hardly one fourth than estimated at such occasion. And a vast majority of them stood outside the masjid without actually attending the marriage ceremony. It was perhaps the finest day of the multi-colored career of Mr. A.K. Sumar, which covered political, business, religious and community fields for more than four decades.

Within next four weeks some more contraventions of card reform occurred. On each occasion an appeal to boycott such a function was made through large sized advertisements. And on one occasion, to express protest regarding an expensive valima (weeding feast) card, the office bearers and other well known persons of the community themselves demonstrated silently with black banners in front of Beach Luxury Hotel. As a result of such strong campaign, the custom of expensive weeding cards was completely routed out of the community.

Such was Mr. A.K. Sumar whose personal name was Abdul Karim, but like many worthy sons he became famous by the name of his father Sumar, his family migrated from Veraval to Bombay one and half century ago where A.K. was born on 18-6-1922. In his school life, he was one of the devoted student leaders of Muslim League When Bombay Provincial Muslim Students Federation was formed in 1941, he was its Organising Secretary. Later, in 1946 he became a member of the Bombay District Muslim League Council. In 1947 he merried and had two sons Mohammad Faroog and Mukhtar and seven daughters. At the creation of Pakistan he migrated to Karachi. Here ended the first phase of his life.

In Karachi, his life was diversified in more in more than one field. In business field he had an agency for Polish cloth. For few years he served on a high post with Mr. Amir Ali Fancy, and later founded Mohammad Farooq Textile Mills Limited.

In the field of business chambers be was elected as Secretary of Textile Merchants Association in 1950 and remained on that post until 1954. From 1954 to 1959 he was elected as president of Karachi Textile Merchants Association. In 1961-62 and 1962-63 he was elected as president of Karachi chamber of Commerce and Industry. During those years and beyond them, be also served as an advisor in some comminees formed by Ministries of Commerce and Industry and also by Chambers. His speeches in Chambers were much impressive and Government circles were taking deep interest in them. During all these years, he

also held some high posts in Muslim League. In 1965, he was elected as a member of the National Assembly on Ayub Khan's Muslim League ticket, through the limited franchise of Basic Democracy System. He was also appointed as Chairman of National Press Trust of Pakistan, managing several government controlled newspapers. In the election of 1970, which was held on adult franchise and under complete changed political atmosphere, he was defeated by a religious leader for a seat of Karachi. Perceiving the Change of Wind he wisely retired from politics

He now concentrated his full attention on the social reforms, and succeeded in rairing the status and strength of All Pakistan Memon Federation. Besides the reform campaign, it goes to his credit to complete the first phase of the housing scheme of the Federation.

But just after 15 months of the beginning of his reform campaign be was highly provoked on a minor point of procedure in the Managing Committee meeting of 30-3-1976 and after being defeated in a voting he suddenly resigned his poor. His colleagues and many community leaders mied to bring him back, but all in vain. It is said that there were some deep rooted conspiracies behind his resignation. Whatever may be the case, the truth remained that the Federation was thrown into administrative and constitutional turmoil for two years and even until now it is trying to find its proper direction. The wedding card reform held strongly but not few rare cases of contravention escaped unpunished. And just in last December two powerful and over rich parties contravened openly and glaringly the reform under the very nose of the federation.

After retiring from politics in 1976 and much more after retiring from the community field in 1976, he devoted his time in increasing his religious knowledge. He became attached to the Sufism. His brilliant oratory was now reserved only for the cause of religion. And he was much in demand on various functions.

On the night of 20th February, 1983 he went to the "Urs" of his spiritual guide Noor Ahmed Shah. At 11.p.m while bearing a qawali a state of "Wajid" (Spritual trance) spread on him and at the same time due to a sudden heart attack he expired within a few moments.

Some of his former political colleagues and many community leaders and organization expressed their sorrow and paid their tributes to his various achievements. He was a reformer in true sense of the word. Who tried to implement reforms at cost of energy, time and money.

Mohammad Ali Rangoonwala (1924 - 1998)





ohammad Ali Rangoonwala was known as a great leader of the community who served the masses in various ways, particularly, he contributed much toward bringing about awakening towards education and progress among the community. He was a global figure and was popular among the community spread over the world.

He was born in 1924 at Rangoon. His father Abdul Ghani Godil was a leading businessman. After completing his high school education young Mohammad Ali joined his father in business. Due to certain adverse circumstances, his father left Rangoon and settled in Dhoraii. In 1942, Mohammad Ali reached Bombay and started his business on a very small scale and progressed gradually. After migrating to Pakistan his pace of progress accelerated, he established Burma Oil Mills, Pakistan Oil Tank Terminals, and Peshawar Steel etc. He became President of Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Karachi, National Bank of Pakistan and International Chamber of Commerce, He rendered valuable services on social front and remained president of Dhoraji Association for more than 20 years and president of All Pakistan Memon Federation for three years. He was the founder member of Karachi Kirana Merchant's Group.

Mr. M. A. Rangoonwala remained for 74 years a champion on the world's stage of business, commerce and philanthropy. He served humanity throughout the world. He firmly believed in free trade, fair competition and the responsibility of fortunate individuals to alleviate poverty 18 and to raise the standards of living of those less fortunate.

The ZVMG Rangoonwala Trust was founded by the late Mr. Mohamed Aly Rangoonwala in 1967, in memory of his parents Zuleikhabai and Valy Mohamed Gany. The Trust is purely a donor organization and offers help without any discrimination of caste, color and creed. It operates throughout Pakistan and does not take any donations except from the Rangoonwala family or the family's Foundation. The Trust has expanded its activities to institutionalize its grant making functions in a professional and enduring manner as per the vision of the late Founder.

The ZVMG Rangoonwala Community Centre was built in 1971 in Karachi at a prime location. Inauguration of the centre was performed by the Trustee Mrs. Banu M. A. Rangoonwala on 15th November,



1971. The late Founder and Managing Trustee, Mr. M. A. Rangoonwala in his welcome address said that 'The establishment of this centre is the culmination of a long cherished desire and I sincerely hope that this centre will be of some service to the people, especially those with limited means'.

Since 1971 the ZVMG Rangoonwala Community Centre has been serving humanity to its utmost. Late Mr. Behram Rustamji was its first Executive Head, succeeded by Mr. Azizur Rehman in 1986. The community centre provides numerous facilities under one roof. It is a ground plus three storied building. It lodges in it: The Education Programme, a Centrally Air-Conditioned Auditorium, A Library, Study Centre, The Mother & Child Care Centre, the Duke of Edinburgh's award Programme and the Zonal Office of the Pakistan Women



OUR HEROES - Strength of the Community and Nation

Lawyer's Association (PAWLA). The V. M. Public School was

established in 1963 by the founder of the Trust, Late M. A. Rangoonwala. The vision behind the V. M. Public School is to provide quality education to the under privileged masses of the society with classes from Montesson to Matric. It is an English medium, co-educational institution with an enrollment of more than 700 students. The School has achieved remarkable growth and has become a leading educational facility in Karachi

V. M. Public School aims to develop smidents into well educated, highly skilled individuals who are dynamic, innovative, self assured, self-reliant and eager to learn. VMPS's aim to nurture its students. by making them sware of their environment while respecting tradition.

In all his philanthropic organizations, his motto has always been "Service to Humanity". The objectives of his charitable organizations are to help in the

education and upliftment of indigent and deserving persons regardless of race and religion. The concept of the Community Centre, which he pioneered at the Rangoonwala Community Centre in Karachi became a model concept for Community Centres not only in Pakistan but internationally. Today, the World Memor Foundation Community Centre in Husainabad, Karachi has in attendance over 16,000 ladies per quarter who come for vocational training and adult education

In the 1960s his public and private activities earned him the Sitara-e-Khidmat from the Government of Pakistan: Das Grosse Verdienst Kreutz from the German Government; the Order of the Silver Palm from the Boys Scrut Organization, the International Businessman Award from the Stanford Research Institute and many others. He worked to the very last and when he knew that his mortal frame would no longer be



Courtesy: Abdul Hamerd Tayyah Suriya

able to support his mind, he laid down and passed away peacefully at his home in Karachi on Friday 12th June 1998. May his soul rest in peace. Ameen!

Moham Mangroli)

e was the first ever Memon Mayor, a man of refined culture, a social worker, history writer, author, poet, journalist, a good orator and the best compere of the functions. He died on 19th March, 1995 at Bombay.

He started his public life as a poet. He became a qualified doctor in Homeopathy. In 1951 he took out a Guirati magazine "Memon". He was fluent in Urdu, Gujrati, English, Hindi, Marathi and Memnni language.

He became Mayor of Bombay in 1981. Before that he was elected in Bombay Municipal Corporation in the year 1977 at the age of 30. He visited Karachi in his capacity as Mayor of Bombay on special invitation from Mr. Abdul Sattar Afghani, the then Mayor of Karachi.

He was associated with the Memon Educational & Welfare Society (India) for four decades and worked as its Honorary Secretary for two decades. He also served as high ranking officer of Chhotani Momon Jamat as well as Haiai Memon Association.

He was affiliated with a number of organizations such as the Society, Memon Financial & Investment, Co-ordination



Committee, World Memon Foundation, All India Memon Jaman Federation, Haji Committee etc.

He was awarded a handsome amount running in lacs of rupees as mark of his services by the Memon Samman Smitee, which he donated to the welfare society.

Maj.-Gen. A.O. Mitha

aj.-Gen. A.O. Mitha was born on 1st June 1923 to a wealthy and politically influential Memon family of Bombay. He was commissioned from the Indian Military Academy in 1942 and served on the Burms Pront, and as a volunteer in the Indian Parachuse Regiment He Opted for Pakistan in 1947.

He served as General Staff Officer (GSO) 3 and 2 in the Army Headquarters, Delhi and after qualifying from the Staff College, Quetta as GSO 1 in GHO Pakistan, He was Brigade Major in 1952. and Colonel Staff to GOC-in-C in 1962.

He came to prominence when appointed to raise the Special Services Group (SSG) probably the only Pakistan Army officer with the experience to do so. This made him a legend not only in the Army, but also with the Navy and Air Force. He left his mark on hundreds of young cadets when he commanded the Pakistan Military Academy from 1966-8. In 1965 he commanded an Infantry Brigade in East Pakistan and was also active there in early 1971 as Deputy Corps Commander.

He also commanded the slite 1 Armored Division from 1968-70. He was Quartermaster General at GHQ when prematurely retired by the civilian Chief Martial Law Administrator, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in December 1971.

In the course of his military career, he was awarded the Hilal-i-Jurat, Sitam-i-Pukistan, and Sitara i-Quaid-i-Azam. Maj.-Gen.A.O. Mitha died on 4th December 1999.

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Haji Abdul Razzak Soorathia Tasty



aji Abdul Razzak Soorathia Tasty was a famous businessman belonging to Memon community. He started his cureer as Banker. However in late 70s, he opted to commence his own business of Tusty Sweet Supari and later entered in the textile industry.

Mr. Abdul Razzak Tasty remained an active social worker. His services for the welfare of people, especially for Memon community in Pakistan and abroad are tremendous. He was elected as Chairman Supreme Council, All Pakistan Memon Federation in the year 2000. He was the Chairman, Alamgir Welfare Trust, Vice Chairman of Jamist Taleemul Quraan. Thousands of children at different religious institutions and prisoners at taught reciting Quran under this trust. He was also the Chairman of Madressah Medical Aid Committee and Memon Khidmat forum. He was also appointed as Chairman of Child Ward Welfare Committee of Abbasi Shaheed Hospital, Karachi, He established Hajiani Marium Bai Soorathia Trust and was its Chairman He was also the Trustee of Memon Hospital, Karachi, The Pakistan Memon Education Society appointed him as its Vice President. Besides these, Mr. Abdul

Razzak Tasty was member of dozens of trust and welfare societies.

Mr. Abdul Razzak Tasty had a very kind heart for the poor members of Memon Community. He setup up Tasty Nagar in Hyderabad and Sukkur and provided shelter to hundreds of poor families in these cities. He along with leaders of community settled hundreds of poor community members under the Vision 2005 Program of All Pakistan Memon Federation.

Mr. Tasty was generally a very social welfare minded person. To spread his welfare activities to all the needy and poor patients, he acquired membership of many welfare hospitals and dispensaries and kept helping them financially.

Not only in Pakistan, Mr. Tasty also did a lot of work for his community in India. He established 'Marium Bai Tasty Hospital' in Pautan city. The hospital also has the modern equipments and has the capacity of 120 bods. In Ahmedahad (India) be established 150 bed 'Marium Tasty Hospital' for the Cheelia community, which is mostly comprised of poor people. He upgraded 'Al-Shif' hospital in the city of Mangrol in India where a good number of Mernon

community people are settled. The hospital was insufficient to cater to the needs of the people. With his keen interest and financial assistance, the hospital capacity was raised to 60 beds and modern equipment and other facilities were provided. The hospital after strengthening manages to carry out upto 350 to 400 major surgeries annually. He visited his father's native place Veeraval in India in 1980. He established a school in his mother's name 'Hajiani Marium Bai High School

Mr. Abdul Razzak Tasty remained engaged in the welfare of Memon community and assisted thousands of people belonging generally in resolving their various social problems. He was mercilessly assassinated in broad day light by unknown culprits on 25th September 2001 in S.I.T.E. area Karachi. With him, life of a supporter of thousands people and a great social worker came to an end.

Owing to his services to the community in particular and common poor man in general, it is humbly recommended that the award of Sitara-e-Imtiaz (posthumous) may be conferred on Mr. Abdul Razzak Tasty.

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Late Seth Ahmad Dawood

eth Ahmad Dawood was one of the up businessmen and industrialism of Pakistan. He has played such an important role as a Memon that his services cannot be excluded from Memory history. Born in 1905. He was the founder of Dawood Foundation through which he has established Dawood Engineering College in Karachi. In the early days some of the subjects taught in this College were out being raught in any other university/college anywhere in Pakistan. Even after nationalization of this College he provides casual financial aid to the institution. The Foundation runs schools and other chacicable institutions.

He and his son Hussain were founder grasses of Al-Shifz Eye Hospital to which his Foundation has committed more than Rs. 15 million. He is the main founder of United Memon James of Pakisten and has always been keen to bring all the Memoros on one platform. Unfortunately, during the Bhutto regime he was kept under house arrest for several months for just being an outspoken industrialist. He left Pakistan for a couple of years during which period he did exploratory work in USA in the field of oil cooloration. He was a very daring industrialist with a foresight. In East Pakistan, due to labor unrest pobody was prepared to buy the PIDC Project Karoaphuli Paper and Chemical Mill, but Abmed Dawood daved and continued to nuo it profitably till the emergence of Bangladesh. His main mission that every able bodied man in Palostan should be provided with a bicycle to make him mobile has not yet been fulfilled.

The Dawood family started from humble origins when Ahmed Dawood began trading in pre-partition India and was

eventually joined by his brothers. At partition the family open to move to Pakistan, where the new nation created ample openings and opportunities for business and industry.

The family thus made the transition from business to industry, first establishing Dawood Cotton Mills Limited in 1952. The industry expanded rapidly. With the realization that the only way to maintain aminuous growth and enhance reputation was to expand internationally, the first international office was enablished in Manchester, England, operating under the odd 'Dawood (England) Limited'. Simultaneously, senior members of the family, in a bid to ensure that the education of all successive generations be given the union importance, sent their children to England to pursue their studies.

As such, nearly the critic second generation has graduated with university degrees from England, from where they proceeded to the United States to study business at graduate level. The family can bosst of having graduates of the best universities like Oxford, Manchester, Loodon School of Economica, Stratholyde, McGill, University of Western Orierto, Harvard, Northwestern and Columbia. The family has more MBA's than any other family in Paleston. The Dawoods decided to expand further, to 1959, the family purchased Burewala Textile Mills a cotton regule mill with its own gironing factory, and in 1969 creablished Dilon, which resoutherest vylor and synthetic years. Their last textile venture was Lawrencepur Wooden Milk.

The strategy of diversification was marked by the setting up of Dawood Horouses Chemicals (Ures fortiliser), followed by Transpak (baby food, mothpaste, ioothbruthes and other consumer goods), Devrood Yemaha (Motorcycles), Devrhance (refrigeration and microwaves), Descon Engineering (construction), and Meiji Bisotius

A move into the forancial sector was the. nest step. It was put into effect with the exablishment of Central Insurance Company (in-house innurance), BRR Capital Modaraba (learing under the Islamic mode of financing), BRR Second Modaraba (working capital finance), and Equity International Modarba (venture capital funding as a joint venture with IFC and Robert Flernings). (All three Modarabas have since been merged into one, namely BRR International Modarabal. Other concerns include Oriest Insurance Company, and the lases, Dawood Leasing Company Limited, a joint venture among the four brothers and other renowned financial institutions of Pakistan, Prior to the establishment of Bangladesh, the Dawood family also owned and managed Kamapbuli Paper Mills Limited and Kamaobuli Rayon and Chemicals Limited. which unliked bamboo as now observal for all their products. Karnaphuli Jute Mills Ltd. was creablished in East Palosten. With the nationalization fervor in the early sevencies when Mr. Zudigar Ali Bhudo took over the reins of Pakistan, Dawood Petroleum Limited and Central Life were taken over by the South Pinally, when this industrial empire was divided among the brothers, Seth Ahmad Dzwood, Mr. Suleman Dawood, Mr. Siddig Dawcood and late Mr. Als Mohammad

Late Seth Yahya Ahmad Bawani

lder brother of Mr. Ebrahim Ahmad Bawani, Mr. Yabya was born in 1925 in Rangoon. He was an industrialist and a simple and polite person. He holds diploma from London Chamber of Commerce Mr. Yahya was the President of Pakistan Memora Educational and Welfare Society and Trustee World Memora Foundation as well as World Memora

Foundation Community Centre Karachi, He was a brustee of the Ayesha Bawany Wash, services of which to the Islamic World are well known. This Wash had founded high schools and a college on the main Shahra-e-Faisal in Karachi.

The new educational complex in Methon Markaz, F.B. Area named after Mr. Lad Browni, popularly known to Kanachines as

'Chacha Bawan', Mir Yahya was actively connected with the construction of Central Mosque in Dhalea, namely Bair ul Mukanzam which was foanced by the Aisha Bawani Waqf. Mir Yahya was a 'flying businessman-curo-industrialist' baving business interest in Singapore, Bangladesh and other countries. He was President United Memoro Jamas of Palistan till bis last breads.

Dawood, the industrial ventures, exercioned

carrier, were aroleably distributed and are

the brothers or descendants.

bodg owned and managed by each one of

Late Justice Abdul Hafeez Memon

President of the Jamant being to speed

up the social services and to bring together all the scattered Memora Jamaau on one placform.

After graduating from S.M. Law College, be proceeded to England for Barrat-Law from Lincoln's Inn. He became the Assistant Advocate General of West Paloson and later became the Advocate

Greseral of Sindh. He was elevated to the Bench as a Judge of Sindh and Balochistan High Court. In 1989, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Palditan. He was also appointed the Crief Justice of the High Court of Sindh. He refred as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Palditan.

Mr. Ali Nawaz Memon

li Nawaz Memon is an internationally well-known financial management and institutional development consultant specializing in management of utilities (electricity, water, sanitation and telecommunications) with experience in over 20 countries in different parts of the world. He has retired from the World Bank after 29 years of international development and project implementation experience in various positions including Resident Representative in Somalia. During 1996-97 he served as Chairman, National Electric Power Regulatory Authority in Pakistan.

He is a frequent speaker at various international gatherings. He has received award of "Honorary Citizen" and "Good Will Ambassador" of the City of Houston from Mayor of Houston, Texas, USA. He has also been given awards and recognition in Indonesia, Pakistan, Burkina Faso, and Somalia. He has authored books and publications

in areas of public policy including

Islamic Nation: Status and Future of

Muslims in the New World Order (1995) and Pakistan: Islamic Nation in Crisis

He has been active in a number of Pakistani, Muslim and interfaith community organizations. Currently, he is a trustee of Pakistan Association of greater Washington; Board member of Minaret of Freedom Institute (MFI); and serves on Montgomery County Committee on Hate and Violence. He is a founding member and has served as one of the founding directors of Center for Study of Islam and Democracy (CSID) (1999-2002).

He is a practicing Muslim Democrat and takes pride in struggle for effective citizen participation in governance in all nations including the Islamic nations. In 2006 election campaign, he served as one of the Campaign Co-Chairman for a Democrat Candidate in race for Montgomery County Chief Executive. He is an American of Pakistan origin, living in the United States since December 1960. He lives in greater Washington DC area.

Ahmed E H Jaffer



Courtesy: Abdul Hameed Tayyab Suriya

r. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer was a leading citizen, a prominent businessman and, a distinguished parliamentarian. He was elected to the Indian Parliament at the age of 25 in 1934.

Re-elected in 1945, he was appointed Deputy Whip of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party. After partition, he migrated to Pakistan and settled in Karachi. He was elected to the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. He established the first ever refugee colony in Karachi and also served as advisor to the Prime Minister on refugee rehabilitation. He was a keen philatelist and served in number of Philatelic Associations.

Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon



Courtesy: Abdul Hameed Tayyah Suriya

r Haji Abdullah Ramon was born in 1872 at Karachi. He lost his father at an early age. He was brought-up and educated under the most trying circumstances by his great mother who was a pious and deeply religious lady. He deeply believed in the dignity of labour and himself started his career in business in 1896 on a very small scale and soon was to outshine all his contemporaries in the world of trade and commerce and came to be known as 'Sugar King'. He entered politics in 1913 and was elected a Member of the Karachi Municipal Corporation. In 1917, he joined the Indian National Congress, and began taking part in the Independence Movement. In 1919, he became President. Khilafat Committee of Sindh, Sir Haroon was an elected Member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1924 to 1926. He was also a Member Central Legislative Assembly and was reelected twice in 1930 and 1934. He was a member of various Committees of the House. Sir Haroon was disenchanted with the policies of the Congress and joined the Muslim League and remained its

staunchest ally till his death. He was asked by the All India Muslim League body to revive and reorganise the provincial branch of the League in Sindh in April 1014. In 1938 Sir Abdullah Haroon was elected President, Sindh Provincial Muslim League. He was among those personalities who spoke and endorsed the Pakistan Resolution' at the historic 27th Session of the Muslim League at Lahore on March 23, 1940. At the Madras Session of the All India Muslim League, held in April 1941, Sir Abdullah Haroon was appointed Member of the Committee to workout on a five years plan for the educational, economic, social and political advancement of the Muslims.

Sir Abdullah Haroon was not only a great statesman but also one of the leading philanthropists of his time. He contributed too many charitable institutions. Sindh Provincial Muslim League was entirely dependent upon his contributions. He founded the Islamiya Orphanage for Boys', which incorporated a school in 1923 and made endowments for its maintenance and established the 'Cutchi Memon Madrasa-e-Binat for Girls' in memory of his great mother. He built Muslim Cymkhana' and playground at personal expense in Karachi and also built numerous mosques at various places in Karachi and Sindh. He contributed immensely toward the improvement of the Muslim lot in economic, educational, social and political fields. Sir Abdullah Ramon died on April 27, 1942 at Karachi.

aila Shahzada



Courtesy: Abdul Hameed Tayyub Suriya

aila Shahzada's early years of schooling were spent in England. Her earliest paintings of the 1950s were delicate, tentative, in marked contrast to the later forceful work executed as Drift Moods'. Lails made a great impact on the media when the 'Drift Moods' paintings were exhibited in 1964, a series inspired by pieces of driftwood battered into distorted forms by the power of the sea. Later inspired by the artifacts of the Indus Valley Civilization, she worked on a series titled 'Moenjodaro', shown in New York, where she was awarded a gold medal and the Key to the city of New York in 1975. Laila has painted seventy historical paintings, a substantial contribution to this genre. In 1995 her work was included in an exhibition of Paintings from Pakistan at the Pacific, Asia Museum, California where her landscape paintings were graded with those of Georgia O'Keefe. She was awarded the Tamgha-i-Imtiaz in

1986, and in 1994 was posthumously awarded The President's Award for the Pride of Performance.

Getting to know the Memons

Tho sue the Memons? In Sci Lanks this community numbers fast over 10,000. However, they me a vibrant group, keeping alive traditions they carried over as Indian immigrants, priding themselves, not only on being captains of industry but on their philanthropy as well. Though theuries of their origins abound, modern Momoros first. became known as traders. Reportedly, the first of them surfeed in Sri Lanks in 1870. Manna Seth was a pediar of tentiles in Milita belies he set up a business in Petiah. Others like him name to fise country. tempted by its reputation as a trading high. They sertled here, becoming a small but intrinsic part of the island's population. Beering the arrhed of those few traders, the real stage in the local Memon population came as India withed in the fires of partition. Havaleting communal violence (the Manners of Quienst had wanted to join Pakistan) forced many to fice Among them was a Zobelda Abdol Latif. In 1948, she fied to Sci Lenks, joining her husband Haji Ahmed Bhaila. A year later,



their finations upo, Himseln, was been. Now in his carly sistion, Mr. Phuile, a former Deputy Minister of Poreign Afficks and former President of the Meroon Association. of Sri Lanks, was the first Memon Member of Pullament

We must him at the Manum Association of Sri Lanks, whose offices are to be found at the very end of a lane off Chile Road in Colpetty. Mr. Bhails says that globally Menson populations are consumed in Palristan, Bangiadesh, the LIK and Scraft Africa ("It is said that Mahatma Gandhi steped with a Meroco when he was in Africa") with the leagest number having coming from India.

In Sci Lanks, he tells us that the smallness of the local community have kept farm tightly lear. He explains that the community her counted up in recent decades us young Memors have embraced higher education becoming industrialists, dectors and lawyers, spurismen and poets. Many of these stories ers told in a book commissioned by the Association titled Memors of Sri Latina:

Men, Memoirs, Milestones, Written by journalist Ash' Financin and businessman and social worker Hamsed Karim Rhola. the books pays tribute to the history and achievements of the local community. The book size discusses a number of competing theories that speculate about the origins of the Memous; one of the most ell kraven the Lubson theory - bagins by the deathbed of Marilana Abdul Kadir Muhi-youl-din Chans, Described as the Saint of Saints' he is said to have passed. eway in Bughdad in A.D 1165, but not before he instructed his son. Tai-ud-din to "settle in India and display to its people the tight of Mann." However, it wasn't until A.D.1421 that a descendant of Tei-ud-din reached the Sind, where he convinced the chief of the famms dynasty Mediah Khan, to convert, 700 Hindo families followed their leader. On their convenion, that examinately was given a new rame Mutamin or 'actioners'. Other theories argue that the Memons were actually a Buddisht case engaged in the weighing of precious stones (mod meeting one who weight, and 'man' meening 'precious stones') or that they were an Amb tribe who constituted the right wing of the army of Bin Quaim, the Amb conqueror of Sind. Dobbed the Maymenth (rightwingers) they later came to be known as Memons.

Despite their reputation as travelers, today 98% of the community can be found in Columbo and the solunbs, any Mr. Bhalle, explaining that the community often comes together for weddings, which are originated in "good style." Their Indian origins have exetimed to inflores the culture of the local Mirmons, revols Mr. Bhalla pointing to the Hirsto tradition of breaking a cocurat as the new buide first anxives at her husband's house as an emergale of this. Another exemple is the taudition of the mehendi ceremony in which the bride to be has her hands emphasize decorated and dyed. Their training too has much in common with traditional North Indian face and their language is peppered with words those Units and Hindi. Spoken Mestard is a dialect of Sindhi and has no stript, he adds. The community subscribes to the Hamili School and the Memos Hessel Maske, built in 1935, can be found in Petinh. Unlike the Bohra community, the Memore do not have a religious head, eccombing to Mr. Bhalla. However, disputes within the community are addressed to a Memon Quasi. This judicial post was especially created to ester to the needs of the local community and is beard on the Hanail School of jurispendence. In many cases of conflict, elders in the community are saled to arbitrate, and the system has worked so



well that Mr. Mada connect remember a case over ending up in court. Though he describes the community as "community," he may that there have been arranged intermerisges, and that many of their women are encouraged to prosue higher edocurico.

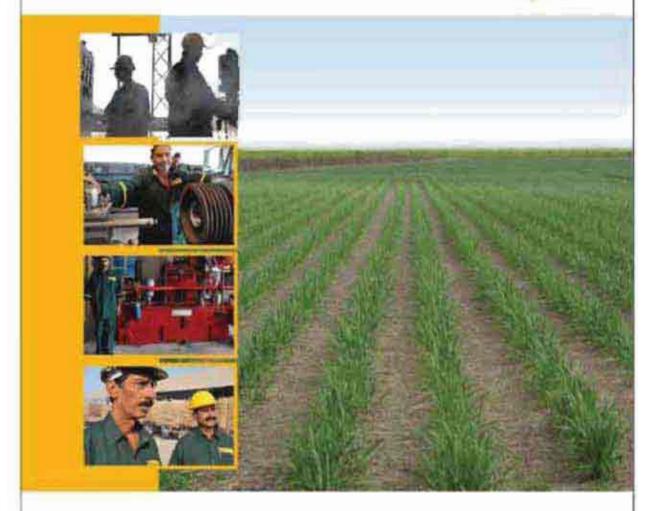
It is required by their religious that edl. Memors contrinue a percentage, typically 2% per cent toward the community. As part of its service, the Memon Amociation of Sri. Lanks collects donations and channels it towards a range of causes, says Mr. Bhalls, adding that these are not necessarily limited. to the needs of the community itself. "Philantingov has been a hallmark of the Memon community," erro Mr. Bhala, For instance, the Association was the first to send absoud muterial into Trincountee following the tements, being successfully mobilized within a matter of hours. The Association has been in existence for 52 wars, and in that time has been known for the support it provides the local community. Prom helping pay for the house rent or college fees of those in disc immedal straits to expenising medical camps and diseaser relief, the Association has a wide range of activities. These religious activities include regenting the annual Eld-ul-Fitz and Eld-ul-Adhs progen at Calle Face Oreen. This year, it is their privilege to host the mmual configures of the World Mismon Organisation for the second time. Delegates from all over the world are attending. Mr. Satur Dada, is one of the Vice Presidents of the 7 Regional Chapters of the WMO. He says that the conference will deal with a host of leases.

"We've determined to take it to another level," he told the Sunday Times, adding that "we're very talking about what actions we can take." Between 200 -300 delegates will be discussing how funds gathered from the community should be spent, says Mr. Dade. "We went to enadicate powerty that's the bottom line," he emphasised, volcing his belief that this could be achieved simply by each community taking more care of its members. "We want to be given, nather then takers," he said, potting into words what appears to be a cherished virtue. smang Memora.

Challenging Spirit







Since 1965, Metiran Sugar Mills cointed has been in the business of producing premium quality white retined sugar and affect products. We have find our foundation on solid principles aimed to assure a feadership position in the industry. We stude with a challenging sport based on modern management principles, we consider our farmers as our back bone and continually propagate to increase plantation of sugarrane through diversified inventives.

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Story of Appreciation

ne young academically excellent person went to apply for a managerial position in a big company.

He passed the first interview, the director did the last interview, made the last decision.

The director discovered from the CV, that the youth's academic result was excellent all the way, from the secondary school until the postgraduate research, never was there a year he did not score.

The director asked, "Did you obtain any scholarship in school?" and the youth answered "no".

'The director asked, "Did your father pay your school fees?" The youth answered, "my father passed away when I was one year old and it was my mother who paid my school fees".

The director asked, "Where did your mother work?" the youth answered, "my mother worked as cloth cleaner." The director requested the youth to show his hands and the youth showed a pair of hands that was smooth and perfect to the director.

The director asked, "Did you ever help your mother wash clothes before?" The youth answered," never, my mother always wanted me to study and read more books; furthermore, my mother could wash clothes faster than I could"

The director said, I have a request, when you go back today, go and help to clean your mother's hand, and then see me tomorrow morning.

The youth felt that the chance of landing the job was high and when he went back, he happily wanted to clean his mother's hands. His mother felt strange. With happiness mixed with fear, she showed her hands to the kid.

The youth cleaned his mother's hands slowly and his tears fell as he did that. It was the first time he noticed that his mother's hands were so wrinkled, and that there were so many bruises in her hands. Some bruises were so painful that she shuddered when his mother's hands were cleaned with water.

This is the first time that the youth realized and experienced that it is this pair of hands that washed the clothes everyday to earn him the school fires and that the bruises in the mother's hand were the price that the mother paid for his graduation and academic excellence and probably his fisture. After finishing the cleaning of his mother's hands, the youth quietly washed all the remaining clothes for his mother.

That night, the mother and son talked for a very long time.

Next morning, the youth went to the director's office

The director noticed the tear in the youth's eye and asked: "Can you tell what you did and learnt yesterday in your house?"

The youth answered, "I cleaned my mother's hands and also finished washing all the remaining clothes'

The director asked, "please, tell me what you lelt"

The youth said,

Number 1 - I know what appreciation is now. Without my mother, I would not be successful today. Number 2 - Now I know how to work together with my mother. Only now do I realize how difficult and tough it is to get something done.

Number 3 - I know the importance and value of family relationship.

The director said, "This is what I am asking, I want to recruit a person that can appreciate the help of others, a person who knows the suffering of others to get things done, and a person that would not put money as his only goal in life to be my manager. You are hired.

Later on, this young person worked very hard, and received the respect of his subordinates, every employee worked diligently and as a team and the company improved tremendously.

A child, who has been protected and

habitually given whatever he needs, develops "entitlement mentality" and always puts himself first. He is ignorant of his parent's efforts. When he starts work, he assumes every person must listen to him, and when he becomes a manager, he would never know the suffering of his employees and always blame others. These kinds of people, can achieve good results and may be successful for a while, but eventually would not feel a sense of achievement or satisfaction. If we happen to be this kind of (protective) parent, this is the time to ask the question-whether we did/do love our kids or destroy them.

You can let your lod live in a big house. eat a good meal, learn to play the piano, watch a big screen TV but when you are cutting grass, please let them experience it. After a meal, let them wash their plate and bowl together with their brothers and sisters. It is not because you do not have money to hire a maid, but it is because you want to love and show them the correct way. You want them to understand that no matter how rich their parents are, one day they will grow old, become weak and that their hair too will grow gray. The most important thing is for your kid to learn how to appreciate experience and learn the effort and ability needed to work with others to get things done. They should also value, appreciate what the parents have done and love them for who they are!

Theme for December 2010 Issue of Memon Alam

Readers are informed that the theme for December 2010 Issue of Memon Alam will be "Way Forward for Memon Community"

All readers are requested to share their views related to the theme latest by 10th January 2011.

Beautiful & wise

This is the most beautiful advice I have ever received in an email ... Please don't close or delete this one before reading!



An Angel says, 'Never borrow from the future. If you worry about what may happen tomorrow and it doesn't happen, you have worried in vain. Even if it does happen, you have to worry twice!

- 1. Pray
- 2. Go to bed on time.
- Get up on time so you can start the day unrushed.
- Say No to projects that won't fit into your time schedule, or that will compromise your mental health.



- Delegate tasks to capable others.
- 6. Simplify and un-clutter your life.
- Less is more. (Although one is often not enough, two are often too many.)
- Allow extra time to do things and to get to places.



 Pace yourself. Spread out big changes and difficult projects over time; don't lump the hard things all together.

10. Take one day at a time.

 Separate worries from concerns. If a situation is a concern, find out what God would have you do and let go of the anxiety. If you can't do anything about a



situation, forget it.

 Live within your budget; don't use credit cards for ordinary purchases.

 Have backups; an extra car key in your wallet, an extra house key buried in the garden, extra stamps, etc.

 K.M.S. (Keep Mouth Shur). This single piece of advice can prevent an enormous amount of trouble.

Do something for the Kid in You everyday.



 Carry a spiritually enlightening book with you to read while waiting in line.

- 17. Get enough rest.
- 18. Eat right.
- Get organized so everything has its place.



 Listen to a tape while driving that can help improve your quality of life...

21. Write down thoughts and inspirations.

22. Every day, find time to be alone.

23. Having problems? Talk to God on the spot. Try to nip small problems in the bod. Don't wait until it's time to go to bed to try and pray.

24. Make friends with Godly people.



 Keep a folder of favorite scriptures on hand.

26. Remember that the shortest bridge between despair and hope is often a good. 'Thank you Jesus.'

27. Laugh

28. Laugh some more!

 Take your work seriously, but not yourself at all.

 Develop a forgiving attitude (most people are doing the best they can).



Be kind to unkind people (they probably need it the most).

32. Sit on your ego.

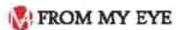
33. Talk less; listen more.

34. Slow down.

 Remind yourself that you are not the general manager of the universe.

36. Every night before bed, think of one thing you're grateful for that you've never been grateful for before. GOD HAS A WAY OF TURNING THINGS AROUND FOR YOU.

'If God is for us, who can be against us?'



One of the most beautiful...



The most beautiful eyes in the world belong to this little girl from Afghanistan



One of the most beautiful plant's in the world is shaped like a water leablic.



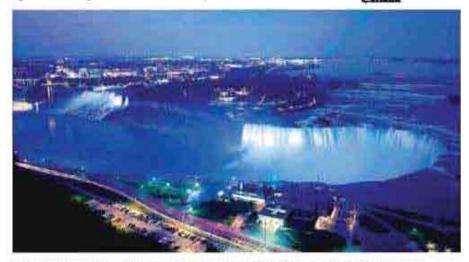
One of the most beautiful little girl's in the world is Fethus from Morocco



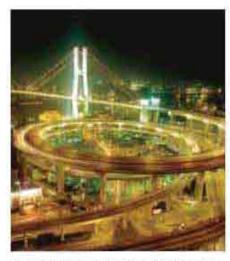
One of the most beautiful houses is the world is in Burcelona, Spain owned by the famous footballer, Ronaldhino



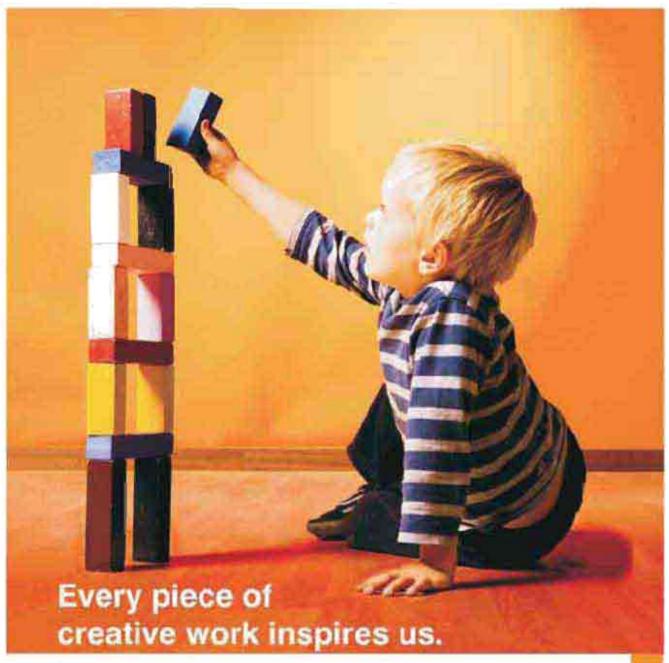
One of the the most beautiful city's in the world is Vancouver, Canada



One of the most beautiful waterfull's in the world is Niegra Fulls in the U.S. and Canada



One of the most beautiful bridge's in the world is in Japan.



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that someone has prayed for you.

tomorrows' TROUBLES, it takes away

10] WORRYING does not take away

today's PEACEIII

Attitude

"The longer I live, the more I realize the Impact of attitude in life. Attitude, to me, is more important than facts. It is more important than the past, than education, than money, than circumstances, than failures, than successes, than what other people think or say or do. It is more important than appearance, giftedness or skills. It will make or break a company... a church ... a home. The remarkable thing is we have a choice every day regarding the attitude we will embrace for that day. We cannot change our past... we cannot change the fact that people will act in a certain way. We cannot change the inevitable. The only thing we can do is play on the one string we have, and that is our attitude... I am convinced that life is 10% what happens to me and 90% how I react to it. And so it is with you... we are in charge of our attitudes."

-Charles Swindoll-

- It is your attitude at the beginning of a task more than anything else that will determine your success or failure.
- It is your attitude towards life that will determine life's attitude towards you. Despite many people's belief to the contrary, life pays no favorites.
- You control your attitude. If you are negative it is because you have decided to be negative and not because of other people or circumstances.
- Act as if you have a good attitude. Remember actions trigger feelings just as feelings trigger actions.

- 5. Before a person can achieve the kind of results he wants, he must first become that person. He must then think, walk, talk, act and conduct himself in all of his affairs, as would the person he wishes to become.
- Treat everybody as the most important person in the world.
- Attitudes are based on assumptions. In order to change attitudes one must first change one's assumptions.
- Develop the attitude that there are more reasons why you should succeed than reasons why you should fail

- When you are faced with a problem, adopt the attitude that you can and will solve it.
- We become what we think about. Control your thoughts and you will control your life.
- Radiate the attitude of confidence, of well being, of a person who knows where he is going. You will then find good things happening to you right away.
- 12. In order to develop a good attitude, take charge first thing in the morning. Do you say, "Good morning, GOD" or "Good GOD, morning?"

Don't Wait

Don't wait for a smile to be nice.

Don't wait for to be loved to love.

Don't wait to be lonely, to recognize the value of a friend.

Don't wait for best jobs, to begin the work.

Don't wait to have a lot, to share a bit.

Don't wait for the fall, to remember the advice.

Don't wait for pain to believe in prayer.

Don't wait to have a time, to be able to serve.

Don't wait for anybody else's pain, to ask for apologies neither separation to make it up.

Don't wait.....

Because you don't know how long it will take.

Instructions for life

Give people more than what they want and do it with all your heart.

Do not believe everything you hear, do not spend all you have and do not sleep for as long as you wish.

Whenever you say, "I am sorry", look the person right in the eves.

Believe in love at first sight. Never ignore someone's dream Love deeply and passionately, you may get hurt, but this is the only way to live life completely.

Remember 3R's: Respect your self, Respect everyone else and be Responsible for all of your actions.

Whenever you notice you have made a mistake, do all what is necessary to fix it.

Smile whenever you pick up the phone, for the caller will be able to notice it.

Marry to a person that likes to chat, for when you old age comes; chatting will be one of the best qualities you can find in someone.

Spend sometime alone.

Remember that sometimes allence is the best answer.

Read more books and watch less T.V.

Lead a good and honest life. Like this, when you are old and remember the past, you will see how you can enjoy it all once again.

A good atmosphere in your home is important.

If you have a quarrel with someone close to you, try to solve only the present issue.

Do not revolve the past.

Read in between the lines.

Share your knowledge. It's a way of achieving immortality. Do not block Mother Nature.

Keep yourself busy with your own matters.

Remember: The best relationship is where the love of one for another matters more than the need to be with each other.

Face love and cooking with absolute commitments, not expecting too much in return.

Remember that no getting what you want in sometimes a wonderful stroke of luck.

Learn the rules so know how to break them properly.

It's more blessed to give than to receive.

This is life.....

Never expect things to happen, struggle and make them happen. Never expect yourself to be given a good value create a value of your own. Time heals almost everything. Give time to time.

Remember that you are blessed to be stressed. No matter how you feel, get up, dress up and show up.

However good or bad a situation is, it will change.

What other people think of you is none of your business.

Porgive everyone for everything.

No one is in charge of happiness except you. Life ian't fair, but it's still good.

Life is too short to waste time hating anyone. Dream more while you are awake.

Make peace with your past, so it won't mess up with present.

Try to make at least three people smile each day.

The best way to attract others is to keep yourself cool whenever they are hot at you.

Reality

A person in known, By the wealth he owns.

If his wealth meter is down, In society his condition is not sound.

If expensive cloth we wear, we get respect, And trust me, it's really a fact.

If we have A/c car and gorgeous bungalow, In society our condition will glow.

A poor person has no friends, Simply because he is devoid of bread.

A wealthy person has lot of false friends, And nature has made this crucial trend.

Price of bag in lorry is assumed to be 5 pound, lis value increases if in an A/c mall it is found.

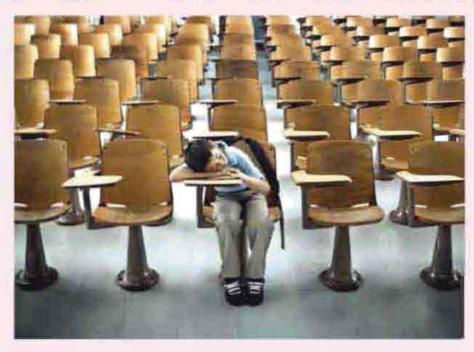
The whole world is a big show case, In which everyone has mask hidden face.

Today virtues like honesty & trust underfoot are trampled,

And evils like dishonesty & injustice are pampered.

Oh God! Please make me brave, So from all the evils, I may save

Exams are over....



with great haste trying to get as far away from that agonizing place. Grateful that it was all over we ran around slapping one another on the back and wishing ourselves good-luck. I saw Paul running to me with great excitement.

"It's over, man!!" he exclaimed, his large frame towering over me, "What a week, but damn it, it's over."

"Yup, it's been a rough week, but all over," I answered, "Never want to see another exam in my life!"

"So what you going to do now," I asked, half knowing the answer after spending six years with Paul at medical school.

"I, my good friend, am going to have a great party tonight. And I am going to drink till I pass out. Then I'll deal with tomorrow...," he shouted as he rushed off to greet another classmate.

I felt a little jealous that he could go out and have a great party, do the things he wanted without restrictions. I felt cheated that after having gone through the same agonizing week I could not "Just do it!" For me I knew it would be a night of supper with my parents, and then sit with the guys and talk rubbish until the late hours of the morning. Our greatest crime of the night being a couple of cigarettes and some serious junk food.

I didn't hear about Paul until our class reunion 15 years later. It was a noisy affair with everyone struggling to get their best medical school story remembered. We recounted the strange doings of medical students and some very embarrassing moments like when Jakes fainted onto the patient while examining her and when Jonathan in his nervousness ask male patient how many times he had been pregnant. Each story brought rounds of rancous laughter until I asked: "Guys, whatever happened to Paul...Paulie...tall guy. er.. Sterling"

A hush fell over the table like a damp blanket silencing even the clinking of the cutlery; I shifted awkwardly in my chair. Nervous as an accused in the dock ! looked at the silent faces around me not knowing what to say next until Jonathan explain in almost hushed tones... Paul went out drinking that night and got involved in a drunken brawl in which he stabbed a man, he was sentenced to two years in prison and when he got out he was hooked on drugs and committed suicide three years later.

I left the function early that night, my head still quivering with the news of Paul and went straight to my mother's house. I hugged her a little tighter than usual and she looked at me quizzically but didn't say a word. Somehow mothers know what lives in their children's hearts. I then went home and sat at my little daughter's bedside for a long time. Her sleeping face radiated innocence and I prayed that Allah would give her parents the ability to raise her as my parents had raised us. Despite the pressures of modernization to change their attitudes they always taught me what was Islamically correct and guided me to the path of Deen.

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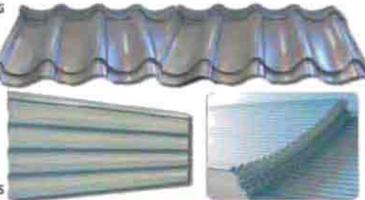
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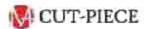
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Memoni jee mahfil By: M. Aslam Saamla

MOTIYAN JEE MALA

- Saza deen jay muqublay mein maaf kamu behtar aac.
- Kum bulus agalmandi aac
- Hunar insaan jo badhay Say waddo dost aae.
- Bharoso mohobbat jee pehli teerhi aae.
- Mayusee mor jo beejo naam aae
- Dunya main koi bhi rishto maa se pyaro naae
- Kamzor tay zulm badhay se vaddo zulm aae

MAA

- Maa jay qadam jay neechay jannat aae kure Jaae ke dunya jee haseen nueen cheez Maa ne Maa hee aae.
- Maa jay bagair ghar qabarastan aad.
- Man jay piyaar may mithaas aae,
- Maa jee hamdardi jee ummeed rakhan jay bajee Maa johamdard booms khapsy.
- Sakht say sakht dil kay bhi Maa jee akhyoen mom kari deen
- Asmaan jo aakhri jay behtareen tehio Maa aac.
- Man ne phoof mein kui farag naae
- Maa jo beejo naam januat aae.
- Maa jay bagair dunya adboort aae,
- Maa jee nafarmani Kamu gunah-e-Kabeera may hadhay se vadido gunah aac
- Maa minjhi dunya jee azeem hasti aae.

- Maa say vaddo ustaad ko) naae.
- Maa jee Dua minjhi Kaamyabi joo raaz ase.

- Akro maroo sabzi warny ke chat ke aaloo kuro hissab aae? Huu shui ke pehlay upan ne tarazu may tola toe pachay giraak jay hath may diyaa toe.
- Akro jain katro biye ke chui ke minkay sardo jo mosam pasand neae. How thui badhay ja hath jaib main boopta.
- Ustaad shasgird se puchi ke baraar Himabya kida aae? Shaagard chui ke minkay naae khabar. Ustaad chui ke tu henchtay ubbho thi vin. Shaagird chui ke bench tay ubbho theen se Himaliya dekhaenu!

SOGAAT-E-DERVESH

HALNU

Insaan hahu hee riyeto. Hath, Moon, zaban, marzi, hokum, karobaar halay to Nokn haleti. Ghar haar haletti Gaddi haleti. Jahaz haleto. Hawa haleti. Tufaan haleto, waba haleti, paanihi haleri, anenji haleri, waqt halero, umar haleri. Saans halero, machineen haleti, dosti, dushmani khenu peenu haleto. Dimaag. dosti, khayalaat, behes, taqreer, jhagoo, chori, imaan, beimaani, zulm, dhamki, har waqt harl lambo har cheez hark am ne har ghaal halni riyeti. Koi jay saath kuro haleto hee koi ke naae khabar Dervesh Bus natho halay.

An old lady and Funny Facts the doctor

nce there lived an old lady, who lost her eye sight in an accident. She wanted to be cured of her blindness. So, she called in a

"I suppose, I shall be able to cure your blindness", said the doctor, after examining her eyes," I shall charge you rupee (Rs.) 1,000 for the treatment."

The old lady thought for a while and said "I shall pay you the fee only if my sight is completely restored. I shall pay nothing in case you fail to cure me completely."

The doctor agreed and started her treatment at her own residence. Every day he used to come at the old lady's house and give her treatment. When he saw the lady's furniture, he was tempted to steal it. Everyday he took away some of her furniture. He purposefully

delayed the treatment until he stole most of her furniture.

At when the doctor completed his treatment and the old lady was cured, he asked for his fee, "I won't (will not) pay you fee" said the lady; "the treatment is not complete, I am not fully cured."

The doctor filed a suit against the lady. The judge studied the case and asked the lady, "Why have you refused to pay the doctor his fee?"

Because my sight has not been completely restored", she replied. "I cannot see all my furniture."

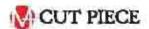
The judge understood what had happened: He passed the verdict in favor of the old lady.

The doctor had not only returned furniture, but also forfeits his fee.

Moral:- "Dishonesty will be paid for."

- It is impossible to lick your elbow.
- Rats and horses can't vomit.
- If you can keep your eyes open by force when you sneeze, you might pop an eveball out.
- Wearing headphones for just an hour will increase the bacteria in your ear by 700 times.
- The cigarette lighter was invented before the march
- Like fingerprints, everyone's tongueprint is also different.
- Hot water is heavier than cold
- Sloths take two week to digest their food.
- You can tell the sex of a horse by its teeth. Most males have 40, females have 36.
- Ketchup was sold in the 1830's as medicine.
- Leonardo da Vinci could

- write with one hand and draw with the other at the same time.
- · If you try to suppress a sneeze, you can rupture a blood vessel in your head or neck and die.
- 10% of human dry weight comes from bacteria
- Chewing gum while peeling onions will keep you from crying.
- Your heart bests over 1. 00,000 times a day.
- Most dust particles in your house are made from dead skin.
- A giraffe can clean its ears with its 21 inch tongue.
- · An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain.
- You are born with 300 bones but by the time you become an adult, you only have 206.
- · Penguins can convert salt water into fresh water.



Leave work at work!

demanding workday always leaves unfinished chures at the cend of the day. Leaving work at work is a tight rope walking act but one has to do it in order to live a successful life. Cell phones, especially Blackberry phones, laptops and home computers have made it difficult to leave work at the office but one needs to draw a line between personal and professional time.

Due to increased workload balancing home and work can be difficult because it is so easy to take work home. If you really want to balance work and home then leave work at work and keep home a place for family and home activities. Make a simple rule to not take work home. It seems difficult but is not impossible. Give yourself a deadline to finish up your work so that you can go home fresh.

The following tips will help you balence work and home:

Make a schedule

A great way to keep home and work separate is to properly schedule your day. Your office timings are limited and are not going to change. Therefore, it is important to plan it in a way that when you leave for home, ideally there is nothing left on your desk. Use a planner to schedule your day as this will make your life easier and will make you learn how to prioritize your work staying within the time constraint. Two hours before you leave work, consult your schedule and see what important task is left and can be accomplished before you go home and which task, if needed, can be left for tomorrow. This will give you a sense of achievement and satisfaction that you have completed your tasks on time and had a productive day.

Set your priorities

is more important to you. Ask yourself a simple question: what is more importantwork or family? An ideal answer would be both equally.

Make a list of responsibilities and rank them accordingly. Prioritizing responsibilities such as taking care of parents, spouse, kids, friends, neighbors', etc. is very important because if you don't, someone would tend to have complaints. You should, therefore, mak your responsibilities according to what is important for you and see what you can cut back or cut out altogether.

It is of prime importance to realize what



Delogate tasks

One should know the art of delegating work. Getting into every single chore and desail not only leads to a waste of time but also keeps you busy unnecessarily and ultimately results in shortening your day for other important tasks. Delegate work to your subordinates and let them do their work. Give them substantial freedom so that they learn and grow.

Time changes everything

There are good days and bad days. Learn how to live in the moment so you can cajoy the present. Time changes everything, you just need to know the true value of time. Every moment teaches you something different about the world around you. If you had a bad day, just remind yourself that every day is not the same. You may have a wonderful day ahead; tomorrow or day after tomorrow. Always keep your fingers crossed and try to remain.

Never take others for granted

When you go back home don't consider your family members as your subordinates who will follow your instructions. Just think for a account that they have been waiting for you all day. Pay them full attention. Once you are home, there is absolutely no need to worry about what happened at work. You are not at work anymore, therefore, try to enjoy your time and don't worry about the happenings of the day.

Always keep promises

Never change plans just because you had a tiring and stressful day. If you have promised something, no matter what happens, keep your promise. If you promised your kid to help him with homework, do it; if you had planned to cut ont or to go out for shopping with your spouse never cancel the plan as you will end up with angry/hunt loved ones which will spoil your mood.

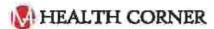
Take a deep breath

Not being able to leave work behind causes stress with the result that you are physically present at one place and mentally elsewhere. Whenever you remember work, just close your eyes and take a deep breath and try to relax. Remind yourself that you had an ideal day and you have not left anything on your deak for the next morning. This will give you a wonderful feeling and will brighten your next mornings.

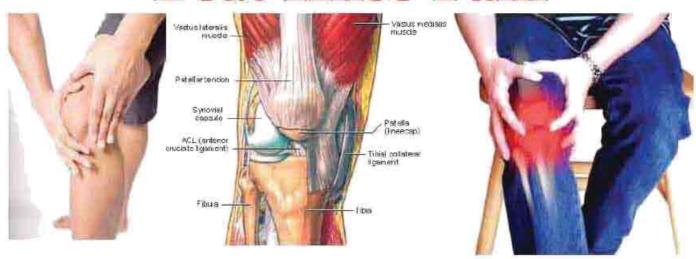
Listen to mode

Listen to good music while coming back home. This will give you a firsh feel, help you relax and improve your mood. It's a nice way to pass time and helps you to diffuse the day's stress. Listening to the radio is also a nice way to find some old/new music and updates that you wouldn't ordinarily listen to.

Happy working!



What to Eat to Beat Knee Pain



ooking for a natural way to relieve knee pain? You may want to tweak your diet. A growing body of research suggests that small dietary changes can add up to big benefits for knee health. "A number of foods have powerful anti-inflammatory and painrelieving properties that may be as effective as some prescription medicines for arthritis and other types of knee pain," says Beth Reardon, RD, MS, an integrative nutritionist and medicinal foods expert at Duke Integrative Medicine Center in Durham, N.C. Read on to learn how mealtime may be affecting the health of your knees.

Diet and Knee Pain: Go Fish

The omega-3 fatty acids found in fish are natural anti-inflammatory. Calming joint inflammation can often help ease knee soreness, according to Steven Stuchin, MD, director of orthopedic surgery at NYU Hospital for Joint Diseases in New York City. In randomized clinical studies, omega-3 fatty acids were found to case pain and reduce the duration of morning stiffness in people with rheumatoid. arthritis. The best sources of omega-3s are salmon, tuna, sardines, herring, cod, and mackerel, as well as fish oil supplements. Another benefit of adding fish to your diet: "Fish is safer than anti-inflammatory medication, which may have side effects, says Reardon.

Diet and Knee Pain: Drink Orange Juice

Orange juice is a top-notch source of vitamin C, a nutrient that may guard against knee osteoarthritis. A 10-year Australian study of almost 300 middleaged adults found that those getting high amounts of vitamin C were less likely to suffer the kind of bone degeneration associated with knee osteoarthritis. "Drinking a glass of orange juice provides about 25 percent more vitamin C than eating an orange," says Reardon. Other good sources of vitamin C to prevent knee pain are green peppers, grapefruit, and strawberries.

Diet and Knew Pain: Eat Spinach and

Follow Popeye's lead and add spinach to your regime. Australian researchers found that getting high amounts of the antioxidants lutein and zeaxanthin (found in green veggies like spinach) can help relieve knee pain caused by osteoarthritis. Several studies have found an additional benefit of lutein and zeawanthin, as they can help prevent vision-related diseases. Don't forget to add some onions to your spinach salad as well. Adding onions to salads, sandwiches, stews, and casseroles may help put the brakes on knee pain. Onions are a rich source of quercetin, a flavonoid with strong anti-inflammatory properties, says Reardon. In studies of arthritic mice, quercetin resulted in significant decreases in arthritis symptoms. Apples, red grapes, and tea are also good sources of quercetin.

Diet and Knee Pain: Order Indian Food

A helping of curry could do wonders for your knee pain. That's because turmeric, a spice used in curry and other Indian dishes, contains curcumin, a powerful anti-inflammatory. "Curcumin works similarly to COX-2 inhibitors drugs that

reduce the COX-2 enzyme that causes the pain and swelling of arthritis," says Reardon. A 2006 Canadian study of the effects of both curcumin and quercetin found that curcumin reduced the inflammation of arthritis in animals. Quercetin (the flavonoid in onions) worked too, but not to the extent of the curcumin.

Diet and Knee Pain: Use Ginger Generously

The herb ginger traditionally has been used to relieve upset stomach, but researchers recently discovered that it also reduces knee pain by decreasing inflammation. In a study of 261 patients with moderate to severe knee pain due to osteoarthritis, ginger extract significantly reduced knee pain during standing and walking. Cooking with this spice can increase the flavor of meals while decreasing knee pain.

Diet and Knee Pain: Avoid Refined Carbohydrates

Some research suggests that diets high in refined carbohydrates can increase inflammation, says Reardon. She recommends steering clear of white bread, pasta, and baked goods taking these foods out of your diet can have an added bonus of helping you drop excess pounds.

Because changing your diet is a relatively easy step, it makes sense to try some or all of the foods listed above. You may find some relief from knee pain and get some added health benefits to boot.

May You Be Always Happy & Healthy!



New Hijra Year 1432 Mubarak

the Islamic New Year is ushered in. The first month Muharram, is a month of great reward and virtue. Muharram itself means 'sacred' and is from those months which have been mentioned as sacred in the Holy Quraan.

Almighty Allah states in the Holy Quraan: "Four of them (20-Qadah, 20-Hijjeh, Muharram and Rajab) are sacred." (Surab At-Tawbab:36)

Virtues

From out of the four secred membs, Muharram has been blessed with cortain specific virtues:

The Holy Prophet Muharamad (Sallallahu-Alayhi-Wasallam) said: "The best of fasts besides the month of Ramadhan is the is droom a delike to granting Muharram, "(Muslim), In another Hedouth, Hazra (Ibn Abbas (Radhiyallahu-Anhu) reports: "that the Metsenger of Allah (Sallallahu-Alayhi-Wasallam) said: "The one that keeps a fast in the month of Muhaman will receive the reward of thirty fasts for each last (in this sacred mouth)." (Tabraani) Although the fasts of the month of Muharram are not obligatory, the one who facts in these days out of his own will and choice is entitled to a great reward by Almighry Allah. The Hadith does above signifies that the facts of the month of Muhamam are the most rewardable among the Natl fasts i.e. the fasts one observes out of his own choice without being obligatory on him. The Hadith does not mean that the reward promised for fasts of Muharram can only be attained by fasting for the whole month. On the coursey, each fast during this month has merit Therefore, one should take advantage of this opportunity. The Day of Aashora (10th Muharram) Although the month of Muharram is a sacred month as a whole, the 10th of Muharram is the most sacred amone all its days. The day is named 'Asburah'. It is one of the most important and blessed days of Allah in the Islamic calendar. According to the Holy companion, Ibn Abbas Radhiallaho Anhu, when the Holy Prophet Sallallahu Alayhi Wassallaru migrated to Madioab, he found that the Jews of Madmah used to fast on the 10th day of Muharram. They said that it was the day on which the Holy Prophet Musa Alayhis Salaam and his followers crossed the Red Sea miraculously, and the Pharaoh was drowned in its water. On hearing this from the Jews, the Holy Prophet Sallallahu Alayhi Wassallam said, "We are more closely related to Musa than you." So the Prophet Sallallahu Alayhi Wassallam directed the Muslims to fast on the day of

Ashura. (Abu Dawood). According to another Hadith it is more advisable that the fast of Ashura should be either preceded or secreded by an additional fast. It means that one should fast two days: the 9th and 10th of Muharram or the 10th and 11th . The reason of this additional fast as mentioned by the Holy Prophel Sallallahu Alayhi Wassallam is that the Jews used to fast on the day of Ashura alone, and the Holy Prophet Sallallahu Alayhi Wassallam wanted to distinguish the Islamic-way of fasting from that of the Jews. Therefore, he advised the Muslims to add another fact to the day of Ashura, Some Ulama (scholars) are of the appinion that before the fasts of Ramadhan were made compulsory, the fast of the day of Asshora was compulsory upon the Uramah. This is stated in a Hadeeth reported by Hazzat Aisha (Radhiyallahu-Anha):

"that the Holy Prophet Sallallahu-Alayhi-Wasallam) ordered the observance of the fast of Aashora. However, when the fast of Ramadhan became compulsory, then whosoever dished, kept this fast and whosoever desired did not observe this fast." (Bukhari). But, nevertheless the Prophet (Sallallahu-Alayhi-Wasallam) continued to fast this day and encouraged his Companions to do the same. Recommended deeds on the day of

Aasbura The Prophet (Sallallahu-Alaybi-Wasallam) has exhorted and encouraged his Ummah to fast on this day. He said: "This fast[Aahwa] is a compensation for the (minor) sins of the past year."(Muslim) One should also observe the fast of the 9th Muhamum to safeguard his deed from resemblance with the Non-Muslims who fast only on the 10th Muharram. Hazrat Ibn Abbas (Radhiyallahu-Anhu) said: When Rasulullah (Sallallahu-Alayhi-Wasallam) observed the fast of the day of Azshora and ordered (his Companions) to fast, they said: 'O Rasulullah! It is a day revered (glorified) by the Jews and Christiana! Thereupon Rasulullah said: "The coming year, if Allah wills (I remain alive), I will for surely fast on the ninth (also)." (Muslim)

These Ahadeeth indicate clearly that one should fast on the ninth and tenth of Muharram. However, if one does not manage to fast on the ninth, then he/she should fast on the eleventh of Muharram instead. The Holy Prophet (Sallallahu-Alayhi-Wasallam) said: "Observe the fust of Aashora and oppose the Jews. Fast a day before it or a day after." (Baihaqi) Hence, it is important to either fast on the ninth and the tenth or the tenth and the

eleventh of Muharram. To fan only on the day of Aashora is Malorooh as stated by Allamah Ibn Aabideen Shaami.
One should be generous on one's family and dependants and spend more on them than what is normally spent.

Rasukullah (SallaBabu-Alayhi-Wasallam) said: "One who generously spends on his family on the day of Aashora. Allah will increase (his provision) for the whole year." (Baihaqi) These are the actions supported by Ahadeeth. Let us observe this great day according to the ways of Rasukullah (Sallallahu-Alayhi-Wasallaro) and the Sahabah (Radhiyallahu-Anhum), and refrain from all innovations which deprive us of the blessings from Almighty Allah. May Allah guide us all upon the Straight Path and save us from every act which brings His displeasure. Ameen.

As we look forward to another Hijra year ahead, we would like to convey our very Best to All of you and other muslims around the world.

May the year ahead be a prosperous one filled with Khair, Barakah, Rah'mah, Happiness, Health, Wealth, Success and Peace for all, India-Allah. Access May this year be better than the past years and let us at the inception of this new year strive to attain Allah's closeness and pleasure and may Allah Almighty forgive us all for our past short-comings. May Allah unite us all and grant our Muslim ummah in the war-torn countries of Palestine, Kashmir, Afghanistan, Chechnya, Somalia, Iraq and to everyone else who is oppressed —— Peace Insha-Allah. Ameen

May Allah grant all our sick shifa'a, our deceased noor in their qabar and a high place in Januah and may Allah take away the loneliness of our elderly and let us strive during this year to shower them with our love. Insha-Allah. Ameen May the Almighty Allah Grant us long life.

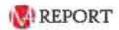
May the Almighty Allah Grant us good Health

May the Almighty Allah Grant us Success
May the Almighty Allah Grant us
Happiness

May the Almighty Allah Grant us Taqwa May the Almighty Allah Grant us Firm Imaan

May the Almighty Allah Grant us Sabr Insha Allah - Ameen

For always — ALLAH is the GREATEST the MOST MERCIFUL and MOST FORGIVING!!



World Memon Organisation Youth Wing



MO Youth Wing had arranged a mega Youth Convention with the theme of "Panjho Mustaqbil Karo" in which about 6000 youth & their families participated.

The main objective of this convention was to bring the Memon Youth under a single platform and develop unity among the Memon communities, which was appreciated by elders of memon communities. Through this Convention, a message was conveyed that we memons are united & can work together for the

prosperity of Memon community.

In very recent past, the WMO Youth Wing organized a Mehfil-e-Nast & Award Distribution Ceremony for the volunteers of the WMO Youth Convention. This program was attended by many members and dignitaries of the Memon communities. Renowned Nast Khawan took part in the program which was followed by dinner.

The Youth Wing of WMO Pakistan Chapter has been created for the benefit of Memon Youth. In continuation of Youth Wing's activities, the WMO Youth T-20 Cricket Tournament was held recently. Earlier, about 400 Memon Cricket Players had been short-listed at WMO Cricket Open Trials and six teams had been formed by the PCB Selector, Mr. Alfab Baloch, The T-20 Tournament was held to select 24 members for the WMOPC XI.

The tournament was held between six teams at KGA Gymkhana Ground. The matches were 20-overs matches in league team. Sponsors from the Memon Community were very kind enough to





support the Memon Youth T20 Cricket Tournament. The trams were given the name of sponsoring company or organization, namely:

- I. Advance Telecom
- Standard Textile Mills
- Gatron Industries
- A. U. Textile Mills
- Super Power Motor Cycles
- Lunar Communications

The match was held in very cordial atmosphere in very enthusiastic way. We have received many messages of congratulation from Pakistan & abroad. Few of our Memon brothers outside Pakistan were keen to make their own cricket team in their territory in which we have offered all the contribution & help in their task.

After successful matches between the teams, two teams reached for final match. The final match was held at Rashid Latif Academy Stadium, one of the most prestigious stadium of the city. The two teams which played the final match were

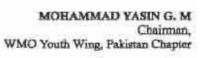
Advance Telecom & Gatron Industries.

The match started at 1:30 p.m. 1 & ended at about 5:30 p.m. The final match was attended by many Memon dignitaries including Mr. Salim Shakoor Jawawala who was the chief guest of the final match. Finally, the team of Advance Telecom won the match.

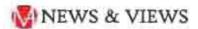
in the end, a small ceremony was held in which trophy was given to the Winner & Man of the Match. Participation Certificates were also awarded to the players who played the match.

Now the big goal in front of Youth Wing is to make a 24-member Cricket Team from the six teams who have participated. The best players will be selected on the basis of their performance.

The main aim of WMO PC X1 is to train, groom and support the players in playing the matches, both domestic and international between different teams of all chapters of WMO. Besides that, a strong base will be provided to the Memon players to be included in Pakistan cricket team & also we will definitely help the players in getting jobs on sports from big giants of Memon communities.







Memon Community in the UAE

Eid Al Adha family get together dinner on Friday 3rd December 2010

emon Community in the UAE in conjunction with World Memon Organisation (WMO) Middle East Chapter arranged on Friday 3rd December 2010 a family get together to exchange Eid al Adha greetings. Event was held at H. H. Shaikh Rashid Al Maktouni Pakistan School Dubai. Community members their families and children attended in large number. The venue was bright and presented a feative look.

His Excellency Tariq Iqbal Scottro,
Counsel General of Islamic Republic of
Pakistan to the United Arab Emirates,
Sardar Mohammed Khattak Head of
Chancery at the Pakistan Consulate and
Lt. Col (Retired) Mazhar Qayum
Principal and Administrative Director of
the school were special guests. Aboobaker
Cassim Senior Vice President of the UAE
Community and founding member and
Trustee of the WMO, Mr. Ahmed
Shaikhani current Assistant Secretary
General of WMO Middle East Chapter,
other Trustees and several other Members
of the WMO attended the event.

Mr. Iqbal Dawood welcomed the attendees and compected the proceedings that commenced with verses from the Holy Quran recited by Mohammed Saleh Umar Maklai and its translation in Urdu were presented by Ayman Iqbal Shivani. Mohtaram Muhammed Rafique Noorani recited Nat-e-Rasool SAW and later led Dua'a.

His Excellency Consul General in his brief address extended felicitations to the UAE President His Highness Shaikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan on the auspicious occasion of 39th National Day of their country. He lauded the role of Memon Community in the fields of business industry and social welfare works all over the world. He acknowledged that the Community members remain focused in their special field of commerce & industry and have exhibited excellence in several professional assignments. He was pleased to see the large number of



attendees at the event that showed the harmony, mutual understanding and cooperations. He wished the community a bright future.

Earlier, Mr. Inbal Dawood apprised the guests and community members with the information on the formation, structure, objectives, activities, achievements and future plans of World Memon Organisation. He informed members that a delegation led by Janab Aboobaker Cassim will proceed soon to attend the Annual General Assembly Meeting of WMO that is scheduled to be held in Colombo Srilanka in a week's time. At that meeting results of elections held in all 6 chapters will be officially announced. For Middle East Chapter all 5 members who filed the nomination have won the elections unopposed.

Janab Aboobaker Cassim in his brief address welcomed and thanked the guests and members of the Community present at the occasion. He also thanked members of the Organising Committee for putting in efforts to make the event successful. He extended best wishes to all.

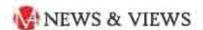
Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Fancy General Secretary of Memon Community in the UAE extended Eid greetings to the guests, members of the community and their children. He congratulated those members who upon call from Allah Subhanahu had proceeded for Haji and returned safe after performing the duty and Ziarah to Roza-e-Rasool S.A.W. He wished that Allah may accept their Hajj, qurbani, ziarah, other Ibadah and Dua'a that they could perform.

Following the practice as in the past, grief and sorrow was shared on the sad demise of certain members of the community and dua's was offered for their departed souls that Allah may grant eternal peace and high place in Jannatul Firdous and also that Allah may grant the aggrieved members patience and courage to bear the loss. He also shared joy and happiness with those members who are blessed with good news of marriages and engagements in their family.

On behalf of all Community members residing in the UAE Mr. Fancy congratulated the UAE President His Highness Shaikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Vice President & Prime Minister His Highness Shalkh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, His Highnesses the Rulers of Emirates and people of the country on 39th National Day. He expressed appreciation that His Highnesses the Rulers and governments of all 7 emirates have been providing adequate safety measures, other facilities and creating business & job opportunities for the expatriates to make earnings and safe and convenient living of their families. It was noted that several members of the Memon Community and their families have been residing in the UAE for over 35 years.

Janab Aboobaker Cassim and other officials presented the memento to both Consul General and Principal of the School, Mr. Ahmed Shaikhani and others presented a bouquet of flowers to the special guests. Group photographs of guests with organizing committee members and officials of WMO were taken.





Chicago Memon Association

(Formerly Memon Association of America)
Serving The Memon Community since 1982
Incorporated under the laws of State of Illinois, USA
(A Non-profit Organization)
Chicago, IL USA







hicago Memon Association Eid ul Adha festivities were held on December 5, 2010 at Holiday Inn in Skokie, II... All former Presidents and directors attended the dinner and actively participated in the festivities. The event commenced after Isha prayers, Ghaffar Variend former President and current webmaster/director was the MC for the first part of the evening. On behalf of the Jamaat Ghaffar Variend welcomed everyone and wished happy Eid ul Adha. The program started with Tilawat-e-Qur'an with English translation by Haseeb Ghaniwala son of vice president Anis Ghaniwala, Anis Ghaniwala in his short speech welcomed everyone and introduced new President Brother Imran Aziz Kativa.

In his welcome speech the President welcomed everyone and thanked each and everyone for their participation, this was the first time in the 30 year history of our Jamaat that the event tickets were sold out prior to the event, therefore, only those members were allowed to attend who had purchased their tickets in advance. The President strongly appealed to every one to strongly support the Jamaat activities by taking an active role in them.

All former presidents were invited to speak to the members, the speakers were:

Farrooq Sardharia, Amin Patani, Ghaffar Variend, Waheed Butt, Ahmad k Jangda, Ghulam Panawala, Rafique Mota and Arif Balagam. All former presidents praised Imman Aziz Katiya and promised him their full support.

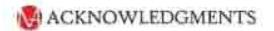
Excellent Halal Zabiha food was served by Holiday Inn, Jamaat was very thankful to the owners for the wonderful menu and excellent service, I must say that there was no shortage of food.

Memon Jamaat invited Wali Uddin, famous Chicago poet, as a guest to deliver his funny poetry which was very well received. He has recently published his second book called Adha Memon Adha Hydrabadi.

Faraz Mota was the MC for the last part of the program. He asked Islamic questions to children of all ages for prizes and gifts which were donated by various directors and sponsors, as well as one round trip ticket for Pakistan donated by "Pleasant Travel" of Chicago, IL. In the closing ceremony

Faraz Mota thanked all the sponsors for their generous gifts, and thanked everyone for their support and participation.





Acknowledgements

From: "Mohammed Galeriya" <mohammed galerrya@yahoo.co.in> To: umen@marketbulletin.com.pk, "umer a rehman" <umer a rehman@yahoo.com>.

memonalam@wmopc.com, info@wmopc.com Sent: Wednesday, November 17, 2010 8:26:22 PM GMT +05 00 Tashkent

Subject: Acknowledgment

I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of memon alam for the month of September 2010 communicaissue number 624. I have gone through the said issue in one sitting. I would like to correct some of the inaccuracies.

I - In the editorial it is stated that 'Fortunately in India and Pakistan there are Central Bodies of the Memon Community, such as All Pakistan Memon Federation in Pakistan and All India Memon Jamat Federation in India. Most of the Halai Memon. Jamats are the members of these Central Boilies ' In this context, I am to state that in India there is a separate Memori Federation for Cuttini Memoris with the Head quarter at Mumbai. This is for favor of your kind information.

2 - In other article published under the beading "the symbol of Memon unity" on page number 9 in English section. The relevant paragraph which contains inaccuracy is reproduced hereunder for livor of ready reference please.

'Ghani Baiga was the first prominent Messon educationalist. He covered four Kathiswar Muslims Educational Conferences in the second and third

decade of the present century

In this context, I beg to draw your kind attention that he should have been "second and third decade of last century "instead of "present century "

I beg an apology if my submission has burt your feelings.

FAROOQ ABDUL GAFFAR HAWANI (PATRON MEMBER OF MEMON ALAM) HAJKOT GUJARAT INDIA

To: The Chairman / Chief Editor

MR. PTR MOHAMMED KALIYA and the entire members of Memon Alam

Need to be congratulated on the wonderful job done by publishing. Monthly Memon Alam at its best. The sacrifice that Umer Abdul Rehman had done for over 50 yrs (since 1952), earlier the results are being seen today. After WMO took over, the magazines have reached new heights.

We hope that this magazine becomes the medium of information for all Memons around the world. We suggest that Memon Alam covers lots of news and features of Indian Jamans (450 JAMMATS) as highest nos. of Memons are based in India, on an average every week there are major events going on in various parts of India, such as Foundation / Inauguration of Colony and Jammar Khana, Educational Program, Ladies Activities, Medical Activities, Felicitation Functions, Memon sports activities ... etc.

Also, I would request you that priority should be given to Memon news/events, since general articles on other issue can be got from other sources too, so special importance and highlights should be given to memon news/events so they can use as mirror for community.

As a writer, I understand your difficulty in gathering community news around the world but you have to gear up for the same. We appreciate that you have maintained the tradition language of Gujarati and also now added English. For new generations and for people out of the sub-continent but news that are in Guiarsti are not fully translated in English, so English readers are deprived of important news published in Guiarati.

I am very exicited reading short notes man dairy by Umer Abdul-Rehman from 1949 Dec 2002 and carry forwarded by you from 2003 is helpful in updating Memon news from round the world.

Thank and your feed back will be appreciated

Ighal Memon (Officer) Editor Memor Samaj (Janambhoomi Newspaper Gujarati) Ex-Asst Sec WMO-India Chapter Vice President: All India Memon Jamat Federation.

A humble appeal to all the Organisations, Institutions and Jamats of Memon Community

contract to the report of all god points and recommendation of your article letter band to the following address, so could publish them on "Monum Allers":

content, non Alaga, I.O. House, XI/A, Street No. 6, Off Kashinir Road, finathed Kernethl, Publisher.





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મેમણ આલમ _(WMO)

ગુજરાતી વિભાગ સંપાદક ઉમર અ. રહેમાન ખાનાણી



તંત્રીસ્થાનેથી.....

આપણી બદાદુરીના દીરો

આજના આધુનિક અને સ્પર્ધાંજનક યુગમાં દરેક સમાજની પોતાની આગવી સંસ્કૃતિ હોય છે જેમાં લોકો પોતપોતાની ભાષા, રીતરિવાજો, વર્તણુંકના નિયમો અને અકીદાઓ અનુસાર જીવન પસાર કરતા હોય છે. સંસ્કૃતિને પ્રતાપે જ તેમની પોતાની એક અલગ ઓળખ ઊભી થાય છે જે બીજા સમાજના લોકોથી તેમને અલગ પાડે છે. એમાં મેમણ બિરાદરીનો પણ સમાવેશ થઇ જાય છે, જેનો પોતાનો એક વિશાળ અને સમૃદ્ધ ઇતિહાસ મોજુદ છે. મેમણોની વિભિન્ન સંસ્કૃતિ અને સમાજસેવા તથા સખાવતની સદીઓ જુની પ્રણાલીએ આ બિરાદરીને દુનિયાભરના સમાજોના વિવિધ વર્ગોમાં આદરભર્યું સ્થાન અપાવ્યું છે. ઇતિહાસ તથા ઘટનાઓએ આપણું ઘડતર કર્યું છે અને બદલામાં આપણે ઘટનાઓનો ઇતિહાસ ઘડયો છે.

વરસોના વહાણા સાથે મેમણો દુનિયાભરમાં ફેલાતા રહ્યા અને જુદા જુદા દેશોમાં જુદી જુદી સંસ્કૃતિઓ અને સામાજીક માળખાઓમાં જીવ્યા, પણ તેમની સામાજીક ખિદમત અને દાનની ભાવના વિચલિત રહી.

हरेड जिराहरीनी पोतानी એड इढिगत प्रशाविडा होय छे थे हेडण पोताना आहर्शों अने उद्देशोनी सिद्धि माटे अभूमती रहे छे. आवी प्रशाविडा सूतडाणमां उद्धर्ष अने सवाईनी याहगार डामगीरी जक्षवी गयेवा तेमना वीर पुरुषोना सहायार अने नेडीना मूट्यो पर आधारित होय छे. मेमशोने એड साव अक्षशी जिराहरीनी हशाथी डाढीने आंतरराष्ट्रीय ज्याति धरावती प्रतिष्ठित जिराहरीनुं स्थान अपाववानो क्श आपशा सूतडाणना એ वीर पुरुषो, आपशा से हीरोने इाणे क्य छे.

આપણે એવા તમામ જીવંત અને દુનિયા ત્યાગી ચૂકેલા હીરોના પ્રયાસો અને યશનો સ્વીકાર કરીને તેમને પ્રશંસાખંડણી આપીશું પણ મેમણ આલમ સામચિકમાં અવકાશના અભાવે એમાંના દરેકે દરેકનો વિસ્તારથી ઉલ્લેખ કરવો બહુ જ મુશ્કેલ છે.

દુર્ભાંગ્યે આપણો આજનો સમાજ માત્ર નામાંકિત પુરૂષોને જ હીરો તરીકે યાદ કરતો રહે છે જ્યારે કે ઘણા સામાન્ય સાદા શહેરીઓએ બિરાદરી માટે અસામાન્ય સેવાઓ આપી હોવા છતાં માત્ર શબ્દો દ્રારા ઉપલક વખાણ કરીને તેમની અવગણના કરાતી રહે છે. આપણે

 G_{-1}

GUJRATI SECTION

તો એવા લોકોના જીવન ચરિત્ર અને તેમની ઉમદા કારકિર્દીનો અભ્યાસ કરવો જોઈએ અને આપણી ચુવા પેઢીમાં તેમનું અનુસરણ કરવાની ભાવના જગાડવી જોઈએ.

ઘણા એવા અસામાન્ય લોકો પડયા છે જેમણે સમસ્ત મેમણોના કલ્યાણ માટે અપરંપાર ફાળા આપ્યા છે, પણ આપણે તેમને સીધા સાદા 'આપનો આભાર' જેવા બે શબ્દો પણ કહી શક્યા નથી. હવે અમે એવો દયેય બાંદયો છે કે એવા ભૂલાવી દેવાયેલા ખાસ લોકોનો સામુહિક ધોરણે આભાર માનવાના પગલાં લેવાય કે જેથી બિરાદરીના બીજા લોકોમાં પણ તેમની ઢબે નક્કર સેવાકાર્યો કરવાની પ્રેરણા જાગે. અમે માનીએ છીએ કે કોઈ સ્ત્રી કે પુરૂષ તેના સદાયારી વર્તન, ઉમદા ગુણો અને શુદ્ધ યરિત્ર દ્વારા જ બિરાદરીના હીરોના દરજ પહોંચી શકે અને એ વાતને સારી પેઠે સમજીને આપણા જીવનમાં ઉતારવી જોઈએ. આપણી બિરાદરીના એવા દરેક હીરોમાં અનેક ગુણો રહ્યા છે. આપણે તેમના એવા સદાયારી કૃત્યો અને ગુણોને અપનાવવાની કોશિષો કરવી જ જોઈએ અને આપણી નવી પેઢી કે જે સારૂં જ્ઞાન પ્રાપ્ત કરવા ઉત્સુક અને તત્પર રહે છે અને જેમને સારા માર્ગદર્શનની જરૂરત છે, તેમને પણ એવા ગુણો અપનાવવાની પ્રેરણા આપવાની જરૂરત છે. છેવટે તો જવાન પેઢીમાં જ આપણું પોતાનું ભાવિ રહેલું છે અને એક દિવસ આપણે તેમની જ નેતાગીરી પર આધાર રાખવાનો છે. અમે બિરાદરીમાં માનમોભા, જવાબદારી અને સમજદારીનું એક એવું વાતાવરણ સર્જાવાની આશા રાખીએ છીએ જેમાં દરેક જણ બીજા સાથે એવો વર્તાવ કરવા તત્પર રહે જેની તે પોતાની માટે અપેક્ષા રાખતો હોય.

એક મહાવરો છે કે..... "सारा કાર્યના મૂલ્યોનું માપ તેના કરવાના તરીકાથી કાઢી શકાય નહીં બલ્કે સંબંધિત લોકોને તેનાથી પહોંચી શકતા લાભ દ્રારા જ તેનું મૂલ્યાંકન થઈ શકે છે."



- જીભ જેટી ટૂંકી, એટલું હૃદય વિશાળ.
- એક પણ હાડકા વગરની જીભ ધારે તો શરીરના બધા હાડકાં ભંગાવી શકે.
- શાંતિભર્યું જીવન જીવવું છે તો જીભને કાબૂમાં રાખો.
- * જો સાચવવો ના પડે પણ સહેજ પણ સચવાય, એને જ સંબંધ કહેવાય.
 - એમાં જીભ મહત્વનો ભાગ ભજવે છે.
- ખુરાઈ કરનાર પ્રત્યે ભાઈ કરો. પછી તમે જોશો કે જે તમારો દુશ્મન હશે તે પણ તમારો દોસ્ત બની જશે.

અનોખી સેવાધગશ ધરાવતા 'કેશરે હિન્દ'

અબદુલ सतार नवीवासा

બ્રિટીશ શાસનકાળમાં

હિન્દરતાનમાં ખંત સાથે લોકોની ખિદ્દમત કરવા અને રાષ્ટ્રની सेवा मारे तत्पर रहेता 'કે શરે महानुलायोने **िव्ह'न्ं जिड्ड सर**5ार તરફથી આપવામાં આવતં હતું. ધોરાજાવાળા અબ્દલ सतार हाल स्वेमान નવીવાલા આ બિરૂદ પ્રાપ્ત કરનારા એકમાત્ર મેમણ હતા. ૧૯૩૩માં બીહારમાં ધરતીકંપથી વ્યાપક તારાજા પસંગે તેમણે કલકત્તાના મેમણો તરકથી કંપગ્રસ્તોની મદદ માટે ભારે ધગરાથી કામ કર્યું હતું.

દોરાજીના ટોચના જાણીતા વેપારીઓમાંના એક હાજી ખાનુ મુસા નવીવાલાના પરિવારમાં તેમનો જન્મ ઈસવી સન ૧૮૯૦માં થયો હતો. હાજી ખાનુના તેઓ પૌત્ર હતા. અ. સત્તાર मवीवालामा वालीह हाआ સલેમાન નવીવાલાએ પણ વેપાર-ઘંધામાં નામ કાઢ્યું હતું ਅਗੇ ਰੇਮਗੀ ਪੇਡੀਗੀ ਕਹਾਲਹਾ સાંઈઠ શાખાઓ 421 **હिन्द्**रतानमां इेसायेसी हती. મુખ્ય શાખાઓ મદ્રાસ અને કલકત્તામાં હતી. સીલોન (श्रीलंडा) जातेनी तेमनी पेढी પણ ધમધોકાર ચાલતી હતી.

પ્રાથમિક અને માદયમિક શિક્ષણ દોરાજીમાં લીધા પછી અલ્દુલ સત્તારે પણ બાપિકા

Hi sisuui nivensi edi aesomi

धंधामां जंपलाव्युं हतुं. १६२०ना वर्षमां वालीह हालु सुलेमाननुं अवसान थतां धंधानी तमाम क्याजहारीओं स्न. सत्तारना फले आवी हती. पण लरपूर डारोजारी प्रवृत्तिओ वय्ये पण शर्जातथी क तेमनुं मन सामालुड ललाईना डामों प्रत्ये लागेलुं रहेतुं हतुं सने संख्याई पर स्नडग रहेवानी तेमनी वृतिने प्रतापे लोडसेवानी सक्त इपे तेमने केलनी सक्त पण लोगववी पडी हती पण तेम छतां जिह्मत यालु राजवानों तेमनो निर्धार डग्यो नहोतो.

૧૯૨૨માં ગોંડલ રાજચના દમનકારી કાયદાઓ વિરૂદ્ધ ઉઠેલા

પોકારમાં તેમણે સાથ પુરાવ્યો હતો અને સરકારી અન્યાય સામે લડવા માટે સ્થપાયેલી 'પહલીસીટી' नामनी સંસ્થાની अलवलमां સફિય ભાગ લીદ્યો હતો. ગોંડલના રાજવીએ આ यणपणने ५५५ हाथे દાબી દીધી હતી અને પરિણામે ગિરકતાર કરાયેલા અ. સત્તાર नवीवाला तथा जीन કાર્યંકરોને ત્રણ વરસ સુધી જેલવાસ ભોગવવો นระเา edì. ગોંકલ સરકારની માફી માંગી લેવાની शरते तेमने शेवशी मुडत डरी દેવાની ઓકરો કરાઇ હતી પણ આ દ્રઢ નિશ્વયી શખ્સે સિન્દ્રાંતો પર બાંધછોડ કરવાનો ધસીને ઈન્કાર કરી દીધો હતો અને જેલમાં સબકતા રહેવાનું કબૂલ કર્યું હતું.

અ. સત્તાર નવીવાલા જેલથી છુટીને આવ્યા ત્યાં સુધીમાં તેમનો વેપાર-ધંધો સદંતર ભાંગી પડ્યો હતો અને તેમાં નવેસર પ્રાણ ફૂંકવાની પણ કોઈ તક રહી નહોતી. અબ્દુલ સત્તારે હવે ધોરાજીમાં મેમણ ભાઈઓની ખિદમતમાં પુરૂં દયાન પરોવી દીધું, એ જમાનામાં દાનવીર શેઠ હાજી વલી હાજી હાશમ દાદાએ ૧૯૨૮માં ધોરાજીમાં મુસ્લિમ હાઈસ્કૂલની સ્થાપના કરી હતી.

G-03

मेमछा गालम- नवेम्लर-२०१०

GUJRATI SECTION

અ. સતાર નવીવાલા તેમાં સેક્રેટરી તરીકે જોડાયા અને શિક્ષણના વિકાસમાં અગત્યનો ફાળો પ્રાપ્યો. મેમણ કોન્ફરન્સની કામગીરીમાં પણ તેઓ આગલી હરોળમાં રહેતા હતા. ૧૯૩૧માં તેઓ મુંબઇની મુલાકાતે ગયા જ્યાં મેમણ એજયુકેશનલ એન્ડ વેલ્ફેર સોસાયટીની સ્થાપનામાં મહત્વની સેવાઓ આપી.

બીહાર રાજ્યમાં ધરતિંકપ ૧૯૩૩માં આવ્યો. એ વખતે પહેલી જ વાર મેમણો બિરાદરીથી હઠીને સમસ્ત માનવજાતથી મોટા પાયે महह डरपा लहार आव्या. ભુકંપના અસરગ્રસ્તોની સહાય માટે કલકત્તામાં મેમણ રીલીક સોસાયટીની સ્થાપના કરાઈ અને અ. સત્તાર નવીવાલાને કંપગ્રસ્તો માટેની રાહત કામગીરીના ઇન્યાર્જ लवाचीने जीहार मोडलवामां रमा तडे तेमली TISSLHS रात-हिवसनी सेवा अने ईन्सानी ભલાઈની તેમની ધગરાની ઉસ્સ સપાટીએ નોંધ લેવાઈ. કોંગ્રેસના ટોરાના નેતા બાબુ રાજેન્દ્ર પ્રસાદે तेमनी डामगीरीना लारोलार વખાણ કર્યાં અને બ્રિટીશ સરકારે पण तेमनी निजातस लावनानी 5हर 5रीने तेमने 'डेशरे हिन्ह'ना બિરૂદથી નવાજયા હતા. બાબ રાજેન્દ્ર પસાદ બાદમાં આઝાદ ભારતના પહેલા રાષ્ટ્રપતિ બન્યા હતા. કોંગ્રેસી વિચારસરણીવાળા અ. સતાર નવીવાલા હંમે ખાદીના पस्त्रो पहेरता ठता. मेमण બિરાદરીની સેવામાં તેઓ હંમેશ આગળ રહેતા હતા. માણાવદરમાં ચોજાયેલી ઓલ ઇન્ડિયા મેમણ ਪਵਿਖਵਗੇ સકળ ਯਗਾવવામાં પ્રચારક તરીકે મોટો કાળો રહ્યો હતો.

તેઓ બહુ સારા વકતા હતા. રવ સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૯૩૪માં મુંબઇમાં કોલસા મહોલ્લા ખાતે મેમણોની એક વિશાળ સભા ચોજાઇ હતી જેમાં તેમણે મેમણોને કારતા પ્રશ્નો અને તેના ઉકેલ પર ધારદાર પ્રવચન કર્યું હતું. મેમણોમાં મહિલા શિક્ષણના તેઓ પ્રખર હિમાચતી રહ્યા હતા.

૧૯૩૫માં કવેટામાં એતિહાસિક ધરતિકંપ આવતાં અ. સત્તાર નવીવાલાને ફરીવાર ચાદ કરાયા હતા અને કલકત્તાની મેમણ રીલીફ સોસાયટીએ તેમની આગેવાની હેઠળ ની રાહત ટુક્કી કવેટા મોકલી હતી. કવેટા જતાં માર્ગમાં અ. સત્તાર નવીવાલાએ કરાચીમાં પણ ટુંકું રોકાણ કર્યું હતું અને અહીંની મેમણ સંસ્થાઓની મુલાકાતો લીધી હતી.

૧૯૩૬માં તેમને મોતીપુર ઝમીનદારી ઈસ્ટેટસના મેનેજર બનાવી દેવાયા હતા જયાં તેમણે ૧૨ વસ્સ સુધી સેવાઓ આપી હતી અને ર૦મી એપ્રિલ ૧૯૪૮ના રોજ વફાત થયા હતા. અ. સત્તાર ૧૯૧૦માં ધોરાજીમાં હાજી નૂરમોહંમદ મુસા નવીવાલાના પુત્ર હલીમાબાઈને પરણ્યા હતા જેમનાથી તેમને બે દીકરા અને એક દીકરી થઇ હતી. હલીમાબાઈનો ઈન્તેકાલ થતાં તેમણે બીજી શાદી ઈસ્માઈલ જુનાગઢ વાલાની પુત્રી હુરબાઈથી કરી હતી અને તેમનાથી એક દીકરી અને ચાર

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अतर युप वीयुंता

डिन्डे सुखायुं ? डेर सुखेतो ? खेतरे सुप रीयुंता અસાંજા અસાંથી રીસાય વિનેતા એતરે સુપ રીયુંતા દિલ જો દદે દિલમેં સંઘરી વેઠા અર્થ અસાંતો દર્દ નારી હમદર્દ જો, દિલ કુખાયતો એતરે યુપ રીસુંતા મરકાન આરસીમેં મુંહ ઇન્જો મરકનો કીસાણું કોક ઠોકરે ઇ આયનો ટુટેના એતરે સુપ રીયુંતા કોમજી મોહબ્બતથી હી જીન્દગી ટીકી રી હુઇ મોત કે પણ મોતથી ઘભરાટ થીએતી એતરે ચૂપ રીચુંતા લ્ટાચાર્યી ખુરીજા ખજાના ઉન્છા ખુરીજી મહેફિલ મેં કડેક ડુખ કે નારી ડુખ કે ડુખ થીએતો એતરે ચુપ રીચુંતા દિલ ગમગીન થીથો સુણીને દાસ્તાન ના-ઇત્તેફાકીજી અખથી આસ્જો રેલો રેલાઇતો એતરે ચુપ રીયુંતા ડીસાણું અંધારી રાતમેં ખૂબ જ ઈ ખોકનાક સોનેરી સવારજો સોણું ભુલાઈનો એનરે થુપ રીચુંના સુણે કે નાસુણે ભલે કોઈ ગમ ના કરો 'હાજીભા' દરબારે કુદરતમેં ઇન્જો પડદાો સુણાયતો એતરે ચુપ રીચુંતા

> –'હાજીભા' મોહંમદ હુસેન મેમણ દ્યોલ (ભારત)

મેમણ નઅલ

(भेभए। शબ्हनी ઉत्पत्ति)

ઉપરના શિષંક હેઠળ એક લેખ વકોદરાથી પ્રગઢ થતાં ગુજરાતી માસિક 'અલ હાદી'ના તા. ૧–૧–૧૯૯૬ના ઇદ અંકમાં પ્રગઢ થયેલ છે જે તેમના આભાર સાથે અક્ષરસઃ નીચે મુજબ રજૂ કરેલ છીએ. (તંત્રી)

મેમણ તવારિખના મૂળ કર્તા ભાઈ અલ્દુલ્લાહ ઈસ્માઈલે આ સંબંધમાં આઠ પાના લખેલા છે, જેમાં મુખ્ય વાત એવી છે કે ઈ.સ. ૧૮૭૩માં સૈચદ અમીરૂદ્દીન તરફથી પ્રગટ થયેલ એક ઉદ્દું રિસાલો તેમને મળી આવ્યો જેમાં મેમણ કોમની ઉત્પત્તિ સંબંધે લખવામાં આવ્યું હતું. વળી બીજો રિસાલો ઈ.સ. ૧૯૦૫માં ચાને પહેલાથી ૩૮ વરસો પછી લખાએલો 'તવારીખુલ હિન્દ' નામની સીરીઝમાં આઠમા વોલ્યમમાં કરછ મકરાનની ववाशीलवा मधाला वले 'मेमश sìਮਗੀ **ਓਟ**ਪੁਰਿ' ਨੇਮਰੇ ਮੁਯੀ આવી આ ઉપરાંત પણ એ સાહસિક ભાઈએ ૧૫૦ નાની મોટી કિતાબો જોઇ નાખી એમ તેમની પ્રસ્તાવનાથી સમજાય છે.

બામન નામનું એક હિન્દુ ટોળું સિંધમાં આબાદ હતું. તેમાંથી મેમણ થયા. વળી આ બામન મોટા ટોળાએ બલોચિસ્તાનના મુસ્લિમ હાકમને લકાઇમાં ઘણી મદદ કરી તે કારણે એક વિશાળ જગ્યા સદર હાકેમે આપી ત્યાં ગામ વસાવી તેનું નામ મામુન રાખી ત્યાં રહ્યા. બિક્ષિસ અપાએલા અરબીના મામુન (અમન) એવું નામ અપાય છે. અને તે મામુન ઉપરથી મેમન અને પાછળથી મેમણ શબ્દ થયો.

મેમણ નામની હકીકત સૈયદ અમીરૂદીન કૃત 'અબરારુલ હક'માં છે કે સિંઘના પાયતખ્ત શહેર નગર ઠકામાં વસતા લોહાણા કોમના કુટુંબો પૈકી સાતસો કુટુંબોને હઝરત ગોસુલ આઝમ (રહે.)ની ઓલાદથી ઉતરી આવેલા પીર સૈયદ યુસુકૃદ્દીન (રહે.)એ તેમને ઇસ્લામથી મુશર્સ્ફ કરી તેમની નવી જમાતને મોમિનનું મુબારક અને પવિત્ર કુરઆની નામ આપ્યું તે મોમિનનો અપભ્રંશ થઇ મેમણ નામ પડ્યં.

આવી રીતે જુદી જુદી બીજી પણ ઘણી વાતોના વિચાર મંથન પછી 'અબરારુલ હક'ની માન્યતાએ પીર સાહેબે આપેલા મોમિન શબ્દ ઉપરથી મેમણ શબ્દ પેદા થયો, એમ ભાઈ અબ્દુલ્લાહ મુળ લેખકની ખાત્રી થઈ જેને પણ હું વ્યાજબી જ માનું છું.

મોમિન શબ્દનો અર્થ એ અરબી ભાષા ફુરઆની શબ્દ છે અને તેનો અર્થ ઈમાનદાર, ઈસ્લામના વચનોને અંતઃકરણપૂર્વંક કબૂલનાર તેનો જીભથી સ્વીકાર કરનાર ઈસ્લામ પર યુસ્ત આસ્થા રાખનાર અને તે ઉપર યુસ્તપણે અમલ કરનાર એવો થાય છે. મેમણો અરબ નસલથી નથી

થોડા મેમણ ભાઈઓ પોતાને અરબ નસલથી માને છે, પણ એ વાત ખરી નથી. તેના કારણો (૧) અરબોમાં પ્રાચીન કાળથી એવો રિવાજ ચાલ્યો આવે છે કે દરેક માણસ કોઈને કોઈ કબીલાથી (ટોળાથી) સંબંધ ધરાવે છે અને તે કબીલાના નામથી જ ઓળખાય છે. જયારે મેમણો કબીાથી નહીં નુખથી ઓળ ખાય છે. નુખ શબ્દ ઘંધાના સંબંધને લઈને હોય છે. એવી ૮૪ નુખો તે વખતે હતી.

વળી (૨) અરબોના નામો અનાદિકાળથી એક ખાસ પ્રકારના ચાલ્યા આવે છે. જે નામો બીજા કોઈ કોમમાં નથી જેમ તલહ, ઝોબેટ, હોરેરા, હમઝ, નક્સ, તાલીબ, હબીબ, તબીબ, તાહેર, હોનેન, હમિદ, તાલેબ, મુત્તલીબ, ઝચદ, યઝીદ, બકર, ખાલેદ, વલીદ વિગેરે વિગેરે મેમણોમાં આજ સંધીમાં આ નામો વપરાતા દેખાતા નથી. (૩) વળી અરબોએ જે પ્રજાઓને મુસલમાન કીધી તેમને ઈરલામના સ્થાપક હઝરત ਸੀਰੰਸદ (સ.અ.વ.) ਐਮਰੀ હિંદાયત મુજબ પોતાના અને पोतानी ओलाहना નબીઓના નામો પ્રમાણે રાખ્યા. મેમણોમાં પણ એજ પ્રથા પ્રચલિત છે, અને તેથી ખુલ્લી રીતે જણાઈ

GUIRATI SECTION

આવે છે કે મેમણો અરબ નસલ નથી.

વળી (૪) અરબો જ્યારે દુનિયામાં ફેલાયા ત્યારે જ્યાં તેઓએ પોતાના મૂળ વતનની थाहने विसारी भुडी नथी श्रेम લલાબી, નજદી, ਮਿસરੀ. હરદમેતી, અદની, મકડી, મદની વિગેરે મેમણોમાં એવા જ પ્રકારના ર-૩ ઓળખતા નામો છે કે જે तेमनी प्राथमिड पीछाएग्ना नामो સાથે સાથે ચાલ્યા આવે છે. જેમ કચ્છી, હાલાઈ, તુરાઈ, સોરઠીયા વિગેરે આ ઉપરથી પણ ખુલ્લું દેખાય છે કે મેમણો આરબ नसवर्थी नथी पए। हिन्दू नसवर्थी છે.

મેમણ કોમનો લોહાણા નસલ સાથે સંબંધ ધરાવતી વંશાવાળીઓ

ਮੇਮਦ ਤੀਮ ਕੀਣ।ਦਾ। ડ્રાતિમાંથી ઉત્પન્ન થઇ છે. તેનો સબળ પુરાવો, મેમણ કુટુંબોમાં પોતાની જળવાઈ રહેલી વંશાવાળ ીઓ છે. આ તો સબળ પુરાવો છે કે જેનું ખંડન થઈ શકવું અશક્ય છે. કાઠિયાવાડ ધોરાજાના વતની અને હાલ કેપટાઉન (આફ્રિકા) રહેતા અને PS P પ્રદક્ષિણાના દળદાર ગ્રંથો લખનાર ભાઇ મેમણ હાજી સ્લેમાન શાહમહંમદ લોધીચા મુંબર્ઘથી તા. ર-૧૦-૧૯૩૦ના પત્રમાં જાહેર કરે છે કે મારી આઠ પેઢી સુધીની નોંધ નીચે લખું છું. મારી વંશાવળી લોહાણા સુધીની.

मेमण ढाञ्च सुलेमान SHEHEHE (2) શાહમહંમદ જાયા (૩) મેમણ જાયા મહંમદ (૪) મેમણ મોહંમદ હ્સેન (૫) મેમણ હ્સેન

अवह स्ताह મેમણ (5) અબ્દુલ્લાહ થારેક આ લોહાણા હતા. (૭) લોહાણા થારેક માણેક આ વંશાવળી ૪૦૦ વરસ આસરેની છે. અટકો જે ૮૪ લોહાણાઓની છે. તેમાં રહમી અટક લોધીયા છે તે અટક અમને લગતી છે.

કરાચીવાળા અલ્દુલ શકરની વંશાવળી

૧. મેમણ અલ્દલ શક્ર અલ્દુલ કાદર ૨. મેમણ અલ્દુલ કાદર હાજી ફાઝલ મહંમદ ૩. મેમણ હાજા કાઝલ મહેમદ રહેમત્લાહ 8. મેમણ રહેમત્લાહ ફકીર મહંમદ પ. मेमण डडीर महंमह हामा ह. મેમણ દામાં સાબૂ ૭. મેમણ સાબૂ કાસમ ૮. મેમણ કાસમ અહદુલ કાદર ૯. મેમણ અલ્દલ કાદર દેવજા લોહાણા હતા.

જેતપુરવાળા વલીમોહંમદની વંશાવળી

૧. મેમણ વલીમહંમદ અબ્દુલ્લાહ. ૨. મેમણ અબ્દુલ્લાહ જાનમહંમદ 3. મેમણ જાનમહંમદ જુમ્મા. ૪. મેમણ W 2341 ખાનમહંમદ પ. મેમણ ખાનમહંમદ સાલેહમહંમદ ç. સાલેહમહંમદ અલીમહંમદ ૭. મેમણ અલીમહંમદ વરાચા ૮. મેમણ વરાચા જીન્જા અને જીન્જા લોહાણા હતા ચાને હિન્દુ. ગોંકલવાળા ચાક્બ

અ. ગનીની વંશાવળી

મેમણ 2150 અલ્દુલગની ૨. મેમણ અ. ગની હુસેન ૩. મેમણ હુસેન અબા ૪. મેમણ અબા મુસા પ. મેમણ મુસા શરીક ૬. મેમણ શરીક શકર ૭. ਮੇਮਦਾ શક્ર તૈયબ ૮. ਮੇਮਦਾ તૈયબ અબા. ૯. મેમણ અબા સાચા ૧૦. મેમણ સાચા પુંજા (પૂંજા એ લોહાણા હતા.)

> (અલ હાદી) ('भेभन वेट्डेर'मांथी)

वीशेला भोती

- સાચવવા પડે એ સંબંધો કદી સાચા નથી હોતા, અને જો સંબંધો સાચા હોય તો એને સાચવવા નથી પડતા.
- વ્યવહાર નથી બદાવતા સંજોગો બદલાય છે, માણસ નથી બદલાતા ખાલી તેમના અભિગમ બદલાય
- માણસને સાચા સ્વરૂપમાં ઓળખવો હોય તો તેને સત્તારથાને બેસાડો.
- જીવનમાં એટી બધી ભૂલો ન કરવી કે પેન્સિલ પહેલા જ કભક દાસાદ્ય અથ !
- જીવનમાં ફક્ત એક સારી વ્યક્તિનો સાથ હોય તો આખી જુંદગી જુવી શકાય છે, પણ કયારેક ફક્ત એ એક સારી વ્યક્તિની શોધમાં આખી જુંદગી વિતી જાય છે.
- દરેક માણસ પાસે એક એવું મોટું કબરતાન હોવું જોઈએ, કે જેમાં એ પોતાના મિત્રોના દોષો દકનાવી શકે.

મારી કાયરી



સંકલનઃ ઉમર અ. રહેમાન ખાનાણી

સમજ, સરકાર, મઝલબ, સિથાસત, સાહિત્ય, પઝકારિત્વ, ઇતિલાસ, વિજ્ઞાન અને સ્મત-ગમત સહિતના જાહેર જીવનના લગભગ તમામ કોંગોમાં મેમણ બિરાદરીના સભ્યો અગત્યનો ભાગ ભજવતા રહ્યા છે, જેની નોંધ રખાવી જોઈએ. આ સંબંધમાં 'મેમણ આલમ માં અપાતી રહેલી માહિતીઓમાં મેં ૧૯૪૯થી જ મારી કાચરી લખવી શરૂ કરી હતી. એ કાચરીને સન ૨૦૦૩માં $My\ Diary$ ના શિષ્ઠંક હેઠળ અંગ્રેજીના પુસ્તક રૂપે પ્રગટ કરવામાં આવી હતી. એ પુસ્તકમાં કિસેમ્બર ૨૦૦૨ સુધીની ઢુંકી નોંધો ઢપકાવેલી હતી. હવે એ પછીના ગાળાની નોંધો અગ્રે પ્રગટ કરવામાં આવી રહી છે, જે ભવિષ્યમાં નવી પેઢી માટે અગત્યની પુરવાર થઈ શકે છે. મજકર ઢુંકી નોંધોની વિગતવાર માહિતી 'મેમણ આલમ માસિકમાં પ્રગટ થઈ ચૂકી છે.

3-90-2009

મેમણ બિરાદરીના આગેવાન સામાજીક નેતા અને જાણીતા ધારાશાસ્ત્રી જ. જાનમોહંમદ દાઊદ કોકવાવવાલા (એકવોકેટ)નો ગ્રજી ઓક્ટોબર ૨૦૦૬ના ઇન્ટોકાલ થયેલ. તેમની વચ ૮૯ વર્ષની હતી.

મહુંમ મેમણ ચુથ ઓર્ગેનાઇઝેશનના સ્થાપક પ્રમુખ હતા અને ઓલ પાકિસ્તાન મેમણ ફેડરેશનના ઓન, જન, સેક્રેટરી તરીકે તેમણે સેવા બજાવી હતી.

5005-5-62

જ. અ. અઝીઝ ઇસ્માઇલ મરકટીચા લિખીત ઉદું કિતાબ 'ઓખાઇ મેમન બિરાદરી'ની વિમોચનવિધિ ડો. ઇક્બાલ ચોંધરીના હસ્તતે તા. ૨૧–૯–૨૦૦૬ના કરવામાં આવેલ.

99-6-2009

जिह्मतना क्षेत्रे दोयनुं स्थान पामेला भेमए। जिराहरीथी संजंध धरावता मानव सेवाना लेजधारी भोवाना स. सत्तार सेधीने सिंधना अवनंद डो. ईशरतुब ईजाहना हस्ते डोडटोरेटनी मानह डीग्री TBAना इन्वेन्शनमां ता. ११-८-२००५ना सापवामां सावेब

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5002-0P-22

કરાચીની મરાહુર પટેલ હોસ્પિટલના સ્થાપક જ. અ. ગફફાર અ. રહેમાન મીઠુ પટેલનો શનિવાર તા. ૨૮-૧૦-૨૦૦૬ના ઇન્તેકાલ થયેલ. તેમણે ૧૯૫૭માં પટેલ ફાઉન્ડેશનની સ્થાપના કરી હતી જે મારફતે ગુલશને ઇક્લાલ બ્લોક-૪માં ન્યુ ધોરાજી કોલોની પાસે ૧૦૦ બિસ્તરાની સાધનસજજ હોસ્પિટલની સ્થાપના કરેલ.

C005-P-0P

જાણીતા ગુજરાતી લેખક અને રાજકોટ મેમણ એસોસીએ શન કરાચીના આગેવાન સામાજીક કાર્યકર જ. અ. સત્તાર અ. કાદર ગોપાલાનીનો તા. ૧૦-૧–૨૦૦૭ના ઇન્તેકાલ થયેલ.

C-9-2009

પોર્ટુંગલ ખાતેના મેમણ આગેવાન કો, અ. મજીદ અ. કરીમ વકીલને લ્મી જાન્યુઆરી ૨૦૦૭ના નવી દિલ્હીમાં એક સમારંભમાં ભારતના પ્રમુખ અબ્દુલ ક્લામના હસ્તે સન્માન એવોર્ડ અર્પણ કરવામાં આવેલ.

6002-6-6b

પોલાણી ગ્રુપના મેનેજીંગ કાયરેકટર જ. યાહયા પોલાણીને પીઆઈએના ચેરમેન તારીક કીરમાનીના હસ્તે ટોપ ટ્રાવેલ એજન્ટનો એવોર્ડ આપવામાં આવેલ.

58-45-5006

પાકિસ્તાનની અભવળમાં ભાગ લેનારા આગેવાનો અને કાર્યંકરોના સન્માનાર્થે તા. ૨૪–૧૨–૨૦૦૬ના તહેરીકે પાકિસ્તાન વર્કેસ ટ્રસ્ટ તરફથી લાહોરમાં એક સમારંભ યોજાયો હતો જેમાં મર્હુંમ ઉસ્માન ઈસાભાઈ મેમણનો સમાવેશ થતો હતો, મર્હુંમ વતી તેમના પુત્ર કો. મો.સિદ્દીક મેમનને ગોલ્કમેડલ અપ્ઉંણ કરવામાં આવેલ.

50-65-5006

પાકિસ્તાનના પ્રમુખ જનરલ પરવેઝ મુશર્રફે મેમણ ચેરીટેબલ હોસ્પિટલ હૈદ્રાબાદના પ્રમુખ કો. ફારૂક રંગુનવાલાને ઈસ્લામાબાદ ખાતે તા. ૨૧–૧૨–૨૦૦૬ના એવોર્ડ અર્પણ કરેલ. તા. ૧–૨–૨૦૦૭ના હૈદ્રાબાદ મેમણ અંજુમન, મેમણ હોસ્પિટલ તથા હૈદ્રાબાદ મેમણ ખિદમત જમાત તરફથી કો. ફારૂકની એવોર્ડ મેળવ્યા બદલ તેમની તાજપોશી કરી બહુમાન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.

GUJRATI SECTION

समरेली

di. 4-3-9639

ગયા શનિવારે સાંજે યુવક મંડળના પ્રમુખ ભાઈ જુસબ આરબીએ કટપીસની બીજી નવી દુકાન યાલુ કરી હતી. ફાતિહાખ્વાની બાદ ચાહ-ટિફીન લઈ મેળાવડાનું વિસર્જન થયું હતું.

ઇંદુઝઝોલાની નમાઝ બાદ રાબેતા મુજબ જ. અ. ગની દારૂવાળા તરફથી બોંબગોળા ફોડવામાં આવ્યા હતા. નમાઝ અદા કર્યા પછી બેન્ડ સાથે તમામ મુસલમાનો દબદબા સહિત પાછા કર્યા હતા.

તા. ૭-૩-૧૯૩૬ના રોજ અહિંના હમદદ શેઠ હાજી મુસા ઈસ્માઈલ તરફથી બોર્ડીંગના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ, સ્ટાફ અને કાર્યવાહક સમિતિના સભ્યોને પાર્ટી આપવામાં આવી હતી જેમાં જ. ઉસ્માનભાઈ કાસમાણીએ વિવેચન કરી પોતાના જાપાનના અનુભવો વર્ણવ્યા હતા. હાજી સાહેબે ટુંક પરંતુ બોધદાયક ભાષણ કર્યું હતું. બોર્ડીંગના સુપ્રિન્ટેન્કેન્ટ સાહેબે હાજી સાહેબનો તથા બીજા ભાઈઓનો આભાર માન્યો હતો.

રંગુન રા ૫–૩

di. 4-3-9636

ઇંદુઝઝોહાના દિવસે મેમણ જમાત તરફથી મર્ચંન્ટ સ્ટ્રીટ નં ૫૯૮ શેઠ આદમજી દાઊદની ઓફિસના નીચલા તલામાં ઇંદ મિલનનો જલ્સો ચોજવામાં આવ્યો હતો.

ઓ. જોઈન્ટ સેકેટરી ભાઈ અબ્દુલ હબીબ ચાકુબ અને હેડ કલાર્ડ ભાઈ આદમજી અ. ગનીએ બધાને આવકાર્યાં હતા.

તિલાવત બાદ જમાતના પ્રમુખ જ. ઐંચુબ અ. કરીમે આવકાર આપતા ઇંદની મુબારકબાદ આપી હતી.

આ ઉપરાંત જ. મહેમુદ એ. કે. હાજી ગની, જ. ઇબ્રાહીમ હાજી અહમદ, જ. ચાહચા ઝીકર કામદાર, જ. આરિફ અલ્દુલ ગફફાર, જ. અલ્દુલ કરીમ અલ્દુશ્શકુર મુછાળા, જ. અ. સત્તાર શવકીન, કો. એમ. એ. કરીમ, જ. મુહમ્મદ હાજી ઉરમાન તથા જમાતના ઓન. સેક્રેટરી જ. હાજી મુહમ્મદ હાજી ઐયુબે પ્રસંગોયિત પ્રયથનો કર્યાં હતા.

भाष्ट्रधाल

di. u-3-9639

ભાઇ હબીબ વા સાલે હમુ હમ્મ દ ખડીચાવાળા, જ. અ. રહેમાન હાજી તૈચબ અને જ. સુલેમાન ઇબ્રાહિમ સખીના શુભ પ્રચાસોથી ઇદ પ્રસંગે અહિંના મેમણ ભાઇઓનો એક મેળાવડો આહ્મદ બેરિસ્ટરવાળા મકાનની દલાલ ભાઇઓની વીસીમાં ચોજવામાં આવ્યો હતો. જેમાં અહીં

વસતા લગભગ બધા મેમણ ભાઈઓએ હાજરી આપી હતી. પ્રમુખસ્થાન શેઠ હુસેન કાસિમ દાદાના મેનેજર જ. અ. કરીમ તૈયબને આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું. સભાની શરૂઆત જ. જુસબ હાજી કરીમે કુરઆને કરીમની તિલાવતથી કરી હતી.

શેઠ સુલેમાન હાજી પીરમુહમ્મદ દિવાને વેલ્ફેર સોસાયટીની ઉપયોગીતા સમજાવી મેમણ ભાઈઓને સહકાર કરવા હાકલ કરી હતી.

જ. અહદુર હમાન દાઊદ કરીમે વેલ્ફેર સોસાચટીની કેળવણી વિષયક પ્રવૃત્તિઓના વખાણ કરતાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે વેલ્ફેર સોસાયટીની મેમ્બર કીસ 31. ૧૦ રાખવામાં આવી છે તે સાધારણ વર્ગના મેમણ ભાઇઓ માટે વધ્ પડતી હોઇ, સોસાયટીની પુનિત પ્રવૃત્તિઓમાં સહાયક થઈ શકતા નથી. અગર આ કી ઘટાડવામાં આવે તો મેમણ ભાકશિમો મોટી સંખ્યામાં સોસાયટીના સહાયક થઈ શકે. છેવટમાં તેમણે સોસાચટીને યથાશક્તિ HEE हरवाली સભાજનોને અપીલ કરી હતી.

વિથલી-સોરઠવાળા ભાઇ સુલેમાન અલીમુહમ્મદે મેમણ

#ID

ี สิท 75 ผน นธิตi

> કોન્ફરન્સના ફાયદાઓ ગણાવ્યા હતા અને તેના પરિણામે કોમના કૂરિવાજો બંધ થયા બદલ સંતોષ વ્યક્ત કર્યો હતો, ધોરાજીવાળા ભાઈ ચુસુફ હાજી અ. કરીમે કુરબાનીનું મહત્વ સમજાવી કોમી એક્ચ માટે હાકલ કરી હતી.

> જ. અ. રહેમાન હાજી તૈયબ 51પડીયા ગીલગીલીએ મેમણ કોમમાં હિંદુ લોના બદલે મોહમેડન લો જારી થાય એવી ઇચ્છા દર્શાવી હતી અને નોકરસમુદાયની મશ્કેલીઓ વર્ણવી હતી.

> > છેવટમાં પ્રમુખ સાહેબના

G-08

मेमए। आलम- नवेम्जर-२०१०

GUJRATI SECTION

પ્રવચન બાદ મેળાવડો બરખાસ્ત થયો હતો.

राञ्डोट ता. १७–५–१६३६

લી રાજકોટ મેમણ બોર્ડીંગ હાઉસની વાર્ષિક સભા ના ૧૭-૫-૧૯૩૬ના રોજ શેઠ હાજા हाहा वलीम्हम्महना प्रमुणपहे બોર્ફિંગના મકાનમાં મળી હતી. पार्षिड रिपोर्ट अने प्रेसिडेन्ट સાહેબનું ભાષણ ઓન. જ. સેકેટરી શેઠ હાજા અ. શકર જમાલ વતી: જ. ઉસ્માન ઈસાભાઈએ સભા સમસ વાંચી સંભળાવ્યા હતા. જેને સભાએ બહાલી આપી હતી અને ૩૪-૩૫ના સાલના બંને રિપોર્ટ એક સાથે છપાવી બહાર પાડવાની સત્તા આપી હતી. નવા વર્ષના બજેટને મંજૂરી અપાચા બાદ નવા વર્ષ માટે નીચે મુજબ હોદ્દેદારોની વરણી થઈ હતી.

પ્રમુખઃ શેઠ હાજા દાદા વલીમૃહમ્મદ મોદી. (રાજકોટ) ઉપ પ્રમુખોઃ શેઠ હાજા ગની હાજા વલીમુહમ્મદ મુસા મોતીવાલા (धोराञ्च), अने ઇબાહીમ વલીમહમ્મદ લાખાણી બી.એ. (ભાવનગર), ઓન. જન. સેકેટરીઃ રોઠ હાજી અ. શકુર હાજી જમાલ (ગોંડલ), ટેઝરર: શેઠ હાજા અ. શકર હાજા જમાલ (રાજકોટ). મેનેજાંગ બોર્ડના મેમ્બરોઃ (૧) વલીમુહમ્મદ હાજી હાશમ, બી. એ. એલ.એલ. બી. (ગોંડલ), (૨) હાંગ્ર વારમહમ્મદ હાંગ્ર અભબકર (ગોંડલ), (૩) હાજી દાદા શરીફ ગોંડલ (૪) હાજા ઉમર આહમદ મેચીસવાલા (જેતપુર), (૫) હાજી અ. લતીક ઈબ્રાહીમ બાવાણી (જેતપ્ર), (૬) હાજી આદમ ६्सेन डासम (Mizai), (9) અલીભાઈ અભાભાઈ ઝવેરી (જામનગર), (૮) મુસા હાશમ

(માણાવદર), (૯) અ. કરીમ એયબ વકીલ (વંથલી), (૧૦) શેઠ હાજા ઈસ્માઈલ કલારા (ઉપલેટા). GIM पलीम हम्मह અલીમૃહમ્મદ (રાજકોટ), (૧૨) અ. ગની દાદાભાઈ મેઘાણી (રાજકોટ), (૧૩) અ. કરીમ તૈયબ (રાજકોટ), (૧૪) ઉસ્માન ઇસાભાઇ (રાજકોટ), વર્કીંગ 5મિટીના મેમ્બરો: (૧) શેઠ હાજા દાદા હાજા અલીમહમ્મદ (૨) હાજા વલીમુહમ્મદ અલીમુહમ્મદ (૩) અ. ગની દાદાભાઈ મેઘાણી (૪) અ. 5रੀਮ ਰੋਹਯ, (ਪ) ઉસ्मान ઇસાભાઇ (ઓન. સેકેટરી). ઓડીટર્સં: શેઠ હાજા ઉમર હાજા વલીમુહમ્મદ, અ. શકુર ઉમર.

त्थार जाह परयुरण डार्यं अने लुहा लुहा डार्यों माटे लुही लुही सज डिमटीओ मुडर्रंर थया जाह रिटायर्ड थता होद्देहारो अने प्रमुण साहेजनो आलार मानी सला जरणास्त थर्छ हती.

अडीया

di. 96-4-9636

આજે રાત્રે ચંગ મૈન્સ સોસાયટીની એક સ્પેશીયલ સભા શેઠ હસનભાઈ કાસમના પ્રમુખપદે મળી હતી. સ્વદેશથી પરદેશ જતા અને પરદેશથી સ્વદેશ પદ્યારેલા ભાઈઓને માનપત્ર આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું. શેઠ ચાકુબ મુહમ્મદઅલીની સંસ્થાના સેક્રેટરી તરીકે નિમણુંક થઈ હતી.

કરાચી

CII.

96-4-4-36

રંગુનવાળા આહમદ અબ્દુલ કરીમ બ્રધર્સ લી.વાળા જ. અ. ગની આહમદ જેઓ કુટુંબીજનો સાથે હજ પઢવા ગયા હતા, તેઓ તા. ૧૮–૫–૧૯૩૬ના રોજ સ્ટીમર મારકત અહીં આવેલા છે.

રાજકોટના જાણીતા કાર્યકર્તા ભાઈ આહમદ એંચુબ જેમની આદમજી હાજી દાઊદ કંપની લી.ની રંગુન ઓફિસથી અહીં બદલી થઈ છે. તેમના અહિ આવવાથી આશા રહે છે કે તેઓ અહીંના કોમી કાર્યકર્તાઓના સહકારથી કરાચીના મેમણ વાતાવરણમાં કોન્ફરન્સ અને વેલ્ફેર સોસાચટી સંબંધી ઉત્સાહ પગટાવશે.

नाड्याह

di. 29-4-9639

રાજકોટના જાણીતા કોમી કાર્ચંકર જ. નુરમુહમ્મદ ઐચુબના પુત્ર જ. ઈસ્હાકની શાદી અહીંના ભાઈ અલીમુહમ્મદ અબ્દુલ્લાહની પુત્રી સાથે તા. ર૧મી મેના દિવસે થઈ હતી.

તેમણે દરેક ક્રિયા શરીઅત અનુસાર સાદગી અને કરકસરથી કરી હતી. આ પ્રસંગે જ. નુરમુહમ્મદ ઐંચુબ વેલ્ફેર સોસાયટીને રૂા. ૧૦/-, રાજકોટની યંગ મેન્સ મેમણ એસોસીએશનને રૂા. પ/- અને અહીંની મેમણ અંજુમનને રૂા. ૬/-ની વણમાંગ્યે ભેટ કરી હતી.

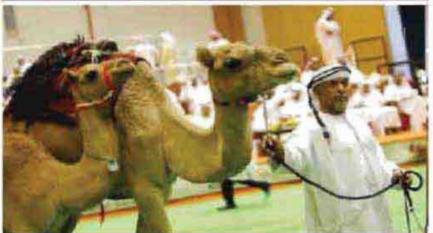
પાંજી બોલી, મેમણી બોલી નાંચ ઇન્સે, મીઠી કોઇ બોલી ગર્વસે બોલો, મેમણી બોલો !

G-09

मेम्रा आवम- नवेम्लर-२०१०

रेतीनुं वहाशः खाँढ

આધુનિક પદ્ધતિથી ઊંટની માવજત અને નસલ-વૃદ્ધિમાં પરોવાચેલા અરબ શ્રીમંતો



–બાજ પક્ષી (શકરો) અને ઊંટને અરબ જગતમાં ધનિક વર્ગમાં પ્રતિષ્ઠાના પ્રતિક તરીકે જોવાય છે. ઊંટને લો અરબોના ગરીબ વર્ગમાં પણ ભારે મહત્વ અપાય છે અને ઊંટોની બા-કાયદા યોજાતી સોંદર્ય સ્પદામાં તમામ અરબો ભારે દિલચરપી લેતા હોય છે. ઊંટના અઢ ારે અંગ વાંદા હોય છે. પણ અરબોની નજરો તેમાં પણ સંદરતાના દર્શન કરી જ લે છે. ગરમ વેરાન પ્રદેશના ઉપયોગી પ્રાણી ઊંટને રેતીના રણ તરીકે ઓળખવામાં આવે છે અને તેની માવજત તથા ઉછેર साथे तेना नसवी विडास भाटे हवे તો અરબો માદા એમ્બ્ર્યો ટ્રાન્સફર तथा डलोर्नी ग चेवी आधुनिड ટેકનોલોજાનો પણ ઉપયોગ કરવા લાગ્યા છે. સંચુક્ત અરબ અમીરાત યુએઈમાં સ્થપાયેલા સંશોધન કેન્દ્રમાં ઊંચી નસલના ઊંટોની આ રીતે ઔલાદ જન્માવવાની પ્રક્રિયાથી હવે મોટી સંખ્યામાં ઊંટો જન્માવવામાં આવી રહ્યા છે. અબુધાબીમાં સ્વૈહાન મુકામે આવેલું વેટેરીનરી રિસર્ચ સેન્ટર

પૂરી દુનિયામાં ઊંટો પરનું સૌથી વધુ આધનિક કેન્દ્ર બની ગયું છે.

ઊંટોના ઉછેર પર સંશોધન અખાતના રાજયોમાં ઊંટોની રેસ તેમજ સુંદર તથા ઊંચી નસલના ઊંટની વધતી જતી માંગનું પરિણામ છે. જાન્યુઆરી ૨૦૧૦માં અબુધાબી નજીકના રણમાં સારી નસલના ઊંટોનું લિલામ યોજાયું હતું જેમાં એક અમીરાતી અરબે ત્રણ સુંદર ઊંટોના પૂરા રજ મીલીયન દીરહમ (લગભગ ૬૪ લાખ ૭૦ હજાર કોલર) શેક્કા ગણી આપ્યા હતા.

રિસર્થ સેન્ટરના માલિક અબુધાબીના શાહી પરિવારના બે ભાઈઓ શેખ હમ્માદ બીન ઝેંદ અલ નાહચાન અને શેખ હાઝઝા બીન ઝેંદ અલ-નાહચાન છે. કેન્દ્રમાં ૧૫૦૦થી વધુ ઊંટો ઉછરી રહ્યા છે અને તેમની માવજત માટે જે સ્ટાફ ગોઠવાયો છે તેમાં ચાર પશુ નિષ્ણાંતો અને આઠ ટેકનીશીયનો ઉપરાંત એક તો ડોક્ટરેટની પદવી ધરાવતો માહિર સંશોધક પણ છે.

બીજી તરફ દુબઈમાં પણ એક

કેમલ રિ-પ્રોડકરાન સેન્ટર ચાલી રહ્યું છે જેના માલિક અમીરાતના શાસક શેખ મોહંમદ બીન રાશીદ મખ્તુમ પોતે છે. અહીં ૧૫૦ ઊંટો છે અને માત્ર ઊંટો પર સંશોધનનું જ કામ થાય છે. આ સેન્ટર જુલીયાન સ્કીકમોર નામની અંગ્રેજ ખાતૂન ચલાવે છે. દુબર્ધના આ રિ-પ્રોડકશન સેન્ટરમાં જ ૨૦૦૯માં કલોનીંગ પદ્ધતિ દ્વારા જગતનું પહેલ-વહેલું ઊંટ જન્માવાયું હતું જેને 'ઇન્જાઝ' નામ અપાયું છે.

ઊંટો કાંઈ ગાય-ભેંસની જેમ જલ્દી જન્મતા નથી. માદા ઊંટ બે વરસમાં માંડ એક બરચું જણી શકે છે. બરચું ૧૩ મહિના તો માના ગર્ભમાં રહે છે અને જણ્યા પછી પણ એક વર્ષ સુધી માએ તેને ધવડાવવું પડે છે. બચ્ચાં જણવાની આવી સુરત રફતારને જોઈને જ અબુધાબીના रिसर्य सेन्टरे र्घनामी ઊंटोनी नसप भडपथी वधास्वा ાં કબ્ન માં ટાન્સકરની ટેકનોલોજીનો ઉપયોગ શરૂ કર્યો હતો. આ પહાલમાં માદા ઊંટડીના ગર્ભમાંના અંડકોષો કાઢ ીને બીજી માદા ઊંટના ગર્ભાશયમાં મૂકી દેવાય છે. મોટે ભાગે સોંદર્ય રપર્ધા કે રેસમાં જીતેલી ઊંટડીઓ પર આ પ્રયોગ કરીને વધ્માં વધ્ સંખ્યામાં ઊંટો જન્માવવામાં આવે છે. હવે એક માદા બે વર્ષમાં એક બચ્ચું જણવાને બદલે એક વર્ષમાં ૧૦થી રું બરસાં જણી આપે છે. માદાના ઉદરમાં ગર્ભ પરિપક્વ થવાની આ प्रक्रियामां विथी नसक्ना नर विटना બીજ અંશો મહત્વની કામગીરી બજાવે છે.

અબુધાબીના સેન્ટરે ઓક્ટોબર ૨૦૧૦ના આવા ૧૫ ઊંટોનું લિલામ કરતાં તેના પાંચ લાખ ૬૦ હજા કોલર ઉપજયા હતા. આ ૧૫ ઊંટો યુએઈના સ્થાપક રાજવી શેખ સુલ્તાન અલ-નાહયાન

GUJRATI SECTION

મરંહુમના સંખ્યાબંધ રેંસો જીવી ગયેલા માનીતા ઊંટ 'જંબ્બાર'ના વંશજ હતા. લીલામમાં ખરીદારોએ સેન્ટરમાં જન્માવાતા ઊંટોની સચોટ નસલી માવજત પર વિજ્ઞાનીક નિયંત્રણની ભારોભાર પ્રશંસા કરી હતી. ઊંચી નસલના ૧૦૦થી વધુ ઊંટોની માલિકી ધરાવતા એક અમીરાતી અરબ ઊંટોની નસલ પારખવાનો પાક્કો માહેર છે. તેનું કહેવું છે કે આ સેન્ટરથી ઊંટ ખરીદવા એટલા માટે આવે છે કે તે ઊંટને જોઇને જ કહી શકે છે કે એની મા કોણ છે અને બાપ કોણ છે!

બીજી તરફ દુબઇના રિસર્થ સેન્ટરમાં કલોનીંગ પદ્ધતિ પર ભરપૂર ધ્યાન દેવામાં આવી રહ્યું છે અને આ વરસે ક્લોનીંગ દ્વારા રેસીંગ વિજેતા ઊંટથી બીજું એક બચ્ચું જન્માવાચું છે જ્યારે બીજી ઘણી માદા ઊંટો ક્લોનીંગ પદ્ધતિથી ગાભણી બની ચૂકી છે. જો કે આ કામ કંઇ સાવ સહેલાઇથી થઇ શક્યું નથી. સંખ્યાબંધ બચ્ચાં જન્મ્યા પહેલાં ગર્ભમાં જ મરી જતા રહ્યા હતા. પણ હવે ધીમે ધીમે તેના પર કાબ મેળવી લેવાયો છે.

આ કલોનીંગ પહલિથી ઊંટ જનમાવવા પાછળનું મૂળ કારણ તો ઊંટોની સોંદર્ચ-સ્પર્ધા જ છે. પૂરી દુનિયા નાણાં-ભીસમાં અટવાઇ ગઇ હતી અને બજારો પર મંદીના મોજાં કરી વળ્યા હતા ત્યારે ઊંટોના ભાવ તો તેની વધતી જતી માંગને કારણે વધતા જ રહ્યા છે. શ્રીમંત અરબોમાં સારી નસલના ઊંટને ખરીદી લેવા યડસા-ચડસી ચાલતી રહે છે.

રાશીદ સઈદ અલ-મનસુરી નામનો ધનવાન કહે છે કે અમે તો ઊંટોના લિલામમાં પહોંચી જ જઈએ છીએ. મને કોઈ ઊંટ ગમી જાય તો હું તેના ૧૦થી ૨૦ લાખ દીરહમ (૨૭૦,૦૦૦થી ૫૪૦,૦૦૦ કોલર) ચુકવવા તૈયાર રહું છું. આ અરબ નબીરાના બાપ પાસે યુએઇમાં ઊંચી નસલના પપ ઊંટો અને સઉદી અરબમાં એવા બીજા પ૦ ઊંટો મોજુદ છે.

અરબ જગતમાં હવે શિક્ષણમાં તેમજ સંશોધનના બીજા ક્ષેત્રોમાં પણ જાગૃતિ સાથે વિકાસ શરૂ થયો છે અને મીસર, જોડંન જેવા રાજ્યો પછી રૂઢિયુસ્ત સઉદી અરબ પણ પ્રગતિના પંચે ચાલી નીકળ્યું છે. પણ શોખ તો શોખ જ હોય છે એટલે સ્વાભાવિક રીતે જ સંશોધનની પહેલ તો ઊંટોના ઉછેરથી કરાઇ હતી.



આજે તો રજાનો દિવસ છે, જરાં મારા કામમાં મદદ કરી છે તો શું થયું, નવરા બેસશો તો આળસુ થઇ જશો.

ચાલાક કોણ ?

એક મેમણ ભાઇ કાળા રંગની બ્રેસીચર ખરીદવા એક ચઠૂદીની દુકાને ગયા. વાણીયાવૃત્તિ ધરાવતા લુચ્યા ચઠૂદી દુકાનદારે તક પારખીને કહ્યું કે આજકાલ કાળા રંગની બ્રેસીચરો કર્યા આવે છે અને ગોતવી મુશ્કેલ થઇ પડી છે. મારી પાસે હવે જથ્થો પણ બઠુ થોડો રહી ગયો છે અને એક બ્રેસીચરના ૨૦ ડોલરના ભાવે આપી શકું છું.

મેમણ ભાઇએ ૨૫ હોસીચરો ખરીદી લીધી ઢોડા દિવસો બાદ પાછા આવીને ચલ્દી દુકાનદારને ૫૦ હોસીચરોનો ઓર્ડર આપ્યો. ચલ્દીએ કહ્યું કે હવે તો આવી હોસીચરો મળવી વધુ મુશ્કેલ બન્યું છે અને હોસીચર દીઠ ૩૦ ડોલર લાગશે. મેમણ ભાઇએ એ ભાવે પણ માલ ખરીદી લીધો.

ફરી થોડા દિવસો બાદ એ ભાઇ ચઠૂદી પાસેથી બાડીની બચેલી પo બ્રેસીચરો ખરીદી ગયા અને આ વખતે ચાલાક દુકાનેદારે તેમની પાસેથી બ્રેસીચર દીઠ પo ડોલર ખંખેરી લીધા.

હવે ચહ્દીને કુતૂહલ જાગ્યું કે લેકીઝમાં આજકાલ કાળા રંગની બ્રેસીચરની કેરાન તો ચાલતી નથી તો પછી આ મેમણ ભાઇ આઢલી બઘી બ્રેસીચરો ક્યાં વેચાણ કરતો હશે ? તેણે સવાલ કરતાં મેમણ ભાઇએ ફોડ પાડ્યો કે હું ક્યાં બ્રેસીચર વેચું છું, હું તો ટોપીઓ વેચું છું, તમારી પાસેથી ખરીદેલી બ્રેસીચરોને કાપીને તેના બ્રે ભાગ પાડું છું અને તેની પક્ષીઓ અને લાસ્ટીક વગેરે કાપીને તેને બ્રસેબર ટોપી જેવો આકાર આપી દઉં છું. તમે ચહુદીઓ માથા પર કાચલા જેવી કાળી ઢોપીઓ પહેરો છોને ? એટલે હું આ સુંવાળપવાળી ઢોપીઓ ચહૂદીઓને વેચી હઉં છું અને એ લોકો ખુશી ખુશી એક ઢોપીના ૧૦૦ કોલર આપી જાય છે અને માલ પણ ચપોશપ વેશાઇ જાય છે.

બોધઃ મેમણો સાથે ચાલાકી ન કરવી.

G-II

પાકિસ્તાનની સ્થાપનામાં મેમણોની ભૂમિકાનો ચીતાર રજુ કરતું પુસ્તક

'તારીખે પાકિસ્તાન કે ગુમશુદા અવરાક'ની વિમોચનવિધિ

વર્લ્ડ મેમણ ઓર્ગૈનાઇઝેશન (WMO)એ લેખક પ્રોફેસર અબ્દુલ અઝીઝ મરકટીચાના પુસ્તક "તારીખે પાકિસ્તાનકે ગુમશુદા અવરાક"નું વિમોચન કર્યું છે. ૧૫મી ઓક્ટોબર ૨૦૧૦ના આર્ટ્સ કાઉન્સીલ ઓફ પાકિસ્તાન ખાતે વિમોચનવિધિમાં મુખ્ય મહેમાન તરીકે કરાચી યુનિવર્સીટીના વાઇસ યાન્સેલર પ્રોફેસર કો. સેયદ કાસીમ પીરઝાદા હાજર રહ્યા હતા.

(WMO)ना प्रमुण काञ्च अ. २४१५ याडुज (ARY)ना प्रमुणपर्दे योष्ठायेला आ समारंभमां (WMO)ना पाडिस्तान येप्टरना सम्यो तथा साहित्य क्षेत्रनी व्यक्तिओं अं जहोणी संभ्यामां हाष्ट्री आपी हती.

तिलावन अने ना'त साथे आरंभ डराया पछी WMO पाडिस्तान थेप्टरना पार्धस પ્રેસીકેન્ટ શોએબ ઈસ્માઈલ માંગરોલીયાએ WMOon પ્રવૃત્તિઓની ઝાંખી કરાવવા સાથે પ્રોફેસર અ. અઝીઝ મરકઢીયાના સંશોદાન કાર્યના ભારોભાર વખાણ કર્યાં હતા. જાણીતા લોકસેવક અ. સત્તાર એંધીના પુત્ર ફયસલ એદ્યીએ મજકુર પુસ્તકને મેમણ બિરાદરીના ઇતિહાસ અને પાકિસ્તાનની સ્થાપના પહેલાં અને બાદમાં મેમણોની ભૂમિકા દર્શાવતું સંશોધનું પુસ્તક ગણાવ્યું હતું. WMOOH REST WORK પીરમૃહમ્મદ કાલીચાએ પણ WMOof આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય सपारीनी डारडिर्हीनो यितार આપ્યો હતો. તેમણે વારસદારોની જણ ખાતર મેમણ બિરાદરીના ઇતિહાસની જાળવણીની જરૂરત પર ભાર મુક્યો હતો.

WMOના પ્રમુખ હાજુ અ. રગાંક ચાંકુબે પોતાના પ્રવચનમાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે મેમણ બિરાદરીએ પાકિસ્તાનની સ્થાપના પહેલાં અને પછી પણ તેના હિતો માટે ઉમદા ફાળો આવ્યો હતો અને આજે પણ પાકિસ્તાનમાં વેપાર, ઉદ્યોગ, તાલીમ, આરોગ્ય વિગેરે વિવિદ્ય ક્ષેત્રોમાં આગેવાન અને ચાવીરૂપ ભૂમિકા ભજવી રહ્યા છે. તેમણે પૂરી દુનિયામાં મેમણોની છત્રણયા અને સમાન મંચ પૂરી પાડતી WMOની આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સપાટીની ભૂમિકાની પણ સમજુતી આપી હતી.

વકતાઓના પ્રવચનો પછી લેખક પ્રોફેસર મરકટીયાએ પુસ્તકના વૃતાંત પર પ્રકાશ નાખ્યો હતો. મુખ્ય મહેમાન સૈયદ પીરગાદા કાસીમે પોતાની ઢુંકી તકરીરમાં કહ્યું હતું કે સાત અંકો પર આદારિત આ પુસ્તકને પાકિસ્તાનમાં કરાયેલા મોટા સંશોધનોમાંનું એક લેખી શકાય છે. તેમણે કહ્યું હતું કે મેમણેએ આઝાદી પહેલાં પાકિસ્તાનની સ્થાપનામાં ભરપૂર સાથ આપ્યો હતો અને અપરંપાર કુરબાનીઓ આપી હતી.

અંતે WMO પાકિસ્તાન ચેપ્ટરના આસીસ્ટન્ટ સેકેટરી જનરલ જનાબ એચ. એમ. શહેઝાદે આભારવિધિ કર્યા બાદ ડીનર સાથે સમારંભ સમામ થયો હતો.

આઇટીએમએફના પ્રમુખ ચૂંટાયેલા બગીર હાજી અલીમોહંમદ

કરાચીની ગલમોહંમદ દેશટાઈલ મીલ્સના સીઈઓ અને ચેરમેન જનાબ બશીર હાજા અલીમોર્હમદ તેલી ઇન્ટરનેશનલ રેસરાઇલ મેન્યકેકરારસં इंडरेशनना प्रमुख तरीडे सर्वानुमते યુંટાઇ આવ્યા છે. આ પ્રતિષ્ઠિત ઓહદા પર ચૂંટાચેલા તેઓ પહેલા જ पाडिस्तानी छे. नवेम्बरना पढेवा અઠવાડિયામાં બાઝીલના શહેર સાઓ પાઓલો ખાતે ચોજાયેલલી ਤੇਤਵੇशननी ਪਾਥਿਤ ਪਵਿਖਵਮਾਂ ਕੇਮਦੀ બે વર્ષના ગાળા માટે પ્રમુખનો ઓલ્દો સંભાળી લીધો હતો.

गोडण गाय

-આપણે કોઇ પણ ધીમી ગતિએ ગોકળ ગાયની ગતિ કહીએ છીએ. અંગ્રેજીમાં પણ એમ જ કહેવાય છે, પરંતુ ખરેખર ગોકળગાયની ઝડપ કેટલી હોય છે ?

* विज्ञानशास्त्रीओओ ते भाषीने नड्डी ड्युँ छे डे ओडण भाष એड डलाइना २३ र्घय डापे छे !

પણ ગોંકળ ગાય એટલે શું ? એ ગાય નથી અને ગોંકળ સાથે પણ તેને કોઈ સંબંધ નથી. એ મૃદુ કાય (Mollusca) વર્ગનું પ્રાણી છે. જેનો શરીરમાં હાડકાં નથી, પણ શરીરે શંખ જેવી છીપરૂપી ઢાંકણ છે. એ તેનું ઘર છે અને જયાં જાય ત્યાં પોતાના ઘરને પીઠ પર લઈ જાય છે! બગીયાની ગોંકળગાય વનસ્પતિ ખાઈને બગીયાને નુકસાન કરે છે





میمن انڈسٹریل اینڈ ٹیکنیکل انسٹیٹیو ٹ پرویکیلیورلڈ کس آر کہ اور اس بی وال کا درائد کا کرانی

آئیےاپنا مستقبل سنواریئے

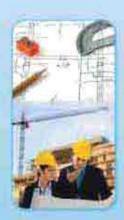
MITI ورلڈیمن آرگنا ٹزیٹن کی زیرمزیری قائم کردہ بین الاقوا می معیار کانز بین ادارہ جہاں تو جوانوں ادر کم آبدنی کے حال خواتین وحفرات کولیسل مذت کورمز بیس تربیت دی جائے گی جس کے زریعے پیشدورانہ تربیت حاصل کر کے خوشحال زعد گی گزار مکیس کے

كورس برائي طلباء







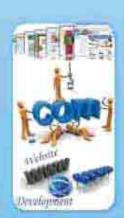


كورمز برائے طالبات











シードートレインエングランション シャニャー「しゃのんこしれ」からりなるか ولى قوصاف ظاير بي كرآب ال والت مكوفيل كردي وراي عن إلى الداع الماع كالرواء الاستار المام كراع في سائل والول يد ايد آل المحرواي ي الوكراف اعادكا عداى عطوم واعدك ويا けいけったかんかんかんかんかんな Lot Elisber mally - to the Susa ليكن يو او وال كا صورت شر يعالمات الحيال عبدال ك エールールエングリンと ウァイルご وع وما فی لوری کی اورست با جاتی ہیں۔ کوری نیو کے دوران داري و ما في مركزم إن بيت عي ست دو بالي جن .. مريع على كل موجد وماع الماعد متعدل على مرود -420

فيت كدوران برويزه عدد كمتول كرافول كروران الداران الم الدي عد يقاعد الله عدد يقاعد الدار ليكن تيوى سن اللي والى الروال كى صورت عن دو ي الله 上下にいたのでは上上のかいですしかのころい وي و كند كر إلى - اى في الله كان وتلول لا" أتحول とっとしいれるとこととしかとら いんかんかなんてといれているしかん ويكيس الوكاد جائي كداس والتداس كا ومائية وتحول كي تلا وك ك واللها عد اللهاء الله الحل فيدم ا والمعالم كي فيتديش ال طرح ك واد و تفي ضرور آي - CHILDRES SINKE 19-18 ان والقول ك ووران فوان اورة مجل كي كافي المادة عقدار このないなないこういんだとこりゅうかんない كام كرر إملاعيد العدان الأسفواب كل ويكن وي

معلومات

LIBERTY BO With the 1851 LANGERS US الله ديا كي مكل الملائ الماك ماركيف في قروري -どこかなく(いい)かんてい1995 かしいしておいしまったということのかか

المال عالم إلا المال المال المال المال 1 جري منظائي 1 تجر 623 مَا اللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللهِ 1 كَاللَّهُ اللَّهِ اللهِ 1 كَاللهِ اللَّهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ -ethicaminations よりは、1922年よりはずか していた710051といいできかか THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF 6.194728125 The Will CONTH

-4000 以上、サルテトンのかがなりとなりかか الميجانية

الاخالي ليلاكاسطلب مرزعت والالاب 大き上りはからしている 1996 والماسية يطرال لميت عن كالدوكي والل - FRENCHES

12年一十日からからいましているいまってか

جانتے ھیں؟

مافلا الأن سرا

此上海上的野人的黄色水的 いいかといいははんとうけんないん いるのであるいでいっというだっている والسارية والأولى والكاريك والتراش كالطبية وياله والك イニニュといったいかというというかいいしいかといれ そしいと「アナンはいけんがんなとしずし والمناع المال الالمال

ولاسا كالماس المسائل المالي المراق المراق - あんだんはといくんりょうとうようしゃ حماست كم الدووم في مكرز والدو والدوار والدوار على الدور الدارة Sure michigant and a line

Goran a filtre a Januar Dala いというできれているのとしめらいの きいいい かんしん かいれる いわんかいん 247 White are definition that the الله و فواد فوك ما في شاك الدين الدين عن الما الله الما الله الله ZHUNG ZUGGUGZHOUGHERE الدستنديل الديها والماع المعتاب الكديك عادموي Sunt Leave Towns 2- 12 2 4 m Jack 一切が大き

الدوالها عد واحتاده وال عالدار الاطروا 上下がられる上方しまないとないいとうから どれいていいからというできました SINT WAR COUNTY OF WALLE 上川のいかからは上からのきを 1月はしまるのでは、一日本はこれであるから Many South State of the med as 4. らしんらしのらこうしいりんりつとしか كان اور ويد عارى اوجانى عوادر ماشى كى اوتيال مامل - よればいかけんとしょ





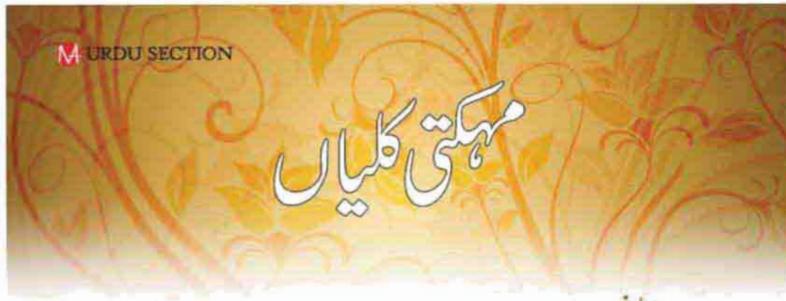
3,500

آ فی بادر عرکانا من کر پردا اسکول کافون کو پالد تکانا تھا۔ وہ
وورت اور بہت شرار آن حم کے لائے
علی بریدان اور اسا تدہ سے لے کر اسکول کا بریدان سے فقا
رینا تھا۔ یکی کلاس سے فاجی ہو کر پردے اسکول کا بریدان سے فقا
رینا تھا۔ یکی کلاس سے فاجی ہو کر پردے اسکول کا بیکر
تکانے یا ور فت بریخ ہو کر جوالا جو لئے ، اور اگر کلاس شی
جو کر کے یا تھے می کران پر فالم فواہ اور در بین تھا۔ یہ
می کر تک یا تھے ہی کہ اس فال بار فی کا اجتماع کیا جس شی
اسکول کی اسکان ہے الوہ ای پارٹی کا اجتماع کیا جس شی
طلب کے والدین کو کئی مرحوکیا کیا۔ یک وہ گوڑی تی جس شی
طلب کے والدین کو کئی مرحوکیا گیا۔ یک وہ گوڑی تی جس شی
والدین میں ان ووفوں کے والدین کی موجود تھا وہ قالد کے
والدین میں ان ووفوں کے والدین کا میں مرحود تھا وہ قالد کا
والدین میں ان ووفوں کے والدین کا میں ما پیٹر رہا ، بر سال
والدین میں اس کی مکل پوزیش کا بات سے ادی میں ایکر رہا ، بر سال
کائی شی اس کی مکل پوزیش کا بات سے ادی میں انہور رہا ، بر سال
کائی شی اس کی مکل پوزیش کا باتھے ادی میں انہور رہا ، بر سال
کائی شی اس کی مکل پوزیش کا باتھے ادی میں قالد کالہ

جي الم ما من كرت على بهت الإسافة الى المرح الدارة الى المستافة الى المرح الدارة الى المستافة المستاف

بكرتي عادتين

ا المحال المحال المحال المحال المن كال المن المحال المال المحال المحال



190 15

الله رات كووت وقت مائع محاء منعوبول اورآ سان س الرف والم المجنم على الكرول كي الراكم اللي المولى عد الله وما ك لي بالم اللاك ع يبلية على كرواز كولي كراوت عداكرو - よりはないなどはとしま ين بوي كن الله المعادية كول شاول ووعرف إول عرام الم الله الله なとすというかんからないないからいろいいと 4.8101 ولاختدا كليز كإلى معلمت آير بحوث كالرب

بالول عفوشيوآئ

الداكرولي آب ويدوس كرات كولى بات السامل جزيب しょうしょうかりかして アンのかしといいのできれてからはしかるか الدهرول عن كارائ ل جائے إلى الله بعض اوقات جس محض كو يم ول كي كرائيل عد ما يك رجم تر تر وو مي كى ك ك رياضت كر باحث كر الم تلالية اخلاق اوركردار عالوكول كواي متا وكره جس طرن

سورج افی کراول سے ساری دنیا کومتا او کرتا ہے۔ الله يراغ خواه كناي محوا كون د موساري ديا كا اند میرا بھی مکرا ہے تیں بھا سکا۔اس لئے کوئی میوٹی ی عی جی جاں مرے دے لوگوں کورے مت

(حناجامخزا)

المحافظ المناها

اول میں بت کیا دون میں بت کیا

L 24 pd 20 L cop 6 الا ملم د الا اس ایک م ال ساست کے بھاؤ بھی کر جائیں کے لوكے ، ايك وان في سے كالے لے كيا رزق وا ع كان كا الله عادت في وورھ یائی عمل خاتا ہوں حقیقت ہے کر وورد على باني طاف كى محص عادت كل

2 2 4 2 4 2 5 2 5 2 col Ve ال لے کیا کہ بات للد مت کرہ على في كو داع سے كل جى بد ب JW E = 31 42 01 = 1 × 1 × 2 × 2 × 2 × ال نے کہا کہ جی کوالا یا کرہ 20 1 2 2 2 2 2 20 0 11.11 ال نے کیا کہ آعت الکری بوطا کرہ (4/8-1864)

آ نسوعلاج عم

الله الساني صحت كر اليه دوا محى الناعي شروى ب كرياننا كريشنا ممكن يبعدنا كأخوا كوارت ويكن بالتداخي وكالمسلم ب كدوي المنط عدرياده مفيد عيد كول كروف عاصالي قاؤكاد جديات كى الست يس كى ب ص علم والص كاثرات كم والكر بوجات إرداد خدامي مي الماهل كا تعين أنونك عددا تاكدوان كاسواد الحافظام والمحافرة ياحس

(U/ai)

63

US basist لمي دعاك 25125120 تعاري زعركمان ميت جاتمي 五人的人 الكدوم ب كم ما مح اللها بن كل ي نائد الم دعاؤل ش أيك بوجائي

(تحديث يحول والا)

سرال جنت ہے

أيك فخص كى تخافى شادى مولىد وواسية سسرال ميايسسرال والول ك آؤ بالتاء فالرمارة وكوكال في الك بعداب سوال ك بابرآ ويزال كرديد" سرال جنت كالمودي" الكاكمر كروس والمديد جس كى شادى كوكانى عرصة كزر يكافقا جب السائد يدايدة يرُ حالوال أوري كري المعلود إله وإدان كى واعدًى الراعرى واست." (55080000)

عم اورمسكرايث

عم الے لیں ہوتے کہ اُٹی آ تسووں علی محا کر دومروں کے سائے وٹی کردیاجائے۔ یہ وران کے لیے ہی اورول می ول عی معطیت اور بروان فرصت بین - جسیقم الحکول کی مالاین کر بھر نے ك العش كرت إلى الرات زمائ على الاستعاد الك عين منا كوكل يدونا فرخصون كى ماتنى عدال في كب روتے ہو کے جم ول کو ضایات بک میں شتے ہوئے داوں کورا وا عال اليهم عالان الديد فول كول عن عما كراون - プレーはいんしらなっぱいはしなかり

(علمان اجرمورلي)



عائم کا دستر خوان

يدى الايكى

فتبك

برادحها

6/5/2

Ust

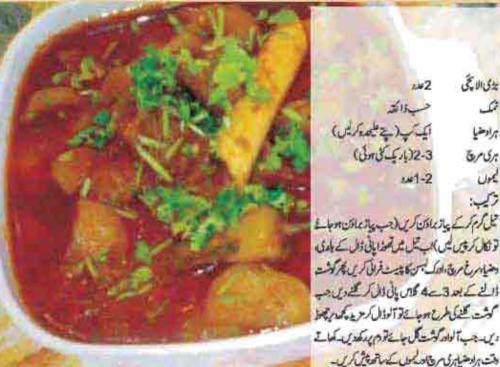
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حسافاته

141-2

(JnJ_1)2-3

رّحيد: ريخان منيف گايراني



آ لوگوشت

X - 3/6- 5 آدماكار (وكركو يركيل) 17 88264 بلدى يادور をとして はなれん ELLIGE. وطنيا ياؤؤر (v/26/201/)2-3 يمازورمياني JI ٧٧/2 862 W.S. اورک بیاموا 8624-51 لبن لياموا كرمهمال ياؤور الكسيائكا في ±#6-8 الأثك

جعيل بورى

محتالی 1-2 ک وين ايكالو عاشهمالى حسيفرودت 「はしとしているがしい」 (しかかかかり) برادهناه بري مرقش ويندي ادريكن جي واليس اس کے بعد پینی اورونی ڈال کریس کرلیں۔ ایک وومری افل شی بایدی ، مرمرے اور براوشیا واليس مروكرت وقت يليك عمل وعلى يتني اور جات مصالحد که کری کری ۔

:121 rV 250 17 ولاكر الماكن عن كان لين) 10 (じゅびはいい)2-3 16 320 12 مرفي المواجد المدكب (يال) 2-1 سرو(بارك كالعول) 3/15 ولاك (باديك كاموا) جرادعتها صيغرودت بايزى حساداتك 0 J19 411







باذؤردوده الكالم كوسل دوده 4-5-26-61110 \$2 150 J 1/2 ELLUS 2

فتك دودهاوركاك دودهكاك كركة عا اعروت وكرك ادراسكا الله ي كروا ي كس كيا موادود و الله والدياني وال كراني الحري كالي جبكس مومائ والك وقل شي الال لين اور كورو (چروتلر) والسيدية عدامومات وكاكس بن تارب

> ابال لين _ دوكمائ كي التي وهيالين اور التي فیں لیں۔ بال سارے اجراء اور وکیب ہے عا

مرى، ومتيانك اودكرم معالح اليى طرح لماكردك لين ويكي شرك كرام كرين بياد وال كر كوللن ماؤن كرليس كلفان بماؤن موسة عل الكال كركى اخياري こうなりなころりまとりのころしていいましている。 まといいのではないできる ش المادين اب معالي الا من كوشت ديكي ش وال كر الل آفي ش يك دي وحكن وحاك ديدجب كوشت كايانى سوك جائة قبلكاما بعون أردد يال أرم يال دال وي تاكر كوشت كل جائد جب كل اوي 1 1 كالرادام على روي اورال يك وي كروال いっていているというといっていれてい تيارب كرم كرم وفئ الاسكما الدول كريار

(とかどんり)しゅい الك يوے عالے على كوشت موى، اورك ليسن، 1 cal 2 2 2 ورال (دارك كل مول) لالرق لى مل ايكا لكا كا 8252 Wes كرم معالى ياموا أيك واستكافئ (MELTINGERT ME 8×2 -الرة بالبوى ديكام على كالوسعاة بإرب اول - لا جار مدو كي مركل لي - مرجل كوبكا ما

الكيكاو_(كول يوفي ليس)

7 2006

حبدائقه

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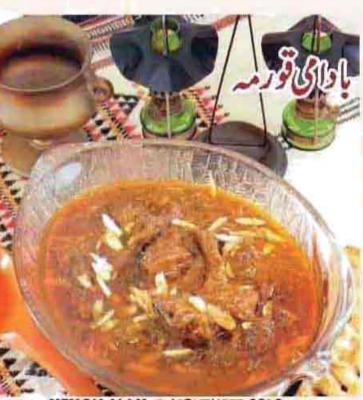
عثوش

وخيالياموا

الدك الا

2/30/

واق



MEMON ALAM . NOVEMBER 2010

اں ماہ کا گا۔..ول وو ماغ کوفرحت بخشاہے مالٹا...ول وو ماغ کوفرحت بخشاہے







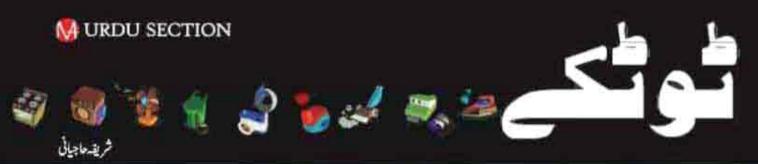






استعال فین كر: واع بكه كاول مى كما این واعدال طرح وال فالبدارام كسل كالمالوريد الوائم كا ع المرابع على المرابع عبد المرابع عبد الدين الغنى يكرمنان كم بس ليديايس (فر) ك مريانوں كے طاوه ان كے لئے مى فائده مدے جو موالے ے بمات والے ہیں، بالنا کا جملکا جس قدر بھا مو اس قدافنال اجا ہے و اور داکد کی ایما مراس سے りかりるかとしてころとがしましいとしいると فوشيدوا ريوات وي اور مار يال كرول على أليس الرح استعال كياجا تاسيان فككول كامريادوا المن مى عالم جاتاب-ال المن عدمرف يم عكوا لح دع المعايال دور يوع إلى وكديور على جلوش الدرالي كلمار عدادي البديه بالديال الرسيدك والوك جن كوز لدوكام الدكماك مارضه ووه الناكا استعال تدكرين كوكدان محارشات عي مالنا استعال کے معرفبت اوک ہود وال جن کا گارش افیا کا مخلين وكالخرس كما تعالى والدهن الكراك استعال كنا واع قدرت كالم فاصورت في ذا فقد يكل وام -2-はいいかんなりかいしまずいんかによい الله كالميال اجراد شن مؤك العد ادر ما عن ع (واحن ى) بمرت اوع ياساس كاطادوسولى ك خلاكيم، معليهم ، فالا و يعايم ، قاسورى ، است اور عابا وغيره مى らこうらんないん(い)かとととしいえい املاح كرتا ب- ول وداع كور عد بكاور معده كور دوع ب سائح فوال يداكت بور سدد هد ما قد بور كار ا تا ہے۔شدے کی شاس کا استعال کی سے حکین دعا ب- يول بيموى شداق سے عمال ب- ديے مى قدر كى قلام كالحمد وكالاسيادى فاخول كويداكر يال مداداد كن كم كف كلي فقدل الكسب كالدرول فتح كرتا بهدام ادروطت على فاكدوينا بي طوعت على فاق وفرحت عداكتاب النازووهم بادرطن عايارك عل خوال على شامل موجاتا بيد فقرا ك ماض على مدوينا ب لب سكان العدال مواكم كرة ب كا وب ي مغرادی بخاروں على مغيد ہے۔ مالنے كارس استعال كرك ے لیعت کی ان لی ہودل دوران کورد معادمان بول عداد جم كا ماضى تقام مغيوط اوراعيا الفي كالول على معدنی ایراکانی متداری موت بین بدن اس کامرف رس می

م المعدر بلل إلى الدحرد النان ك ل المرس كالمتول عل عدايك إلى - كالل على حميط ايراجم كولانا ورادت يداكس والمفاخ حياتين كى اللف الدام بكرت موجود مولى جير أليل قذائى الدواع مى كما ماسكا عد - كاول كى ايك فولى الن كا زود ملم الناعدال فرناء دمرف الغم اوكر فردد كا احال دار ح من المنظم المنافع المنظم 一ちらいによりにうたりにいまれせんよりは عاسمال معلى عرف عرب بالله كال كال المال فاعان ے تعلق رکما ہے۔ واعان زشادہ کالاتا ہے۔ وشاد، کاوں کا شرقدال احبارے اہم کاوں على مواہ عام برايك كي ركت ، فوشود والكداور تافيرالك الك بيكن بالعارهمين وخبوروا فتداورنا فيركلا والمعاينا مغرومتام دكمتا بے الا کی کے مقابل یا ااور نیاد مرافی مواجے یا کھان ش اس ک ایک اور حم ک کاشت بی فوب مون کی ہے اور とっとしないことしかしんじんからと بلاكلالى عدالان معرك لاكديدى داسع عداستمال ~ ションレスととしなしアカルスとろ



قرش مدوشائی کداغ دورکرنا

یج جب روشانی کے اللم استعالی کرنے لکیں تو دو قرق اور کیڑوں پروشائی کو میدال ای لیتے ہیں۔ فرش پروشائی مرنے کی صورت میں پہلے کیڑے سے جانب کاغذ سے روشائی صاف کریں میروشائی کا دعمہ بالکی تم ہوجائے وال کر صاف کیڑے سے لیس دشائی کا دعمہ بالکی تم ہوجائے گا۔

عيك كيشون كامفائي

من میک کے فیشوں یہ واغ دھے پر جا کی آو بہت ہے گئے وی ان وحیوں کی صفائی کے لیے بچھا ہوا چھٹا یا چاک تھوڑے سے پائی میں بھود میں اوراس پائی سے میک کے فیشوں کی صفائی کریں شے بہت مان شفاف ہو جا کی گ۔

مری ہے بچاؤ کی تدامیر

ملا مول الكساليا كيزائه بو وركم بى بالكلف مهمان بنظ ك كوهل كرنائه كلاى سانهات بالنظ كالكسائر كيب يدم كد الكسانيو في المسائل بالمحامل في كالمحمل الكانية الداس كيز ساك حد ساكم لا كان كرك بالمحامل من من كالمثل الكان يوانيا كرف ساكمة كيال كافي موصر كوى سانهات حاصل كرفس الداري

نہاری کی لذت بوحائے کیلئے

مندا کرنیاری ماری داننداس ش آف کی مگریست است می میگریند ایست است می میگریند می ایستی ایستی است می در است می ایستی استی است می ایستی استی می در است می ایستی استی می در است می ایستی استی استی استی استی می در استی در استی می در استی در استی

تل تى مى يانى دوائة

عندان فل الأرم كري وفرانك فأل تكسياسيده الدوي و فل كر ميسط ليمن الجلي ك.

زردى كوسوكف يهان كيل

والشاعر المائة عال شاال راوي عدد الحال

كرفر فاعلى وكلوي رودى إلا بالدوي الكراد وري

فما فرتازه ركحنا

على كالدول كرول بالحوام ما موم للا كردك وي الوكل وال تكسينة والدياسك.

ياؤل تعنفكاعلاج

ئنداگر پائل شراب مد کے موں و اُٹھی ہم کرم پائی شروال کر وم کی ادر فرکو اُٹھی کا کری اٹھیں۔ پھٹی موٹی اور یاں اور پاؤں کی تعلیف سے چورفوں شروع نواستال جاسے گا۔

مونث محث جا كيل آو

الله والمراكز على المرواني المراكز الله المراكز المرا

مند انار کا استعال کی مونز ریاد پیلئے سے دو کا ہے۔ بناء عمد اور چند قشر سے کموں کے لما کر مونؤں پر لگا کی مون پیلٹا بھر موروا کی کے۔

مثن كاذا كقه يرقرار ركمنا

مار من بار لی کر کے وقع اس کے جدید سے الکول پر وال و بے با کی اوال سے کول کا افتر بدار موال موالے کا۔

مك بين عدد ك كيلية

على المراكب ا

تازهچاتی

الا بها الدك كان بالمن بالدك على بقد كرسة والت الى بش اكر تحوزى كا ادرك ركودى واست قويها في دريك زم اور تازوراتي

چڑے کا اثیاء پرد ہے

و فیروی اگر دوئے دہے ہے جا کی او ایک موٹی موم بی سے کر رکزیں۔دوئے دہے بھی دور جوجا کی کے اور چوے کی چک مھی بوصیات کی۔

موسم سرماش ضرورى احتياطي تدابير

ملاسرویاں میں ہم دور استعمال کرتے ہیں لیکن ہے ہول جاتے ہیں کہ بید حماری جامد ہے کی محتی ہے کہ اس لیے زیادہ دور کا استعمال در کرتے اور کرتے می فوالک عالی پائی محرکراس کے آگر کھ دیں۔

جائز اوه جو گرم اور جو شقد ایانی جلد کی جکتانی کوهم کرد جاہے۔ جائز جاڑوں کی وحم پینکیس جگن من اسکرین لگانے کے بعد کہ پیچلدے کی کو چوں کر جلد کو شک ، بدردائی اور جملسا و بی ہے جس سے جلد مے جلد می جمریاں باز جائی ٹین ..

المؤسائان كالرياده استعال ترك كريب چوب ك لي فيمن واش اور فهائ كيليد شاور شل اورا كرصرف بالحد ياؤن وهوف وول او كيولياس ستعال كريب

الله يورك المال كالمال المال كري الداس ك المال كري الداس ك المستقال كري الداس ك

ینهٔ آگھوں میں ہفتہ دار فہدگی آیک آیک ملائی دائیں۔ بینہ ہوتوں کے لیے اپ ہام کا استعال کریں۔ بینہ فہدگی میک سے آئے کے بعد فورا کری میں ندجا کیں۔ بیند اپنے کھائے میں بیزیوں دارائی قروش اور ورود مسکا استعال رکھیں۔

چرے کردول سے تجات

مندائي هي ميدهود فاق يسى المراجع في الدو في المساور الماريك المراجع ا

وماغ كاتقويت كيليح

على تيارىدرسات معدد المكاكرة ي عدد الولك علال أي إذ كان عدده على الأربي لي عدد جدى والول على و الى كردرى والى سيك ر



المحدى المحالات المح

آج امریک می بات بان دارس کام کرے امراض (پیمیرون، جمال اوروز باد با ب بادی کرند کان کے گئے بادی کے استقال پر دورو با جار با ب بادی کے دیاوہ استعال کے باحث می امریکی لیست اعتدالان پاکستان اوریک گئی گئی می کینم کے امراض وی گان آجی۔ بیادی می بی بی ترکز اوا کرتی ہے اور کینمرکی (Taxioly) (زور یا بی می) کوفتم اوا کرتی ہے اور کینمرکی (Taxioly) (زور یا بی می) کوفتم

کرنے شریحد و معاون مولی ہے۔ بلدی جو ایک دوا ہے بلکہ آلیک شوراک کے طور پر بھی استعمال مولی ہے اور شاید عن کوئی مزری مولی جس عمی اس کا استعمال نہ

مونی ہے اور شاید تل أونی مبری الله كا جس عمد اس كا استعال ند مونا موريكا في شامرف وافقد وار دونی ہے بلك اس عمل خواصور آل مجى پيدا كرتی ہے اورو يكھنے والا أيك وم بلدى والله موس سالن اور مبرى كوكھائے كى خواجش كرنا ہے۔

پہلے دیا نے عمل بلدی کو کھا نے کے ساتھ ساتھ دوا کل اور جزی ا یو ٹیول عمل اس کا استعمال عام ہائے تھی ہے کی والاوے کے بعد
اکم کو کھروں عمل دچہ کو بلدی وووہ کے ساتھ دی جائی تھی لگئے ۔

میم کے بر بروز کے دروکو چوں گئی ہے۔ پھوڑ سادہ کہنے گئے کے
پر می صابان اور بلدی کا ایپ کیا جاتا ہے بیدو تم کو جلد ہی ہجوڈ کر
آمام و بی ہے۔ بلدی جم کے کی جی مقام پر کم چوٹ گئے ہے
بلدی کی جاتی دی جائی ہے اور یہ کم چوٹ کو فرادی آمام کروی
ہدی کا دروکو کی پورل گئی ہے۔

بلدی اور ایس کے آم استعمال کی وجہ سے ملک شی بہت ی عادیوں فے جم لیا ہے اور ایس کے بیزیوں شی بھی آم استعمال کی وجہ سے جمارے جم شی قدت عدافست کی کی جو آئے ہے۔ پہلے وہائے شی پہلوائی کا کمر کمر شی مام دوائ آف پہلوائی کرنے کے دوران چائے الگ اللہ جا کہ پہلوائ اور با بری چیٹ کو چیس کر بلد آ دام کرو یا تھی کم اب بر زیاری شی آجیشن کے استعمال کا عام دوائے جو کیا ہے اوران پر یا ری شینیس اور شول کی برا

الوال كا استاد في ربيب الدود وقدى طور يرق اكترون كي يال المستن الكاوية المركز ول كي يال المركز ول كي يال المركز المركز ول المركز ول الكرون الكاوية المركز ول المركز والمركز والمر

ہم بلدی کے استعمال اور اس کے قرائد کے بارے بی بات کررے ہے کو قلہ بلدی افغا کے ساتھ آیک واجمی ہاں لیے ہم نے تخصیل سے اس کے بارے بی جا تکاری و سے دی ہے اور بلدی کے ساتھ استعمال ہوئے والی چیز وں مینی سمالوں کے بارے بھی جی بتا دیا ہے کہ یہ مسالے نقدا کے ساتھ ساتھ دوا کی بھی جی اور این کے کھاتوں تی تیا وہ ستعمال کر کے بہت کی بتا والے اس معمالی جا سکتا ہے۔

ہوجاتا ہے اور بعض اوقات مرض سے چھٹکارا حاصل کرنا مشکل ہوجاتا ہے۔

ماہرین کہتے ہیں کہ عام طور پر 20 سال تک کی لڑ کیوں اور فراتین کومحت کے مسائل کا سامنانہیں کرنا پڑتا اس کئے دہ ميدُ يكل چيك اپ كو دنت ادر رقم كازيال تصور كر تي يكن ماہرین کے مطابق میں شمر کا وہ حصہ ہے جس میں آپ کواس بات كا يقين بونا حاسئ كه آب اسيز آب كر جتناصحت مند تصور كررى بين واقعي اتن بن صحت مند بين يائين ؟ يجي روهم مولَّى ب جب متعدد باریوں کے حطے کی ابتدا ہو آ ہے اور اس کا بردنت بية چل جائے تو اس كا آسانی كے ساتھ موڑ علاج ممكن ہوجاتا ہے ۔ جبکہ همر عل اضافے کے ساتھ ہی بہاریاں بھی کہنہ اور و محیده شکل اختیار کرتی جا آلا میں مشال کے طور پر جرا آل اور نو جوانی کے عالم میں ہوسکتا ہے کد بہت زیادہ قاسٹ فو ڈ کھائے کے باد جمد آپ کے دزن میں زیادہ اضا نہ نظرنہ آئے لیکن اس کے باوجود جرانی اور تو جرانی کے عالم میں فاسٹ فرڈ کے زیادہ استعال کے ذریعے آپ دراحش اینے دل اور خاص طور پر دل مے شریانوں کے لئے سائل پیدا کر ری ہوتی ہیں۔ ادراس کی وجہ سے ندمرف ریکہ آپ امراض قلب میں جتلا ہوسکتی ہیں، آب بردل کادورہ پرسکتا ہے بلکہ اس سے آپ ذیا بیطس کا شکار مجھی ہوسکتی ہیں۔

امریک کے تارکھ سائیڈ استال الفریٹا کیمیس میں فوائین کے امراض لگب اورصحت سے متعلق امراض کی سندیا فتہ لیملی زیں ایک وارز کا کہنا ہے کہ فوائیں کو ہاڈی ماس انڈیکس شمیٹ اورجم میں جے بی کی مقدار سے متعلق شمیٹ خرور کرانے چاہئیں، اس سے آپ کی مقدار اور سے آپ کی کہنا ہے کہ یہ برحمر کی خوائین کے لیے ایک اکا کہنا ہے کہ یہ برحمر کی خوائین کے لئے ایک استورہ ہے کہ کی کا سے برحمر کی خوائین کے لئے ایک استورہ ہے کہ کے کہاں سے یہ بیت جل خوائین کے کہ یہ برحمر کی خوائین کے کہا ہے کہ اس سے یہ بیت جل

ائی دارز کا کہنا ہے کہ آپ اپنامیڈیکل چیک آپ مر کے کمی بھی صے میں شرد مل کرائٹی ہیں اگر آپ نے ادائل عمری ہیں اس پر تھ بنہیں دی تو ہمی کوئی ہات نہیں ہے میڈیکل چیک آپ کا سلیلہ شرد مل کرانے کے لئے آپ بھی بھی آپ ڈمر دسیدہ تھود نہ کریں کو تکہ میڈیکل چیک آپ جب بھی آپ شروع کوائمی گی اس کے معنی بیرموں کے کہ آپ نے اپنے جم میں موجد بیاریوں کی داہ میں دکادے کھڑی کرنے کی تیاری کوئی

، امریکہ کے اخبار نیریادک ٹائٹرنے خواتین کی صحت سے متعلق مسائل پر امریکہ کے ممتاز مرجز، ڈاکٹر دل، ماہر میں امراض قلب، ماہرین امراض جلد، بڈیول سے متعلق بیاریول کے

ماہرین اورصحت عامدے متعلق ماہرین سے بات چیت کی اور ان سے کہا کہ دہ بعض المی بالؤں کی نشائد ہی کردیں خوا عمن کو المی صحت بہتر رکھنے کے لئے جن رِ توجہ دیاجا ہے ۔

ان اہرین نے بتایا کہ اگر خوا تین دل کی مریض ہیں توانیس بہت زیادہ تعجد کی ضرورت ہو تی ہے آئیس ڈاکٹروں کے مطوروں رہتی ہے ممل کرنا چاہئے کیونکہ 25 سال سے زیادہ عمر کی خواتین کی اموات میں دل سے امراض میں جٹل خواتین ک

20 سال کی لا کیوں اور خوا تین کوعام طور پر جلد کا کینسر ہوئے کا خدشہ رہتا ہے۔ ماہرین کا کہنا ہے کہ گوری رنگت کی خواتین میں اس کینسر کا پیشا آسانی سے چل جاتا ہے

ا کثریت ہوتی ہے ۔لیکن بعض اوقات خواتین کویہ پیتہ ہی تہیں چتا کہ دودل کے امراض کی شکار ہو چکی تیں کیونکہ عام خواتین اور بعض اوقات ان کے عام ڈاکٹر لیٹن سولیوں بھی دل کے امراض کی علامات کونظرا نداذ کردیتے تیں یاان پراتی زیادہ تیجہ دہیں دیتے۔

ماہرین امراض قلب کا کہنا ہے کہ مردوں اورخوا تمن میں دل کے امراض کی علامات میں فرق ہوتا ہے مردوں میں دل کے امراض کی صورت میں سینے کی وحرکن میں اضافیہ، تے ، باکیں ہاتھ

کرآپ جب اپنا چیک آپ کرانے ڈاکٹر کے
پاس جا تیں تو اس سے سوال کریں کہ کیا میرا
وزن صحت مند خاتون کے مساوی ہے؟ کیا میرا
کویسٹرول لیول درست ہے؟ میرے پاس
وقت کی کی ہے الی صورت میں مجھے کس طرح
کی ورزش کتنی ویر کرنی چاہئے؟

على در دو فيره جيسى علامات نظرا آل إلى ليكن خوا عن شن اس كريكس در دو فيره جيسى علامات نظرا آل إلى ليكن خوا عن شن الكيف كى علامات على برعن كركام معان كم بحل عام طور پر نظر انداز كر يم عمولى دواكي در كركام جلاتا ہے۔
ماہر بن كاكبتا ہے كد 20 سال كى لا كيوں اور خوا تحن كو عام طور پر جلد كاكينر ہونے كا خد شر رہتا ہے۔ ماہر بن كاكبتا ہے كہ كورى رحمت كى خوا تين عن اس كيا ہے تاہم جب مائى ہے جبك وركا مائى ہے جبك مرات كى خوا تين عن اس كا بد حشكل ہے جبك الكركا كيا ہے دشكل ہے جبك الكركا كيا ہے دشكل ہے جبك الكركا كيا ہے دائى الكركا ہے دشكل ہے جبك الكركا ہے دائى ہے دائى الكركا ہے دائى الكركا ہے دائى ہے دائى

مراحل میں اس کاعلاج آسان اور سحستیا لی کثرح بہت زیادہ ہوتی ہے۔

30 سال کی خوا تین شی با کھے ہی کے آثار پیدا ہونے یا با نجھ پن ہے آثار پیدا ہونے یا با نجھ پن پیدا ہونے کا خطرہ رہتا ہے اسریکہ کے اسراض پر کشرول سے متعلق ادارے نے 1995 شیں ایک سروے کرا یا تھا جس ش 30 سال جم رکی شادی شدہ 7 فی صدخوا تین شی با نجھ بن کی علیات ٹابت ہو گئ تھیں۔ ایک صورت میں آپ اپنی فیلی خالم سے دورے کرا کے اس سے تحفظ واسل کرستی ہیں۔ ماسب علاج کرا کے اس سے تحفظ حاصل کرستی ہیں۔

40 مال کی عمر کی فرائین کی بھارت پر اثرات پڑتے ہیں اور بھارت فرائی ہو اس کا علاج بھی برونت مسارت فرائی ہے اس کا علاج بھی برونت تختی کے ذریعے ہیں اور کتھیں کے ذریعے ہیں ہوئے کے خدشات بھی ہوتے عمر کی فواعمین میں امریکہ میں کئے گئے ایک مردے میں ہر 8 میں سے ایک خاتون اس تیاری میں بطا پائی تی ۔اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ آپ 35 مال کی عمر سے ایک فردموائی کم سے ایک خودموائی کم سے ایک خودموائی کا کرائی ہے کہ کہ دورے مال میں ذاکر میں اور قیر معمول صورت حال میں ذاکر میں اور قیر معمول صورت حال میں ذاکر میں اور قیر معمول صورت حال میں ذاکر میں میں میں میں اس کے میں ہے۔

60-50 سال کی عمر عی ما ہواری کا بند ہونا اور اس کی دجہ سے
پیدا ہونے والے دوسرے اسراض کے علاوہ بڈی کے بجر بجرے
ہوئے اور گھنٹوں اور جرزوں میں درد کی شکایات عام ہوتی
ہیں، اس کے علاوہ اس عمر میں ڈیا بطس ہونے کا خدشہ بھی زیاوہ
ہوجاتا ہے ، ہا تا عدگی کے ساتھ محائے اور ڈاکٹروں کے
مشورے پڑمل کی صورت میں آپ اس سے بھی محفوظ رہ سکتی

اہر من کا کہنا ہے کہ آپ جب اپنا چیک اپ کرانے واکٹر کے
پاس جا کیں تو اس سے سوال کریں کہ کیا میرا دون صحت مند
خاتون کے مساوی ہے ؟ کیا میرا کویسٹرول لیول درست ہے
کی درزش کتنی دیر کرنی چاہئے ؟ اگر میرا کویسٹرول لیول بر حا ہوا
کی درزش کتنی دیر کرنی چاہئے ؟ اگر میرا کویسٹرول لیول بر حا ہوا
ہو تھے کیا دخوراک پر کنٹرول کے ذریعے ٹھے کی بسکتا ہے یا جھے
وال کے دوالینا پڑے گی ؟ جھے کویسٹرول لیول درست
حالت میں لانے کے لئے کیا کھانا چاہئے؟ بھے ذیا بیٹس ہوت نے
ماک کا کورشہ تو میں ہوتیا کی کہ میرے خاندان میں بر مرض
میرک کو ذیا بیٹس موتو تا کی کہ میرے خاندان میں بر مرض
موجرو ہے جھے اس سے نیخ کے لئے کیا کرنا چاہئے؟ ان
موجرو ہے جھے اس سے نیخ کے لئے کیا کرنا چاہئے؟ ان
موالوں کے درست جوابات میں بی آپ کی صحت پوشید و ہوگی اور ڈاکٹر وں کے مشورے پر ٹمل کر کے آپ ذیا وہ فرش وقرم ،
اور ڈاکٹر وں کے مشورے پر ٹمل کر کے آپ ذیا وہ فرش وقرم ،
اور ڈاکٹر وں کے مشورے پر ٹمل کر کے آپ ذیا وہ فرش وقرم ،

خواتین کی صحت مستقل توجہ جا ہتی ہے صحت مندر ہنے کے چنداصول

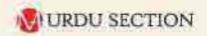
من المراض كا علام موريات مين الل على الهاب كم الم المراض اللها ال

لائن مولی جائے تو کی ایتراق عمد اس کا بدیال جائے کا صورت عمد اس کا علاق آسان موجاتا ہے اور ویشتر خواتین مرش کے تعمین صورت اختیار کرنے سے پہلے می محسوب

بابرین کاکہنا ہے کہ فوائین کو معاصمت من خواصورت اور بالاب تفرویے کے لئے چھاسولوں پرتی سے فراکرنا جاہے بین ش سے پہلااصول بیسے کہا فی خواک اور وہ تفاج آپ لیدی ہے کا ایک طرح خوال دیجی ساگر آپ سگرے نے وہ تی کا رکھی کہ کرکھی کر وہ اور سے مادی ہیں تو اے بھی جلدی ترک کرکھی کر وہ اور سے بوارک ہے کہ فاق اسکی سے اپنے میڈ ناکس تھک اپ اواج معول بوالی سال مقصد کے زمرف کر کی ہے سے اسال محدے کے

کے غیرت کردائی دیں مکساندہ فی قام کودرت مائٹ می رکھنے کے کا کا کوئی کا غیرت کی کردائی دیں۔ اور ان کچتے ہیں کرفواتی کی عمر می اخلے کے ساتھ ہی ان کے موہ یا و تقری کو دران و فیائٹ اور کیلر ہے امراض شال ہیں۔ کین اگر آپ مسئل کی یا تا احداث سے این میڈیکل چک میں اس کے میں امراض کا ایران میں میں بعد چا با اور ان ماسے آنے والے امراض چاک کہ دھل احتیار کر چے ہوئے ماسے آنے والے امراض چاک کہ دھل احتیار کر چے ہوئے میں اس کے میام اس میں اوران میں کا انداز میں ماراض کا میں اس کے میام اس میں اوران میں اوران میں انداز دھی امراض کا میں اس کے میام اس میں اوران میں اوران میں افداد و میں امراض کا





طنزومزاج پیپٹ بڑا طالم ہے بابا

ہر کوئی پیٹ کیلئے جدوجہد کررہاہے کوئی اے بھرنے کیلئے اور کوئی اے کم کرنے کیلئے

معرف في كاجت داداديد عرجي ادرك في اخاذ مدماع وال كون كفي إلى والداس كالقيم مو كوك اعرادل كالمديد بين عام الكورة كي في الد الريب آوي كاليمناد في على مماكل كالاكار بوتا به المداودون رات الما اورات على الموجيد والتي تكر المن ويتا ب-اب معاشرے على امراض للب اور يشركن عاديان دورو او ل ے پیش کی عاد ہوں کی ایست میکم اور کی ہے اور دوال ملے جملہ حکما ہ اور اطلباء اپنی تقیمی کی ایٹدا پیٹ بی ہے کرتے تصاوران بردوائيال تويز كرت تصروب المان كالخلق يرورش اود باقى والدكى عن عنيف كى البيت مسلم عنداس للسا اللي ك دود ش زياده العماللي عن جي ويد كا اي على وال ے۔ برکمانی عید کے لیے جدہ جو کررہا املا ہے۔ کوئی اے 601 1822 EL 18 E1 Store EL でいころれの中のでは上上上のよ وورق م كالوكان كوا عرف كالوق الراح كالراح كال والى وو というこうのでしいい これのとこけ ا كاونش اللف على اور فير على ويكون عن الرية راين محروه وورون كرون والراء وي تاكر فريت شاك و وو اوران ويان ورات يرع

अर्थ में शहर के कि की की की की कि का अपना कि कर का جمي طوح كزرا ووا وقت والأس فين آتا أي طوح يزها ووا بالبينة مجى والمتن ليمل آتا بلك تحاه كار كي قبر كي طرح أجمرا رجة عدارا يل كرائل كروان وارك شراك بالكداريك والل ووبا كل الراب يهت عد الوكون كوافي الوعد عد مات والي يورل سي كرد ت والدي والتي المدان كا ولان و مع مديات كالمركز عن في ووائي بكران الرائير وار رب في جس طرح مود يراو قرضه كافتان ماول بادك على

していたいましたのできないといくしたいます -EUTZ JOBE

المحل والون كو يعد يراحا في كالشون كل ووالي المحال والمحالة إن كريت في ان كي النسيت عن اضافة كرمكا بدليدا وو است عدد كى يوس بيار عدة بيارك كرسة بين اور ساتهداى ساتعال ع بهت عاضال كام يى لين إلى-

からないないないというないとうないないなる 18/18/15 Semon OU WE 18/15 はなんじいりしたらけけれから يماك يحقة للداخريف ريئاان كي مجيدي ب-ميدوا الدون ووق عداك الأنسال علا كوك واول كرويد كالرمان كاظرت ال كردميان حالى بوت بيل داوردود وأول الك ووم الما الله يعيدى عال كرفيد مادك كهروسية إلى-يتك عن أن آل أن أو بقد جال عيم ويد شن أن آك ليان المراكة بعدة الله بجا مكا يدر جان عادي عن اكر الأل اب بيدكي آگ جمائ كرك جائد بين اي ال كال كوالات وفي جالى بيدان كريد في آك كي شمت اليس كرى سے اليمال وفي سے اور وہ وورون كو بهلا يحت اوت كمات برحل وداوت بيراودا في فيت عي ملك دهور عدادات عالى كريهازي بناف كالوحش كست يس وك يدن ك الدكوفي الصفرية عام كا

وَ إِن هُوا تُحْوَا مِن اللَّهِ اللَّهِ إِلَى إِلَيْنَا مُولِي اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللي كري كونكه البالم في يوم ف التي است والمناه على كي حراجًا احوط في تحين بدني بكه جون جون شوير و في طبيب عدة عدد الدرى الدر فوقى مولى عدال كاللفام كاسكوب فتم مور باے اور و واب محل طور ہر اگل طرف متوجد رہے گا جو ک يقية ان كى الله كى مولى عبد الكدم وراكد ماحب في ال

ているというとうなんないとうなんで ك ويست اللها و الركاف العالم الله على الما يعالم الله كاعتداع بالناقف بهرمال فكم صاحبات وتستأون يريكر ياك からしないいきというそうとうしかしかけん الله أله الرجار صاحبة بي عدت جوم الله تعميل الله الله الله الله صاحب کے محفظ مول میں او بیدا سے ایک کر شفاشت يدى كا مره ك دى كى كولك يرك الدونا شراكان إلى سي س كريكم معامير كالمصدقور أميكر يفري كـ آخروك كي إداف شا بهد كيا اور دو ول ين ول ش اسية آب كودادد ي اللي ك ماص كويا في كلات كالاكت والربيد تـ ١٥٠ ق سريري اللها الله الله

الويدا عدد كالريد بولمات كالدكان 近江年上水が一上上上上北北京町 よりとんりからなりまでのようであるというという いるかはこれとしかいもっとんろうかいとう ساكما يا اور قريب كي جوره كي طريع الخي اوقات على إجريك منت اور مران کے اصلاؤ می ان محارور دکی جری ا المحاشال موالى ين الموس والمعاد المعاد عدد كالعرام موجات إلى راكل الماويدي مرك كالمنظ ويحافظ والمحاوا كن كا بياوركيان عن والراسة المناس المناس المناس المناس والرا الرائي شاك أفير فان كابيد الى ورائ الدوك عدد عم د تقار دو سائلوں كا ووائع استاف ميرز عد محما الما يديد تجرية كاراش وصول أرية تقد الركولي الناكي والزه ك يج ندة ياقو ما لي اور يو يُركز قواه منال كرد يا اور يكر مادمت بر بحال كرك ك في تع يرا بديد مي وال بها ك أوار و أوراه أل كردول الله قد صاحب بيد ينط الل بيد رجو حفرت المان أوفرت محل ولالا ب اور الت ك كرب

گفتگوکر نے کافن جانئے

عمران وجواريا

کی زندگی ش ہمیں بہت ہے ابنی الرادے مالیتہ پڑتا ہے ابنی افرادے مالیتہ پڑتا ہے ابنی افرادے مالیتہ پڑتا ہے ابنی اور قورتی ان میں بوڑھے بھی اور قورتی بھی، بیچ بھی اور قورتی بھی، بیر میزائ، جذباتی، تحمل، چڑچ ہے، بنس کھی، با اطلاق، بد اطلاق، تدخو اور زم خو ۔۔۔ فرض بیر کہ جنتے افراد اسے بی مزائ، ان سب کی عادات وضائل، چشے، مشطح ایک دو سرے جدا، طاہر ہے کدائ تم کے مختلف الوج افراد ہے میل جول اور بات میں مراحی بیت کا اندازہ ایک جیسانیس رکھا جاسکا موقع کل کے ساتھ بیتے بدلیوں اور موزوں خریجے کا متابی ہے۔۔ ماتھ بیتے بدلیوں اور موزوں خریجے کا متابی ہے۔۔

اکثر پیکماجا تاہے کہ بہترین گفتگو کرنے کاراز اس امریس نبال ہے کہ ہم دومرے کی بات سکون ہے میں اور پھر پولیس ، بلاشیہ اصول کارآ مدے کیکن مدایک طرفہ ہے، فرض تیجیجے گفتگو کرنے والے دوافرد دل میں پہلے ہے بیرسوج کیں کہ' میں مبرے سنول گا" تو بہت جلد دونوں ایک دومرے سے بور ہوجا تیں مے النظومين وكتفي اور جاؤيت پيدا كرنے كے ليے لازمي ب كـ " منفادر بولنے" دونوں سے بعد مكر كام لياجات، بولنے والا اپنی باری پر بولے اور سننے والا اپنی باری پر سنے ، گفتگو كرناايك فن بإو مختكومنها ال يجى زياده لطيف آرث باورفا صعمرول كالقاضد كرتاب،آب في ويكها ولكا كدوه فردموسائی میں خاصااہم مجھاجاتا ہے جودومروں کے دکھ دردکو تجيدكى بسنتا باوران عن ولي ليتاب ايك الحط سنن والے کی خولی میرے کدوہ جو یکوسٹتا ہے، فورے سٹتا ہے اور درمیان میں بولنے کی کوشش جیں کرتاءاس کے مقالبے میں ایک براسنے والا وہ ہے جو دوسرول کی برواہ کیئے بغیر خواہ تو او وخل در معقولات کرتا ہے، وہ دراصل اینے بارے میں کھے کہنے کے ليے اتنا بي پين موتا ہے كدو دمرے كى بات يس و كھيلى عي أيس لیتاء اگرآب ہردلعزیز فضیت بنا جائے ہیں اور اس بات کے خواہشند ہیں کدلوگ آپ کی تفتگو نیں تواس کے لیے آپ کو دوسرول کی شخصیت میں دلچین کنی پڑے گی۔ اجنبی افراد کومتاثر كرنے كا اچھاطريقديہ بےكرآب ان كى ہر بات مي ولچپى ظاہر کریں امثال کے طور یر آپ کی کسی مصوریا آ رشد ہے ملاقات ہوئی ،اس نے آپ کواپنی پیٹیننگز اور تصاویر دکھا کیں تو

آپ کوتصوروں کو بڑے فور وانہاک کے ساتھ ویکھتے ہوئے مناسب تعریف کرنی چاہیے اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ فٹلف فوجیت کے سوالات بھی ضرور کرنے چاہیک تا کہ آرٹسٹ کو بیتا اڑ لے کہ بیہ بیٹنگلز بنانے میں صرف ہوئی اس کی محنت کا آپ کافی ویکھیں سے جائزہ لے دے ہیں۔

ا کھڑ لوگوں کی عادت ہوتی ہے کہ دو دوسروں کے آگے اپنی معینتوں اور پریشانیوں کا رونا لے کر پیٹے جاتے ہیں انہیں ہے

گفتگو میں جاشی پیدا کرنے

کیلئے سب سے زیادہ اہمیت کہے

کوحاصل ہے شیریں ادر خوشگوار

لجد جادوسااٹر رکھتا ہے

احساس نیمیں ہوتا کہ اس طرح دو دومروں کی بوریت اکتاب کا باعث بنتے ہیں ذرا سوچٹ کد دومروں کو آپ کی پریٹانی سے کیا ولچپی ہے؟ اس لیے جہاں تک ممکن ہو، آپ اپنی ذات کو گفتگو کا مرکز بنائے ہے گریز کریں۔

منتگویں جائن پیدا کرنے کے لیے سب نیادہ اہمیت لیج کو حاصل ہے، شیریں اور خوشگوار لہجہ جادوس الر رکھتا ہے،
آپ اپنے تخاطب سے کئی تی آغ بات کہنا چاہتے ہوں، ہمیشہ شیریں لیجے میں کہنے، تاق نوعیت کے مباحث ، مثلاً سیاست پر بحث کرنا، گفتگو کی دکھنے کے لئے زہر قاتل ہے، اس کے علاوہ آپ کا مطالعہ دہنے ہونا چاہئے کیونکہ تازہ بہتازہ معلومات کے بغیر آپ لوگوں کی قوجہ اپنی طرف مبذول کرائے میں ناکام رہیں۔

محفظویں دوس کوخواہ تو او مرعوب کرنے کی کوشش نقصان دہ ہے، مکن ہے سینے دالامتاثر ہوجائے لیکن اس کا نتیجہ یہ فظے گا کہ دوسر کی طاقات پر دہ آپ سے کھل کر بات نیس کر سکے گا۔ گفتگو ہیں والکٹی پیدا کرنے کا دوسر اراز اس امریش مضر ہے کہ آپ کا

ا نداز گفتگو کیسا ہے، کہا آپ نصاحت ہے بول کتے ہیں؟ تلفظ یا گرامر کی خلطیاں گفتگو کی دہلتی ہیں خارج ہونے کا برا ہیں، بدنن حاصل کرنے کے لیے ضروری ہے کدآپ جو زبان بول دہے ہیں'' البتہ گھڑے گھڑائے چکلوں اور دئے رٹائے جملوں سے پر ہیز ہیجے بعض لوگ لطیفہ مغنا شروع کرتے ہیں تو اس طرح کد لطیفہ کی طرح فتح نہیں ہوتا لطیفہ سناتا ہے تو اسے لطیفے کی طرح سناتا ہے ندکدواستان کی طرح۔

واقف کاروں، دوستوں اور بے تکفف احباب سے تفتگو کرنا بہت
آسان اور اچنی افراد سے تفتگو کرنا بہت مشکل ، اس سلیے بین
کہا بات ہے ہے کہ کن باس وقعی سے سوسوں پر بات جروں

یجیے ، تیسر اافراد جوآپ کا تعارف اس سے کرار ہا ہے وہ بھی کائی
معاون ثابت ہوسکتا ہے اگر آپ اس کی وقیحی فورانہ بھانپ سکیس
تو تھیرانے کی ضرورت فہیں، کی عام موضوع پر بات چھیزد ہیںے،
مثل موسم کا تذکرہ سیاست والوں کے دورے ، باغبانی کے
مشائل، گھر کی آرائش کے طریقے ، بھورتوں کی نفسیات ، بچوں کی
تربیت یا مشاغل ، بیرسب کارآ مدموضوع بن سے تیس۔
عاصل کلام ہے ہے۔ :

دوسرول کی بات مبرے سننے کی عادت ڈالیے اور موقع بیسوقع موالات کرتے جائے تاکہ آپ کا طاقاتی ہے بھے کہ آپ اس کی بات میں پوری طرح دوئیسی لے رہے ہیں۔

اگرآ پائی گفتگوکوبہتر بنانا چاہتے ہیں تو وسیع مطالعہ ضرور کیجئے ، آپ کے پاس ہرموضوع ہے متعلق تاز ومعلومات کا ذخیرہ ہونا چاہئے ،خواہ آپ کوبھش موضوعات ہے دلچی ہو باندہو۔ استعمار کے اس معکوں کے خداع مطرفہ سے محلقاً میں بھل

ا ہے مصائب اور مشکلات کوخود اپنی طرف سے گفتگویش داخل نہ ہونے دیجئے۔

طاقال کوایک لیے کے لیے بھی بیتار شرویجے کرآپ اس کی بات ن میں رہے۔

منتگو کے وقت ایک ہلی کی مسکر اہٹ بہت اثر آ فریں ہوتی ہے۔ زم لجبدا و معج تلفظ آپ کی کامیا لی کا ضامن ہے۔

اگرآپ نے ان ذرین اصولوں پر آج ہی نے کئی شروع کردیا تو یقین سیجئے کہ آپ کی گفتگو میں وہ جاذبیت اور مشاس پیدا ہوجائے گی جو شنے والے کوفررا متاثر کرلے گی اور اس طرح صرف گفتگو کے ذریعہ آپ دوسروں کا دل ڈیننٹے میں کامیاب رہیں گے۔

ای وقت اگر آپ خاموش رہیں تو بیدمناسب نہیں رہے گا بلکہ

على خودا حدد كى كى آجالى ي-

حاسد فض كواس وقت فوقى بولى ب جب ال كالدمقاش كى معالے علی تاکام اوجاتا ہے تر یہ بات آج کا بھی میں لاک آئی کا کردمقاتل کا کوئی تصال مونا ہے تو مامد کوال سے کیا فالمعماصل بوتا بيدي إلكل الحاقى باحديه كد" الرين المين جيت كالوحمين كي فيقفين دول كالما بيرمال يرقبط ب كرما مد فني على قاع تين معايد-

صدے تھے کے لیے آب کو جائے کہ آب استا ارو کردایک حالقی حسار قائم کریں۔ بھی بھی علار بیارکس کا اثر قبول ند كري اور نه الويل اجميت وي - آب كوڅود يكي اينا حاب كرتا والي كركين آب مى صدى وجوائين بى دول بى ايك كرزويا جاروا بيدال عاكب كوال كالتين كرا على مد في كرا ب مامدين يالان

Tu Balaco

الماكريان آب كرى ماكى كالعريف كرنا بياد كياآب كو ميلن مولى عا السار الالالالا

الله كيا آب يد ساته كام كر والول كى كامياني كوتك تظرى ے دیکھتے ہیں؟ ۔۔۔۔ (بال الیں)۔

الماركول الميد مصدي اكام موجائ توكيا آب كوخرى ١٠٠٠ - (بال المين) -

الله الله المال عامل عامل كاب السال مکے این کرکی منت کے بخرا ہے۔ بی کامیانی ماحل کرسکے ين ١٠٠٠ (بان الين)-

الله كيا آب كواكثر اليالكان الكان الماكة وقيره اورول كرمواط عن جاحب دارى كا مظاهره كرح - ((JUl 30)-

الله كيا آب كا شرران لوكون عن من عندي وكام كم الدياتين (يادوكر تي عرال الولال)-

الله كيا آب الى بدزباني اور تكلف ده رغارس كي دير ي

مغيوري ١٠١٠ (١١١ تي)_

المديما آب تهالى يند إن اور عوا اس دواكى برالى كرية -(LU1/2) - (15)- (15)-

الله كل كل توبيف كرا والت آب مكن كا خار موجات -(الما فيس)-

المديد وراء آب يرتفيدك إلى لاكا آب الي للطي المين كرت بي ١٠٠١ (مال الول)-

الرآب اجاب المين كمقافي عن إلى اعماد إدوب لوآب ما مدحم ك المان إي اورآب كواب ووي على

تبدیلی لائے کی خرورت ہے۔ اگرآ ب کا جواب انتی فنق ہے مین ال اور الین ایر ایس المالی آب عادمدے جديد كي تشاندى مولى بيدي محمد كرف كي خرورت ب حاسدلوكول ب بيخ كيلي

المركب كى ما مدفق كا يماه داست ما منافيل كرسك إلى - يا تروه محوث إو له كالم الحرائق ميدى كهانيال سائة

ممكن اوالوالي يحض كرساته مياندردي التياركري فروايل اجِمانی کی تشجیر ندکریں۔ ایلی دولت اور کامیانی برزیادہ اترائے کی شرورت کس

الله آب كوتتمان ماليان كاليان كاليان كالمحاصد ك جاسكا إلى السيك كافوا مول كي تطرول عدة بيكوكراف كى كوشش كرمكما بي اي محض كوسيورث وي اور وه اس طرح كمان كا تدرجوه أتى خولي اورا يجالي موجود باس كى تويد كرال-

الاطامدي والح كروي كرائل كي رعاد من كالب كونى الرقي ووا يدوب مي على رعاد من كي اوا ا しんりしけいた

الله يكداول على بيادت موتى يوكدافي شاك وادكرون كى لماكل كرت ين قراعى يتى يولى كان كرار الى إلى الد اس ك حول يربات كرت وات بهت زياده مبالغة والي كام يتى يىدال طرح كى إقراب عيدا دويل صداور بلنك جذب يدار اورا ب-مالدا والى على

الله كمرك إقراد ك ورمال حيد يولو معالمات اور تخير موجات ور مرك بريد عالافع نظران ع كدان كى

الإزيش اورحييت كيا ب-أنين يكسال احرام ملاجا يااد فيعل كرت والتدان ع محاملوره كرنا واعد كرت بوء بدالك كى كى كاميالي اور قولى كى تولف كري كركس خاص قرد كى ب جاهايت تركري اورميال عام تركي . الم محین على حدكا بذب آسانى سے بيداد بوجا ا ب-والدين اوراسا تذوكو جاسي كدوه يجل يراس والم الماتذ رجعي اورائيس احماس ولائي كرصعافي يرتيس مولى بيد الله الرآب ما سدلوكول كافكار إلى اوران يرقال يا آب ك لي على مديا عدة ال كاجترين في عد كرافيل القراعاد

كرين بالأفرادك أب كى البيت جان جا كي كي الما العشر باور مي كرايك حاسد من الية رويد على توطيت المند من عبد ووافي ماكان اوراك كامال كرد جول بهائے وصوف عادد كهاتيال كمزية كادر بحى ايك كافل آ وي كى صلاحيت اورا الميت كوشليم فيل كرسه كا-

بالا حاسد من شراصد كاجذب جب حداث يومتات أواس كى اات افرت سے اور بال ب جو بہت سے اوگوں کے لیے تصان دو او محق ہے۔ جبار حاش کری ادرائے فض کی کزوری -12/00/52 Jimi

وار عاد کی کے لیے این کان اور ای آ محصیر کلی و محص۔ الركوني آب كي خرودت عداده تعريف كرديات والب الى خرايال بيان كرد بايد جوآب ش جي عي بين توبيا شاره عال بات كاكرور فن آب عبال عدال عالى ك بات تیاده قراب او، کوئی عقت قبط کرایس این اے ب احداق ولادى كرة ب فوشاء يستوفيل جير





حسار... ایک جذبه هم مختلف مواقع براس سے دو جارہوتے ہیں

دوی اور حسد

كالهيك أرصداوريلن أبك الساجة يسيع قمام جذول ير عادی آسکا ہے۔ عاصد لوگ اس حقیقت کو تھول می فیل كريات إلى كرمرف عند الدكلن عدى كامياني مامل كى جاعق عدد المرول كارتى كار على اللااعداد للت إن اور يدمار عالمال اور طلوك الناك افي والى かんしんいなんとしまくしゃしゃ بالن الإنكار عالي ب عصالة الكروت إدا ما يج است بم عادت الكال ك واست على اليب وارتب كما يال というはかとているとんしんしんなんなとん こういんしんと アレップログニニムル こいんしいのしましいこのはんだられる الياس لي كياكرة فلاكرادول ك خلافي ال ك CARICADE LOLE INTO كامياب معية الميون في ول الكاكر يز منال كي في اوريك ال في فودكو الحال كر في توفيل كيا الله يعلى اد قات صدك مراع كالماتكات أول باتي-

اگر آب اچھا کھنے پیچے ہیں اور آپ کی فیلی فوش حال ہے قا ال سے آپ کے پڑدی کو جلی ہو گئی ہے اور وہ آپ کے حوالے سے مختلف کھانیاں لوگوں کو سنا تا پھرر ہا ہوگا۔ پڑدان آپ کے حوالے سے لوگوں کو بیٹائے گی کہ آپ کہ ایک تا ہے کا حوجر بھیے کی د فیل ہے وہ ایک کی کہ چک ہے یا ہو کہ اس کو اور مجت ہو تھ اس سے بھی کی کھانوک جمل جاتے ہیں اور خاص کر خوا تھی ہے گئی ہے گئی ہے۔

اس سے بھی کھانوک جمل جاتے ہیں اور خاص کر خوا تھی ہے گئی ہے گئی ہے۔

اس سے بھی کھانوک جمل جاتے ہیں اور خاص کر خوا تھی ہے گئی ہے گئی ہے۔

اس سے بھی کھانوک جمل کی اور وہت محض دکھا دا ہے۔ حصی کھی بیتا ہے وہ چار

ایک گاہ کی این دمرف اپنے شہری والی ہوتی ہوتی ہے بلکی شمل کے برقردی ایندریدہ او تی ہے۔ جب س کی خواصورتی کی اج سے اے تین اگر این خواصورت ہوئے این ساتھ ساتھ کی محسوس کر لے گئی این سائر کی این خواصورت ہوئے کے ساتھ ساتھ کی تھولی ہے ہو اور کھرنے کا م کان شمل تیز بھی۔ تو یہ بات وہ رق محدول محدول سے معالم ہوتی ہے۔

مخار عين اورحيد

فی بوکویاے کال اجداد عاد برخود د کے اور کرے برقرد كالمتح يكمال دويد كادرم يديقا بركر عكدوه ب عداي جيدا بداركن باوركل نظران كركون بوا باوركون تجوناه اس كازد يكسب البيت دكت بين ماسية على عاياما حل عدا وكر ع كركر ك لاك حدث الك موجا أي اوريسكون ماحل كشيده موجاعة ال كالتبدال ات يول وي كرو كري و فروك كري الكرور ニングでかいいるといいしてがらとしまと كدب كومزت اوراح إم دعدان كي ذاتى بشداور ابتداكا - 12 XSL/ というから こんちゃんといしょ ال مليط عن أيك بهتري حوال مثهورا فعان الأرفق يريم يعديًا الكافات الاعكرك بها ب كرك إدال كاكل واي كدوه في في ولين كا موازيد كم شراع موجود ومرى بهوال اور الله والمرك المرك والايون والمات والمات からからいからいろというというとうとうというと كر عادرات فاعال عراية جمث وريد كريدود سد كامدك 17/6 كاكد الى يدا أيد ماسوهن كل عاص محض كاحدي والادوانات ادرب كالمكون عالى وختاب جب ك كراسية مطالل أو يراه داست بالدخاري عطة كرا ليسال إلى اوراع ديادك عدما الك ションノンをものかし シーーしんけん ひまないにんない عدار والم المن الاعداب الميد حاس كو والما بادراس

ن مصوري مين بين الاقوا مي شهر



いかいより1861かんかんいんがんしんら عرصه الما محل الما المتعال كالماسد في الما expression to the forest المام يكسك في المام يما يعلن المساعد كيد

はんしいときっというとったけんと1973 He lister in the water 1 w In to - July 8 th & with # 2 ∠JPA € Blownturming Gold Modifion الالدور غديدك فرق وإلى فل كا -الدول فل فيادد 24-ピーシストルーンリアルフトラでとってしていいでし السعة 198 مكالم مع التان المؤلف الماد كالما مؤلف المراد ما كالسلاق وعراكوم والتال في الحاسل الحرار بالمراك بالمراس عاوال

بالتان في الموسيل كاروان ما لي المن كرويا في ال JUST LIBERTY SULL LINE - Vilas





الم م مادی کی عد خرب تماست و عاص On Liste to was Lastill C

الاحال الراسكة والمستعلى الرياس كالمالية والتعالى ماسال دیا افری متاله عام دکان ہے کی ماسال کا د مرت رومورد سا کدال ما وی وی دار ای الداری على المنظم معلى المنظم من ماسل على رك وال لك والد الد والد ال حجاده ي - يوكتان على درمل في مسوي كاطيرااد الى - يك يا التان على أن مسيل كالرورا وي ي عدود المعادين عدواك والاستال والمال والمالك كالزار مسود في المن أو لك الماق الماق والمام الماق الم

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لی طوادہ سے میری تی میں کسے ادر سوئنگ عل

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كالسيخ الدي العالما الماسيخ المركزة آب والتان عراكرا ووريد عدد عدد والتان ك

علاده البين في ماك وراهيمون في تعديد عداي مسول

كالقدم الرياض على ادراك يتفك عربوان وال

KEMON ALAM . NOVEMBER 2010



ر مهدارداتی تو کم اکست ۵ (190 و کو گلته جاست شا پیدا او ی آپ قدی مال کی حریش قیادت کی فرش ماریس می مکونت احتیار کی ساد جادی تجادی شی ایک الل منام حاص کر لیا را باشش کی آ وادی سے گل آپ تجادی و میاست کی مدیک میدولای شید باکد مای شدمت شرب الب بود بیز می کرمسیان شید باکد می شدمی شرب طابعتون کی مان اعادی اداروں سے آپ مادران کے انتظام شرب آپ کا انتم کردار دار مر میدارداتی اور بال قسل و افزاز جذب خدمت

اندائیت کے قدار تھاں 1000 ہوں کا دخر مار تے ہے۔ آپ نے 194 مار 1947ء میں ارجش کی آئی سازی کے لیے شاعدتی کیفیاں چاتم کرنے میں ایم کرداروں کیا۔ آپ لے دیاؤ مگاری ایس کر کے دوران جھی موکل کوئل وزیراؤ مگار اینڈ ڈیلو کانٹ موزیروش تکوری کاروزی اور تاک

homes the comment

وزیاعظم کی حیثیت سے کما فقد نشبات انجام دی مر مهمالوداری کیستہ 6 کیکھ <u>197</u>4 مکوروزاں کے حجرش انقال فرمار

آپ کی قائل ذکر کار کردگی

السيق

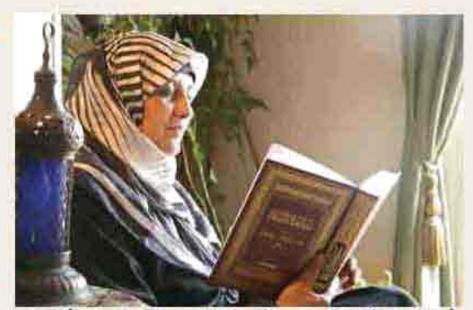
آپ ان افراد عربی شال ہے۔ جوں نے باریش کے رہیں کے باریش کے بریش کے بریش کا رہیں گ

يدواتى كاليدابهزك إب كمام يرضوب ماريس 2000 درية كالكاركواد شاريا يساقون آب كما يواد يد ميالان الدوى اللي كارك ويدادومعروش وسل كديكرهما لك كاسفيرى جيليت ع كالمنداع الإم يديد المراس المالي ال وقد آب كالم الراد اب كل الراد ان ع J.L. Fish 5,2010,20050 Lug 20 رجد مج كاهل عالم كالكري يرميلان كال كاخاعان اريش على يولاخاعان بيري تنول كالمرقى اسل ك المع تحرك كاميا -جار الله الد عدا و 2005ء 2008-1001-2-12-1001-2008-2 صيان الدادي كوز عالى - 20105 - 2010عاد عى وودوار الرى اللي كركن أخب وسدة اوران كوديار اللروفي والمعالم والكيالة تشتكم يعاوكم المد 1021183016912-2586.20060131

الدادى دورة في حيس شي الن ك كردار دور كاميال كوفرارة

محسین والی کرے کے کیٹھ الن کی پیدا کی کی صدمال آخر بیاست کوٹوی کے برمنا کے کا فیصلہ کیا ۔ اور چناب الدیمیا اوا صد کی ور مدارست آرکنا توکیک کی تھیلی مثل کی سنا کو تھالہ آخر بیاست اور مرکز میں ان کے ورسالے آئی کے بات سے کردار کو آمیا کر کیا مذکر ہے۔ مذکر

مرحینالونائی کھی آگر پیا تھی دیا تھی۔ ایم سیای کواندیا۔ آپ نے ارچش کے کام کی تھی ماقتصادی اور تا کی ترقی تھی ایم کوادادا کیا ۔ مرحیوالروائی کھی تھیسے یہیں جاددی کے این فضیات تھی ہے ہیں تاہم جاملور دافر کرکھتے ہیں۔



شائع کردادی اور این بگائی بعدال اور اور ادان عوری مورت شرق و است وال الکسال رویت چالی - تال تالد کر تاری میمال کی رویت پر به کروری شرب پاری و فیل کال کیا جادیا ب به بالاتا بازش اس باری بروری تعلی مولی جاری کر بعد میری شروی کی آبادی مرودی

کیل کالک میلادی الار بید مولاد سے کا میس ا بدا کر بعد حال می 1901ء میں اور کے دائی مرح الاق کا اماد الار کا جائزہ کی 17 آپ کہا ہے گا کہ اس اور اس کی بعد حال میں 1000ء مودول کے حالے کی 972 مرتگ میں ساکے اصافی ہے 197 میں موجود کا کہ کہا ہے کی کہ کری 1 سلم اسکا ہے تاہد موجود کا کہا ہے کیکہ 1 7 9 1ء میں 0 0 0 1 مردول کے مقالے شروع میں الاسلام

مولال کی آبادی کا تامب می کم ۱۵۰۹ برایا جد 1881 می مردم خاری علی بر 1000 کے شاہد بھی 927 کے جا چھا جسب سے زیادہ کم مول آن میا ہے کہ مائنس کی ترقی کے جائے اس محل کورد کے کے اس علی مور کھانے جارا

ی ہے ہوال جا جاتی ہے اور وہ کی فران کا کھون کی کروہ جاتا ہے۔ لوگول سے کا چاک گراہ ہے کہ اس مری فرک اور کو کو کہ کیا مود کھا ہے سرچاہے کہ والعد کے ماتھ بھی کو لیے وہے ا من ماتھ ہے اور سے اور کھوکھے وہے تھم جات کا جاتے ہا۔ شریک ہے ہیں۔" (مود کا کی 25 ہے)

حربه برك المام بين كالنيم وتريت القصارية المركم ال

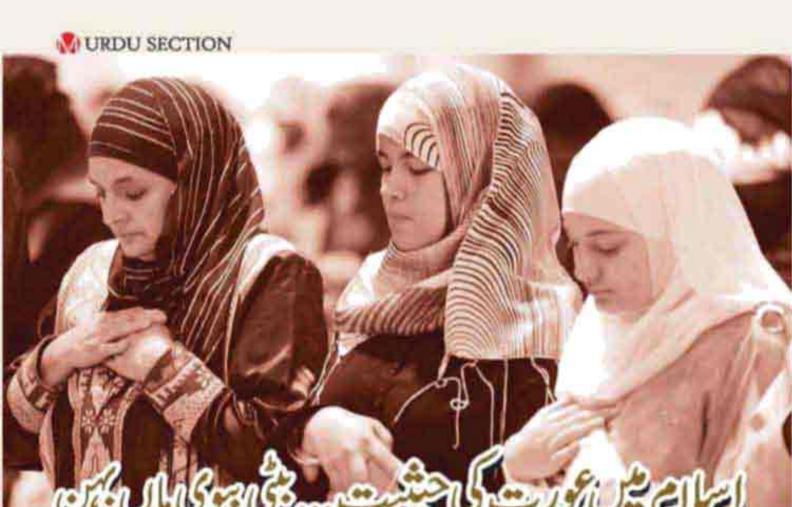
حدیث مبارکه ش ارشادی د جس شخص نے اپنی دو بیٹیوں کی اچھی طرح پر درش کی ان کا خیال رکھاا در محبت کے ساتھ اُٹیس پالادہ شخص جنت میں داخل ہوگا۔''

ایک الدست شدمیازک نکی ادخادے: "جی بھی نے اٹی وہ علیوں کی انگی افراع پر درش کی ادران کا خیال دکھا ادر میت کے ماتھ آئٹ یا الدوج مسائل ماش میں گ

املام وفي الدوليون شراق مدار کند که می ظاهد بهد ایک موری مراز شرا تا ب: "ایک وفران کردی کرما سط ایک فی شرا به بین کردی که این کردی شران این کردی ا کرمانده ایدانش کیار بی کردی کا که دواز زیار کرد کا کم جرانج با بیده این آن کا کا بیاد کا اساست کردا این کردی ا شامات

المراجعة ال





اس مال مال المال الم مال مال المال المال

الله الإرك وقبالي كا ارتفاعها "است كي الان عداد كا المثل في من المثال المواسعة من كيا بالمنظمة بالمناطق في المناطق في ال

الله المحالية المحال

عود املام سے الى دور بالىت عى وب ك معاشر كا بازد لوا باك قر معلى موا ب كردد فاك الى دايون كا تاء

مناهيباز

لَّرِي 10 لَا مَا الْمَا ا على 10 دارات الماليات المالي ماليات الماليات المالي

ایڈیٹر کے قلم سے

ہمارے ہیروز

آج کے جدید اور مقالے کے دور میں ہرایک ساج کی اپنی الگ تہذیب ہے جس میں لوگ اپنی اپنی مخصوص زبان ، روایتی ، طور طریقر ، تصور وقہم اور عقیدے کے ساتھ وزندگی گزار کے نظرا کے ہیں۔ بہتر بب ہی ہوتی ہے جوانیس دوسری تہذیبوں کے لوگوں سے ختلف اپی الگ ی بہیان بخشتی ہے۔ یمن برادری بھی اس عالمی روایت ہے ستی مثل ہے۔ اس ای ایک طویل اور شائدار تاریخ ہے۔ سین برادری کی منفر وتبذیب ساجی خدیات وسخاوت کی مدیول پرانی روایات کی بدولت مین برا دری کو بلاشبر زیا بھر کے سعاشرول شی هزت واحترام کا سقام صاصل ہوا ہے۔ وقت گزر نے کے ساتھ ساتھ میں ب برادری دنیا بحرش میلی ری اور مخلف مما لک ش مخلف تبذیب اورسای باحول اینایا دلیکن سای بھلالی اور حاوت کا انکا جذبه قائم ودائم ربا بربرادری کااپنا اکیسنشور ہوتا ہے جس میں طم کئے مجے مقاصد بانے کیلئے وہ کوشال رہتی ہے اور سینشوراس نے اپنے مامنی کے ہیروز کے کارنامول سے اخذ کئے

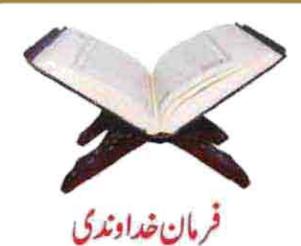
سیمن برادری کو کمنا می سے عالم سے ایک سخس برادری کے طور بر بین الاقوا می شورت کی حائل برادری بنانے کا سپراان ترام میروز کو جاتا ہے۔ ہم ہمار سے ماهنی کے ان تمام میروزکی کا وش کومراہنا ماسکتے ، جاہے وہ حیات ہول یا دنیا ہے گزر یکے ہول بیڈسٹی سے آج کے ساج میں بنیادی طور برصرف مشہور افراد کو برا دری کے میروز کے طور پر یاد کیا جاتا ہے جبکہ کی الیے لوگوں کے لئے صرف زبانی غانہ بودی کی جاتی ہے جن کا برا دری کی بھلائی اوران کے معیار زندگی کو بلند کرنے میں بزاهمد و کردارر ہا ہوتا ہے۔ بسااوقات معاشی طور پراکی کم حیثیت کی وجہ سے انکواتن اہمیت نہیں وی جاتی بھتنی وی جانی جاسی ۔ ہسیں حابث کرہم الکے عظیم کرداراور سر گرمیول کو رکھیں اور ہماری جوال نسل کوا کے نعش قدم پر چلنے کا دُر بعد بنیں۔

ہماری برا دری مل کی الیے گو ہر نایاب! حباب ہیں جن کا خصوصاً ہماری برا دری کیلیے اور عام طور پر بع ری انسانیت کی خدست کیلیے برا انہم کر دار رہا ہے تکر بدقستی ہے انہیں وہ پذیرا کی خبران کاحق تھا۔ جارا مقعدا پیے نتخب افراد کے بارے میں معلوبات سامنے لا نااور عوام الناس کے سامنے اٹکا فشکر پیادا كرتاب، اس طرح يرادري كرد مير لوكول عن بھي شبت طريق سے خدمت كرنے كا جذب بيراكرتا ہے۔ مارا خيال ہے كہ ہم اين بيروزكي خدات اور سرت کے اتبیازی دمغہ کو آ جا محرکر کے انگی کا دشوں کو بچھ کی اور اسکے اقد ارکوائی زعر میوں میں صول مقصد کا دسیا بن سکیل عے۔ زیر نظر شارے میں جن ہیروز کومتعارف کیا جائیگا مان میں ہرا کے کوئی نہ کوئی فصوصت کا حال ہے ، جسکی دجہ ہے ان ہیروز کو ایک اٹھی مثال یا عظمیا ہے اور پہلسلہ آنے والے شارول میں بھی جاری رہے گا۔ اگر ہم صارے ہیروز کی طرزِ زعرگی کو بچھ لیکھے تو پھروہ جائے مردہویا خاتون ہم انکی کاوشوں پر بھی غور کریا کیکھے جس کی وجہ ے وہ حاری برادری کی آئی شبت خدست کریائے تھے تا کہ ہم ان کارنا موں کوا ہے لئے اور حاری ٹوجران ٹسل کے لئے اپنا سکسے۔ حاری ٹوجران ٹسل علم ماصل کرنے کیلئے بے تاب ہے اور اے تجربہ کار افراد کی رہنمائی کی ضرورت ہے جوا کی رقی کی فکرد کھتے ہوں۔ آخر بھی ماراستعبل ہیں اور ہم نے بھی انی کی قیادت پراخصار کرنا ہوگا۔ ہم ایک ایسے ماحول کی حوصلہ افزائی کی توقع رکھتے ہیں جس میں ہرکوئی ایک دوسرے سے احرام کے ساتھ ڈ سدوار کی اور خوش اخلاقی سے پیش آئے۔ جبیبا کہ ایک والش سندانہ متو لے میں کہا حمیا ہے کہ 'اجھے کام کی اقد ارکواسکے کرنے کے طریقے سے جیس تایا جاتا جا ہے ، بلكراس بيائش متعلقه اشخاص كواس بيرويج والفروا مُديد كرني جابئ "

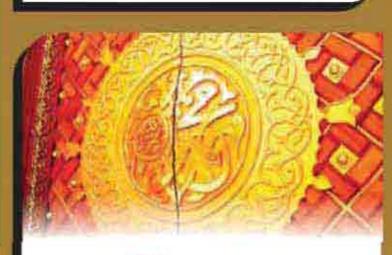
> W883 چيك ايْريزميمن عالم







(ای تی گراه کرتا ہے) افیص جو جھڑتے رہے ہیں اللہ کی آجوں میں بغیر کی (معقول) ولیل کے جواکے پاس آئی ہو(پیطریقہ) ہوئی نارانسٹی کا باعث ہاللہ کے فزد بک اور موسوں کے فزد یک ، ای طرح میر لگادیتا ہے اللہ تعالی برمغرور (اور) سرکش کے دل یر۔ (الموس : آیت 35)



فرمان نبوى الميلية

حفرت جبير بن مطعم رضى الله عندست دوايت ب كه حضوم الله في فرمايا المقطع رحم كرف والاجنت عن داخل بين بوكا"-(بخارى مسلم معكلة 1956)



علم وحكمت كى باتني

الم فيرات كرف عدولت شي كي فين مولى-الله تماركواس ك وقت يراداكيا كرد كيا يداس وتت تماز في ب، الله فاز لے نے۔ ノイトをといるのではないというしまかんことが تأكرهيس اوك الخايادول شرائده وكلس المراباب كالمحم بجالاة وإب الوارى كذر الم فيبت كناه كيروب-جلاء نياش سيدے بدنھيسيدانسان ده ب جواسين والدين كو -410 المرال آ حال کا میترین اور قدر تی تحضیه-المعلماري فوقعال كالروشي الله خالي و ما في شيطان كا كري ينة فشول فريق كرف والاشيطان كابعاني ب الاوليد مسلمان كادور مسلمان كودكية وسخرانا بحراهد وي الما خامول دينا محل ايك عبادت س الله جس طرح يكول عن اكرخوشيون اوق يكول بدكار بياك طرح اگردهتول شرطوس معادت واد شعر بحل بديكاريس-

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