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Ahmed E. H. Jaffer

A Pioneer of the Pakistan Movement





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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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📢 FROM THE DESK OF THE EDITOR

Ahmed E.H. Jaffer A Pioneer of the Pakistan Movement

Time and again, we have been advocating through Memon Alam, the immense contribution made by the Memon Community and its leaders in the creation of Pakistan. For this issue, we have decided to highlight the contribution made by Mr. Ahmed E.H. Jaffer, a leading Memon personality, in the making of Pakistan.

Ahmed E.H. Jaffer became the youngest Member of Parliament when he was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly of India in 1934. It is pertinent to note that Quaid-e-Azam and Mr. Ahmed Jaffer were the two Muslim Ministers from Bombay, who were elected. However, he was unseated because, at that time, he was only 23 years old, lower than the minimum age of 25 years.

Mr. Ahmed E.H. Jaffer was a part of the historic Muslim League Meeting held in Lahore on March 23, 1940 wherein a momentous decision to have a separate Muslim State was taken.

In 1945, he was elected as a Member of Central Legislative Assembly. He was elevated to the post of Deputy whip of the Muslim League Parliamentarian Party. His duties included to look after the problems of the Muslim entrepreneurs in the Government of India. He often raised the topics of Muslim representation in the armed forces and government offices.

He served as a Member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and the Parliament from 1947 to 1955. As a Member of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan established in Karachi in August 1947, he was outspoken and refused to be pressurized by senior bureaucrats. He was Advisor to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Mohammad Ali Bogra on Refugee Affairs in mid 1950s. As the Head of the Refugee Board, a Karachi-based NGO, he did everything he could to help the helpless refugees from India.

Ahmed E.H. Jaffer had tremendous foresight. Certain issues he raised decades earlier are still true today. His description of the status of Karachi given to Pakistan Constituent Assembly is unchangingly familiar.

Ahmed E.H. Jaffer was a lifelong supporter of the need for world governance, the need to focus on peace rather than the negative policy of defense and need to integrate world sources to meet the needs of the underdeveloped areas.

Ahmed E.H. Jaffer was a deeply religious man. He followed the principles of Islam and offered his prayers regularly, fasted during Ramazan and performed Umrah, whenever possible.

It was his dream to unify the Muslim countries of the world on the pattern of United Nations Organisation. He started the Movement for a Muslim Commonwealth. He believed that the organization once formed would pave the way to the complete unity of the Muslim world. We have given synopsis of his views on the Muslim Commonwealth elsewhere in this issue.

Ahmed E.H. Jaffer's contributions are remembered by the few who knew him. They deserve to be made known to those who did not. We have dedicated this issue to highlight his life and contribution which we all will be proud to know.

Pir Muhammad A. Kaliya Chief Editor, Memon Alam

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MEMON PERSONALITY

Ahmed E. H. Jaffer A Pioneer of the Pakistan Movement

r. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer was born on August 9,1909 in a well established and reputed business, political and social family of Poona., some 90 miles from Bombay, the business centre of India. The Independence Movement was already breezing through India and by this time, the 'Jaffer Family' had an impressive presence in Poona and in fact was in the forefront of the Independence Movement. The father of the nation, Quaide-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah selected Ahmed Jaffer as a member of his team at the tender age of 25.

Ahmed Jaffer's father was Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, a remarkable student with leadership qualities and was the first one in the Memon community to matriculate from Poona and second in the entire Bombay Presidency. He laid the foundation for a philanthropic and public life. He was a very active Bombay Legislative Council Member, demanded for greater recognition for Muslims of India, advocated for female education, a better Haj policy, moved Cutchi Memon Bill and local self-government Bills. In 1926, Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer was knighted in Poona by the Governor of Bombay. He died in 1930 at the early age of 49 years; but before his death, he inducted his young, ambitious and energetic son Ahmed Jaffer into his expanding business, trained and guided him in family business and social and political life, as he trusted and preferred Ahmed E.H. Jaffer, who was then 21.

Ahmed E.H. Jaffer began his entry into public life at a very tender age as his father's secretary, taking his notes, typing his business letters, parliamentary papers and answering some correspondence. After completing his education he wanted to join Indian Army or Civil Service but his father had other plans for him. He wanted Ahmed to join his family business, and later to take part in politics. So he joined that business in 1928 and was made in charge of the real estate department where he soon picked up the basics of business under the watchful guidance of his father.

Ahmed E.H. Jaffer became the youngest Member of the Parliament when he was





MEMON PERSONALITY

elected to the Central Legislative Assembly of India in 1934, but lost his seat in an election petition filed by his rival candidate, being under age, as he was not 25 at that time. Then on 21st January 1935, Ahmed E.H. Jaffer was sworn in as the youngest Member of the Legislative Assembly from Bombay (as by this time he was 25 years) along with the Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah (aged 59) as the only two Muslim members from Bombay. This began a new chapter in Ahmed's life.

He soon became a close associate of the Quaid, who was his hero from early days. He had regular meetings with the Quaid, discussed matters of public interest who took his advice on many political issues of the day. He soon joined Muslim League, became an active member taking part in the Assembly on all issues. In 1945, Ahmed Jaffer was elected as the Deputy Whip of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party while being a Member of the Central Legislative Assembly of India. He often raised the point of Muslim representation in the Armed Forces, Civil Service and problems of the Muslim employees in the Government of India.

Ahmed Jaffer was one of the most active and pioneer leaders of the Pakistan Movement and was very close to the Quaid even before the creation of Pakistan. He assisted Quaid-e-Azam to create Pakistan. He loved, cared and served Pakistan to his very best up to the last moment of his life and was awarded Pakistan Movement Award for his services in his lifetime.

After Pakistan's independence, the young Ahmed Jaffer set his vision on the task of consolidating Pakistan's future in diverse fields. He served as a Member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and the Parliament from 1947 to 1955. He founded Pakistan Olympic Association in 1947, requested Quaid to become the Patron-in-Chief, which he agreed to, and also approved Ahmed Jaffer's plan to go to London and Lausanne to get recognition from the International Olympic Committee for Pakistan Olympic Association to participate in 1948 Olympic games. He had the distinction of leading the first Pakistani Contingent to the 14th Olympic Games in the UK in 1948. He was also awarded a Souvenir Certificate by the Quaid-e-Azam for organizing successfully the 1st Pakistani Olympic Games in Karachi in 1948 and he was selected a Life Member of the International Olympic Committee in 1949. Interestingly, he had the Quaid's fondness for elegant things in life, including his attire, suits, shoes, ties, shorts and cars.

Significantly, Ahmed Jaffer never sought official status, power, throughout





MEMON PERSONALITY

his life. He was offered many top positions from time to time, such as Pakistan High Commissioner, Ambassador, Minister and Provincial Governorship, but he politely declined as he wanted to remain outside the government in order to be able to criticize any wrong action by the officials i.e. retain his independence, neutrality. He was an outspoken, selfless and optimistic leader who refused to be pressurized by ministers and senior bureaucrats.

Untiring as he was until the end, Ahmed Jaffer as President of the All Pakistan Mohajir Board took up many cases on behalf of the mohajirs. The major task that he undertook was the rehabilitation of the refugees who had faith in the Quaid's dream and leadership. In 1961, he was a primary source behind setting the English Speaking Union of Pakistan (ESUP) - a branch of the English Speaking Union of Commonwealth. This reflects his wide vision. He was awarded the title of 'Commander of the British Empire' for his work in furthering the friendship between United Kingdom and Pakistan through the effort of ESUP, yet another recognition for his work at different stages of his life.

He had tremendous enthusiasm and foresight in many matters, perhaps this was the characteristic that made him a matchless sportsman, successful businessman, popular politician and well respected parliamentarian of Pakistan. He was specially requested to go to the General Assembly of U.N. to represent Pakistan by our government. In 1975, he worked very hard to get Pakistan elected to the Security Council for which India was also a candidate.

He was a very busy traveler for most of his life; traveled through Europe and USA frequently, either on business or as a member of Pakistan's delegation. He was President of the Pakistan Rotary Club of Karachi as well. He did not limit himself to one sport, excelled in tennis, golf, cricket, swimming, skiing, sailing, horse riding and squash.

Very firm about punctuality in life, he was a religious man, offered his prayers regularly, fasted during the month of Ramadan and performed many Umrahs. He was an avid philatelist and served on the Stamp Society of Pakistan for many years.

Ahmed Jaffer was truly an amazing human being, loved very much by the people of Pakistan and remembered with respect and affection. He was so compassionate despite his effluent family background and his love for elegant things in life. Through out his life being a sportsman, he looked very fit, trim until the end and passed away peacefully on February 2, 1990 in Karachi. Indeed a long distinguished innings of 82 years.











👍 MEMON PERSONALITY

Pan Islamic Unity

We are pleased to give below a speech of Mr. Ahmed E.H. Jaffer which he delivered at a seminar on Muslim Unity organized by the Hamdard Foundation on 13 March, 1986

"You will note with immense satisfaction that fundamental ideas proclaimed by the lawyers of Pakistan in the year 1962 as constituting intellectual basis for 'MUSLIM UNITY' have by now already been incorporated into tangibility and reality. These ideas have been implemented in the shape of the Organization of Islamic Conference, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industries & Commodities Exchange, Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Court of Justice, the World Muslim Jurists Commission and the Islamic Science Foundation. We note that bold and concrete steps are also being taken for implementing the ideas of a Muslim Common Market and a Muslim Force under the aegis of the Organization of Islamic Conference. It is time the Muslim statesmen take serious note of the intellectual efforts of the lawyers of Pakistan in the cause of fortifying the Pan Islamic revolution In this context I invite the attention of the Muslim statement towards the ideas which still need to be implemented."

I propose the following:

- Formation of a MUSLIM COMMONWEALTH and complete and total unity of the World of Islam and recognition of the established fact that Muslims of the world are one indivisible MUSLIM NATION.
- Formation of MUSLIM STATES ORGANIZATION with permanent Secretariat as a first step towards complete and total unity of the World of Islam.
- Formation of a MUSLIM COMMON MARKET as a second step towards complete and total unity of the world of Islamic market.
- Formation of a MUSLIM WORLD BANK to accelerate the pace of economic development of the World of Islam.
- Formation of a MUSLIM WORLD CONSORTIUM for swift development of Muslim States.
- Adoption of COMMON CURRENCY AND MONETARY SYSTEM for the World of Islam with a view to achieve economic emancipation.
- MUSLIM ARSENAL AND MUSLIM FORCE under the banner of Muslim States' Organization for vacating aggressions from Muslim soil and upholding world peace.

- MUSLIM WORLD SCIENTIFIC AND NUCLEAR RESEARCH CENTERS for swift Scientific and Technological Development in the World of Islam.
- Creation of a PAN-ISLAMIC TALENT POOL of Scientists and a MUSLIM JURISTS COMMISSION.
- Formation of a UNIVERSITY OF ISLAM and a MUSLIM WORLD NEWS AGENCY.
- Creation of strong MUSLIM LOBBIES in the capitals of World Powers as also at the headquarters of United Nation's Organization with a view to mould their decisions in favour of the World of Islam by explaining to them inherent merit of Muslim causes as also to counter malicious propaganda of vested interests. PERMANENT SEAT for the Muslim
- World in the Security Council for the United Nations' Organization and also a right of VETO for the Muslim World in the deliberations of the aid body.
- JOINT DEFENCE PACT between Muslim States and inter-governmental and/or confederate arrangement to implement the principle of joint defense.
- Aggression on any Muslim State to be deemed as aggression on all the Muslim

States and treatment of Muslim States as one unit for the purposes of defense of a Muslim State in case a foreign state commits armed aggression against another Muslim State such a foreign state to be deemed and considered at war with all the Muslim States; Muslim States, should settle differences amongst themselves amicably through mutual negotiations and/or through adjudication of Islamic Court of Justice and should not resort to armed hostilities and in case a Muslim State violates this principle all the Muslim States should have the right to intervene with a view to put an end to armed hostilities.

PAN ISLAMIC ASSOCIATIONS OF LAWYERS, JURISTS, JOURNALISTS, EDUCATIONISTS, SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS, TECHNOCRATS, DOCTORS and other intellectual of the Muslim World so as to afford an opportunity to the intellectual elite and thinking class of the Muslim World to come on one platform and accelerate the pace of Pan Islamic Revolution.

UNQUOTE

He also saw business and trade between the Muslim countries as a stepping stone to better relations.





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Memon Industrial & Technical Institute

Workshop on Energy Conservation Initiative by KESC

A workshop on Energy Conservation was conducted by KESC on 27th June 2013 in the Institute building. All the students and staff of MITI participated in the workshop. Mr. Asif Hussain Siddiqui, Director Energy Conservation, KESC was the Chief Guest and Keynote speaker. Mr. H.M. Shahzad, Chairman MITI welcomed the guest in MITI.



Students of MITI attend the workshop



The objective of the program was to create awareness program about Energy Conservation. The program was initiated by Karachi Electric Supply Corporation to generate cognizance and make citizens feel their responsibilities to recognize energy issues and how they can minimize the effect of the shortage by simple means. Keeping in view these objectives, KESC has arranged various awareness programs in different parts of the city which includes schools, universities, and private sector institutions and so on. Visiting Memon Industrial and Technical Institute was one of those educative moves of KESC. Energy has been a major issue of Pakistan for many years which has now become a menace. From 1980 till present day, the demand for energy in Pakistan has grown almost six-fold and it is estimated that it would again double by 2015.



Mr. Asif Husain Siddique, Director, Energy Conservation, KESC

H.M. Shahzad Chairman, MITI





The Director of Energy Conservation of KESC, Mr. Asif Hussain Siddiqui presented in-depth information about the energy losses Karachites are facing due to lack of energy conservation understanding. He urged that we, as individuals should come forward and take responsibility to initiate saving energy in order to lighten the life of miserable and more importantly for the generation to come. The punch line 'power to conserve' for energy conservation says it all and mobilizes us to cope with the burning issue. He informed that Energy conservation refers to reducing energy requirement through using less of an energy service.

It is important for a nation to develop a life style for using energy efficiency. KESC has taken the steps to initiate a program to educate the public on how important energy is. He informed about the various energy saving methods and devices that can be utilized by the people without any big investment. There were two separate sessions; one was dedicated for the ladies section of MITI while the other was for boys section.

REON a growing organization promoting solar energy products was also a part of the Energy Conservation Initiative program. REON distributed solar lights and giveaways to students via lucky draw.







Solar Energy Products





Distribution of Shields





Tree planting by students of MITI



The program ended with the mutual presenting of the commemorative shields. Chairman MITI Mr. H.M. Shahzad and Mr. Asif Hussain Siddiqui Director, KESC presented the shields to each other on behalf of their organizations.



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WMO Members' Get-Together & Grand Reception for Memon Premier League (MPL) Champions 3rd July 2013 Karachi



The World Memon Organisation (WMO) is an international umbrella organization of the Memon Community serving through its eight chapters around the world, namely Pakistan, India, Far East, Middle East, Northern Africa, Southern Africa, Europe and North America.

Besides offering numerous welfare schemes for the uplift of the less-fortunate members of the Community, the WMO also facilitates the promotion of socio-cultural activities for Memon youth and women. For this purpose, every chapter of WMO has its own Ladies Wing and Youth Wing.

The Youth Wings of each chapter are actively involved in providing an ideal platform for the personal growth and development of the youth and to harness and channelize their potential and efforts for the benefit of their less-fortunate peers. Various Get-togethers, Training Sessions, Self Development Programs, Sports Events and other socio-cultural activities are held from time to time.

During February 2013, two major Youth events were held in Colombo, Sri Lanka where Memon Youth representatives from various chapters of WMO participated in large numbers.

The first event was the Memon Premier League (MPL), International T20 Cricket Tournament. Cricket Teams from various chapters of WMO participated in the MPL Tournament. The MPL matches at Colombo, Sri Lanka were held under strict ICC Rules at International Cricket Grounds. Everything was according to International Standards.

The WMO Pakistan Team was sponsored by Summit Bank Limited, Power Cement (a subsidiary of Arif Habib Group), Advance Telecom and Dany Tech (Audionics).

Cricket Teams from six chapters of WMO participated in the Memon Premier League. The Finals were held at the Premadasa Stadium, Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Cricket Team of WMO Pakistan Chapter excelled in the entire tournament and also won the finals to become the first MPL Champion.

The second major event at Colombo was the International Youth Conference (IYC) where the International Memon Youth Wing was launched. Over 200 Memon Youth from various parts of the world participated in the IYC and the first Office Bearers of the International Youth Wing were chosen. The selected President of the International Youth Wing hails from Pakistan Chapter.

On their return to Pakistan, the WMO Pakistan chapter organized a Grand Reception and Award Ceremony for the MPL Champions. The event also aimed to acknowledge the Youth Wing of WMO Pakistan Chapter which had so actively participated in the International Youth Conference.

The function was organized at the Taj Marquee, near Sheraton Hotel, Club Road, Karachi on Wednesday, 3rd July, 2013.



Mr. H.M. Shahzad, Assistant Secretary General, WMO presented the Welcome Address. He said six teams from different Chapters of WMO participated in the Memon Premier League (MPL) held in Colombo, Sri Lanka during February 2013. He said that the performance of the WMO Pakistan Cricket Team, the first MPL Champion, was outstanding throughout the Tournament. He described the various welfare projects of WMO Pakistan Chapter namely Micro Finance, Rozgar Scheme, Education for All, Higher Education Scholarships, the Rehabilitation Scheme, etc. He added that WMO in making all possible efforts to ensure that no Memon child remains without education.

He highlighted the WMO Memon Census Project wherein concentrated efforts, with the help of various Jamats, were being made to know the exact number of the Memon population living in Pakistan. WMO presently has a record of about 40,000 families (i.e. 165,000 individuals). It is estimated that the Memon community in Pakistan is around 600,000 individuals (100,000 families).

Highlighting the Memon Industrial &

Technical Institute (MITI), he said that the first batch was started in July 2009 with only 450 students. Haji Abdul Razzak ARY, who had envisioned this project, deeply felt that students be imparted with technical skills along with regular education. Presently, 5500 to 6000 students are admitted in each batch, which is of four months duration. Since its inception, about 34,000 students (both male and female), without any kind of discrimination, have passed out from MITI. This indeed is a matter of pride for WMO and the entire Memon community.

The Memon community worldwide has always been a step ahead in social and welfare services which benefit entire humanity and MITI is an excellent example, since it is playing a key role for the entire country. The British High Commissioner, the German Consul General, a Japanese Delegation and numerous private and government officials have visited MITI and were very impressed. He stressed the need to start more Institutes similar to MITI since many countries have made it imperative to impart technical training along with regular education.

He thanked Mr. Arif Habib, who had earlier promised a place for a similar Institute at Naya Nazimabad, where construction work has already started. He requested all to come forward to help MITI, the WMO and its various philanthropic projects. He thanked all the guests, especially the print and electronic media, for attending the program.



Mr. Farooq Gaziani, Chairman, WMO Members' Committee said that the WMO is the only organization in Pakistan which has undertaken large scale welfare projects and spends Crores of Rupees every year. But the members of the Memon Community who have joined WMO is only 525. If more and more members of the Memon community join WMO, the welfare activities would increase multifold.

He said a special counter has been setup where Membership Forms are available and requested the Memon community to join WMO and strengthen it.

He also appealed to the people to send the maximum possible Zakat and Donations in the forthcoming month of Ramadan. He thanked Mr. Arif Habib, Mr. Hussain Lawai, Mr. Asif Majid, Mr. Abdul Rauf Memon (DANY), Mr. Pir Muhammad A. Kaliya, Mr. Shoaib Ismail Mangroria, Mr. H.M. Shahzad and others who helped in arranging the Memon Premier League and the WMO Members' Get-together



Mr. Pir Muhammad Kaliya, Secretary General, WMO said that WMO has become a great landmark achievement of the 21st century for the entire Memon community. There was a dire need for unity amongst the Memons worldwide and leading Memon personalities from around the world have joined WMO, which is a unified platform for Memons worldwide.

The general impression about the

Memon community is that it is very affluent but after working in the WMO, I have realized that 35% of our community is below poverty level. He stressed that the only way to alleviate poverty is to provide education to the community.

Our target is that by the year 2020, the literacy rate of the Memon community living in Pakistan should be 100 percent. In this regard, WMO is providing financial assistance to 10,000 school-going children and 1000 college students. He referred to MITI where nearly 34,000 students (male and female) have been imparted with technical and vocational skills in the last three or four years. He said that we owe too much to our country Pakistan and MITI has proved to be a gift to the nation.

He praised Mr. H.M. Shahzad for giving up his business and dedicating his entire time to MITI. He thanked Almighty Allah for giving a platform like WMO to serve the less-fortunate. He requested the members of the community to come forward and join hands with WMO to take the Memon community towards self-sufficiency.



Mr. Shoaib Ismail Mangroria, Vice President, WMO welcomed the guests on behalf of WMO. He shared some facts and figures about WMO with the help of a Power Point Presentation.

The WMO was a dream and vision of its founders, which has now become a reality It all started in 2001 in Dubai, where an International Memon Conference was held where distinguished Memons personality attended from all over the world; from the Northern Hemisphere to Southern Hemisphere and from Los Angles to Japan.

The WMO has always been in the forefront in Disaster Management, whether it was the Tsunami in Sri Lanka, the Pakistan Earthquakes or Communal Riots in Gujarat, India. The WMO previously had seven Chapters but now the Africa Continent has been divided into two Northern Africa and Southern Africa chapters, so WMO has now eight Chapters. On an average, WMO spends PKR 350 million per annum and upto the last year WMO International has spent PKR 3 Billion around the world. The top priority of WMO has always been education and WMO has decided to spend 60% of its total funding on education.

When the Memon Health and Educational Foundation (MHEF) was started in 2002-2003, WMO contributed significantly to the Fund. If we consider the most outstanding projects of the Memon community in the new millennium, the Memon Medical Institute (MMI) and the Memon Industrial & Technical Institute (MITI) are no doubt the most outstanding. Al Hamdulillah, WMO has been actively involved in both projects with financial contribution from its local and International Members.

Besides, various regular welfare projects such as Rehabilitation Project, the Micro Finance, Education for All, Scholarships for Higher & Professional Education, WMO also plans to build a Memon University in the UAE; it has taken over the publication of the fifty year old, Memon Alam, Monthly Magazine. It also supports the publication of books by Memon Authors. WMO has been organizing various conferences and seminars in the past years.

The WMO House at Karachi has 28 employees, and is the liaison office of the

WMO Pakistan Chapter. It was the first ever asset acquired by WMO International.

The Memon Institute of Hijama Therapy (MIHT) based at MITI offers treatment and training in Hijama Therapy.

The WMO has also undertaken support of the Karachi Memon Students Organization (KMSO), a very old Study Center which was renovated by WMO and is financed on regular basis.

He said that there were 525 members at WMO Pakistan Chapter including 20 Trustees and 30 Patrons. A total amount of PKR 556 million has so far been spent on the Rehabilitation Project. Education is the only way to move forward and WMO Pakistan Chapter has taken this seriously. It hopes to finance about 10,000 students in the current academic year through its Education for All Scheme.

The Micro Finance Scheme (supported by Mr. Muhammad Amin Chapal and Mr. Ilyas Muhammad) and the Rozgar Scheme (supported by Mr. Farooq Ahmed of UAE) help the poor to earn a decent livelihood. He said that the WMO President Housing Scheme was launched by the President of WMO, Mr. Abdul Sattar Dada.

The WMO Memon Census Project has so far collected data of about 165,000 Memon individuals. It is very important to know the number of Memons and their socio-economic status so that appropriate future planning can be made.

The WMO Pakistan Chapter had recently held a conference with all Memon Jamats of Karachi, Hyderabad and other areas in Interior Sindh to launch the Vision 2020, where it has been envisioned, that by the year 2020, every Memon child will be educated up to Intermediate Level.

While talking about MITI, he said that the credit goes to Haji Abdul Razzak (ARY), Syed Mustafa Kamal, and especially, Mr. H.M. Shahzad, who has left his business to dedicate his time and energy for MITI. He appreciated the Ladies Wing, and its past and present Chairpersons, Madam Hawa Abdullah and Madam Amina Ganny respectively, for the outstanding work done. He said the Ladies Wing regularly holds get-togethers and other programs for the benefit of the Memon ladies.

The Youth Wing of WMO Pakistan Chapter is also very active, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Altaf Vayani, and all of us are really proud of the Youth Team. He said youth from six Chapters of WMO had got together at the International Youth Conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka during February and Mr. Arsalan Nara of WMO Pakistan Chapter was chosen as the first Chairman of the newly formed International Youth Wing (IYW). Mrs. Sumrin Imran from Pakistan is also one of the Office Bearers of IYW.

In the end, he thanked all the guests, the Trustees and Patrons, the ladies and the media for attending the program.



Thereafter, the MPL Champions (WMO Pakistan Chapter's Cricket Team) entered the hall with National Flag of Pakistan and Flag of WMO. They were received by the audience with a standing ovation. Thereafter, a video presented by Team Manager, Mr. Arsalan Nara, who highlighted the journey and struggle of the Team from its formation to winning the finals. He described the vision of the International Youth Wing (IYW) and his role as the first Chairman of newly formed IYW. Ms. Reeda Sheikhani of WMO Youth Wing and Mr. Rashid Latif, internationally renowned former Test Cricketer, also spoke on the occasion.



Mr. Arsalan Nara

Ms. Reeda Sheikhani

Mr. Rashid Latif



Chief Guest - Mr. Arif Habib, Chairman, Arif Habib Group

Mr. Arif Habib, Chairman, Arif Habib Group of Companies, who was the Chief Guest of the program, appreciated the important role played by the World Memon Organisation (WMO) and the Memon Industrial Technical Institute (MITI). He praised the recently held Memon Premier League (MPL) and the International Youth Conference (IYC) at Colombo, Sri Lanka where youth from various parts of the world came together.

He congratulated the winning Cricket Team of WMO Pakistan Chapter. He hoped that the Youth Wing would follow the footsteps of its elders and involve itself in healthy activities and serve the less-fortunate members of the community, the nation and the Ummah.

He also stressed that WMO should attract more and more well-to-do members to join WMO and strengthen it.



Presiding Guest - Mr. Hussian Lawai, President, Summit Bank Limited

Mr. Hussain Lawai, President, Summit Bank Limited, was the Presiding Guest of the event. He said that he had been closely associated with WMO as a supporter since its inception. He expressed his pleasure that WMO has completed 10 years of service to humanity. From the very first day, he has been reiterating that WMO have some schemes for the youth. Masha Allah, WMO has now initiated support for the youth. Besides cricket, tennis, table tennis, football and other sports should be included. He also stressed that the foundation upon which Memon Community has progressed is business and as long as Memon Community remains a business community, it will thrive. In order to encourage the youth to enter into business, we must have a fund and a committee consisting of five prominent Memon businessmen, who will entertain new ideas for business, both locally and overseas. He assured his continuous financial and moral support to WMO.

He suggested that in the future the MPL Tournament Team should have a few Non-Memons also.



Guest of Honor - Mr. Majid, Advance Telecom Limited

Mr. Majid, father of Mr. Asif Majid, Chairman, M/s. Advance Telecom was present at the event since his son, Mr. Asif Majid, Guest of Honor, was out of country during the function.

Mr. Majid said he was very impressed with the arrangements of this grand event and was extremely pleased to note the activities and achievements of WMO.

He expressed his concerns that WMO had only 525 members although WMO was such a very well-organized organization.

He hoped that more and more people would join WMO. He sincerely thanked WMO for inviting him and assured his support to WMO all the time.



The whole team was honored with medals and shields and each player was awarded with Rs.50,000 cash as a token of appreciation. The well organized and delightful ceremony concluded with a sumptuous dinner.





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Prominent Memon Pakistani Canadian social personality Mr. Rafiq Rokerya takes charge as new Citizenship Judge

Great honour for Memons worldwide

Senior Citizenship Judge Hon. George Springate performs official Robing of new Citizenship Judge, Mr. Rafiq Rokerya. New Citizenship Judge, Mr. Rafiq Rokerya administers Oath of Citizenship to 60 new Canadian Citizens

Report: Mr. Qasim Abbas, Toronto, Canada





ecently, Canada's Citizenship, Immigration and Multicultural Minister Hon. Jason Kenney had announced appointment of prominent Pakistani social personality Mr. Rafiq Rokerya as new Citizenship Judge. In this connection, ceremony marking the official Robing of new Citizenship Judge Mr. Rafiq Rokerya had taken place on 9th May 2013 at Citizenship and Immigration Center, Glen Erin Drive, Mississauga - Canada

In this colourful ceremony, Senior Citezenship Judge Hon. George Springate had performed official Robing of new Citizenship Judge Mr. Rafiq Rokerya in presence of various V.I.P.s, dignitaries, fellow judges, his family members, his close friends, media personnel and 60 new Canadian Citizens.

Before the ceremony, an official from Citizenship and Immigration Centre addressed the audience and welcomed all in this auspicious ceremony, and then she explained the procedure of oath taking of Citizenship. After that the Marshal from the RCMP (Royal Canadian Mountain Police) led the V.I.P.s in the hall with applause and clapping of audience. The V.I.P.s included Hon. Mohammad Nafees Zakaria, Consul General of Pakistan in Toronto, Senator Salma Ataullah Jan, Brad Butt, M.P. for Mississauga Streetsville, Her Worship Hazel McCallion Mayor of the City of Mississauga and other distinguished guests. Special seating were arranged for them.

After arrival of V.I.P.s, with big applause and clapping of audience, the RCMP - Marshal led Senior Citizenship Judge Hon. George Springate, new Citizenship Judge Mr. Rafiq Rokerya and other Judges in the hall. After their arrival, Clerk and Officer of the Court of Citizenship and Immigration Centre introduced to the audience all V.I.P.s one by one. After introduction, one of the V.I.P.s Mr. Osborne G. Barnwell, a senior lawyer and Guest Speaker, made a speech



about Judge Rafiq Rokerya's achievements and his special skills. After that, Hon. George Springate, Senior Citizenship Judge delivered a speech and welcomed Judge Rafiq Rokerya as new Citizenship Judge. Then Judge Rafiq Rokerya spoke on the occasion and he thanked every one by their names for giving him such an honour and how he is blessed to have friends. He specially thanked his beloved mother, who was also present there, for her countless prayers, his wife, his 3 daughters, other family members and all his well wishers and close friends. He also thanked staff of Citizenship and Immigration Centre.

Now it was the time for official Robing of Mr. Rafiq Rokerya. Hon. George Springate, Senior Citizenship Judge put special Robe of Citizenship Judge on Judge Rafiq Rokerya with a big applause and clapping from the audience. He congratulated Judge Rokerya for this new assignment.

Before formally administrating oath of Citizenship to 60 new Canadian Citizens by new Citizenship Judge Rafiq Rokerya, he spoke on the occasion. His speech was in English and in French. He emphasized on the Rights and Responsibilities of the Canadian Citizens and benefits of getting involved in the community and volunteerism. He talked about his personal achievements and he said "If I can do it, any of you can do it. " He also gave an inspiring message that "Hard work and persistence is the key to SUCCESS". After his speech, all V.I.P.s also spoke one by one and extended felicitation to Judge Rafiq Rokerya.





Then it was the time of administrating oath to 60 new Canadian Citizens. Judge Rafiq Rokerya administrated oath to all 60 new Canadian Citizens. After that, individual names were called of each new Canadian Citizen, whom Citizenship Certificates were handed over by Judge Rafiq Rokerya, who also congratulated each one by one.

Citizenship Ceremony ended with the closing remarks by Judge Rafiq Rokerya and Senior Judge Hon. George Springate. Then national anthem of Canada "O Canada "was sung and all rose to mark the respect to national anthem. Later, reception was hosted for all the participants in the reception area of the Citizenship Centre followed by photo session.

Judge Rafiq Rokerya is a well known, prominent Canadian of Pakistani origin, who was awarded Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Award and Medal bestowed upon him by Brad Butt Member of Parliament and the Governor General of Canada last year. He is Fellow Member of Institute of Certified General Accountants of Canada and recipient of Ontario Distinguished Service Award by the CGA Ontario. For the last 40 years, he is actively involved in social, charitable, professional and humanitarian services. He is also recipient of various Awards and Certificates from various organizations for his selfless services for the community. He belongs to Memon Community and he is the founder of the Memon Association of Canada, which was founded 32 years ago in Canada. He played a major role in the guiding principles of the Memon Association of Canada, which was started with 40 families and now it has grown to 1200 plus families in Greater Toronto Area.







Get a Lifetime of Memories this Summer

A Grand Event at Karachi extending over 4 Sundays organized by the Youth Wing of the WMO Pakistan Chapter from 16th June to 7th July 2013



The children of today are our only hope for a better tomorrow. The Youth Wing of WMO Pakistan Chapter has been regularly holding Get-Togethers, Training Sessions, Exhibitions, Sports Events and other socio-cultural events for the benefit of the youth of Pakistan.

This year, the WMO Youth Wing planned to expand its reach and include younger children having an age range of 7 to 15 years. This period of 7 to 15 years is a very tender age where children need to be tended meticulously. Pre-Teens is an age when a child gets bored, hungry and naughty very easily. This was definitely a tough challenge for the team of the WMO Youth Wing, which was for the first time experimenting something out of its comfort zone. Using the summer vacations, the Youth Wing decided to hold the sessions on four consecutive Sundays in the months of June and July i.e.



16th, 23rd and 30th June 2013 and 7th July 2013. This series of events was appropriately named as SPARK and aimed to combine education and entertainment.

From venue selection, speaker meetings, transport arrangements and brainstorming ideas, this event carried a plethora of issues to be catered to. Under the able guidance of Mr Altaf Vayani, Chairman of the WMO Youth Wing (Pakistan Chapter), and the fully energized dedicated youth team of boys and girls, this event proved a wonderful success.

Apart from being difficult, this task demanded extreme care as the team had to look after about 200 children. From picking them from their homes in vans, taking care of their meals, solving their squabbles and making sure they learn something while thoroughly enjoying the events. It was a task that required utmost devotion.

MEMON YOUTH

1st SPARK Event on Sunday, 16th June 2013 at Arena Family Recreational & Sports Complex, Karachi



The first event was held on Sunday, 16th June 2013 at Arena Family Recreational & Sports Complex, Karsaz, Karachi.



Ms. Dania Hanif presided over the Event

The event made the children experience a whole new level of zeal and zest.

In order to break the children away from their normal gathering setup, and give them a new horizon of life to be confident amongst unknown people, they were divided into ten large groups.



Every group was given a different colored jacket, and these dynamics remained consistent throughout the whole event.







After the session, the groups were taken to the gaming zone where they played games like bowling, rock-climbing and several video games.



Motivational speaker, Saadi Makhdoom, proved to be a great inspiration, and helped nurture the young souls to work for the betterment of themselves and the people around them.



MEMON ALAM
JULY 2013







2nd SPARK Event on Sunday, 23rd June 2013 at Memon Medical Institute (MMI), Karachi



"Health is Wealth", was the main theme of the second day of SPARK, which was led by Khurram Shehzad.



The song became a hit and the children were heard singing it often during the event.



Furthermore, a session by a nutritionist helped the kids understand the importance of keeping their diet healthy and interesting.



Children were taken to the Memon Medical Institute, Karachi, where they attended a session by Uzair Rauf, who made them do some great aerobic exercises and also sing a song.



A team from Shield Corporation was also invited who guided them about dental hygiene and care. The children were given souvenirs of brushing kits.



3rd SPARK Event on Sunday, 30th June 2013 at Arts Council of Pakistan, Karachi



The third day of the event was led by Zaid Moosani at Arts Council of Pakistan, Karachi.



The program was carried forward by trainer, Arsalan Laraiq.



The purpose of bringing in Arsalan and setting a theme like, "reflect thy self" was to teach kids some lessons that as Pakistanis and Muslims they should know.



They were taught lessons on common civic sense and the need to share and care in order to make this world a better place to live in. The purpose of the day was achieved when kids realized that we should be thankful to Allah for what we have.



Arsalan by telling them stories and showing motivational videos made them feel that they are special. Special in the sense, that whatever we have for e.g. eyes, others might not have.



Arsalan's training session was followed by the musical story-telling by Toffee TV. The stories and songs you'll hear at Toffee TV are an attempt to help inspire change in learning language.

Final SPARK Event on Sunday, 7th July 2013 at Pearl Continental Hotel, Karachi



"Shabash, Tum Kar Saktay Ho", the last day of the event, was held at Pearl Continental Hotel, Karachi and was led by Reeda Shekhani.



This marked the conclusion of a month of fun-filled, exciting and purposeful learning. It helped the children believe in themselves and look up for the hidden qualities which has the power to change the world.





A speaking session by Qaiser Abbas Rizvi, where he shared his life history, motivated the children to follow their instincts and face each and every problem that comes their way without giving up at any point. Parents were also invited this day to listen to words of wisdom by the renowned trainer Shireen Naqvi. She not only gave parenting advise but also made parents and children share their experiences. It was clear that many times there is a communication barrier which prevents the parents to empathize with the feelings of their children.



The success of month-long SPARK was confirmed when every parent acknowledged the efforts of the WMO Youth Wing and even the kids expressed their gratitude and happiness.



At the closing, the room was filled with candle lights which signify that we pass on the light to everyone. With a surge of emotions, care, and elation, this day marked the end of four weeks of excitement and learning.



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Benefits of Golf







Speaking from health points of view, the benefits of playing golf are many and some of them are:

- Golf teaches a person to withstand extreme pressure.
- It inculcates the qualities of patience, humility and self control.
- •
- It promotes honesty and integrity as most of the time the golfer is not being watched.
- Like other outdoor games, it promotes health as it is played in a healthy environment away from the pollution of city life.
- Unlike other games, golfers do not compete against each other but against the particular Golf Course

so winning and losing does not become personal.

- Golf is the only game where discussions and business is conducted during the game while walking for the next shot. Needless to say lasting friendships are cemented at the Golf Course.
- -Golf is such an absorbing game requiring intense concentration that golfer is relieved of all other pressures and worldly problems for the period he/she is at the golf course.
- Students who are good golfers are offered Golf Scholarships in USA and European Colleges and Universities.

Golf has the largest number of millionaire professionals in the world and this game has now become an industry. Even in Pakistan large residences attract customers by advertising the presence of a Golf Club.

Large number of CEOs, Directors, Top Business Men and government officials are golfers and easily approachable at the golf course. Lastly being an elite and prestigious game it adds value to your ego and your CV if required.

Golf is presumed to be a very expensive game and in some ways that is true, as it is played in elusive Private Golf Clubs where even entry is a problem. Pakistan does not have any Public Golf Clubs as in the foreign countries where facilities of Golf are provided on payment of a fee. **H** TIPS FOR BETTER LIVING

Frozen Secrets

Power outrages of any time of the year are a pain and more so in summer. Some of us are least lucky enough to have a schedule for these power cuts, which means that we know exactly when the electricity goes and when it will return but many are totally clueless about when and how long the power outage is going to be.

Daily activities are organized in a way to minimize the impact of load-shedding as much as possible. Also, there are those who can afford to buy other means of power supply such as generators and uninterrupted Power Systems (UPS). While these can help to keep us cool and light up our lives, the power supply isn't enough to operate our refrigerators/freezers and saving food is next to impossible. It takes a very astute home manager to run a kitchen that is labor, energy and cost efficient. This astuteness can be cultivated with a little planning and experience. So, let's see how we can turn our kitchen into such an efficient one, when the weather and the power supply are not on our side.

One of the first things we need to do with or without suffering the curse of load shedding, is to keep drinking water in a water cooler or use a water dispenser. This will lead to the refrigerator being opened less frequently and the temperature of the fridge can be maintained more easily at the desirable level. Often we find that leftover food and milk spoil easily in summer even if there has not been a power cut. It's simply because the refrigerator was opened so may times mostly for drinking water Especially in households with children, this is a problem that is difficult to eliminate, unless an alterative source of cool drinking water is available.

So a large water cooler, filled with ice and drinking water each morning will last the day in most households and if the water isn't to cool by evening, you can add more ice or chilled water. The only drawback of this system is that you have to use some valuable space of your freezer for stocking ice trays.

During a power outage, the refrigerator and freezer should be kept closed. It you are lucky enough to have a timetable for load-shedding, remember to take out and put in whatever you may need from the refrigerator and freezer at least 15 minutes before the load shedding begins. Of course it is impossible not to open the refrigerator door at all during this time, but we can always minimize the frequency with a



little thoughtfulness and care by everyone in the family. According to international standards, if power is restored within four hours, items in the refrigerator are generally safe to eat with little or no opening of the refrigerator door. A full freezer will stay at freezing temperature for two days if the door remains closed. A half-full freezer will stay at freezing temperatures for one day if the door remains closed.

Some people are of the view that our good old freezers that had frost on the walls which almost took over half the inside space, were better than the newer no-frost kinds because the ice inside the older generation of refrigerators and freezers kept things safely cool and frozen longer. Advancement of science is sometimes more suitable for advanced societies.

In any case, in this hot weather, it is best to cook quantities that are just enough to be consumed that day and highly perishable leftover items such as cooked rice, dairy products, dal, vegetables and meat are best frozen in covered containers.

When you take out the cooked food to reheat and serve, avoid using the microwave because things that are heated thoroughly over the stove are more likely to remain in better condition than when reheated in the microwave oven.

Using small packets of milk in tetra

packs or powdered milk is more convenient because of the reduced chances of having leftover milk that can easily spoil in the refrigerator even without a power cut. The milk that we get from the milk sellers needs frequent reheating and cooling to last longer. Another important point is that all leftover cooked and perishable food needs to be reheated at least once a day, cooled completely before placing it again in the refrigerator or freezer.

Try cutting down on storing too much raw meat and poultry, or uncooked vegetables that do not last long, such as brinjal, spinach, tomatoes, etc. If you have fresh tomatoes which you will not be using in a day or two, you just need to chop and blend (so that the skin and seeds are liquidized) and cooked into a thick paste. This will make it last longer and will take up less space to store.

Food items with more gravy tend to perish more quickly because of the presence of onion which is a rather sensitive vegetable, although lasting for months in raw form.

Foods that can be kept at room temperature or in a refrigerator despite loadshedding are margarine (but not butter), hard and processed cheese, fresh uncut fruit and vegetables and dried fruits; stocking up too much in summer is not a wise decision but you can do it to a reasonable degree with some sensible planning.




What is in a Number?

quiet revolution is taking place in the Arabic language; it is fast losing the character set used to represent numbers. Arabs gave the Arabic numerals to the world, thereby making the tremendous advances in mathematics and science possible. But today they are giving them up in favor of the European ones.

The Arab contribution was the symbols for numbers one through nine, the concept of and the symbol for zero, and the idea of the place value of numbers that made it possible to write all numbers, no matter how big or small, using these ten symbols alone. All of these remain valid today and are the essential elements of the Arabic numbering system. However the symbols themselves changed upon their arrival in Europe. While the European numerals are Arabic in their genesis, their shapes are not the same as those of the Arabic numerals that have been used for centuries in the Arabic world.

First it was the newspapers, magazines, and web sites. Then textbooks. And now even the religious books --- the last refuge of the historic numerals --- are slowly giving way to the European onslaught. There are notable exceptions but the general trend is very clear.

The same is true of Urdu. Its numerals, which are the same as the Arabic ones (with the exception of 4 and 7), have rapidly joined the endangered species list. Today they are absent from all printed matter in mass circulation. In religious books one finds

a hodgepodge of the Urdu and European 4. symbols sitting uneasily next to each other, symbolizing the confusion of the writers or publishers.

Bordet

While Farsi is holding its ground better than either Arabic or Urdu, signs of change are visible there as well.

The computers and the Internet, with their built in bias in favor of English at the current state of their evolution, have a lot to do with this cultural sea change. But there is also a misconception that the European numerals are actually Arabic or that this is a change for the better or at least that it does not matter.

In 1403 AH, the organization of senior ulama in Saudi Arabia, in its 21st congress (Riyadh, 17-28 Rabiul Akhir 1403) reviewed the then emerging trend and passed a resolution addressing these misgivings. It declared that changing Arabic numerals to the prevalent European ones in Arabic was not right. Among the reasons it cited were the following:

- 1. The claim that the presently used European numerals are the real Arabic ones is neither well known nor true. Centuries of use give legitimacy and authenticity to the Arabic symbols that are now being replaced.
- 2. The change will have ill consequences as it is a step in the direction of Westernization of the Islamic society.
- 3. It is a reflection of the blind following of the West.

The Arabic numerals have been used in all written works for centuries. If they are now replaced, it will handicap the new generation in benefiting from this great treasure, and cut it off from its history.

A year later (1404 AH) the Islamic Fiqh Academy in Makkah reviewed the issue and issued a fatwa fully supporting the resolution of the ulama. It declared it impermissible to use the European symbols while writing Arabic and warned about very serious consequences of this move.

Today the fears expressed by the Islamic Fiqh Academy can be seen in stark reality. In Pakistan, people are not only using the new symbols for writing, they are increasingly using English when expressing numbers in words in everyday usage. (Example: "Yeh Jora aap ko four seventy five main laga donga."). This Urdish language now evolving is a seriously handicapped language that cannot count, do math, express colors, name an organization, or discuss politics, business or culture without resorting to English. The resulting chaos has not improved their command of English, but it has seriously endangered their language, culture, and civilization.

A similar fate may await Arabic if steps are not taken to reverse the trend. Writers and publishers in Urdu and Arabic need to pause, reflect, and stop this mad rush into numerical disaster. Twenty years later the call of the Islamic Fiqh Academy remains as relevant as ever. And even more urgent.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mars the Liliputian Among the Giants

t times, we wonder as to what Mars doing and roaming among the giants of the Solar System. Mars the fourth planet out from the Sun, is a tiny giant in its own right, having grabbed the attention of people from the earliest times of the naked-eye astronomy to the present age of large telescopes and space satellites. For it is no small matter living among giants and surviving honorably for four billion years.

It's mounting status with the passage of time and discoveries and advancements in science have been received with mirthless chuckle by the little great planet, displaying the ignorance of man of antiquity. It is safe to say that Mars is being gazed at attentively for the past at least ten thousand years. Ten thousand years because the

earth was in the grip of an Ice Age prior to that,, with its large swatches covered in endless sheets of ice.

The great thawing of ice began some 13 thousand years ago. Before that it was ice and snow all the way. (During the Ice Age, the great city of New York lay under five thousand feet of ice). Although cave paintings discovered recently in the presentday France and Spain are around 17 thousand years old, there is no evidence that they indulged in the study of planets or any naked-eye astronomy. Stonehenge and other specimens of astronomical observation of prehistory are another matter.

Yet Mars was there, in full glory as it has been for the last four billion years and more, like other planets. Small in size, yet its story is no less cinematic compared with others. The presence of Mars appeared awesome to the ancient people who feared its appearance in the skies for its perceived propensity to 'cause' wars, epidemics, pestilence and even acrimony in personal relationships.

The planet is named Mars for two reasons, firstly its red color and secondly



its retrograde motion as it roamed gleefully among stars often reversing in its direction to the amazement and fright of the observers of the old. There is no need to lionize the little planet, yet, there is much more to it than meets the eye.

The red color of the planet (actually pale reddish) is on account of the winds continuously blowing on its surface, kicking up billions of tons of dust in its atmosphere, lending coppery red color. Probably due to the presence of iron oxides.

Of course there is no evidence, now or in the past, of the poor fellow triggering a war, or pestilence, much less any acrimony in personal relations. Dust blows in all direction at all times; a tiny portion escapes into space, a portion settles back thanks to the planet's gentle, yet persistent, gravity, the rest is joined by more dust.

So Martian dust always remains there lending it reddish color the planet has and will continue to have. Some dust and tiny pebbles are supposed to have escaped and raced across the empty void of the cold space and landed her on the earth.

Why does our planet have blue color

and why does Mars have red? While we know the answer for Mars, we may delve a little on earth. Earth has an envelope of gasses; nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, argon, neon etc. These gasses are kept in place by the persistent force of gravity. Naturally the closer they are to the earth, the denser they are. As the distance increases the density of gasses becomes less. When sun's rays fall on these gasses, as they do during the day hours, they assume a blue tinge, blue color that is. That is why the sky appears as blue. For all [practical purposes it is dark black. Very dark. Earth appears as blue mainly for the strong color of oceans.

You must have taken a train ride. Some time when another train passes by, whether in slow or fast speed,

you feel your own train going backwards. It is nothing but an (optical)_illusion. The same happens in the case of a superior or outer planet. An outer planet is one that lies outside of earth's orbit.

When the ancients saw the planets go backwards they were frightened and thought like the present day astrologers, regarding it as bad omen. You, however, have the privilege and the good fortune of watching the little cameo going on in the skies against the starry background, having nothing to fear at all.

The interesting feature about Mars is its vast expanse. Although plane earth is much bigger, nearly twice as big, its terrestrial area, or dry area is only 30pc of the whole, the rest 70pc is water. With no water, only some ice or permafrost, Mars is all land, in fact dry, parched land. That gives the planet quite a size ! Its land is contiguous . not broken or punctuated by rivers, lakes and seas, or even forests.

Quite an advantage, but we shall have to examine whether this will serve us in good stead in the course of our efforts to colonize it.





MANGO the king of fruit

There is one thing for which summer is awaited and loved, the mango, the king of all the fruits. In fact, the wait for mango begins with the coming of spring, when the mango tree blossoms and one can hear the koel singing, for some reason the coo coo of the koel is only heard, specially in cities, when the mango blossoms appear on the tree.

Who can resist the delicious, sweet tasting fruit whose fragrance fills the air and the very thought of it makes one's mouth water. The ripe fruit is usually yellow but the color varies from yellow to green to orange and even red, as does the size.

The way the mango is eaten differs from country to country. One can either peel, cut and make cubes to eat with a fork, which is a decent and sophisticated way of eating a mango, or just squeeze with your hands and suck the pulp then dig your teeth in the pit to get the last morsels of the goodness. This is the more traditional way and many say that until you have the juice flowing down the wrist there's no point eating a mango. Chill them for a few hours in the fridge or soak them in a bucketfull of ice and water if the power is out which it often is these days, they taste heavenly.

The name 'Mango' is derived from the Tamil word 'Mangkay' or 'man-gay'.

It is the national fruit of India, Pakistan and the Philippines and is grown in about more than 90 tropical and subtropical countries in the world. Over 25 million tons of mango are produced every year around the world. In Pakistan, it is the second major fruit crop of Pakistan after citrus and is ranked fourth in the world for its production.

There are so many varieties of mango; hardly any other fruit has as many. But only a select few have commercial significance. All varieties are not grown everywhere; one variety that grows well in one region might fail elsewhere. In mango, several cultivars are often crossed to improve pollination and develop new varieties.



In Pakistan one can choose from many varieties like chausa, sindhri, desehri, langra, anwar ratole, saroli, zafran, Alphonso, neelam, fajri, etc and they all taste different They may not be available all at the same time but it is good in the sense that we can enjoy a few varieties and when they are gone we have the other vrieties to relish. Though for some people a mango is a mango and they cannot differentiate one variety from another; nevertheless for mango lovers a sindhri is sindhri and a desehri is a desehri and there's no mixing them with each other or any other variety.

Alphonso, benishaan or benisha and kesr varieties are the most popular varieties in India's southern states, while langra and himsagar are more popular in northern India. Some other varieties available in India are malgava, peethar, rumani, bangalura, rasalu, thota pari, neelam, sindhoora, fajli and salem.

The fruit is not left on the tree to fully ripen, as then it will fall on the ground and be damaged. When the first of the fruits show signs of ripening on the tree, all the fruit of the same size and larger are removed. The rest are left to be removed when they show color. Picking is also an art to be conducted by experienced trained persons. It has to be snapped from the stem by hand, but since mango tree grows quite tall and picking by hand while standing on the ground is not possible, usually a long pole with a cutting blade and a small bag under the blade to catch the fruit is used. The fruit shouldn't be allowed to fall on the ground as then it is damaged.

Mangoes are not only delicious; they are bursting with protective nutrients. It is an excellent source of vitamins A, B and C and contains water, proteins, sugar, fats, fibres and iron, etc. as well as potassium and is rich in anti-oxidants. The vitamin content depends upon the variety and maturity of fruit, when the fruit is green the amount of vitamin C is higher, as it ripens the amount of beta carotene (Vitamin A) increases.

The fruit is mostly eaten fresh as a dessert But that's not the only way it is used. Mango is used to make ice cream, milk-shake or one can have it cut in cubes and enjoy with ice cream or with cream. It is also processed into juices, jams, jellies and murabba.



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Living with Diabetes

It is often said that these days more people are facing ill-health and that too from diseases not heard of, say 50 years back. The truth is that while people may have suffered from these diseases in the past they were not recognized/ diagnosed or their causative factors were not known.

At the same time, modern lifestyle, fatty food, sedentary life, stress, etc are increasing the chances of developing diseases such as diabetes that is caused by and

affects how one's body uses blood glucose, commonly called blood sugar. Glucose is vital to your health because it's an important source of energy for the cells that make up your muscles and tissues. It's also your brain's main source of fuel.

Chronic diabetes conditions include type 1 diabetes and type II diabetes. Potentially reversible diabetes conditions include pre-diabetes, when your blood sugar levels are higher than normal to be classified as diabetes and gestational diabetes, which occurs during pregnancy but may resolve after the baby is delivered.

Diabetes symptoms vary depending on how much your blood sugar is elevated. Some people, especially those with prediabetes or type II diabetes, may not experience symptoms initially.

Some of the signs and symptoms of type I and type II diabetes include:

Increased thirst, frequent urination, extreme hunger, unexplained weight loss Presence of ketons in the urine, fatigue, blurred vision, slow-healing sores, high blood pressure, frequent infections, such as gums or skin infections and vaginal or bladder infections.

Although type I diabetes can develop at any age, it typically appears during childhood or adolescence. Type II diabetes, the more common type, can develop at any age and is often preventable.

In type I diabetes our immune system attacks and destroys our insulin-producing cells in the pancreas. This leaves you with little or no insulin Instead of being transported into your cells, sugar builds up in your bloodstream.

Normally, our pancreas responds by producing extra insulin to overcome this resistance. But sometimes our pancreas can't keep up, resulting in too little glucose going into our cells and too much staying in our blood. This is gestational diabetes. Researchers do not fully understand why some people develop p0re-diabtes and type II diabetes and others don't. The factors, however, include :

Weight:

The more fatty tissue we have, the more • resistant our cells become to insulin.

Inactivity:

The less active we are, the greater will be our risk. Physical activity helps us control our weight, uses up glucose as energy and makes our cells more sensitive to insulin. Exercising less than three times a week may increase your risk.

Family history:

Our risk increases if a parent or sibling has type II diabetes.

Age :

The risk increases as we get older. This may be because we tend to exercise less, lose muscle mass and gain weight as we age.

High blood pressure:

Having blood pressure over 140/90mm Hg is linked to an increased risk of type II diabetes.

Abnormal cholesterol levels, low

levels of high density lipoprotein (HDL) or good cholesterol, increase the risk of type II diabetes.

Cardiovascular disease:

Diabetes dramatically increases the risk of various cardiovascular problems, including coronary artery disease with chest pain (angina) heart attack, stroke and narrowing of arteries.

If you have any type of diabetes, the following lifestyles changes are recommended:

- Yearly physical and eye exams. Your regular diabetes check-ups are no replacement for yearly physical or routine eye exams, wherein your doctor will look for any diabetes related complications and other medical problems.
- Kidney damage (nephropathy), the kidneys contain millions of tiny blood vessel clusters (glomeruli) that filter waste from our blood. Diabetes can damage this delicate filtering system. Severe damage can lead to kidney failure or irreversible end-stage kidney disease, which may require dialysis
- Pay attention to your feet wash your feet daily in lukewarm water. Dry them gently, especially between the toes. Moisturise with lotion but not between the toes.
- Keep your blood pressure and cholesterol under control, eating healthy foods and exercising regularly can go a long way toward controlling high blood pressure and cholesterol. Medication may be need too.
- Quit smoking or tobacco use. Smoking increases your risk of diabetes-related complications. Smokers who have diabetes are more likely to die of cardiovascular disease than non-smokers,
- Take stress seriously. If you are stressed, it's easy to abandon your usual diabetes management routine. The hormones your body may produce in response to prolonged stress may prevent insulin from working properly, which only makes matters worse. To take control, set limits. Prioritise your tasks. Learn relaxation techniques. Get plenty of sleep.
- There is no substitute to good and sound health. The merciful God has bestowed us by giving a healthy body and it is our humble duty to preserve it so that we remain healthy till the final call comes.



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ENERGY

INITIATIVE

ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHTING

- Replace old lighting fittings with modern LED lights as they consume less energy without disturbing the required illumination level and bring substantial savings in your **ENERGY** bill per month.
- A 20W Energy Saver can save up to 75% Electricity. It is brighter and lasts 10 times longer than the conventional Incandescent Bulb.
- Paint selection may also help in reducing energy bill cost. Choose lighter shades as they reflect up to 80% of light.
- In most homes about 10%-15% of the ENERGY bill is for lighting. Always turn off the lights when you leave a room.
- Stop using an Incandescent Bulb, as it uses 90% of its energy to produce heat and only 10% to give light.
- Use natural daylight wherever possible.
- Use a dimmer. Light dimmed to 50% of its brightness may save you 25% of electricity.

ENERGY EFFICIENT HOUSEHOLD

- Don't open the microwave oven door too often, as each opening leads to a temperature drop of 25°C which consumes more ENERGY.
- Avoid using UPS in daytime as a normal UPS consumes 300W 400W more power to recharge the battery. On the other hand, switching to a SOLAR UPS will help to conserve approximately 100 MW.
- Keeping hot food in fridge makes the appliance consume more ENERGY.
- Leaving the door open for a long period makes the refrigerator and deep freezer consume more Energy.
- Keep regular check on your refrigerator and deep freezer GASKETS, CONCEALING RUBBERS and COMPRESSORS for leakages. It will help in maintaining the appliance's efficiency, resulting in less consumption.
- Standby modes of all appliances keep sipping away energy. Unplug them if not in use.
- Avoid using heavy load appliances, such as AIR CONDITIONERS, MICROWAVE OVENS, WASHING MACHINES, DRYERS, ELECTRIC IRONS, ELECTRIC OVENS AND WATER PUMPS at the same time. Divide your load during the day, avoiding peak hours i.e., 7 PM to 11 PM.

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- Early closure of SHADI HALLS helps to conserve 45MW on sustainable basis.
- Every unit that burns releases 3.75LB of CO2 in atmosphere, so minimize undue use of electricity.
- Plant as many trees as possible. They ABSORB THE CARBON DIOXIDE emitted by burning of fossil fuel and IMPROVE AIR QUALITY by filtering harmful dust and pollutants.
- Emission of 487 million lbs of CO2 can be reduced by saving 100MW, which will make way for a healthier environment.

ENERGY EFFICIENT COOLING



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- bill by 30%. You will still feel cool and comfortable. Use HEAT REJECTION ULTRAVIOLET SHEETS on windows to
- reduce energy consumption of the AC. This will help in saving up to 30% of electricity.
- Set the thermostat higher at night, as your body can tolerate higher temperatures when you're sleeping.
- Keep your outdoor unit shaded but with good airflow. A condenser unit kept in shade is more efficient than the one in hot sunlight.
- Keep your air conditioner serviced regularly. Clogged filter reduces AC's efficiency and puts added strain on the fan motor.
- Insulate your roof. Rooftop gardens also provide a lot of insulation in summer.
- Make use of curtains, shutters, blinds, and awnings to keep sunlight from turning into indoor heat. Use a light fabric for curtains.

ENERGY CONSERVATION INITIATIVE

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USE YOUR POWER TO CONSERVE



What Good is Salat?

In one of his circulars Sayyidna Umar ibn Khattab, Radi-Allahu anhu, sent instructions to all his administrators saying, "In my opinion, Salat (Islam's prescribed act of worship or prayer. The word prayer, though, is also used for supplication or dua and is therefore avoided in this article.) is the most important of your obligations. Whoever takes good care of it and safeguards it safeguards his religion and whoever neglects it will neglect other things even more." He then added instructions about the times for the five Salats and admonition against dozing off before Isha. [Muwatta Imam Malik. Hadith No. 5]

This letter from the ruler of a vast empire to the officials of his government --- shall we call it Executive Order? --gives us a lot to reflect upon. For Salat is among the most emphasized commands in Shariah. Unfortunately it is also a grossly neglected obligation in our life today.

Even a Muslim school child knows that Salat is a pillar of Islam. What Sayyidna Umar, Radi-Allahu anhu, expressed was that it is true at all levels

🚺 By: Khalid Baig

and in all settings, from the private to the public. One cannot build an Islamic life, an Islamic community, an Islamic institution, or an Islamic government while neglecting or weakening this pillar. It is a measure of its extraordinary status that unlike all other obligations the command for Salat was given by Allah Most High Prophet Muhammad Sall-Allahu alayhi wa sallam during his miraculous Ascent to Heaven or Meraj. Very fittingly so, for Salat is the meraj of the believer. One begins the Salat by standing while facing the Ka'ba or the House of Allah, isolating himself from the worldly affairs, and then addressing Allah directly: "Oh Allah, You are sanctified and (I begin) with Your praise. Your name is Blessed and Your Greatness is Supreme. And no one else is worthy of worship except You." During Salat a believer repeatedly stands, bows, and prostates to Allah. Each of these acts brings him closer and closer to his Master and Creator filling him with the feelings of love, devotion, and obedience. The sitting position even includes the re-creation of the conversation

that took place between the Prophet Sall-Allahu alayhi wa sallam and Allah during the Heavenly Ascent.

Prophet Sall-Allahu alayhi wa sallam: "All greetings, blessings, and good acts are for Allah."

Allah: "Peace is upon you oh Prophet, and the Mercy, and the Blessings of Allah."

"Peace be with us and unto the righteous servants of Allah. I bear witness that there is no deity except Allah."

"And I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger."

This closeness is the most valuable gift for the believer. It is the source of all strength and all goodness in his life. It is the light that shows him the right from wrong in all walks of life. It is the river that bathes and cleans him of all sins and contamination. In the hardships of life, it is the source of solace and strength. It is the regulator of the Muslim life, the daily schedule of a believer being built around the five daily Salats. It is a source of joy and happiness, of spiritual nourishment and purification. It is the key to all success.



It is the key to paradise.

On the other hand, neglecting the Salat is key to hell. Qur'an says, "Woe to the worshippers who are negligent in their Salat." Hadith says: "Salat stands between man and unbelief." Another Hadith says: "Salat is the pillar of religion. Whoever destroys it has destroyed the religion." Another Hadith informs us that salat is the first item about which one will be questioned after death. The person who succeeds in this test, will likely pass through the subsequent tests. The one who flunks this one has little chance of getting through the rest. Yet another Hadith warns us that the person who neglects his salat has walked out of the protection of Allah. We can understand the enormity of missing just one salat on purpose from the Hadith that says that such a person is like one who lost all his family and all his wealth!

In the presence of all the persuasion and all the admonition about salat in Qur'an and Hadith, one wonders how could any sane believer be negligent in this matter. To a person who claims to be a believer yet does not offer his salat regularly five times a day, we must ask: What is your justification? The more one thinks about it the more he or she will realize that there is none. Absolutely none.

One cannot plead that he did not know about the obligation or its extraordinary importance. Even if an unfortunate Muslim were never to open the Qur'an or a Hadith book in his life, he cannot notice the call to salat that comes from every masjid throughout the world five times a day. It repeatedly reminds him: "Come to Salat. Come to Success." The distribution of mosques in the world today is such that the call to salat can be heard round the clock in a never-ending stream as one moves around the globe. One can begin with Fajr adhan in Indonesia and follow it at small intervals in Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Egypt etc. etc. By that time Zuhr adhan has already started in Indonesia. Twenty-four hours later when the Muezzins of Indonesia are again calling out Fajr adhan, the Muezzins in Africa are calling out the adhan for Isha. How can one plead ignorance in the presence of this massive and continuous universal call?

One cannot plead that the obligation is too difficult or time consuming. While the obligation remains whether one is healthy or sick, and whether it is rain or shine, Shariah goes to great lengths to accommodate our circumstances. If you cannot stand, you can offer it sitting. Cannot sit? You can offer it lying down. Cannot



move? Use whatever gestures are possible. Traveling? Just offer two units instead of four. Cannot figure out the direction of qibla? Use your best judgment. Can't use water to purify yourself in preparation for salat? Perform dry ablution.

As people run out of excuses they sometimes try rationalizations. What good is salat if one's mind wanders all over the place? Well our job is to try to concentrate not to achieve concentration. We are doing our job if we are simply making the effort. What good is salat if one is still involved in other sins, like the proverbial person who steals and prays? The simple answer is that our lives are combinations of good and evil. Our goal is to increase the good and reduce or eliminate the evil. And that won't happen by putting the good on hold until we can get rid of the evil. Exporters of all kinds of Yarns, Textiles new and second hand reconditioned machineries second hand reconditioned Cars, Used Tyres Used Motor Cycles and Buses

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GUJRATI SECTION

મેમણ આલમ

(WMO)



ગુજરાતી વિભાગ સંપાદકઃ ઉમર અ. રહેમાન ખાનાણી

ઉપલી દરખાસ્તને અબ્દુલ્લા અને અ. લતીફ ટેકો આપવાથી સર્વાંનુમતે પસાર થઈ હતી અને બીજા મદ્રસાવાળાઓને આ

ચર્ચાં હંમેશાં ચાલ્યા કરે છે પણ બીજાઓ તરફથી જેવું જોઈએ તેવું અનુમોદન નહીં મળવાથી આ કામ આજ દિન સુધી એમને

એમ ચાલ્યા કરે છે અને તેમાં કાંઈ

લાઈનસર કામ થતું નથી તો હું

આજની સભાને દરખાસ્ત કરૂં છું

કે આ બાબત ઘણી અગત્યની છે

<u> ਰੇ</u>થੀ ਆ **ੇ ਐਸ**ਰੇ ਐਸ ਪਤਰੀ ਰહੀਂ



બાબતની લેખિત ખબર આપવાની સૂચના સેક્રેટરીને આપવામાં આવી હતી કે તા. ૧–૮–૧૭ના રોજે અંજીુમને ઈસ્લામના હોલમાં ઉપલા વિષચ ઉપર ચર્ચા કરવા એક મિટીંગ બોલાવવામાં આવશે.

બાદમાં પ્રેસિડેન્ટનો આભાર માની સભા બરખાસ્ત થઈ હતી.

રૌનકે ઈસ્લામ સભા બીજી તા. ૧–૮–૧૭

તા. ૩૦–૭–૧૯૧૭ના મદ્રસા હોલની મિટીંગના ઠરાવ મુજબ આજ રોજે તમામ મદ્રસા કમિટીઓની સભા અંબુમન ઈસ્લામના હોલમાં માનવંતા નગર શેઠ ગની મૂસાના પ્રમુખપણા હેઠળ મળી હતી. સભાનો કાર્યક્રમ કુઑને શરીફની તિલાવતથી શરૂ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો. ดแอหเ મહસા–એ–રોનકે ઈસ્લામની કમિટી તરફથી મિ. અબ્દુલ્લા આહમદે આજની સભાનો હેત્ સમજાવ્યો હતો અને પોતાનું તૈયાર G-01

સ્લાહ અનુમોદન નહીં મલ મળી આ કામ આજ દિન સુધી થયા માં લ ાવેલું

cl. 30–9–૧૯૧૭ સોમવાર અંજીમન રૌનકે ઈસ્લામની સ્પેશ્ચલ સભા જનાબ અબ્દુલ્લાહ આહમદના પ્રમુખપણા હેઠળ મળી હતી જેમાં ૮ સભ્ચો હાજર થયા હતા.

સભાના નોટિફિકેશનમાં ૯ વાગાનું ટાઈમ આપવામાં આવેલું પણ દિલગીરી સાથે લખવું પડે છે કે ફક્ત થોડા જ સભ્યો હાજર થયા છે. લા વાગી ગયા છે અને હજા પણ બીજા સાહેબોની પધરામણી થઈ નથી. તે ઉપરથી જાહેર થાય છે કે આપણને કેવી લાગણી છે જોકે આજની સભા એક ઘણાં અગત્યના કામના અંગે બોલાવવામાં આવી છે.

સભાનો હેતુઃ

આપણી સભામાં વખતો વખત આ ચર્ચાં ચાલે છે અને વાર્ષિક રિપોર્ટમાં પણ તે તરક ઈશારો કરવામાં આવેલ છે કે આપણા શહેરમાં મદ્રસાઓ ભૂદા ભુદા પોતપોતાની મોખે ચલાવવામાં આવે છે તેમાં ખર્ચ વધારે થાય છે અને જેવી જોઈએ તેવી કેળવણી અપાઈ શકતી નથી. બાળકોને જો એક મહસાથી ઉઠીને બીજા મહસામાં જવું પડે છે તો કોર્ષ જાુદો જાુદો હોવાના કારણથી તેની પહેલા મહસાની પઢાઈ વ્યર્થ જાય છે તેમજ દેખરેખ પણ જેવી જોઈએ તેવી રહી શકતી નથી. સિવાચ આપસમાં નાઈતેકાકીના પણ કેટલાક કારણો થઈ પડે છે તો જો આ સર્વે મદ્રસાઓ એકત્ર થઈ જાય તો કેવું સારૂં થાય અને કેટલું બળ વધી જાચ એવી

મેલતાં તેને માટે પૂરતી કોશિષ કરવી જોઈએ અને જે કમિટીઓ હસ્તક મહસાઓ ચાલે છે તે સર્વેને એકી વખતે આપણા શહેરની અંબામને ઇસ્લામના હોલમાં બોલાવી એક સભા ભરવી અને ભાર આપી આ સવાલ ચર્ચાંવો અને જેમ બને તેમ એકત્ર કરવાની કોશિષ **डरवी ते ओवी रीते डे हरेड** મદ્રસાના ચાર ચાર સભ્યો લઈ સંચુકત કમિટી ઉભી કરવી અને તે કમિટીની સત્તા નીચે તમામ ચલાવવા મદ્રસાઓ रम जे મદ્રસાઓનું કોર્ષ પણ તે કમિટી નકકી કરે અને મદ્રસાને શિક્ષણને લગતી તમામ વ્યવસ્થા તથા તેના અંગેની બીજી દરેક સત્તાને સંચુકત કમિટીને પૂરતી રીતે આપવી.

ମ୍ୟାର୍କ ଅରେ ଅରେ ଅନ୍ୟାହ–ଅଠଣ 3

આહમદે ખુલાસો કરતાં જણાવ્યું કે શહેરમાં એવી ગેરસમજાતી પૈદા થઈ છે કે રોનકે ઈસ્લામ કમિટી બીજા તમામ મદ્રસાઓની થાપણ પોતાના કબ્જામાં ઈચ્છે છે. તે હકીકત સત્યથી તદ્દન વેગળી છે અને એવી ગેરસમજાતી ફેલાવવાવાળા સાહેબોનો ખ્યાલ ભૂલભરેલો છે. અમો અમારી કુલ થાપણ અને મિલ્કત સંચુકત બોર્ડ ઉભી થાય તો પહેલી તકે સુપુર્દ કરવા તૈયાર છીએ. બાદમાં એ વિષય ઉપર બીજા મહસા કમિટીઓએ વાટાઘાટ કરતાં મદ્રસાએ ગૌષીચા સિવાચ બીજી કોઈપણ મદ્રસા કમિટીઓ સહકાર નહીં આપવાથી ઘણી દિલગીરી સાથે ઉપલી યોજના પડી ભાંગી હતી અને છેવટે કોઈપણ નિર્ણય કર્યા વિના પ્રમુખનો આભાર

માની સભા વિસર્જન થઈ હતી.

અ. ગની મૂસા શેઠે અનુમોદન આપી. આ ચોજના કોેમના ભલા અર્થે કેટલી જરૂરી છે તે ઉપર લંબાણ વિવેચન કર્યું હતું. અને કમિટીઓને ઉપલી ਰਸਾਸ દરખાસ્તને સહકાર रमा प व । ભલામણ કરી હતી. ત્યાર પછી બીજા મદ્રસા કમિટીવાળાઓએ જવાબ આપ્યો કે અમોને અમારી બોર્ડ સાથે મસલત કરવાની જરૂર છે. વાસ્તે આજની સભા મુલ્તવી રાખવી. ઉપલા કારણસર આજની સભા તા. ૧૫–૮–૧૭ના રોજ ઉપર મુલ્તવી રહી હતી અને આ મુલ્તવી રહેલી મિટીંગ તા. ૧૫–૮–૧૭ના રોજે ફરી માનવંતા શેઠ અ. ગની મૂસાના પ્રમુખપણા नीये ਮળੀ હતી. સભાની શરૂઆતમાં મદ્રસા–એ–રૌનકે ઈસ્લામ તરફથી મિ. અબ્દુલ્લા



ର୍ମ ଅର୍ନ୍ତର୍ମ

3. સંચુકત બોર્ડ તરફથી મદ્રસા માટે એક કોર્ષ તૈયાર કરવો. ઉપલી દરખાસ્તને પ્રેસિડેન્ટ

୬୬ାର ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଏସୋତ୍ଯ୍ୟୁ ଅରଣ ଅ

G-02



GUJRATI SECTION

કરેલ લેકચર ઉર્દૂમાં તમામ ખુલાસા સહિતનું વાંચી સંભળાવ્યું હતું. હાલમાં આપણા ધોરાજી શહેરમાં તમામ મદ્રસા જુદી જુદી કમિટીઓ મારફત ચાલે છે. તેની પાછળ દર વર્ષે ૩ા. ૧૫૦૦૦ (પંદર હજાર) ખર્ચાંચ છે. તેમ દરેક મદ્રસાનો કોર્ષ બુદો બુદો હોઈ શિક્ષણ લેતા બાળ કો એકબીજા મદ્રસામાં હેરફેર થાય છે તો આગળ લીધેલ શિક્ષણ વ્યર્થ જાય છે. તે ઉપરાંત જો મહસા એકગ્ર થઈ એકજ બોર્ડના હસ્તક ચાલે તો ઓછા ખર્ચે ઉત્તમ શિક્ષણ આપી શકાય. આજે આપણે આપણી હાલત ઉપર નજર કરીશું તો સાફ જણાચ આવશે કે આપણામાં ઈત્તેકાક નથી અને તેથી આપણે ઘણું નુકસાન વેઠી રહ્યા છીએ. ઈત્તેફાકથી આપણું ગૌરવ જળવાઈ રહેશે અને જળવાચેલું હતું તે તમો કચાં નથી જાણતા ? મહુંમ નામદાર શેઠ મુસાના વખતમાં આપણી પાસે દૌલત ઓછી હતી છતાં આપણામાં ઈત્તેફાક હતું તો આપે તમામ કામો કરતાં મોખરે હતા. માટે જો આ બાબત ઉપર સંપૂર્ણ વિચાર કરી સહકાર આપો તો આપણને ઘણું જ લાભ છે. મને સંપૂર્ણ ઉમીદ છે કે આપ તમામ મદ્રસા કમિટીઓ મારી આ દરખાસ્ત ઉપર સંપૂર્ણ એકમત થશો અને નીચે મુજબનો ઠરાવ સભા સમક્ષ રજૂ કર્યો હતો. ૧. આ શહેરના સર્વ મદ્રસા

એકત્ર કરી સંચુક્ત બોર્ડના હસ્તક મૂકવા. કમિટીમાં દરેક મદ્રસા કમિટી તરફથી ચાર ચાર સભ્યો સંચુક્ત કમિટીમાં હોવા જોઈએ.

ર. મદ્રસા હસ્તકની રોકડ કેપીટલ રકમ તે સંચુકત બોર્ડને સુપ્રત કરવી.



બળિયાઑ સાથે બાથ બીડનારા મૅમણ રાજદ્વારી કાર્યકર અબ્દુલ ગની જીનાણ

રહ્યો હતો.

૧૯૨૭માં માળીચા મસ્જિદની ઘટના બની. માળીચાના રાજમહેલ પાસેની મસ્જિદ ત્થાંના ઠાકોરે બંધ કરાવી દીધી હતી. એ સામે પૂરા કાઠિચાવાડના મુસ્લિમોમાં જબરો વિરોધવંટોળ ફાટી નીકળ્યો હતો. જુનાણી એ વિરોધ ઝુંબેશના મોવડી હતા. એ સમચે દેશી રજવાડાઓ સામે પણ ઝીંક ઝીલવી બહુ મુશ્કેલ અને જોખમી કામ ગણાતું હતું, પરંતુ જુનાણી પાછી પાની કરે એવા ન હતા. છેવટમાં તેમના વિજચ સાથે કાઠિચાવાડના મુસ્લિમ રાજકારણમાં એક ચાદગાર પ્રકરણનો ઉમેરો થયો. ગની જુનાણી ૧૯૨૮માં

બ્રિટીશ ઈન્ડિયા મોટરકાર કંપનીના મેનેજર બન્યા. ત્યાં બે વરસ કામ કર્યા પછી આદમજી શેઠે બેલૂરમાં સ્થાપેલી આદમજી જયૂટ મિલ્સમાં જોડાયા. કેટલોક સમય તેમણે રંગુનમાં પણ કામ કર્યું. મુંબઈની શેરબજારમાં પણ કામ કર્યું હતું.

૧૯૨૮માં રાજકોટ ખાતે ગુજરાત કાઠિચાવાડ મુસ્લિમ એજચુકેશનલ કોન્ફરન્સમાં જીનાણીએ આગળ પડતો ભાગ ભજવ્યો હતો.

જાુનાણીએ ઓલ ઇન્ડિચા મુસ્લિમ કોન્ફરન્સ ચોજવામાં મોખરેની ભૂમિકા ભજવી હતી. ૧૯૩૧માં આ કોન્ફરન્સની જે પહેલી બેઠક રાજકોટમાં મળી એના સેક્રેટરીની જવાબદારીઓ તેમણે સંભાળી હતી અને તેની સફળતામાં જબરો ફાળો આપ્યો હતો. જે સમચે અંગ્રેજી તાલીમ લેવી સુદ્ધાં હરામ G-03

અમદાવાદમાં, જચાં તેમના પિતાની દુકાન હતી અને વાંકાનેર, જચાં તેમના કાકા રહેતા હતા ત્યાં વીત્યા હતા. તેઓ ભણતરમાં કંઈ ખાસ આગળ વધી શક્યા નહતા.

જ. જાુનાણીના પહેલા લગ્ન ૧૯૧૧માં શેઠ તાર મોહમંદ લાલવાણીની પુત્રી મરીચમ સાથે થચા હતા. ૧૯૧૮માં ઈન્ફ્લુએન્ઝા ફાટી નીકળતાં એકજ મહિનામાં તેમના દાદીમાં, પત્ની અને દીકરી ગુજરી ગયા. ૧૯૨૧માં તેમના બીજા લગ્ન મુંબઈ મુકામે એથુબ ઉમર કાસમાણીની પુત્રી મરીચમ સાથે થચા. તેમનું પણ

૧૯૨૫માં અવસાન થયું પછી ૧૯૨૫માં અવસાન થયું પછી ૧૯૨૭માં રાજકોટ મુકામે તેમના ગીજા લગ્ન નૂરમો હંમદ અ. કરીમ

જીુનાણીની પુત્રી સાથે થયા અને સંજોગાવસાત તેમનું નામ પણ મરીચમ જ છે. જ. જીુનાણીને કોઈ ઔલાદ સાંપડી ન હતી.

જ. જાુનાણીએ ૧૯૧૭માં હોમરૂલ લીગની ચળવળમાં સક્રિચ ભાગ લઈને તેમના જાહેર જીવનની શરૂઆત કરી હતી. એ સમચના બીજા ઘણા મુસ્લિમ રાજદ્રારી કાર્ચકરોની જેમ તેઓ એ પછી ખિલાફત ઝુંબેશમાં જોડાચા હતા. કોંગ્રેસમાં શામેલ થચા હતા અને છેવટે મુસ્લિમ લીગના પરચમ હેઠળ આવી ગચા હતા. ૧૯૩૭ થી ૧૯૪૭ સુધીના દશકામાં કાઠિચાવાડના મુસ્લિમોની રાજદ્રારી જાગૃતિમાં તેમનો ફાળો સારા જેવો નોંધપાત્ર



પાકિસ્તાનની સ્થાપનામાં ભાગલા પહેલાં કાઠિચાવાડી મુસ્લિમ લીગના કાર્ચકરો તરીકે સક્રિચ ભાગ લેનારા જુજ મેમણ કાર્ચકરોમાં અબ્દુલ ગની દાદાભાઈ જુનાણીનો સમાવેશ થાય છે. ભાગલા બાદ પાકિસ્તાનમાં મેમણ બિરાદરીના ઉત્કર્ષના કામોમાં પણ તેમણે નોંધપાત્ર ભૂમિકા ભજવી હતી. મેમણો માટે વસાહત તેમજ મેમણ મેડીકલ સોસાચટી તથા મેમણ એજચુકેશનલ એન્ડ વેલ્ફેર સોસાચટી માટેની તેમની સેવાઓ અવિસ્મરણીચ છે.

અ. ગની દાદાભાઈ જાુનાણીનો જન્મ કાઠિચાવાડના મોરબી રાજચના નાનકડા ટંકારા ગામમાં ૧૮૯૫માં થયો હતો. તેમના પિતા દાદાભાઈ ટેકસટાઈલ મીલમાં કામ કરતા હતા. તેમનું બચપણ અને કિશોરાવસ્થા ટંકારા ઉપરાંત

ୠୠଢ଼୲ ୷୲୯୬ ନ୍ଦ୍ରୋତ–୦୦୧ 3

GUJRATI SECTION

પછી તેના માટેની સમિતિના જ. જાુનાણીએ કેટલાક સમચ સુધી કન્વીનર અને ચેરમેનની જવાબદારીઓ પણ અદા કરી હતી. જાુનાણી તેમના જાુવાનીના સમચમાં એક જોશીલા વકતા તરીકે પંકાચેલા હતા. તેમને વાચનનો જબરો શોખ હતો. મહાપુરૂષોના જીવનચરિત્રો તેમના વાચનનો મુખ્ય વિષચ રહેતો હતો.

જાુનાણી સિગારેટના જબરા બંધાણી હતા. તેમનો એક મુખ્ય શોખ શાસ્ત્રીય સંગીત અને પાકા ગાણાંનો હતો એ છતાં કુરસદનો સમય વિતાવવા માટેનું તેમનું સૌથી જબરૂ સાધન વાતચીતો, ચર્ચાઓ

અને દલીલબાજીઓ રહેલું હતું. જુનાણી તેમના આખાબોલા અને મકકમ સ્વભાવને લીધે જાણીતા હતા. ગમે એવા મોટા માણસ સામે ગમે એવી મોટી બેઠકમાં અને ગમે એટલી બહુમતી અલગ મંતવ્ય ધરાવતી હોચ તોચે 'ના' પાડવામાં હરગીઝ અચકાતા નહીં.

જાનાણી ગામવાદના ઉગ્ર વિરોધી હતા. તેઓ તેમના જ ગામની બિરાદરીની સંસ્થા મોરબી-ટંકારા મેમણ એસોસીએશનના પણ એજ કારણે સભ્ય બન્યા ન હતા. ગામવાદના ધોરણે એ પાકિસ્તાન મેમણ ફેડરેશનની સ્થાપના થઈ ત્યારે એના વિરોધીઓમાં તેઓ મુખ્ય હતા. કેડરેશનનો વિરોધ કરવા માટે તેમણે 'મિઝાન' નામના એક ગુજરાતી સામચિકનું પ્રકાશન પણ શરૂ કરાવ્યું હતું. કોઈ જાહેર ક્ષેત્રમાં મેમણને બદલે બીનમેમણ વધુ લાચક લાગે તો તેઓ બીનમેમણને ટેકો આપતા હતા. આવા મકકમ મનોબળ વાળા આખાબોલા આગેવાન અ. ગની ભુનાણી ૮મી ફેબ્રુઆરી ૧૯૭૬ના રોજ આ કાની જગતથી સીધાવી ગયા હતા.

હંફાવ્યા હતા અને છેવટે તેઓને નિરાશ થઈને ચાલ્યા જવું પડ્યું હતું. મુસ્લિમો હિંદુઓથી અલગ રાજદ્રારી જાુથ હોવાનું અને તેમના પોતાના સ્વતંત્ર મંતવ્યો અને હકકો રાખતા હોવાનું પૂરવાર કરતી દેશી રાજ્યો ખાતેની આ પ્રથમ મહત્વની લડાઈ હતી અને તેની દૂરગામી અસરો રહી હતી. આ કાર્યકરોને એ સમચે કાઈદે આઝમની પણ કોઈ દોરવણી સાંપડી ન હતી. પૂરો મામલો પતી ગયા પછી જ. ચુંદરીગરે તેઓને સલાહ મંત્રણા માટે મુંબઈ બોલાવ્યા હતા અને જ. જાુનાણી મુંબઈનો આંટો લગાવી આવ્યા હતા.

પાકિસ્તાનની સ્થાપના પછી તેઓ કરાચી આવ્યા હતા. અહીં તેમણે સોલીડ આઇસ ફેકટરીની અને 'મિલ્લત' પંખા માટે વિખ્યાત મેટલેક્ષ કોર્પોરેશનની સ્થાપના કરી હતી. ઉદ્યોગપતિ તરીકે તેમને સારી સફળતા મળી હતી.

૧૯૫૮માં તેમણે મેમણ મેડીકલ સોસાયટીની સ્થાપના કરી હતી અને થોડા વરસ પછી તેના આશ્રચે 'મેમણ હોસ્પિટલ'ની સ્થાપના કરી હતી, જે મેટરનિટી હોમ અને આઉટ પેશન્ટ ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ પુરતી મર્ચાદિત હતી. એક અદ્યતન સાધનસંપત્તિ હોસ્પિટલની સ્થાપના તેમની એક મોટી અભિલાષા હતી. એ માટે જમીનનો એક પ્લોટ પણ લેવાઈ ચૂકચો હતો, પરંતુ કેટલાક કારણોસર બાંધકામનો આરંભ થઈ શક્યો ન હતો. મેમણ એજચુકેશનલ *ੋ* ਅੇ σ≲ વે લ્કે ર સોસાચટીની સ્કોલરશીપો ยนะเสิด બે મહત્વપૂર્ણ ચોજનાઓમાં જાુનાણીનો ફાળો પાચારૂપ રહ્યો હતો. વધ્ ભણેલા ન હોવા છતાં આદમજા કોલેજની ວເຕເຼົາວາ सायन्स કાઉન્સીલના ચેરમેન રહ્યા હતા. મેમણ કોલોનીનું બાંધકામ શરૂ થયા

ગણાતી હતી. એ સમચમાં જાનાણીએ કોન્કરન્સમાં સ્ત્રી શિક્ષણની હિમાચત કરીને ભારે ખળ ભળાટ મચાવી દીધો હતો. એ કોન્ફરન્સના પરિપાકરૂપે ઓલ ઈન્ડિયા એજયુકેશનલ એન્ડ વેલ્ફેર સોસાચટી અસ્તિત્વમાં આવી હતી. તેની કામગીરીઓ, સિલ્દ્રિઓ અને મેમણ કોમની પ્રગતિમાં તેનો ફાળો જગજાહેર છે. જાનાણી આ સોસાચટી સાથે પહેલાંથી જ સંકળાચેલા હતા. પાકિસ્તાન આવ્યા પછી ૧૯૫૬માં તેઓ સોસાચટીના ઉપપ્રમખ બન્યા હતા અને તેમના અવસાન સુધી એ હોદ્દા પર ચાલુ રહ્યા હતા. તેઓ આ સોસાચટીની દૂરના ભૂતકાળથી માંડીને વર્તમાનકાળ સુધીની દરેકે દરેક ઝીણી ઝીણી વાતોથી માહિતગાર હતા. તેઓ જરૂરતના આવા સંજોગોમાં ભૂતકાળમાં શું કરવામાં આવ્યું એના હવાલા આપતા હતા. આ કારણથી તેઓ આપસના તરીકે પણ ઓળખાતા હતા.

ઝોવાણીવા અંદુર ઐતવવું એ ક અગત્યન્ સિમાચિન્હ ૧૯૩૯–૪૦નું રાજકોટ પ્રકરણ હતું. રાજકોટમાં મંડળની ઝૂંબેશ ચાલી હતી અને રાજકોટ રાજયે કેટલાક સ્વશાસન સાથેની દસ સભ્યોની સમિતિની રચના કરી હતી. એમાં સરકારના ત્રણ હિંદુઓના પાંચ અને મુસલમાનોના પાંચ સભ્યો લેવાના હતા. રાજકોટ મહત્વનું રજવાડું હતું. ખુદ ગાંધી અને પટેલ ત્યાં પહોંચી ગચા હતા. મુસલમાનોના સ્થાનિક મોવડીઓ રાજકોટના કાર્યંકર ભુથના સભ્યો હતા. જેમાં જ. જાુનાણી ઉપરાંત મહ્મ અ. ગની દાદાભાઈ મેઘાણી, મહુંમ અ. રહીમ મારફાણી, મહુંમ ઉસ્માન ઈસાભાઈ વિગેરે હતા. એ મુસ્લિમ કાર્યકરોએ સાત દિવસ સુધી ગાંધીજી અને પટેલને

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୬୬୬୭୮ ଆର୍ମ୍ୟ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧୋତ–୭୦୫ 3

જીવનને ફીકકુ મહેસુસ કરાવી જતી બીમારી ડારાબીટીસ

લાગુ ના થયો હોય તે આ બીમારીથી બચી જશે એવું ચોક્કસપણે કહી શકાય નહિ. એશીયન દેશોમાં આ બીમારી વધુ ઝડપથી ફેલાઈ છે.

ઉપરાંત એ પણ જરૂરી નથી કે ડાચબીટીસ માત્ર મોટી ઉમરે કે વૃદ્ધાવસ્થામાં જ લાગુ થાય. હવે તો ૧૦–૧૦ વર્ષની વચના બાળકોમાં પણ આ બીમારી હોવાના દાખલા જોવાય છે. ટાઈપ-વન કાયબીટીસ તો દૂધ પીતા બાળકને પણ લાગુ પડી શકે. બ્લડપ્રેશર વધુ રહેતું હોય તો ડાયબીટીસના ખતરાને ટાળવા ખોરાકમાં નિયંત્રની સલાહ અપાય છે. બાળકનું વજન પ્રમાણસર વધ્ હોચ તો તકેદારી ખાતર તેના શુગરના પ્રમાણને નિચમિત માપતા રહેવું જોઈએ. આવી માપણી હવે સરળ અને સર્વસામાન્ય થઈ ચૂકી છે. જાડા બાળકો પ્રત્યે પૂરતી સાવધાની નહિ વર્તવાથી તેને ડાયબીટીસ થવાનો ખતરો વધી જાય છે.

ડાચબીટીસ લાગુ પડી જતાં જીવવાની મજા પર તેની અસર પડે જ છે અને ખાવાપીવામાં પરેજી તેમજ ખાસ કરીને મીઠાઈ અને મીઠી ચીજોને છોડી દેવી જરૂરી થઈ પડે છે. ખાવાપીવાના શોખીનોને આને કારણે પરેજી કરવામાં ભારે ત્રાસ થાય છે એવા સંજોગોમાં મનોબળને મજબૂત રાખવાની અને ડાચબીટીસને કન્ટ્રોલમાં રાખવાની જરૂરત રહે છે.

* * *

Diabetes

શરીરના લોહીમાં ગ્લુકોઝ કે શુગર–શાકરનું પ્રમાણ વધી જાય કે

અસર પડે છે. આ ગ્રંથીઓમાંથી ઈન્શ્યુલીન નામના એક અતિ મહત્વના પદાર્થનો સ્ત્રાવ થતો હોય છે જે શાકરની કોશિકાઓ પ્રવેશ કરે તો જ શરીરના સંચાલન માટે અનિવાર્ચ એવી ઉર્જા ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે. ઇन्श्युलीन ४ शाइरने કોશિકાઓમાં પ્રવેશવામાં મદદ કરતું હોચ છે એટલે જ્યારે પાચક ગ્રંથીઓમાં ઈન્શ્યુલીનનું ઉત્પાદન ઘટે અથવા તો ઉત્પન્ન થચેલું તો કાચબીટીસની બીમારી લાગુ પડી જાચ છે.

ડાયબીટીસની બીમારીમાં हहींनो डोई वांड होतो नथी. आ બીમારી વારસાગત હોવાની માન્યતા પણ ભ્રમભરેલી છે. જે વ્યક્તિના મા–બાપને ડાયબીટીસ

શાકરના પ્રમાણમાં વધઘટ થઈ જાય તો મધુપ્રમેહની બીમારી લાગુ થઈ જાય છે. અગાઉના જમાનામાં તેને મીઠી પેશાલના નામે ઓળખવામાં આવતી હતી પણ હવે તો આ રોગ એટલો સામાન્ય થઈ પડ્યો છે કે સૌ કોઇ તેના અંગ્રેજી નામ ડાયબીટીસથી તેને ઓળખી જાય છે. આપણી આસપાસના વર્તુંળમાં નજર દોડાવશું તો કોઈને કોઈ વ્યક્તિ ડાયબીટીસમાં સપડાયેલ દેખાશે. પૂરી દુનિયા આ બીમારીની લપેટમાં આવી ગઈ છે અને તેને નિચંત્રણમાં લેવાના ઉપયો શોધવા માટે જાતજાતના પ્રચોગો સતત કરાતા રહે છે. આ કોશિષોમાં સારી એવી સફળતા પણ મળી છે તેમ છતાં હજી એ દિશામાં ઘણું કામ

કરવાનું બાકી છે. લોહીની

અંદ ર







માટે આ કાર્યક્રમનું આચોજન ખરેખર અભિનંદનને પાત્ર છે.

અતિથિવિશેષ ઈકબાલ મેમન (ઓફિસર)એ સફળ વિદાર્થીઓ તથા વાલીઓને મુબારકબાદ આપી હતી અને ઈન્દોર જમાતને દર વર્ષે અચુક આવા કાર્યક્રમ ચોજવા અનુરોધ કર્યો હતો. તેમણે એમ પણ જણાવ્યું હતું કે ઈન્દોર જમાતના જરૂરતમંદ પરિવારો માટે રમઝાનના મુબારક મહિનામાં ભંડોળ એકત્ર કરીને તેમની આવાસને લગતી સમસ્યા ઉકેલવી જોઈએ તથા તેઓ પગભર બનીને ગોરવપૂર્વક જીવન વિતાવે તે માટે જરૂરતમંદોની સહાચ કરવી જોઈએ.

ઈકબાલભાઈએ કેડરેશનની વિવિધ સ્કીમોની પણ માહિતી પૂરી પાડી હતી અને પ્રમુખ ડો. નાસર કુલારાનો શુભેચ્છા સંદેશો વાંચી સંભળાવ્યો હતો અને જણાવ્યું હતું કે ઈન્દોર જમાતને કેડરેશન તરકથી મદદ જોઈતી હશે તો અમે પૂરો સહચોગ આપશું. તમો હિંમતપૂર્વક સેવાકાર્યોંને આગળ ધપાવતા રહો. વરસોથી તમારી પાસે જમાતખાનાનં નિર્માણ કરવા માટે જમીન ઉપલબ્ધ છે અને તેના પર જમાતખાનું, કોમ્યુનિટી સેન્ટર તથા જરૂરતમંદ માટે કોલોનીનું નિર્માણ કરી શકાચ. આ પ્રસંગે હાજીચાણી ગુલશન હોલના ટ્રસ્ટીઓ અશરફ રંગુનવાલા તથા બાબુભાઈ રંગૂનવાલાએ એવી જાહેરાત કરી હતી કે જ્યાં સુધી ઈન્દોર જમાતખાનું નહીં બંધાય ત્યાં

સુધી અમારો હોલ મીટિંગો માટે તથા ગરીબોના લગ્ન માટે નિઃશુલ્ક આપશું. આ જાહેરાતને તાળીઓના ગડગડાટ સાથે વધાવી લેવાઈ હતી. બપોરના ભોજન સમારંભ

બાદ ચુંટણીપ્રક્રિયા હાથ ધરાઈ હતી. ચુંટણીનિરિક્ષકો તરીકે ફેડરેશનના બે પ્રતિનિધિઓ અસલમ ગાઝી અને G-06

ઈન્દોર મેમણ જમાત વિદ્યાર્થી–વડીલ સન્માન કાર્યક્રમ

महेमानोना हस्ते १८० વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ઈનામ વિતરિત કરાચા શૃષ્ડકવું રાવલ શૃ ઝિલરા 6dL ઓલ્મિપચાડમાં ઇન્દોરમાં પ્રથમ, મદયપ્રદેશમાં ત્રીજા તથા અખીલ ભારત સ્તરે અગિયારમાં સ્થાને આવેલી સાનિયા યાકુબ ગાઝી તથા ધોરણની પરીક્ષામાં બારમા ઈન્દોરના મેમન વિદ્યાર્થીઓમાં પ્રથમ આવેલી રાબિચા સિદ્દીકીને તથા અરોશા એઝાઝ ગાઝીને ટોફી અને હાજીચાણી ખદીજાબાઈ પાલવાલા તરકથી રોકડ રકમ મહેમાનોના હસ્તે એનાયત કરીને સન્માન કરાયું હતું. ફેડરેશનના પ્રતિનિધિઓના

હસ્તે ૪૮ ગામોના વડીલોનું સન્માન કરાશું હતું જેમણે ઈન્દોર મેમન સમાજની પ્રગતિમાં બહુમૂલ્ચ ચોગદાન આપ્શું હતું. કાર્થક્રમને સંબોધતા ફેડરેશનના ઉપ પ્રમુખ ફારૂક ખત્તાણીએ જણાવ્શું હતું કે આપણા સમાજમાં શિક્ષણ પ્રત્યે હવે લોકો જાગૃત થયા છે અને તેનું મહત્વ સમજવા લાગ્યા છે. લઘુમતીઓ માટે સરકારની અનેક ચોજનાઓ છે અને તેનો આપણે લાભ ઉપાડવો જોઈએ.

સિદ્દીકભાઈ નાથાણીએ પોતાના પ્રવચનમાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે આપણા સમાજે એકતા જાળવીને જરૂરતમંદોની સેવા માટેના કાર્યોને અગ્રતા આપવી જોઈએ. પ્રોફેસર સજજાદે ઈન્દોર મેમણ સમાજની જાગરૂકતાને બિરદાવતાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે આટલી મોટી સંખ્યામાં જમાતના સભ્યોની હાજરી તેનો બોલતો પુરાવો છે. શિક્ષણના ક્ષેત્રે બીજા સમુદાચો આપણાથી આગળ હોવાથી આપણે આ ક્ષેત્રે વધુ પરિશ્રમ કરવાની જરૂર છે. વિદાર્થીઓને પ્રોત્સાહિત કરવા

ઇન્દોર (મધ્યપ્રદેશ) મેમન જમાત અને ચંગા મેમન સોસાચટી તરફથી વિવિધ પરિક્ષાઓમાં ઉર્તીણ વિદ્યાર્થીઓને ઈનામ વિતરણ તથા જમાતના વડીલોનો સન્માન કાર્યક્રમ શહેરના મિલન ગાર્ડન હોલમાં રવિવાર ૧૬ જુને ચોજાયો હતો. સાથોસાથ જમાતના હોદ્દેદારોની ચુંટણી પણ ચોજાઈ હતી. તિલાવતે કલામે પાક સાથે કાર્યક્રમની શરૂઆત કરાઈ હતી.

આ કાર્યક્રમમાં અતિથિવિશેષ તરીકે ઓલ ઈન્ડિયા મેમન જમાત ફેડરેશનના ઉપ પ્રમુખો ઈકબાલ મેમન (ઓફિસર), પ્રોફેસર સજજાદ (હૈદ્રાબાદ), નાચબ ઉપ પ્રમુખો ઉમર ફારૂક ખત્તાણી (ભોપાલ), કાદરભાઈ મેમન (અમદાવાદા), સિદ્દીક નાથાણી (વાપી) તથા ઝોનલ સેક્રેટરીઓ રઉફભાઈ ભીમાણી (શિરપુર), જાવેદ ચોકશી (વિસનગર) તેમજ ફેડરેશનના અન્ય પ્રતિનિધિઓએ હાજરી આપી હતી.

ઇન્દોર જમાતના જોઇન્ટ સેક્રેટરી ચાકુબ ગાઝીએ પ૦૦ પરિવારોની સંકલિત જમાત વતી સ્વાગત પ્રવચન આપ્યું હતું. તેમણે જણાવ્યું હતું કે અમારા વોલંટિચરો તથા કારોબારી સમિતિના સભ્યો છેલ્લા પંદર દિવસથી સખ્ત પરિશ્રમ કરીને સમાજના દરેક ઘરે ગયા હતા અને પરિવારોની માહિતી ફોર્મમાં ભરી હતી અને તે આજે ચુંટણી સ્વરૂપમાં પરિણમશે. સામાન્ય ચુંટણી યોજાય એવી લોકોની ખ્વાહિશ હતી. આ નવી પદ્ધતિથી ચુંટણી કાર્યક્રમ બપોરના સત્ર બાદ રખાયો છે અને તે ખિદમત કમિટી તરીકે ઓળખાશે.

ନ୍ୟାରମ ଏଥିକାର ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଯ 🗕 ଅନ୍ୟାରଣ 🔾



روشی، توانائی کی بحیت کے ساتھ

- - しょうしいいののとうしょう シリークション
- · الم 20 مان كان كان كان م ح كان الم جروز المدين وع جاد ما م الم ح على الم الم ح م الم الم الم ح م الم
- しんないにんしょといいたころんとしもしいといしいという~ -UTZJUE 80-JUZIC
- · داده تركود عر كل كا 10 15 فعدش التون كادي 10 14 كرد كور 5 وق اجد التعريدكول-
- · روان الم استعال تركري كذل كريا في 13 في 10 في المركب بداكر الد 10 في دروان المرود في المركبة المرود المحد والم -UTZ/Umg
 - · אווא שי אנוט לעל אוידט לעי
- 25_15/1600 50% 50% 4.3 L 1/1-1/ (Dimmers) 1/1 . -UZERKEN

برقی آلات کااستعال، توانائی کی بچت کے ساتھ 👘 👘 📲

- کمانا کرم ہواؤشیں، یہ چیک کرنے کیلیے مانکردہ پر ادون کے دروازے کو بارز تحویلی، کیوں کہ اپنا المت 250 رئى تى كرۇتك مەجرارت شان بوياتا ي
- · دن سکادت ش UPS سکاستال سار بوکری کون کردید بزار کاری بارج کرت ش 300 س 400 ات تكى أوق كرتات - يجد عنى UPS - تقريباً 100 MW تكى يولى بد تلق
 - أومك ، يترجز بشريكي نديكي ، كيون كد يترجز ان يتي وقضاء كما كيلية المناني كام أرتاب -
- ريف تريز بالايد فريز كارد از دوديتك تحلا تحوز في سيعام حالات كي نسبت زياد ديكل فري كرتا ب.
- این ریز بازیر اذیب فریز رکی گیس کن اکتسیات ریداد رکیز پر کی گیا کو دخافه خاچیک کراتے وہ ہے۔ ال محل تراسع رقى معتومات كى متواكار كردكى كويتى بدايد ماسكات.
- تمام برق مستوحات كواسنيند بالى مود شرا تعود في كما بنائ يك يتلك المراج على تكم فريق اورمعتومات في محفظ كويكى بالما ماسك --
- والى يرقى معتومات يست ايتركن يشعرون الكرود بالدون دواهك مشين الدرائيرو واليكترك أتروز، اليكترك ادونزاده دا زمیس کے الک ساتھ استعال ہے کر بزکر ہے۔ اس اوڈ کودن کے ادقات ش تقسیم کر لیں۔

ماحول ہے پیار کریں

· • المال كاتبت علم (دعرك كواياك م بافرادك جيت عن تقريا 6 - 8 فيمد تك كارين كافران ك -UESE

خدمت بي روش

- · اكرانى كدى الكافراددد بالى ات 2006 ب بحك مرف لى دى بدكرد يى الدار مر استقل --- ילישלי אשלי אילי ----
- · الركاي كردى الكوافراد CRT افتروكى بوالد CDL استعال كري، وال طرع مستقل فيادون ي 60MW كال يال باك ب-
 - · شادى بادن كولديتد بوجان ستقل بنادون ي 45 MW كل يحاف ش مدانى ب
- · براستعال بوف وال يكل كم يند = 3.75 باؤل كارىن وال اكماية كارار بعد ب الما فيرشرور كالجكاكاستعال بالكل ندكرس
- · محقق ادو مكن بودر فت الأكم سايك در فت كو 90 مند ب كم وقت عم حظ والے خام تمل ب تلك والىكارىن ذالى اكسائيد كوجذب كرت كيل 10 مال دركار موت إلى-
- 100 MW كى كيت كادي 487 لين بالالاكارىن دائل السائد كافران كراكيا باسكاب. جابك محت مندما حول كالحليق ش معادن ثابت اوكا-

ٹھنڈک، توانائی کی بچت کے ساتھ

- · الحاجر كافر مانيد 124 ك تارك المرد الحار الح الم المادي عام 30% تحدكى آ ع كى اور آب كا كمر بكى منافع كا بغير فنذار ب كا-
- اے ی کے در اور اور اور اور اور اور اور اور اور الم اور الم اور الل کرتے دالی الزاد المله فيس كاستعال كرير- ال قل - 30 فيعد تك يكل بجائ عن مدد الحكى-
- · رات کوت الے ایر کذر طر کر موانیٹ کو بلد زین کر رکس کول کدرات می موت دق ד אי אמנוקדוב גנול לעוק
- ابت اي كراد دور يون كرمات اوركل دواي ركم مات عى ركحدوت يون كا كذفر دومو عرار كم يوت كم مقا في عراد دومور طور يكام كرتا ب-
- القاعدة بماديرات كى مردى كويتى بدائي ركادت دالے فلر اس كى كاركرد كى كوكم كرنے بر ماتھ いこうしんしきとかるい
- · الى تا يانولين كاكر عند يداع ك بالم كال الموم عن بتر الفلار ي ال
- · سورج کی روش ے اعدرونی سے می بیدا ہونے والی کری کورد کے کیلیے پردوں، شور، با تقدر کا استعال كري- يردون كيلي يلك كي سكاستعال كري-

توانائی کی بچت کے اقدامات

JOIN US ON:

توانانی کااستعمال، سمجمداری سے

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🚺 URDU SECTION

مبھی اپنے دوستوں یا پارٹنر سے بیرنہ يوجيئ كدوه اندازه لكات كدآب اس وقت کیاسوچ رہے ہیں کیونکہ کوئی بھی آپ کے ذہن کونہیں پڑ ھسکتا

لیکن جب بات اظهار کی ہوتو اس میں خوا تین آ کے ہیں۔ اس حوالے سے حسن احمد کا سی کہنا تھا کہ میں فون اس حوالے سے حسن احمد کا سی کہنا تھا کہ میں فون ہوں جب بھے اس کی ضرورت ہو۔ دن جرآ قس سے مسائل کا مول سے دوران آ طیش کالز ریسیو کرنا تھ میا دوستوں کی طرف سے ملنے والے میں جز یا کالز کا جواب دینے سے کہیں جس دوری ہوتا ہے کہ Xohol میں کتنے ہی ایے میں جو موجود جس جو میں نے پڑ ھے تک خیب ہوتے ۔ میں خود بحی فون پر جس جو میں نے پڑ ھے تک خیب ہوتے ۔ میں خود بحی فون پر نہ میں فو میں بات چیت کر نے کا ترا پر ای حد خال ہوں ۔ میں فو میں بات چیت کر نے کا قائل نہیں کیو تکہ میر سے خیال میں تو سی میں میں بات چیت کر نے کا زیاد و قائل ہوں ۔ میں فو مین خیر بی جل و فیرہ بھی شامل ہیں کیون ان کے ذریعے میں فو میز فیس بک و فیرہ بھی شامل ہیں گین ان کے ذریعے

اظہار کی اہمیت بھی شتم نہیں ہو تکنی کیونکہ اس کا تعلق براہ راست انسان کے دل ود ماغ ہے ہے ۔ ہر شخص میہ چاہتا ہے کہ اے اہمیت دی جائے اوراس کی بات بھی تن جائے اے

وقت دیاجائے اس سے بات کی جائے اظہار کے تعنی افراد کے لئے اس بات کو برداشت کرنایا بھنا قدر ے مشکل ہوسکتا ہے کد انہیں ہر قیک مشیح کا فوری ادر بردقت جواب کے یا ان کی فون کال فوری طور پر ریسو کی جائے۔ اس میں ایک چڑ مزید ایمیت کی حال ہے جس طرح مشہور مقولہ ہے کہ '' قدر کھود بتا ہے ہر روز کا آنا جانا'' ای طرح روز اند بیاتو قع رکھنا کہ طویل گفتگو ایک طرح کے سوالات کے جوابات روز اندای طرح سے ملیں تو یم کن تیں ۔ روز اندائیک طرح کی بات چیت سوالات ' دومرے کو اکمانے پر مجبور کر سکتے ہیں۔ اگر یہ بات خود پر رکھ کر سوچی جائے تو آپ اس بات کا بخو بی اندازہ لی سالات ' دومرے کو اکمانے پر مجبور کر سکتے ہیں۔ اگر یہ بات خود پر رکھ کر سوچی جائے تو آپ اس بات کا بخو بی اندازہ یا توں اور اصولوں پڑھل کیا جائے تو آپ خود محوی کریں کے کہ آپ کا تعلق اپنے پارٹر یا پھر دوست احباب سے پہلے سے مجتر ہوا ہے۔

رابطك طرح ببتريناياجات:

ل فون پر بات کرنے سے قبل سیہ بیشہ ذہن میں رکھیں کہ جس تحض ہے آپ مخاطب ہیں وہ اس وقت آپ کے ساسٹ ٹیمی نہ دی آپ بچھ پڑھ رہے ہیں اس لئے اپنی بات اچھے انداز ہے آ گے پہنچانے کے لئے اپنا انداز گفتگو بھی اچھا رکھے اور دوسرے کی بات بھی سنٹے

فون نئیسٹ میبٹک یا پجرسوشل نیٹ در کنگ میں سب سے اہم مسلہ جذبات یا تاثرات کی کی ہے آپ جو پکھ بول رہے ہیں دوسراات آپ کے لیچ الفانلوں کے چناؤ' آ داز کے اُتار پڑھاؤ کے باعث جان پائے گا ای طرح SMS فیس بک یا نوئٹر پر دیتے جانے والے کمنٹس یا سنج کو بھی آپ کے الفانلوں کے ذریعے پر کھا جائے گا اس لئے ہمیشہ الفانلوں کا انتخاب کرتے وقت احتیاط بر شخا در لہچا چھار کھئے۔

ایک معیادی کیولیکیٹن کے لئے یہ پہلے طے کرنا ضروری ہے کہ جس ٹیض ۔ آپ بات کرنے جارہے ہیں ای ۔ آ خری باد آ پ نے کب بات کی تھی؟ کیا آ پ دن میں پارچ ۔ زائد بادا پنی والد ہ یا کمی بہن بھائی ۔ بات کرنا پند کریں گی؟ ہرگز نہیں کے مطابق ایک اوائی کمیولیکیٹن ہفتے میں دوباریا ایک بار بات کرنے ۔ بنتی ہے جس کا اثر آ پ خود بھی محسوس کرتے ہیں۔

ا ایتصرا بط کے لئے آپ کی ضرورت اور سودی بہت اہم کر دارادا کرتی ہے۔ کبھی اپنے دوستوں یا پارٹنرے میں نہ پو چھتے کہ دہ انمازہ لگا کے کہ آپ اس وقت کیا سودی رہے ہیں کیونکہ کو تی بھی آپ کے ذہن کونیں پڑھ کسکا۔ آپ جو سودی رہے ہو یا جو کہنا چاہتے ہودہ دوسر کو بتا کمیں تا کہ اس بات سے بات نظراد را کیے معیاری کمیونکیشن کا آغاز ہو سکے۔ مج میہ بھی ہیزیہ ذہن میں رکھنے کہ آپ جس گھن سے بات کرنے جارہے ہیں دہ اس وقت آپ سے بات کر کبھی

پائے گایا نیں محوماً ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ آپ بات کا آغاز کرتے میں کہ اچا تک دوسر کے کوئی ضرور کی کام آجانے کی صورت می بات در میان میں ای ختم کر نی پڑتی ہے۔ اس مسلے کو تھنے اور نراند مانے اس سے الحظے پر آپ کا تاثر اچھا قائم ہوگا کہ آپ نے موقع کی نزا کہ کو تجھا!!!

ایک بی بات کو بار بار پر چھنایا تھما تھر اکرایک بی سوال کرنے کی عادت کو تم سیجینے اس سے سامنے والا زی ہوتا ہےاور ہو سکتا ہے کہ آپ سے اس عمل کی وجہ ہے دہ دوبارہ آپ سے زیادہ دم بات کرنے کا خوا ہشتد نہ ہو۔

بات کو دہرانے کی عادت کے باعث بھی را بطے میں مشکلات دیکھنے کو ملتی ہیں' کچھلوگ پرانی با تمس ہر بار دہرانے کے عادی ہوتے ہیں اس سے خالا بورہونے لگتا ہے اورا سے بات میں کو کی دلچی خمیں رہتی۔

فون کال یا نیک منتی کرتے دقت ہیں Decent Times کوذ بن میں رکھنے۔ دات گے کالزیا میں بر یکھنے دات گے کالزیا میں بر یا پھر دوران کا م کی کو کال یا میں کرنا مناسب نہیں۔ اس بات کا قو کی امکان ہوتا ہے کہ اگلا آپ کی کال یا میں کا بروقت جواب نہ دے سکے۔ اگر آپ اپ دوست پارٹر کی بھی جانے دالے کی روغین سے دافف ہیں تو اے اس دقت میں کال یا میں تی تک ہے کریں جس میں اس کے لئے بات کرنا مشکل ہویا پھر اگر آپ کوفوری طور پر کوئی مفر دری بات کرنا ہے تو آپ ایک نیک سے دا

د دسرے کے مزان اور برتاؤ کو بیچتے ہوئے گفتگو کا آ ھاز بیچنے بھی اپنی گفتگو میں طنز شقید یا تحکماندرد بیا افتیار نہ کریں اس بے دوسرے کو تکایف پہنچ سکتی ہے۔

★ اپٹی گفتگو کو مخترادر جامع رکھئے ۔ ابجہ میں شائنگلی پیدا کیجئے اور د دسرے کی ہریات سننے کا حوصلہ رکھنے 'بات کو بھی بھی درمیان ے ندکا ہئے ۔

W URDU SECTION

• معاشره • تجربات 🔶

کیا میری بات بھھ میں آئی ؟ تحرير :سدرهاظهر



کہتے ہیں جوبات اظبار کرنے میں بوہ خاموثی میں نہیں ہرانسان جا بتا ہے کہ اے اظبار کرنے کا موقع مطاور بدلے میں وہ جواب ملے جس کی وہ تو تع رکھتا ہے، لیکن یہاں پر ایک دلچپ سوال سے ہے کہ مردزیادہ بہتر طریقے سے اظہار کرنے کی صلاحیت رکھتے ہیں یا خواتین؟؟؟ ۔ ریشروری نہیں کہ اظہار کے لئے صرف الفاظ کا سہار الیاجائے عملی طور یر بھی اظہار کیا جا سکتا ہے' بعض ادقات لفظوں سے کہیں زیادہ عمل پہند ہونا معنی رکھتا ہے ،لیکن الفاظ کے ذریعے اظہارا یک فن ہے۔ان لوگوں کوزیا دہ اہمیت دی جاتی ہے جو بولنے ٗ قائل کرنے ٗ اپنی بات دوسروں تک بہترین انداز ہے پہنچانے کا فن جانتے ہیں۔ ہرادارے میں ایسے لڑ کے اورلڑ کیاں کا میاب نظر آ رہے ہیں جو بہتر انداز میں اظہار کرنا جانتے ہیں خاص کر پیک ڈیلنگ مارکیٹنگ اور پیک ریلشنز میں ایسے لوگوں کو باتھوں باتھ لیا جاتا ہے۔ ان لوگوں کو مضبوط اور بہترین Communication Skills (ایٹی بات دوسروں تک پینچانے کی صلاحیت) کی وجہ سے کا میا بیاں ملتی ہیں' لیکن بد بات تو پیشدوراند مطح کی باصل زندگی میں جبال ہم بہت بلوگوں سے جڑے ہوتے بیں ان میں ہماری فیلی دوست احباب وغیرہ شامل بیں ان کے ساتھ بھی رابطے اور اظہار کے لئے بہتر طریقے کے باعث ناصرف ہم پند کے جاتے ہیں بلکہ ہمارے دوسروں کے ساتھ تعلقات بھی ای بنیاد پر مضبوط ہیں۔ دور حاضر میں جہاں ہر صخص مصروف ترین شیڈ ول میں سے اپنی ذات کے لئے وقت نکالنا دشوارمحسوس کرتا ہے وہیں آ ج اس مسلح کا کافی حد تک حل ٹیلی فون نے نکال ڈالا ہے۔اب زیادہ تر لوگ فون Conversation کا سہارا لیتے ہوئے اپنے خیالات 'احساسات ادرجذبات کا اظهار کرتے ہیں۔اب جذبات ادرا حساسات ایک چھوٹی سی اسکرین پر خاہر ہوتے ہیں جے دوسرا مخص پڑھ کر بخو بی بچھ سکتا ب کمیسج کرنے والاضخص اس وقت کیا موڈ مزاج رکھتا ہےاور وہ اس وقت کیا کہنا چاہ رہا ہے کیکن پکھولوگ اس ذریعے سے استفادہ حاصل کرنے کی اہلیت نہیں رکھتے ہیں۔

مردول ادرخوا تین کے رابطے یا ظہار کے انداز میں خواتین زیادہ آ کے نظر آتی ہیں۔فونز برطویل گفتگو کرنا' دن بحر د دستوں ہے فیکسٹ میبتنگ کرنا' مردوں کی نسبت خواتین میں عام ہے۔ اس کی ایک دجہ یہ بھی ہے کہ خواتین مردوں سے زيادہ جذباتی اور حساس ہوتی بین اُنٹیں چھوٹی ی بات بھی بڑی معلوم ہوتی ہےاور وہ فوراً اس بات پراظبار کرنا چاہتی ہیں۔ دوستول کے ساتھ را بطے میں رہنا'ان سے بات چیت کرنا میںجنگ کرنے جیسے کا مخوا تمین مصروف شیڈ ول میں سے دفت نکال کر ہی جی جب مردوں کے ذہن میں اس سے مختلف خیالات پائے جاتے ہیں۔ایسا ہر گزنہیں ہے کہ ان کی Communication Skills كمزور ہوتی ہیں یا مجروہ ان ضروریات کو بیجھے نیٹن کیکن 80 فیصد مردان چیز وں کو اس طرح اہمیت خویں دیتے جس طرح خواتین حساس ہوجاتی ہیں۔ای مسل کی وجد ے اکثر دوا يتھے دوستوں كے درميان چىپقىش بىمى ہوجاتى ہے۔

د بیاایک پرائیویٹ بینک میں اچھی یوسٹ پر کام کردہی ہیں ان کے مطیقر ایک بینکر ہیں رابطے سے ادر اظمبار کرنے کے حوالے سے انہوں نے اپنے ذاتی تجربے کے حوالے سے بتایا کہ" میں بہت مصروف ش<u>یر</u>ول کے بادجودا پنوں سے را بط میں رہنے پر یقین رکھتی ہوں اس لئے دقتا فو قتا دوستوں یا عزیز دن کو کالزیا SMS کرتی رہتی ہوں ان کی طرف ے بھی جواب ای طرح ملتا بے لیکن میں فر محسوس کیا ہے کد میر ے مظینر شاذ ونا در دی بھی کوئی جواب دیتے ہیں۔ اگران ے اس بات کا فشکوہ کیا جائے تو وہ ہمیشہ مصروفیت کا بہانہ پیش کردیتے ہیں اور بھی بھی تو ہیہ بات کہہ دیتے ہیں کہ انہیں یوں باربار SMS کرنایا کالز کرنافضول گلتا ہے ریچن دقت گزاری یا دقت کا ضیاع ہے۔ دیہا کا کہنا تھا کہ مجھے یہ بات بہت عجيب ى محسوس ہوتى بى كيونكد ہمارى زند كى مس ايے بہت بوك شامل بي جن بے ہمارى روزنو دور مينوں ملاقات نہیں ہوتی ای وجہ سے ان سے را لبط بحال رکھنے کے لئے فون ایک ایس ہولت ہے جو اس کی کو یورا کرتا ہے اس پر بھی اگر لوگ اے وقت کا ضیاع تبجیس تو یہ کچھ عجیب سامحسوں ہوتا ہے۔ بال بیاس صورت میں کہا جا سکتا ہے جب آب ایے تمام تر کاموں کو پس پشت ڈال کرفون پر کھنٹوں کالز کریں یا میجنگ میں مصروف دیں اوراس ہے آپ کے گھریا آفس کے کام متاثر ہور ہے ہوں۔ سمامنے بیٹھ کریات کرنے کی الگ بات ہے لیکن جن لوگوں سے روز ملناممکن نہیں ان سے را بطے کا ذرابيهاً جاکریچی بیتاہے۔ مجھےاگرکوئی کال پاسچ کرے تو میں لازمی اس کا جواب دیتی ہوں اگراس وقت مصروف ہوں تو تحوڑى دير بعدى يمي ليكن ديتى ضرور ہول كيونكه اللاآب كواہميت ديتا ہے تب ہى وہ آپ سے رابطہ كرتا ہے۔ اس ليح دوسرے کے جذبات اورا حساسات کا خیال رکھنا بے حدضر وری ہے۔''

ایک سردے کے مطابق جو ٹیلی فون کالز کے دورائیئے کے حوالے سے کیا گیا اس میں بیدجانے کی کوشش کی تکی کہ فون کا زیادہ استعمال کن تناظر میں کیا جاتا ہےادرزیادہ کالزمرد کرتے ہیں یا خواتین؟ سے سروے برطانیہ کی ٹیلی کا مکمپنی نے کرایا جس کا بہت دلچسیہ منتیجہ سامنے آیا۔ سردے کے مطابق مردوں کا کال کرنے کا متاسب 50 فیصد قعااورخوا تین کا17 فیصد ر ہالیکن اگر کال کوالٹی کے حوالے سے جائزہ لیا جائے تو مردول کی کالز بے حد مختصرا درزیادہ تر آفس کے کام کے مقاصد کے تحت سامنے آئیں یا پھرایس کالزجس میں گھر والوں کواپنے تذخیر یا تاخیر سے آنے کی وجو بات بتائی گنی تھیں ۔ کال کا دوران میجی کم ہے کم تھا جبکہ خواتین کے کال کے دورائینے ناصرف کھنٹوں بلکہ تنصیلی کالز کے طور پر سامنے آئے یوں اس سروے سے اس بات کا بخوبی اندازہ لگانے میں بدد کی کہ مردوں میں را لیلے سے استفادہ اٹھانے یا پھر اس کے حصول کی خوبی پائی جاتی ہے لیکن دہ فون کوصرف ان مقاصد کے حصول کے لئے استعمال کرتے ہیں جب انہیں اشد ضرورت ہو۔ اس سروے میں بیدیجی بتایا گیا ہے کہ دن تجر میں خواتین تین بارذاتی گفتگو کرنے کی غرض ے کال کا سہاراضرور لیتی ہیں جس کا تناسب28 فيصد بتايا جاتا ب جبكه مردول من بيتناسب 10 فيصد ب رابط كماس ذريع كواستعال كرنے كے يتيم كيا كياعوال بوسكت بين أاسطمن بين زياده ترخوا تين كابدكها تعاكد فارغ لمحات بيس جب وه بوريت محسوس كرتي بين تواس وقت ان کے ذبن ش آنے والا پہلا خیال یک ہوتا ہے کدوہ کی فون برتفصیل تفتلو کر لیں اگر سامنے والے کا بھی یمی خیال ہے تو پھر دوخوا تین کا ندر کنے دالی باتوں کا سلسلہ شروع ہوجا تا ہے جبکہ مردوں کو فون برمخصر بات کرنے کی عادت ہوتی ہے۔ان کو یا تو فوری طور برکوئی اطلاع دینے کے لئے فون کال کرنا یاد آتی ہے یا کچر ملا زمت سے متعلق یا گھر سے متعلق کوئی اہم بات کے لئے وہ رابطے کا انتخاب کرتے ہیں۔ سروے میں سیجی بتایا گیا ہے کہ روزاند کی جانے والی ہزاردن فون کالز میں سے 500 کالز دہ ہوتی ہیں جومنٹ ہے بھی کم ہوتی ہیں اور دو کسی اطلاع ' تصدیق یا پھر کچھ بتانے ک غرض ہے کی جاتی ہیں۔ مردوں کے لئے فون صرف ایک اطلاع دینے کا ذیڑ بعد ہے یا پھر کم وقت میں تیز تر را بطے کا بہترین حصول!!! دلچیپ پات بہ ہے کہ مردوں کی جانب ہے کی جانے والی کالز دفتر می معاملات گھر کی ضروریات بچوں کو کب اسکول سے لیتا ہے آ فس میں میٹنگ کاحتمی دقت کیا ہے یا با ہر ہے کوئی ضروری چز تو نہیں آ نی ؟ جیسے معاملات کے بارے میں ہوتی ہیں۔خواتین ہیشہ اس بات کی توقع رکھتی ہیں کہ جس طرح وہ کسی بھی موضوع پرطویل گفتگو کرنے کے فن سے آگاہ ہیں ان کا شوہز دوست ، متلیتر یا یارٹنر بھی ان ہے ای طرح بات کرے بیہو چنا کہ مردحفرات جذبات سے عار ک ہوتے ہیں میددرست نیس ۔ ماہرین نفسیات کے زدیک مردوخوا تین ددنوں ہی یکساں جذبات داحساسات رکھتے ہیں۔ MEMON ALAM • JULY 2013



نومولود میں بہرہ پن



ساعت سے تر دی ضعیف العرافراد کا مسئلہ ٹیں ہے بیر تر کے تکمی بھی جے میں لاق ہونے والی بیاری ہے ایک ہزار میں سے ایک پیدائش ہمرہ ہو سکتا ہے جس میں یو لئے کی صلاحت بھی متاثر ہوتی ہے۔ نومولود میں ساعت سے تحروی ہیر دنی موال کے ساتھ مورد ڈی بھی ہوتی ہے۔ دوران صل ما ڈن کو بکھا بیے دائرل اُنٹیکٹن ہوجاتے ہیں جس سے بیچے کی ساعت متاثر ہو کہتی ہے۔

پیدائش کے بعد متحددادویات کے استعال بے بھی میمکن ہے لیے مشاہدات سے تابت ہوا ہے کہ 50 سے 7 فیصد پچوں میں میرو پی مورثیت سے ہوتا ہے۔

مورد فى جروى فولودول ش 30 فيعد تك دومرى اينار ميلغير كاسب بناب-

یہ بنچ یو لئے بے بھی محروم ریچ میں اور اکیش کو لگا ہم وہ یا ہم وہ کہا جاتا ہے کیوتک ہم وہ پن کی ویر سے بیان تیل پائے ۔ لہذا ان کی یو لئے کی صلاحیت موجود ہو کر ضح بھی ہوجاتی ہے۔ پیدائش سے 5 برس کی تحریک پچوں میں یو لئے کی صلاحیت مغبوط ہوتی ہے لہذا لو مولود دیکوں کی جب ادنیہ بال کرنے کی تمر ہوجائے تو ان کی حرکات کا بغور شاہد و کیاجائے تا کہ ہم و پن ک علامت کو کچھ ہوئے فراد مگر اینا رمیٹلیم کو دیکھا جائے ۔ اس صمن میں مخصوص کیلیکس استعمال کی جاتی ہوں کی لئے الرو آواز وں کوئ کر سی صم کے رد شل کا اظہار شد کر بے تو والدین کو چو کتا ہوتا چا ہے کیوتکہ اور واد دیا کہ اور پھی آ کر چو تکتے ہیں اور دوما شرور کر دیتے ہیں۔



یادر سے چاہیں۔ ۱۹۲۶ ایر کنڈ یطنر کی صفاقی سے پہلے پادرکا بٹن آف کر دیں۔ ۱۹۲۰ کھ موڈ کال کرزم برش اور پانی سے صاف کرں۔ ۱۹۲۰ کھ موڈ کو لنگ پر کھی اور بار دردجہ ارت میں کی یازیادتی سے گر چ کریں۔ ۱۹۲۰ کھ مفاقی کے وقت چہر سے کو کپڑ سے سے ڈھا تک لیس تا کہ گر دوخبار تاک کے ڈریلے نظام تخص تک نہ کو تی تھی۔

تحقیقات اور مشاہدات بیاس بات کی گوانی دیتے ہیں کہ جونوک 8 - 10 تحضر دوزانہ AC میں گزارتے ہیں ان کوجلدی اور سائس کے مساکل ہوتے ہیں۔ اگر آپ ایسے ادارے میں طاز مت کرتے ہیں جہاں سینول انبر کنڈ یشنڈ تک مسلم ہے اور آپ کو دمہ یا سائس کی شکامت بھی ہے 70 8 یا 40 منٹ بھد تازہ ہوا میں سائس لیں لیٹنی آفس سے باہر نگل جا کی اس مسئومی زیر آلود ہوا ہے سائس کی تکلیف میں اضافہ ہوجاتا ہے جوخاص طور پر ختک سوم میں پڑ منتا ہے۔ گھر وں میں بھی اندر کنڈ یشتر کو مشافی بھی با تا ہو گئی ہے کہ ہیں۔

ومداور سانس کی تکالیف میں انسانی ڈیمن درست طرت کا م کرنے کے تکام ٹیش ریتا۔ اس حالت میں جواد ویا ت دی جاتی میں وہ دیاغ اورا حصاب کو پسکون کرتی ہیں تا کہ ڈبن طور پر دماغ کو اس تکلیف سے محاسل جائے۔

گروں کے اندر AC بی تعین بلکہ اس تسم کی کئی اور چڑیں اس مرض کی شدت میں اضافہ کرتی میں ۔ انجر کنڈیشنر میں رہنے والے لوگوں کوجلد کی بیاریاں بھی ہوجاتی ہیں کیونکہ AC کی ہوا مختل ہوتی ہے اور یےجلد سے قد رتی کی مختل کر سکا سے ایکز میا میں بیاری سے لئے موزوں بناتی ہے۔

الاجولوك مستقل AC ش رجع بين بس اليس جاب كد جلد كوم ركفة والى كريمين يا موتيجرا تزراستعال كرين . المتر حمل مح سامة براه راست ويشيس بلكه كوشش كرين التي چيز يا محل اس ودور تكيس -الا موتم سر ما ش AC كى جكه يتكعول كى جوا بالتر روتن ب يد دسكو بو مصف تين ويتي . الا كارش AC آن نه كرين بلكه تحوث - شيشة كلول وين تاكه جوا يارجو سكة -

براحتیاط کے بادجود بھی الریکا مرض برقرارد بتو ہوئی کے ناشن لیں یا تو آپ کی دواۓ اب اثر کرنا تھوڑ دیا ہے یادد کھنے چاہئیں۔ یا تھر کھر دفتر یا کسی ادرز ریاد صالری کا سب بنے دالے توال متعلق آپ کے کر دہیں۔

ائیر کنڈ یطر بھی ای میں ایک سبب بے جو دمدادر سائس کے مرض کوشم نیس ہونے دیتا سائس لیتے میں دشواری ہونے گھاس امر پرفور کریں۔ ائیر کنڈیطر کے اعدر موجود مششا کرنے والے کو اک میں خورد بنی اجرام کھر بنا لیتے ہیں جو مشتری ہوا کے ساتھ فضا میں مکیل جاتے ہیں اور سائس کے ساتھ پیچیووں کے اعدر داخل ہوجاتے ہیں۔ بیا جسام سیتے میں تحقیق دیکھائی اور سائس کے اور کی منصر میں دود سی کا سبب بنتے ہیں جن اداروں یا گھروں می مرکز کا ائیر کنڈ یشنگ مسلم ہوتا ہے وہ ان بیکٹر یا اور دائریں کی تعداد تیزی میں اعذار وں یا گھروں میں مرکز کا ائیر کنڈ یشنگ -ب یا در سیا ائیر کنڈ یشرز کی مخلف اقسام ہوتی ہی جن کا معال کی با تا عدہ معانی سے اس تحقی جا سال



🚯 URDU SECTION



ورلڈ میمن آر گنائزیشن کی مائکروفنانس کمیٹی کی جانب سے چھوٹے کاروباری حضرات کیلئے لون کا اجرا کیا گیا ہے۔ اس اسکیم کے تحت چھوٹے دوکاندار کودس ہزار روپیہ لون بغیر منافع کے دیاجا تا ہے۔ جوان کو ماہانہ ہزار روپیہ قسط کے حساب سے واپس کرنا ہوگا آل پاکستان میمن فیڈریشن سے منسلک تمام جماعتوں کے ممبران اس لون سے فائدہ اٹھا کراپنے چھوٹے کا روبار کو مزید وسعت دے سکتے ہیں۔ اس لون کے لئے مندرجہ ذیل شرائط کا خاص خیال رکھیں۔ درخواست فارم WMO آفس

- 1- درخواست فارم کے ساتھ قومی شناختی کارڈ اور جماعت کے کارڈ کی کا پی منسلک کریں۔
 - 2- درخواست فارم پرا پنافو ٹو چسپاں کریں۔
 - 3- فارم پردومیمن حضرات کی تصدیق لازمی ہے۔
 - 4- درخواست فارم پر جماعت کی تصدیق کروائیں۔
 - 5- مسلم سیم تین سال کا کاروباری تجربہ ہونا چاہئے۔
 - 6- مائکروفنانس اسکیم صرف پرانے اور چلتے ہوئے کاروبار کیلئے ہے۔



سنگھار
 حقائق \>

ایکنے سے مت لڑیں این رویین درست کریں



ہوسکا ہے کہ پچو مر سے میں شین ایجرز کو یہ فو تخبری کے کہ محر کے اس دور میں ہونے والے ایکنے (کیل مہا ہے) ان کے لئے مسکنہ میں بنیں کے یحقیقین نے ایک تحقیق کے ذریعے اس بات کا کھوج لگایا ہے کہ انسانی جسم کے اعداد ور باہر رہنے والے پچوا بیچھ وائر سرکو ثین اینج میں ہونے والے ایکنے کے سد باب کے لئے استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ ایکنے صرف ثمن اینجر کا مسکنہ میں ہے یہ یوی عمر کے افراد میں بھی ہوتا ہے۔ اس کے لئے ماہرین کا خیال ہے کہ جسم میں ہونے والی بار موقل تبدیلیوں کی وجہ سے چرے پر دکیل مہا سے لگتے ہیں۔ بار مونز جسم کے مخلف نظام چلانے کے لئے اہم میں ان میں عدم آوازن کی بھی بیماری کا پیشہ خیسہ ہے۔

دوسرى جنگ عظیم كے بعدا ينځى بايوتك ادويات كے استعمال ميں تيزى سے اضافے نے اس يمارى كومز يد موادى۔ جب انسانى جسم ميں اينځى بايوتك ادويات داخل ہوتى جي تو دوجهم كے مناعق نظام كوا پناما تحت كر كے بمارى كے خاتم كے ليَ لاتى جيس - يم كمل با قاعد كى سے ان ادويات كے كورك پورا ہونے تك جارى ر بتا ہے ۔ اى ليتے كہا جاتا ہے كه انہيں درميان ميں چور نائيس جائے ورند زعد كى ميں جب تبحى بيدو بارہ استعمال كى جاتى جي ب اثر رہتى جي ۔ بيادويات برادويات زيادہ لى كرام (مقدار) كى موتى جين اور مرض كوفو راكٹر ول كرتى جن عكر ان كے استعمال كى چاتى ہوں دوبارہ اوت آتا ہے ۔ اس ليتے اينے جيسى بيارى كے ليتى ليونك سكام استعمال كرنا تقليدى اين ہوں ہوں دوبارہ

P.acnes نایی بیکیریا چہرے کے جلد کے مسامات میں رہتے ہیں جب جلد بہت زیادہ روغن بنانے لگتی ہے تو سے ایکنے کی صورت میں خاہر ہوجاتے ہیں' جو پیپ کے دانے بناتے ہیں۔ایکنے از خودا کی تکلیف دہ بیاری ہے۔ نوعمر پچوں میں اس کا سبب بنے دالے بہت سے محال ہیں جیسے......

خوراک: بچول کوسب کھانا چاہنے تا کدان کے جسم کی نشودنما تیز اورا پھی ہوساتھد دماغ کی بہتر استعداد کے لئے بھی اچھی خوراک اہم ہے۔ مشرقی مما لک کے کھانوں میں مصالحوں کا نتاسب زیادہ ہے یہاں تھی اور تیل میں پکے کھانے کھائے جاتے ہیں جوالیکنے سمیت کٹی بیاریوں کی وجہ بنتے ہیں۔ بچوں کواداک عمری سے صحت مند کھانوں کی عادت ڈالیس ۔ کوشش کریں بیچے تازہ کھانا کھا نمیں جس میں آئل مرچ' مصالحوں ہے ذائقہ یز حالے کی جگہ مذائیت کا نواز ن متواز ن رکھا گیا ہو۔

کچل سزیاں تازہ جوسز دود ہو دہی خیرانائ میدہ ان غذاؤں کوروز مردخوراک کا حصہ بنالیں تا کہ جسم میں ایسڈز کا تناسب بگڑنے نہ پاتے ادرجلدزیا دہ Bebum یاقدرتی روٹن کی ہیدادار ٹیں کرے۔

ڈى پائيرريشن: مصنوعى ذائقوں اور مشروبات نے بچوں كا Taste Bud تبديل كرديا ہے۔ اب يچ پانى نبيس پينے بلكه كيسزاور خطرناك يميكلز والے مشروبات سے بياس بجماتے ميں۔ يہ بچوں كى نبيس والدين كى ظلطى ہے گھر ميں ايے مشرو وبات كى جگه بالكل نبيس ہونى چاہئے اس كى جگه تاز واصاف پانى پينے كى عادت بچوں خوذ اليس۔ پانى جلد كى خوراك ہے اور انے نم ركھتا ہے۔ اس طرح اليكنے بننے سے مواقع كم سے ہوتے جاتے ہيں۔ جولوگ پانى كم پينے ہيں دوہ ايك يا پچرچرے بربار كيد دانوں خيو كارت برت ہيں اس كے علاد وان كى جلد بے دونق نظر آتى ہے۔

ورڈش : ہرعمر کے انسان کے لئے جسمانی سرگری ہونا بے حد ضروری ہے کین موجودہ دور میں عیکنالوتی کے جن نے لوگوں کو پیٹے پیٹے اتی آسانیاں فراہم کردی ہیں کہ وہ جسمانی مشقت سے دور ہوتے جارب ہیں۔ جب کی طور پرچسم کی حرکت میں تبدیلی نیٹن کی جاتی تو صحت سے مسائل لاحق ہونے لگتے ہیں۔ ایکنے کا تعلق ورزش کی عدم موجود گی سے جوڑا جاتا ہے۔ ورزش جسم کا دوران خون تیز کرتی ہے۔ بالوں جلدا ورجسم کے دوسرے اعضاء کوخون کو درسد میں مائل رکاد یم دور کرتی ہے ۔ جلد کے لئے مائلے بہت ضرور کی ہے اور ورزش کے ذریعے خون اس تک پینچتا ہے۔ روزاند 20 سے 25 مند کی بھی جسم کی ورزش یا کھیل میں صرف کرنے میں انجز دسمت مند جلد حاصل کو سکتے ہیں۔

فی بید : رات بحرجا گنااوردن بجرسونا بیعادت جسم کوفر بہداورجلد کو بروفق کردیتی ہے۔ رات سونے کے لئے ہے اس وقت جلد کے دن بجر مرفے والے خلیات کی مرمت کا کام ہوتا ہے کیونکہ بقیہ پوراجسم آ رام کی حالت میں ہوتا ہے ابندا اند حرا ہونے کے بعد بحثی جلدی سویا جائے ای قدر جلد تر وتازہ ہوتی ہے۔ رات سونے قلی جلد پر ٹائٹ کر یم بھی اس لئے لگائی جاتی ہے تا کہ دہ خلیات کوان کے مرمت کے کام میں مددد ۔ مین ایج زکو جاہتے کہ ذخوب سوئیں اور جلدی سوئیں۔

سورت: من برن (سورج سے جھلنے دالی جلد) چند دنوں میں ٹھیک ہوجاتی ہے ای لئے اس حالت کو بنجیدگی سے نہیں لیا جاتا۔ اگر روزاندد هوپ میں لکلا جائے اور جلد پر من بلاک نہیں لگایا جائے تو ایک وقت آتا ہے جب جلد کے مسامات سکڑنے لگتے ہیں اور جلد کی رنگ دی سیک اور گہری ہوجاتی ہے۔

گلونل دار منگ کے نتیج میں دحوب کی شدت میں تیزی آ گنی ہے۔ اہذا با ہر نظنے سے میں مند پہلے چہر ، باتھوں ہیروں ادر گردن پرین بلاک لگا کی خواتین کو جاہت خدد دھر کری ہویا سردی چہر ۔ خواسکارف باتھوں کو دستانوں ادر بیردن کوموز دول سے ڈھا تک کر رکھیں جس دن سورج کے آ گے بادل ہوں لیتی موسم ابر آلود ہواس دن یکی سی بلاک لگا کی کیوتکہ سورج سہر حال بادلوں کے پیچے موجود ہوت اے ادر اس کی حدت بھی حوقی ہے جوجلد کو فقصان پینچاتی ہے ۔ ایکنے ہونے کی صورت میں بھی سی بلاک ای طرح استعال کریں۔

شیلی ویژن : ٹیلی ویژن کے سامنے تحفظوں بیٹھنا ، کمپیوٹر کے آگے بیٹھ کر کام کرنا ، مستقل کو کٹک کرنا ، بیتوال ایکنے کی ایک اہم ویہ بین - جن لوگوں کو بیکا م کرنے ہوتے ہیں انہیں چا ہے کہ دوہن بلاک لگا کی اور دوتھنٹوں بعد دوبارہ اچانی کریں ۔ بیان الیکٹرک مصنوعات کی شعاعوں اور چو لیے کی حدت سے جلد کو بیچا تا ہے۔ ثین ایکرز میں ایکنے کی اہم وجہ یہی ہے۔

تیکری آ تعثو : نامی گرای تیکریوں میں بھی فتی جانے دالے آ تفز کوالطے دن ددبارہ گرم کر کے فروشت کیا جاتا ہے۔ان چیز دل میں انثر نے مایو نیز 'اسپر یک کریم ادرا ہے تی اجزاء شال کتے جاتے ہیں جنہیں مائیکر دویو میں گرم کر ک کھایا جاتا ہے تو ان اجزاء کی کیمیا کی ترکیب میں تبدیلی آ جاتی ہے ادر کئی جسمانی ادر جلدی امراض کا آغاز ہوجاتا ہے۔ کوشش کر سی جن لوگوں کو ایکنے کی شکایت ہودہ جکر کہ آنکو کھانے ہے کر یز کر ہے۔

متصار میک کمیترین: سفید شکرجلد سے لئے انتہائی مصرب اس کی جگہ شہداستال کیا جائے توایلے کا خاتمہ ممکن ہے۔ بازار میں دستیاب مشائیوں اور کینڈیز میں یہ با کثر ت شامل کی جاتی ہے جس کی وجہ سے ایکنے ہونے کا خد شد رہتا ہے۔ می**س:**

یک صح تہار مندا یک گلال سادہ پانی میں ایک تجوینا لیموں ملاکر یکی ۔ بیک پورید کے چند سے پانی میں ڈال کر جوش دین کچر پانی چھان اور خطندا کر نے پی لیں ۔ بیک ایکنے ہونے کی صورت میں دانوں کو دیائے نوچنے سے گریز کریں ۔ رات سونے سے پہلے سیاہ مربق مٹی کے کسی بیک دون ان کلیمز تک کر کی لیں اور بیا لیے دانوں پرلگا کی کچھ دنوں میں دانے خلک ہوجا کیں گے۔ بیک دون ان کلیمز تک کریں لیکن دانوں سے پیپ لکالنے کی کوشش مت کریں ۔ بیک مارک کے طور پر ہفتے میں دو مرتبہ ایک چا ہے کا تیکی شہد میں چند قطر سے کیوں کا رس ملا کر لگا کی میں 20 منے بعد جیرہ ویائی سے دسمور پر مفتے میں دو مرتبہ ایک چا ہے کا تیکی شہد میں چند قطر سے کیوں کا رس ملا کر لگا کی 20 منے بعد جیرہ مولی سے معرم میں ایک کی شدت میں کمی آ جاتی ہے کی ان اور نوں بھی روز اند کلیمز تگ کریں تا کہ جلد صاف رہے۔ ہی مرکوں کے تا زہ دود دھ سے چیر کی کلیمز تک کرنے سے بھی ایک ختم ہونے لگتی ہے۔

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