

Beyond

HORIZON

(CSTP Chapter)

6th CSTP

Beyond
HORIZON
(CSTP Chapter)

6th
Civil Services
Training Program (CSTP)
(14th November, 2022 to 17th March, 2023)



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Acknowledgement

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Contents

MESSAGES:

1. Message by Mr. Rafique Mustafa Shaikh, Secretary (TMR) Wing, SGA&CD 9
2. Message by Mr. Muhammad Aslam Soomro, Director Training-II / Faculty Supervisor for Literary Committee 10
3. Message by Ms. Rabia Syed, Chairperson Literary Committee 11

BRIEF JOURNEY:

1. A Brief Journey of TMR Wing and the 6th CSTP By M. Aslam Soomro 20 - 21
2. Pictorial Journey of 6th CSTP: Important Training Activities 22 - 25

STUDY VISITS:

1. Study Visits to various Institutions and Districts 26 - 37

SPORTS EVENTS:

1. Winners of Sports Competitions (Term I & II) 38 -40

CULTURAL NIGHT:

1. Pictures of Celebration of Cultural Night 41

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES:

1. Pictures of Miscellaneous Training Activities 42 -45

GRADUATION CEREMONY:

1. Pictures of Graduation Ceremony 46

GUEST SPEAKERS:

1. Gallery of Guest Speakers 47 - 49

ENGLISH SECTION (PROSE):

1. Fifth-Generation Warfare and Global Challenges (By Waleed Dawach) 50
2. Alarming Rise in Suicide Rate in Tharparkar (By Ameet) 51
3. Obesity and Its Hazards (By Dr. Qurat-ul-Ain Memon) 52
4. Human Rights and Democracy: The Precarious Triumph of Ideals (Book Review By Ahsan Ali) 53
5. Technology at the Service of Modern-Day Civil Servant for Improved Productivity (By Fahad Anwar Baloch) 54 - 55
6. Issues of High Rise Buildings in Karachi (By Muhammad Liaquat) 56
7. Responsible Parenthood (By Neha Shah) 57
8. Change is Inevitable (By Rabia Syed) 58
9. Status of Gender Inequality in Pakistan (By Rida Talpur) 59 - 60
10. Significance of Cloud Computing in Increasing Efficiency of Public Sector in Pakistan (By Saeed Ahmed Soomro) 61
11. Men of Letters in Bureaucracy (By Syed Taha Ahmed) 62 - 63
12. Tassawuf (By Ghulam Fatima) 64
13. Turkey: Through My Eyes... (By Hafsa Fatima) 65 - 66
14. Let's Recommit to the Concept of Civil "Service" (By Kanwal Kausar) 67
15. Marine Turtle Conservation Unit Karachi (By Summiya Khan) 68 - 69
16. Artificial Intelligence: Opportunities & Risks for Mankind (Syed Faraz Ali) 70 - 71



ENGLISH SECTION (POETRY):

1. SM Aslam, Warda Nayab, Bushra Mansoor,
Syeda Ayesha Naqvi & Naila Khatian 72 - 75

ART:

1. Art / Calligraphy (By Kinza Saeed & Warda Nayab) 76
2. Symbolic Art (By Bushra Mansoor) 77
2. Photographing the Nature (By Saba Kalwar) 78

URDU SECTION (PROSE):

- 79 .1 سب مایا ہے۔۔۔ (امبر راجپوت)
80 .2 انسان سیکھ سکتا ہے۔۔۔ (امبر راجپوت)
81 .3 Jurgen Wasim Frembgen کی کتاب پر تبصرہ (ثوبیہ عابد)
82 .4 ہر پل کا شعبہ ہیں تماشا نصیب لوگ (رابعہ سعید)
83 .5 کراچی کی بس سے بس (ماروی منظور)
84 .6 لکھنے چلا ہوں قصہء دل ہاتھ میں ہے قلم (عبدالمنان)

URDU SECTION (POETRY):

- 85 - 86 .1 ماروی لغاری، کاشف علی، بلال فاروقی اور امبر راجپوت۔

SINDHI SECTION (PROSE):

- 87 .1 خواب هجن آزاد ته ٻيو ڇا گهرجي! (فرح سمون)
88 .2 پراڻو فائيل (علي محمد ميمڻ)
89 - 90 .3 خود پسندي ۽ خود اعتمادی جو رنگ منچ! (فرح سمون)
90 .4 ڏند ڪٿا ڪيئن ٺهندي آهي؟ (سعید احمد سومرو)
91 - 92 .5 شاهه عبداللطيف ڀٽائي جون سورميون (شاهه محمد بلوچ)

SINDHI SECTION (POETRY):

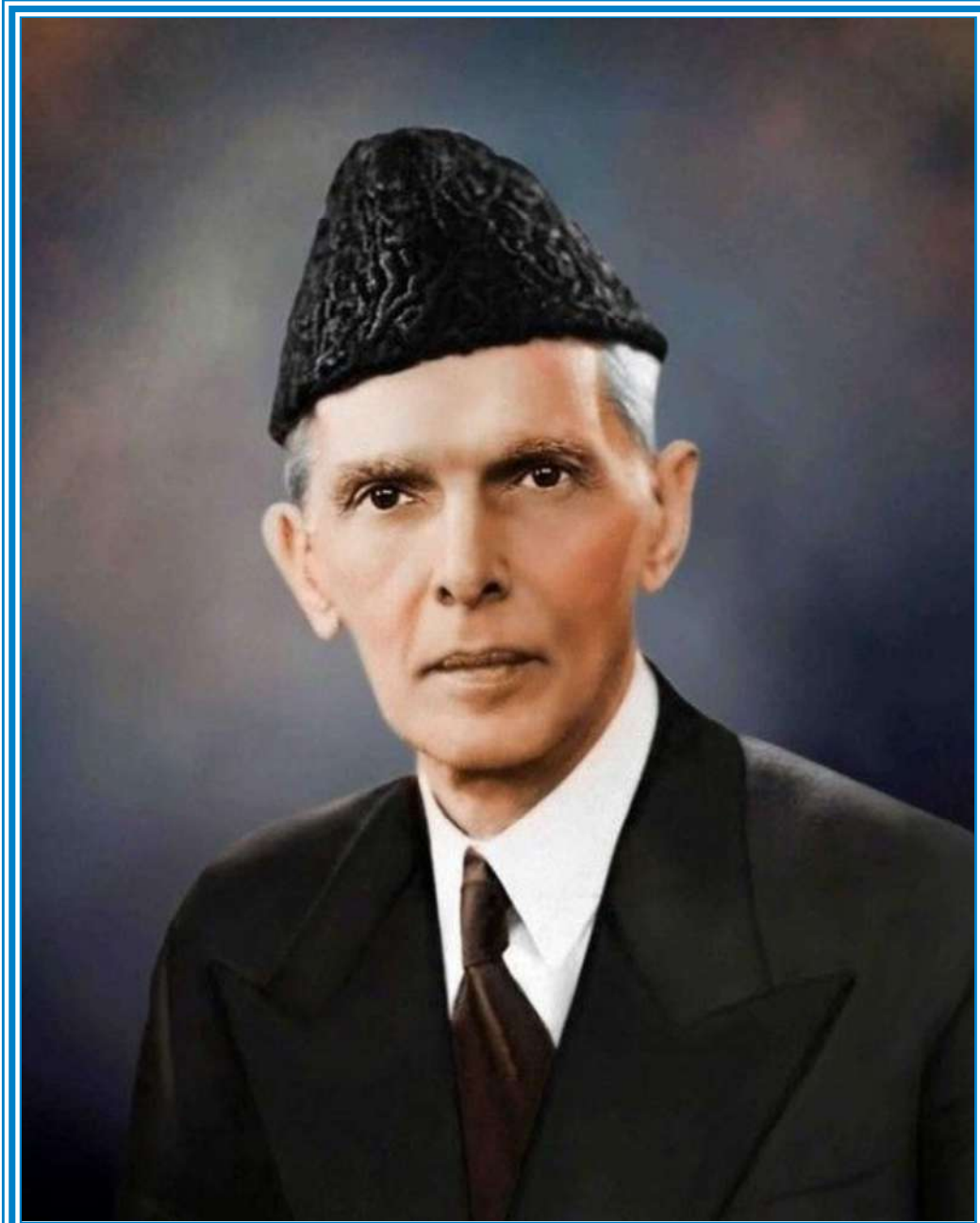
- 93 - 94 .1 شازيه جو ڪيو رضا محمد شر ۽ رميز راجه .

PROBATIONERS' WALL:

1. Galaxy of 6th CSTP 95 - 98
2. Group Photos of 1st to 5th CSTP 99 - 103



**MESSAGE FROM THE QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD
ALI JINNAH FOR THE CIVIL SERVANTS**



"Your duty is not only to serve the government loyally and faithfully, but, at the same time, fearlessly, maintaining your high reputation, your prestige, your honour and the integrity of your service. If you will start with that determination, you will make a great contribution to the building up of Pakistan, of your conception and our dream – a glorious State and one of the greatest nations in the world."





MURAD ALI SHAH
Chief Minister Sindh
&
Minister for SGA&CD Sindh





DR. MUHAMMAD SOHAIL RAJPUT
Chief Secretary Sindh



TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING, SGA&CD, SINDH TEAM



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Wasim Illahi Laghari (PMS)
Assistant Director (Training)



Ghulam Mustafa Junejo
Assistant Director (A&F)



Message



Rafique Mustafa Shaikh

Secretary, TMR Wing, SGA&CD, Sindh

British writer, C. S. Lewis, has aptly said: "*Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it. It enriches the necessary competencies that daily life requires and provides; and in this respect, it irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become.*" Literature has the power to transport us to other worlds, challenge our perceptions, and touch us in profound ways. Whether we are reading a classic novel, a contemporary short story, or a collection of poetry, literature has the ability to connect us to the human experience in ways that are both universal and deeply personal.

Therefore, it gives me immense pleasure to see the intellectual contributions of the 6th CSTP probationers in the form of this magazine. I want to take a moment to express my appreciation for everyone's hard work and dedication in making this publication a reality. This magazine is a testament to the creativity and talent of our trainee officers, and it showcases the incredible range of voices and perspectives. I am proud of the quality of the writing and art that we have assembled.

Art and literature are the manifestations of human passion and mutual empathy. I would suggest probationary officers to keep alive that human being in themselves which is always empathetic towards others - especially those in hardship. I believe that a life truly lived is the one which is lived for others: in which one strives to bequeath a better world. No profession gives a great chance and opportunity to live a fulfilling life other than Civil Service. My message for the young officers is to make most of this opportunity and play their own part, no matter how small, in bringing the change which we all want. Ahmed Faraz has summarized it impressively in the following couplet:

شکوہِ ظلمتِ شب سے تو کہیں بہتر تھا،
اپنے حصے کی کوئی شمع جلاتے جاتے۔

*Rather than complaining about the darkness of night, it was far better,
If one had lighted a mere candle on one's part.*



Message



Muhammad Aslam Soomro (PAS)
Director (Training) TMR Wing \\
Faculty Supervisor for Literary Committee

I am really glad to see that the journey of Literary Committee of the 6th CSTP, while crossing many important milestones, have successfully ended at the destination of having the first ever training magazine of the TMR Wing in the hands of the readers. Appreciation is extended for the Literary Committee in particular and the whole 6th CSTP in general for this intellectual achievement as a co-curricular training assignment.

The Civil Services Training Program (CSTP) is an induction training program for the Probationers of Ex-PCS/PSS/PMS which not only focuses on capacity building of the Probationers in terms of professionalism but it also attends the needs of the personality development. Polishing soft skills through providing the Probationers an opportunity of expressing themselves in terms of art & literature is also an effort towards overall scheme of personality development - And this Literary Magazine provided a very good platform for it.

The Journey of the Literary Magazine reflects a very well organised and continuous work by the Literary Committee. This was a difficult process due to the reason that probationers were doing parallel official training assignments. It is pleasant to see that the Literary Committee has tried its best to maintain the quality of originality of work in all segments of the Magazine.

"**Beyond Horizon (CSTP Chapter)**" by 6th CSTP is a landmark achievement which has set the literary path to be conveniently trodden by the Literary Committees of the future training programs at TMR Wing.

I appreciate the leadership role of the Chairperson of the Literary Committee, who led the process to accomplish the goals within set timelines. I equally appreciate the role played by Secretary of Literary Committee and other Members.

I acknowledge the technical support provided by Mr. Sarang Samoo, Private Secretary to Secretary (TMR) Wing, SGA&CD, in the areas of professional composing and layout designing of the Magazine, enabling TMR Wing to issue this publication in a qualitative manner.

I must acknowledge the overall guidance and support provided by the Secretary TMR Wing, Mr. Rafique Mustafa Shaikh, for publication of this Magazine, and also appreciate the cooperation extended by the other colleagues of TMR Wing.

In the end, I would congratulate the whole batch of 6th CSTP, who collectively made this Magazine possible. In fact, this pioneer Magazine of the CSTP Chapter is another feather in the cap of the 6th CSTP.



Message



Rabia Syed
PMS (Probationer) /
Chairperson Literary Committee

Dear Readers,

I am thrilled to announce the launch of the literary magazine, by the TMR wing, which features the creative literary works of the probationers of the 6th CSTP. We, the probationer of the 6th CSTP, have the honour to be the part of the first Literary Magazine from the platform of the TMR Wing of SGA&CD, Sindh. As the chairperson of this project, I am proud to showcase the diverse talent of probationers of the 6th CSTP in the shape of this Literary Magazine.

In this magazine, we feature a range of literary works from poetry, prose, essays, to different artworks, each with a unique perspective and voice. Our contributors explored topics that are both personal and universal. We opted for three languages for this magazine: Urdu as our National Language, English as our Official Language, and Sindhi as our Provincial Language.

The journey of making this magazine was very interesting as well as challenging. The major challenge was the time constraint as we had only three months for this magazine. The foremost challenge was to gather the quality content for the literary magazine. For this task, we encouraged all the probationers of the 6th CSTP to awaken their soul as a writer, poet or artist and contribute for the magazine. The magazine work started with conduct of a digital survey in the class, obtaining the Probationers' preferences of language, category & titles of their content, followed by constant coordination from Focal Persons of Literary Committee with the assigned Probationers for their committed Literary Content, and conduct of weekly progress review meetings with the Faculty Supervisor. For that, I sincerely appreciate all the probationers of the 6th CSTP for their contribution to the best of their abilities, despite the hectic routines and assignment deadlines.

I would like to express my gratitude to Mr. Rafique Mustafa Shaikh, Secretary TMR Wing, SGA&CD, for giving me the honour of serving as the Chairperson of the Literary Committee. I would also extend my acknowledgment to all the members of the TMR Wing, helping with the composition, layout, and publication of the magazine.

In the end, I would like to thank the Faculty Supervisor of the Literary Committee, Mr. Muhammad Aslam Soomro, who guided us on every step. I could not forget to appreciate the efforts and hard work of all the members of the Literary Committee to accomplish this task.

We hope you will enjoy reading this literary magazine of the CSTP.





**TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
6th Civil Services Training Program (CSTP)
(14th November, 2022 to 17th March, 2023)**

**CALL ON TO HONOURABLE GOVERNOR SINDH
AT GOVERNOR HOUSE KARACHI**





**TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
6th Civil Services Training Program (CSTP)
(14th November, 2022 to 17th March, 2023)**

**CALL ON TO HONOURABLE CHIEF MINISTER SINDH
AT CHIEF MINISTER HOUSE KARACHI**





**TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
6th Civil Services Training Program (CSTP)
(14th November, 2022 to 17th March, 2023)**

GROUP PHOTO



Sitting Row (L-R): Shafique Ahmed Memon (Deputy Director IT), Imran Hussain Jafri (Deputy Director Admin), Abdul Khalil Shaikh (Deputy Director Academic), Inam-ur-Raheem Abro (Director Training-III), Tariq Ali Shah (Director General), Aftab Ahmed Memon (Chief Instructor-I), Rafique Mustafa Shaikh (Secretary TMR Wing), Muhammad Issa Memon (Chief Instructor-II), Muhammad Aslam Soomro (Director Training-II), Assadullah Abro (Director Training-I), Karamullah Memon (Deputy Director Training), Wasim Ilahi (Assistant Director Training).
Standing Row-I (L-R): Saba Kalwar, Sobia Abid, Bushra Mansoor Shamsi, Naila Khatian, Neha Shah, Marvi Manzoor, Rafia Naz, Rida Talpur, Kinza Saeed Dawach, Hafsa Fatima, Qurat-ul-Ain Memon, Kanwal Kausar, Ghulam Fatima, Warda Nayab, Amber Rajput, Rabia Syed, Farah Samoo, Shazia Gul, Syeda Ayesha Naqvi, Marvi Laghari, Summiya Khan.
Standing Row-II (L-R): Rameez Raja, Ali Muhammad Memon, Ahsan Ali, Shan Ali, Sunny Kumar, Shah Muhammad, Kashif Ali, Fahad Anwar Baloch, Ameet, Abdul Manan, Saeed Ahmed Soomro, Waleed Dawach, Ali Raza, Muhammad Liaquat, Syed Taha Ahmed, Raza Muhammad Shar, Syed Faraz Ali, Bilal Hamid Farooqi, Tariq Ahmed Junejo.



**TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
6th Civil Services Training Program (CSTP)
(14th November, 2022 to 17th March, 2023)**

COURSE REVIEW COMMITTEE (CRC)



Sitting Row (L-R): Waleed Dawach, Rameez Raja (Secretary CRC), Sobia Abid, Marvi Manzoor (Chairperson CRC), Neha Shah, Muhammad Issa Memon (Chief Instructor-II/Faculty Supervisor for CRC), Rafique Mustafa Shaikh (Secretary TMR Wing), Rafia Naz, Syeda Ayesha Naqvi, Summiya Khan, Farah Samoo, Syed Taha Ahmed.

LITERARY COMMITTEE



Sitting Row (L-R): Shan Ali, Raza Muhammad Shar, Abdul Manan, Kinza Saeed Dawach, Rabia Syed (Chairperson Literary Committee), Muhammad Aslam Soomro (Director Training-II/Faculty Supervisor for Literary Committee), Rafique Mustafa Shaikh (Secretary TMR Wing), Syed Faraz Ali (Secretary Literary Committee), Shazia Gul, Marvi Laghari, Kanwal Kausar, Ameet.



**TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
6th Civil Services Training Program (CSTP)
(14th November, 2022 to 17th March, 2023)**

MESS COMMITTEE (TERM-I)



Sitting Row (L-R): Tariq Ahmed Junejo, Shah Muhammad (Secretary Mess Committee), Karamullah Memon (Deputy Director Training/Faculty Supervisor for Mess Committee), Rafique Mustafa Shaikh (Secretary TMR Wing), Bushra Mansoor Shamsi (Chairperson Mess Committee), Amber Rajput, Hafsa Fatima.

MESS COMMITTEE (TERM-II)



Sitting Row (L-R): Fahad Anwar Baloch, Saba Kalwar (Secretary Mess Committee), Karamullah Memon (Deputy Director Training/Faculty Supervisor for Mess Committee), Rafique Mustafa Shaikh (Secretary TMR Wing), Naila Khatian (Chairperson Mess Committee), Ghulam Fatima, Muhammad Liaquat.



**TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
6th Civil Services Training Program (CSTP)
(14th November, 2022 to 17th March, 2023)**

SPORTS COMMITTEE (TERM-I)



Sitting Row (L-R): Sunny Kumar, Saba Kalwar, Kashif Ali, Rida Talpur (Secretary Sports Committee), Assadullah Abro (Director Training-I/Faculty Supervisor for Sports Committee), Rafique Mustafa Shaikh (Secretary TMR Wing), Ali Raza (Chairman Sports Committee), Ghulam Fatima, Ahsan Ali, Saeed Ahmed Soomro.

SPORTS COMMITTEE (TERM-II)



Sitting Row (L-R): Shah Muhammad, Ali Muhammad Memon, Bilal Hamid Farooqi (Secretary Sports Committee), Assadullah Abro (Director Training-I/Faculty Supervisor for Sports Committee), Rafique Mustafa Shaikh (Secretary TMR Wing), Saeed Ahmed Soomro (Chairman Sports Committee), Warda Nayab, Hafsa Fatima, Bushra Mansoor Shamsi.



**TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
6th Civil Services Training Program (CSTP)
(14th November, 2022 to 17th March, 2023)**

CULTURAL COMMITTEE (TERM-I)



Sitting Row (L-R): Fahad Anwar Baloch, Qurat-ul-Ain Memon (Secretary Cultural Committee), Naila Khatian, Warda Nayab, Karamullah Memon (Deputy Director Training/Faculty Supervisor for Cultural Committee), Rafique Mustafa Shaikh (Secretary TMR Wing), Ali Muhammad Memon (Chairman Cultural Committee), Muhammad Liaquat, Bilal Hamid Farooqi.

CULTURAL COMMITTEE (TERM-II)



Sitting Row (L-R): Kashif Ali, Ali Raza, Sunny Kumar (Secretary Cultural Committee), Assadullah Abro (Director Training-I/Faculty Supervisor for Cultural Committee), Rafique Mustafa Shaikh (Secretary TMR Wing), Rida Talpur (Chairperson Cultural Committee), Amber Rajput, Qurat-ul-Ain Memon, Ahsan Ali, Tariq Ahmed Junejo.



**TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
6th Civil Services Training Program (CSTP)
(14th November, 2022 to 17th March, 2023)**

HOSTEL COORDINATION COMMITTEE



Sitting Row (L-R): Shah Muhammad (Coordinator), Imran Hussain Jafri (Deputy Director Admin), Rafique Mustafa Shaikh (Secretary TMR Wing), Shazia Gul (Deputy Coordinator).

HOSTELITES (NIM KARACHI HOSTEL)



Sitting Row (L-R): Farah Samoo, Ali Raza, Sunny Kumar, Imran Hussain Jafri (Deputy Director Admin), Rafique Mustafa Shaikh (Secretary TMR Wing), Shazia Gul, Amber Rajput, Rida Talpur, Ghulam Fatima, Naila Khatian.

Standing Row (L-R): Saba Kalwar, Shah Muhammad, Shan Ali, Raza Muhmmad Shar, Abdul Manan, Bushar Mansoor Shamsi, Marvi Laghari, Ahsan Ali.

Journey:

A BRIEF ABOUT JOURNEY OF THE TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING AND THE 6TH CSTP

By Muhammad Aslam Soomro (PAS)
(Faculty Supervisor for Literary Committee
/ Director Training-II)



Public Sector has been progressively appreciating the value of skilled human resource and investing on their professional development with the ultimate objective of achieving improved public service delivery for welfare of the common man. Here comes the factor of imparting professional training particularly to the new entrants into service enabling them to be useful part of civil service, as they say, "Training is the bridge between dreams and reality."

Government of Sindh established Sindh Civil Services Academy (SCSA) in the year 2011 for training of Provincial Civil Service (PCS) & Provincial Secretariat Service (PSS) Probationers. Later on SCSA was restructured & renamed as "Training Management & Research (TMR) Wing in Services, General Administration & Coordination Department (SGA&CD), in March 2018. Since then, the TMR Wing is the part of Services, General Administration & Coordination Department of Government of Sindh.

Moving a step further beyond its initial scope of conducting Induction Trainings of the newly recruited BS-17 Cadre Officers of the Government of Sindh (Ex-PCS, PSS & PMS), the TMR Wing, as per additional mandate assigned by the Government of Sindh in June 2021, accepted the challenging responsibility of conducting the First Mid-Career

Management Course (MCMC) and then the Senior Management Course (SMC) for the Officers of the Government of Sindh in BS-18 and BS-19 respectively, for the capacity-building of the officers and to enable them to duly fulfil their departmental requirement for the promotion to the next grade. It was a huge task, as the TMR Wing was relatively a newer organization facing numerous challenges in terms of infrastructure, logistics and human resource. But, by the grace of Allah Almighty, the TMR Wing came up to the expectations of the Government by not only planning these mandatory training courses within the shortest possible time, but at the same time ensuring the quality of these maiden courses as well. In this connection, it is acknowledged that the course plans designed by the National Institute of Public Policy (NSPP) for MCMC and SMC for Federal Government Employ-

ees served as the baseline for designing the courses for MCMC/ SMC conducted by the TMR Wing. In addition to it, the TMR Wing introduced various Certificate Courses in the course plans of the MCMC and SMC which were conducted in collaboration with the Institute of Business Administration (IBA) Karachi. Institutional collaboration was also made with the Centre for Economic Research (CERP) Lahore, for execution of various modules regarding evidence-based decision-making skills in public sector. Similarly, the institutional collaboration has been made with different organizations for adding value to these training programs.

So far, Sindh CSA/TMR Wing has conducted numerous trainings at Induction as well as Promotion levels. Several other customized training programs have also been conducted such as Post-Induction Training of Statistical Officers (BS-17) P&D Department,



Post-Induction Training of Assistants (BS-14), Post-Induction Training of Technical Officers & Officials of Board of Revenue, Capacity Building Refresher Course of Senior most Section Officers of SGA&CD Sindh and Specialized Training of Assistant Directors of E&ACE Sindh. However, the main focus of the TMR Wing has been on the Post-Induction Trainings of the PCS/PSS/PMS Probationers with conduct of six CSTPs - the instant 6th CSTP being the latest one.

In this way the journey of the TMR Wing has continuously been towards the horizon of the capacity-building of the public sector personnel, characterized by knowledge, skills and personality development of the trainee officers. The long-term goal of the TMR Wing is to make every effort to go even beyond horizon – the title of the instant training magazine of the TMR Wing is reflective of it.

The journey of the 6th CSTP (a Post-Induction Training Program for 40 PMS Probationers) starting from 14th November, 2022 and ending on 17th March, 2023, was the journey of learning, travelled by trainee officers, characterized by learning not only in class settings but also through immersive learning experience under hands-on exercises, case study & other research assignments, study tours, workshops, presentations, academic group discussions, debates, etc. Academic learning was supported by rich co-curricular experience through various activities. The overall objective of

the CSTP has been not only to transform a young person and a university student into a responsible civil servant, but also to make him/her professionally competent enough to handle their official assignments.

The methodology adopted by the TMR Wing in the 6th CSTP was KSA Model – Knowledge, Skills and Attitude. The Knowledge area encompassed important topics related to job description of the PMS Officers in secretariat as well as field assignments, such as Public Sector Project Management including a week-long Module with hands-on exercises, Public Financial Management with hands-on exercise on Budget Preparation & other DDO Functions, Local Government Management, Land Revenue Administration with hands-on exercise to practically record various revenue related transactions during workshop, Civil Service Laws with understanding of their application under various Case Study Research assignments, Civil & Criminal Laws, Miscellaneous Administrative Knowledge such as Anti-Polio Campaign Management, Climate Change, Disaster Risk Management etc.

The Skills area mainly focused on Computer & IT skills including the research-related IT skills, etc., Office Management Skills, Analytical Skills through various research assignments including the Revenue Research Paper, Presentation Skills focused through numerous individual and group presentations, research writing

skills, skills related to evidence-based decision-making learned through BCURE modules etc.

The Attitude aspect is focused throughout the training program through formal and informal training interventions. However, some important aspects of professional attitude were focused through dedicated training interventions related to Leadership, Stress Management, Ethics in Public Service, Media Management in Public Sector, Professional Debates, etc.

Some other important training activities included study tours, co-curricular activities under different Committees such as Course Review Committee, Mess Committee, Literary Committee, Sports Committee, Cultural Committee, Hostel Management Committee, debate sessions, open academic sessions (Kachehry) with some important speakers, etc.

The leadership of TMR Wing and its team throughout its journey, deserve due appreciation, for dedicated and professional conduct of the training programs. The TMR Wing appreciates the cooperation extended by various sister departments / organizations mainly P&D Board Sindh, Finance Department Sindh, Public Private Partnership (PPP) Unit Finance Department Sindh, EU-Supported Public Financial Management (PFM)-II, Culture, Tursim, Antiquities & Archives Department Sindh, IoBM Karachi Team, IBA-CEE Karachi, SPPRA, host entities for study visits and also the management of Sindh Government Officers' Club Bath Island, Karachi, in connection with the smooth and qualitative conduct of various training activities during the 6th CSTP. The TMR Wing is also grateful to the worthy Chief Secretary Sindh and honourable Chief Minister Sindh for provision of their continuous support leading to creation of the enabling environment for improved working of this organization, keeping in view the overall objective of efficient and effective human resource development for public sector assignments in the Province of Sindh.

They say, "Fitness is not about being better than someone else; it's about being better than you used to be" - same is the case with training. ■



Pictorial Journey of 6th CSTP : Important Training Activities



Week-1 of 6th CSTP was dedicated to learning related to Computer, ICT and Research Skills. The Week-long Module was conducted under the leadership of Dr. Tariq Rahim Soomro (Acting Rector IoBM Karachi) & assisted by his colleague Engr. Muhammad Asghar Khan, Assistant Professor IoBM, Karachi. This Module was designed to acquaint the probationers with important concepts related to IT and relationship between IT and Research. The Probationers were also provided opportunity to have hands-on exercises related to MS Office in the context of official assignments.



A workshop related to Public Financial Management was conducted in collaboration with the EU-Supported Public Financial Management (PFM-II) team, led by the Team Leader Mr. Fareed Ahmed Tarar, accompanied by Mr. Adnan Sher, Key PFM Expert and other team members including Mr. Jawad Ahmed, Mr. Abdul Basit and Syed Aftab Raza. The workshop focused on various important topics of PFM including the Principles and Approaches of Budgeting with phases of Budget Cycle, Chart of Accounts, Role and Responsibilities of PAO/DDO, Budget Call Circular and other different budget-making exercises. The Probationers were also oriented about the analysis of Financial Statements of Section-42 Companies, operating in Public Sector.





WEEK-Long Module was conducted in collaboration with the Planning & Development Board Sindh, regarding the Public Sector Project Management. The full cycle of Project Development, Execution, Monitoring and Evaluation was discussed in detail by the experts of the P&D Board, followed by the group exercises under which various groups of probationers were assigned different ongoing projects. The Probationers were required to study the assigned ongoing projects, conduct meetings with the concerned Project Directors / teams and have on site visits. They were further required to prepare analysis reports and make presentations, followed by review.





Two-Day Workshop was conducted in collaboration with the Centre for Economic Research in Pakistan (CERP) Lahore, regarding the Modules related to Evidence-based Decision making, namely Building Capacity to Use Research Evidence (BCURE). These modules have been designed by the Harvard Kennedy School, Harvard University and were executed by the CERP, Lahore.



Workshop was conducted regarding UN Reforms and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023-2027) in collaboration with United Nations Pakistan Team, led by Mr. Shah Nasir Khan, Head of UN-RCO Islamabad & Senior Strategic Planner UN Pakistan.





WEEK-Long Module was conducted in collaboration with the Sindh Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (SPPRA) regarding Public Sector Procurement and Contract Management, whereby experts delivered lectures on allied topics and administered hands-on exercises for the Probationers, followed by Group Presentations and Reviews by Review Panelists. The experts included Mr. Ali Imam Qadri, General Manager (Procurement) PNSC, Karachi; Mr. Mohsin Patel, Faculty at IBA, ICAP, ICMA etc.; Mr. Ayoub Ali Khan, Deputy Director (HR/Capacity Building) SPPRA and Mr. Imran Razzak, Procurement Specialist, SPPRA, Karachi.



STUDY VISITS:

1. Study Visit to Mazar-e-Quaid to pay homage to the Father of the Nation: The Probationers were oriented about the history and architecture of the tomb and the history and importance of the Museum. The wreath laying ceremony was conducted and Fatiha was offered for the blessings of Allah upon the soul of the Father of the Nation. The Probationers also visited the museum in the premises related to the historical articles pertaining to the life of the Quaid-e-Azam.



STUDY VISITS:

2. Study Visit to National Stadium, Karachi: The Probationers became part of the audience at the live Test Cricket Match held between Pakistan and England at National Stadium, Karachi. The visit reflected a gesture to show support to the National Cricket Team of Pakistan.



STUDY VISITS:

3. Study Visit to Special Security Unit (SSU), Sindh Police, Karachi: A Local Study Visit (LSV) was conducted to visit the set-up of Special Security Unit of Sindh Police in connection with learning about its role and functions in general and about its specific role for the security of the international level matches held in Karachi. The Probationers were also oriented about various weapons used by Sindh Police.



STUDY VISITS:

4. Study Visit & Workshop at Pakistan Institute of Tourism & Hotel Management (PITHM), Karachi: The Probationers were oriented about the role and working of PITHM in Tourism and Hotel Management Sector, followed by a session of Table Manners. Mr. Niaz Ali Malkani, Director (PITHM) guided the delegation during the visit.



STUDY VISITS:

5. Study Visit to Employees' Old-Age Benefit Institution (EOBI), Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi: The Probationers were briefed by the Chairperson EOBI Ms. Naheed S. Durrani (PAS), about the organization, which is the lead organization for old age social insurance in the country and about the potential of the organization to expand social insurance in the society, given the context of vulnerabilities in the country.



STUDY VISITS:

6. Study Visit to Central Prison & Correctional Facility Karachi: The Probationers were oriented about the working of Central Prison and the Correctional Facility located there. The Probationers conducted visits of various parts of the Central Prison to know about the condition of prisoners, issues and challenges faced by the Prison Management and the way forward.



STUDY VISITS:

7. Study Visit to Benazir Shaheed Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) Model Addiction Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre (MATRC), Karachi: The Probationers were briefed about the working of MATRC, its contribution and future plans, issues and challenges faced by the Organization. The Probationers visited various facilities in the hospital and interacted with the patients undergoing detoxification and rehabilitation phases. The visit provided the opportunity to the Probationers to learn about this important social issue and the government's response in the form of these initiatives.



STUDY VISITS:

8. Study Visit to Office of Inspector General of Police, Sindh, Karachi: The Probationers were briefed by Mr. Ghulam Nabi Memon (PSP), IG Sindh Police and his team, about the situation of Law & Order in the Province, issues & challenges faced by Sindh Police in handling crime and the way forward about it. The visit also provided an opportunity to the Probationers to better understand the working relationship of the District Administration and Police in the field.



STUDY VISITS:

9. Call on to Honourable Chief Minister Sindh at Chief Minister House, Karachi:



STUDY VISITS:

10. Call on to Honourable Governor Sindh at Governor House, Karachi:



STUDY VISITS:

11. Study Visit to Hyderabad, Badin & Tharparkar:





SPORTS ACTIVITIES:

WINNERS OF SPORTS COMPETITIONS

TERM-I

GAMES	WINNER	RUNNER-UP
Badminton (Man / Single)	Saeed Ahmed Soomro	Ali Muhammad Memon
Badminton (Woman / Single)	Kinza Saeed	Rabia Syed
Badminton (Double)	Ahsan Ali Morai Kinza Saeed	Saeed Ahmed Soomro Saba Kalwar
Lawn Tennis (Man / Single)	Saeed Ahmed Soomro	Raza Muhammad Shar

TERM-II

GAMES	WINNER
Match-I (Cricket)	Team Falcons (Saeed Ahmed Soomro, Team Captain)
Match-II (Cricket)	Team Lions (Bilal Hamid Farooqi, Team Captain)

MAN OF THE TOURNAMENT (TERMS I & II)

Saeed Ahmed Soomro was declared as the **Man-of-the-Tournament**, having won the matches in Badminton, Lawn Tennis and Cricket in Terms I & II.



ACTIVITIES

1. Sports Activities (Term-I):



ACTIVITIES

2. Sports Activities (Term-II):

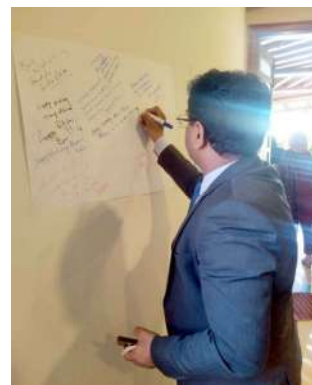


ACTIVITIES

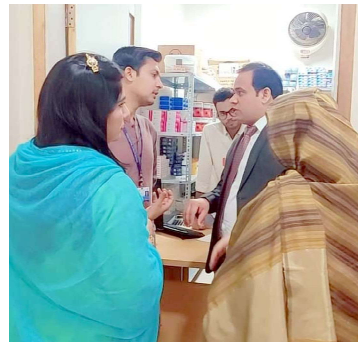
3. Celebration of Cultural Night:



MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES:









Graduation Ceremony

The Graduation Ceremony of the 6th CSTP was conducted on 20th March, 2023. The Worthy Chief Secretary Sindh, Dr. Muhammad Sohail Rajput, graced the occasion as the Chief Guest. The Secretary TMR Wing, Mr. Rafique Mustafa Shaikh, welcomed the worthy Chief Guest and presented a brief about the purpose, content and modality of the CSTP. The Chairperson Literary Committee informed the forum about the preparation of the first ever training magazine of the TMR Wing and its upcoming launch. While addressing to the Probationers and TMR Wing Team, the worthy Chief Guest appreciated the efforts of the TMR Wing in conducting quality training programs. He advised the Probationers to serve the public with empathetic attitude and true spirit of civil service. He emphasized upon continuous professional development of the trainee officers and advised them for acquiring of some expertise in their professional careers. The worthy Chief Guest wished them the best ahead.



GALLERY OF GUEST SPEAKERS



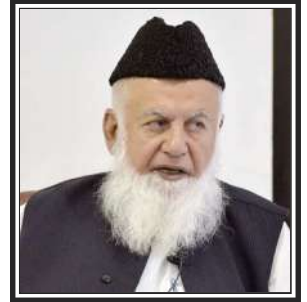
Abdul Kabir Kazi (PAS)
Former Secretary to Govt.
of Sindh



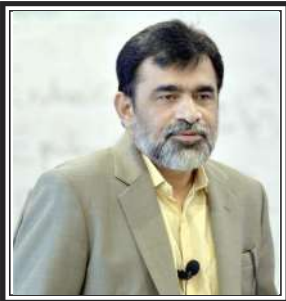
Agha Wasif Abbas (PAS)
Secretary to Govt. of Sindh



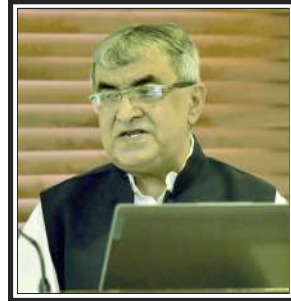
Qazi Shahid Parvez (PAS)
Former ACS to Govt. of Sindh



**Nazar Muhammad Laghari
(Ex-PCS)**
Former Senior Revenue Expert



Abdul Haleem Shaikh (PSS)
Former Secretary
to Govt of Sindh



**Dr. Khalil-ur-Rehman
Shaikh (PSS)**
Secretary to Govt of Sindh



Asif Ikram (PAS)
Secretary to Govt of Sindh



Ahmed Ali Baloch (Ex-PCS)
Secretary to Govt. of Sindh



Dr. Shereen Mustafa (PSS)
Secretary to Govt. of Sindh



Shahid Shafique
District & Sessions Judge /
Senior Faculty Sindh Judicial Academy



Naveed Ahmed Soomro
Additional Sessions Judge/
Senior Faculty Sindh Judicial Academy



Faheem Ahmed Khan
District & Sessions Judge /
Senior Faculty Sindh Judicial Academy



Umar Farooq Bullo (Ex-PCS)
Director General,
(Mines & Minerals Deptt: Sindh



**Syed Noor Muhammad
Shah (Ex-PCS)**
Former Secretary to Govt of Sindh



Dr. Tariq Raheem Soomro
Rector,
IOBM, Karachi



Ali Sher Jakhrani (PSP)
Deputy Inspector General
of Police



GALLERY OF GUEST SPEAKERS



Abdul Shakoor Shaikh (IRS)
Commissioner



**Mufti Muhammad
Najeeb Khan**
Religious Scholar



Shah Mahmood Nawaz Shah
Agricultural Economy Expert



Nazir Ahmed Qureshi (Ex-PCS)
Secretary SPSC Hyderabad



Fayaz Hussain Abbasi (PAS)
Provincial Coordinator, EOC
Polio Eradication Initiative Sindh



Aisha Bella Malik
Psychologist, Trainer &
Motivational Speaker



Dr. Aqdas Afzal
Assistant Professor
Habib University, Karachi



Dr. Irfan Muhammad
Assistant Professor of Philosophy,
University of Karachi



Kamal Siddiqui
Journalist / Director News
(Aaj TV News)



Ghulam Abbas Naich (Ex-PCS)
Chief Inspector of Stamps,
Board of Revenue, Sindh



Khalid Mehmood Siddiqui
Member (Services) P&D Board
Govt. of Sindh



Saleem Ahmed Siddiqui (PSS)
Additional Secretary to
Govt. of Sindh



Emran Bhatti (Ex-PCS)
Director General
Sindh Food Authority



Abdul Ahad Khan
Chief Training Officer
(R&T Wing) P&D Deptt: Sindh



Farooq Azam Memon (PSS)
Former Secretary
to Govt. of Sindh



Azeez Ahmed Zai (PAAS)
Additional Accountant
General Sindh



GALLERY OF GUEST SPEAKERS



Ali Muhammad Babur
Deputy Director
Board of Revenue Sindh



Waheed A. Umrani
Associate Professor,
IBA Karachi



Naheed Memon
Entrepreneur/Ex-Chairperson
Sindh Board of Investment



Dr. Farhana Shafique
Associate Professor,
SZABIST, Karachi



Dr. Asim Bashir
Economist



Azeem-ur-Rehman Meo (PSS)
Former Secretary to Govt. of Sindh



Dr. M. B. Raja Dharejo
(Ex-PCS)
Deputy Commissioner, Umerkot



Aijaz Ali Nizamani
Ex-Chief Conservator of Forest,
Forest & Wild Life Deptt: Sindh



Maommar Salik Mirza (Ex-PCS)
Additional Secretary to Govt. of
Sindh



Syed Salman Shah
Communication Expert /
Trainer



Kashif Mumtaz Shaikh
Debt Management Specialist,
Finance Deptt Sindh



Barrister Uzair Ali Khan
Advocate
High Court of Sindh



**Dr. Muhammad Amir
Ansari (PAS)**
Additional Commissioner-I, Sukkur



Engr. Muhammad Asghar
Assistant Professor
IoBM, Karachi



Dr. Nazir Ahmed Qureshi
Director General
Livestock Deptt: Sindh

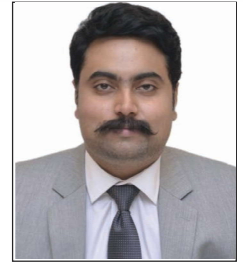


Syed Arif Raza
Ex-Director, Local Fund
Audit, LG Govt. Deptt Sindh



English Prose

Fifth-Generation Warfare and Global Challenges



By Waleed Dawach

Wars often change global dynamics, propelling civilizations to experience the boom & bust and the doom & dust. Wars often tear generations apart. In a globalized world where countries believe in liberal values like free trade and globalization, international institutions help in keeping the peace. Hybrid warfare well explains the 21st century security dynamics. Modern globalized society's most effective, influential, and potent weapon is hybrid warfare.

The use of intelligence in war gives supremacy in the battlefield and discredits the enemy. Combat at the fifth-generation level is the most lethal form of warfare. It's a turning point that poses a significant risk to the prospects of world peace in the 21st century and the fight for a sustainable future.

It is when nations engage in cyber warfare rather than traditional warfare. Social engineering and fake news are also shared online, as are other forms of cyberattack and manipulation. Countries are engaged in "information and perception battles" in this 5th generation of conflict. We live in a time when nations are at war with one another economically, commercially, financially, digitally, and in terms of energy, amid a time of "imbalance" and "uncertainty" that is both complex and terrifying. Developing nations, in the age of digitalization and rapid technological advancement, need to protect their government databases from hacking and other forms of data theft.

The hacking of government and corporate websites is daily in the news. In a recent case, Chinese hackers allegedly tampered with US networking company Solar Winds, according to a report in *The Economic Times* from last year. In addition, a Russian cyber team helped Trump win the 2016 election, as alleged by a Pentagon report. According to experts of this field, state-sponsored adversaries can gain unauthorized access to critical infrastructure and applications. Most of the

most of the others wage world's... forces... Behavior... maintain... Spread... edited... resilient... Rely... updates... groups... within... outcome... defunct... effects... extracted... post... Individual... physical... unwilling... None... target... goal... step... Constrain... 8/1/2010... consciously... political... 5GWers... combination... moral... resources... survival... and... crew... important... government data regarding... Iran and India. Their analysis concludes that countries with inadequate cyber defences are now at risk. Users' data and an entire country's infrastructure are vulnerable to cyberattacks. Therefore, cyber security is now widely recognized as a global issue. This is a rapidly growing problem, with new zero-day attacks costing economies billions of dollars annually.

technologically advanced countries are employing malicious actors to interfere with other countries' official and nuclear-related data. No matter how developed their technology is, nations are vulnerable to cyber-attacks. Technology is interfering with every aspect of government and military policy and information.

The worst victims of cyber attacks are found in developing countries with limited access to technology and knowledge in cyber security. Annually, experts worldwide produce recommendations on how to improve cyber security. Technology literacy and how state residents put that knowledge to use are essential topics.

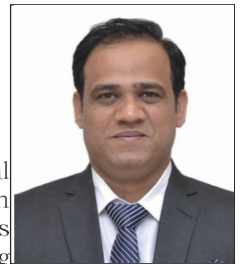
Only cyber-related knowledge, expertise, and information can stop this technological warfare. According to the worldwide digital literate index, Pakistan is the region that is much behind in the fight for digital literacy and the issue of technologically structured richness, meaning that its populace has little to no awareness of digitalization and technological practices. Prevalence of the internet in Pakistan is 36% as of this time. It's a long way from here in order to deal with cyber security and threats. Information theft, the underground web, and malicious actors are all rising, exposing many countries' technological fragility and vulnerabilities. In the past, the dark web and its crew released important government data regarding Iran and India.

Their analysis concludes that countries with inadequate cyber defences are now at risk. Users' data and an entire country's infrastructure are vulnerable to cyberattacks. Therefore, cyber security is now widely recognized as a global issue. This is a rapidly growing problem, with new zero-day attacks costing economies billions of dollars annually.

If the industrialized world gets hit hard, the underdeveloped world is even more vulnerable because of lack of information and shortage of human resource with the proper training and experience to deal with this expanding threat effectively. Consequently, with all what is going on, the world must urgently focus on increasing digital literacy, advancing technology, and controlling the spread of cybercrime in order to cope with the negative impacts of modern technology. ■



ALARMING RISE IN SUICIDE RATE IN THARPARKAR



By Ameet

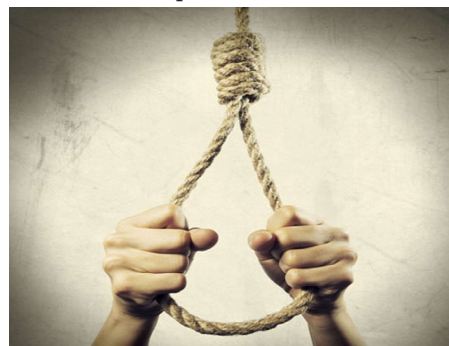
Tharparkar is a district located in the Sindh Province of Pakistan, known for its arid desert landscape and the hardworking people who very proudly call it home. It is the largest district of Sindh. It is the 18th largest desert in the world and is considered to be the only fertile desert. It is a scattered area and spread over 20,000 sq kilometers. Administratively, it is divided in seven (7) tehsils and sixty-four (64) union councils with 80% of the total population still residing in rural areas. It is primarily an agricultural area, with the majority of the population engaged in farming and livestock raising. The UNDP's Multidimensional Poverty Index for Pakistan reports that 87% of population in Tharparkar live under poverty line.

The District has been facing an alarming rise in suicide rate in recent years. The region, which is home to the only fertile Thar Desert and a predominantly Hindu population, has long struggled with poverty, drought, and limited access to healthcare, education and other basic facilities. These factors, combined with social and cultural pressures, have contributed to a growing mental health crisis in the area. According to the local health officials, the suicide rate in Tharparkar has increased considerably as compared to the situation in past decades. While precise figures are difficult to come due to limited data collection and reporting, it is believed that many cases go unreported or are disguised as accidents or natural deaths. Most of those who take their own lives are young people including students, farmers and labourers who are unable to cope with the challenges and stresses of life in Tharparkar. Reportedly more than 100 people committed suicide last year in Tharparkar, with majority of the incidents occurring in Islamkot Taluka, followed by other areas like Nagarparkar, Chachhro, Mithi, Diplo, Dahli and Kaloi. The reasons for the high suicide rate in Tharparkar are complex and multifaceted. One major factor is the region's chronic poverty and lack of economic opportunity. Many

residents, particularly those in rural areas, struggle to make both ends meet. This can lead to feelings of hopelessness, helplessness and despair especially for young people who face limited prospects for education or employment.

Another contributing factor is the social and cultural pressures faced by residents of Tharparkar. Many young people in the area feel caught between tradition and modernity as they struggle to find a balance between the two strings while heavily tilting towards modern social trends influenced by modern means of Information Technology and Communication. Many such persons feel that they strive for personal growth. This creates a sense of conflict and isolation, as well as a lack of support or understanding from those around them.

Additionally, the lack of access to mental healthcare services is a major challenge in Tharparkar. Many residents do not have access to trained mental health professionals or medica-



tion, leaving them without adequate support for their emotional and psychological well-being. There is a general lack of awareness and education about mental health issues in the region, leading to stigma and discrimination against those who do seek help.

To address the rising suicide rate in Tharparkar, a multi-faceted approach is needed. Efforts must be made to address the root causes of poverty and economic hardship. Here are some strategies that can be implemented to decrease suicide rate in Tharparkar:

Promoting mental health awareness and education: There is need to promote awareness and education

about mental health issues in Tharparkar. This includes educating general public about the causes and risk factors associated with suicide happenings in that region; as well as about how to recognize warning signs and provide support to the individuals who may be struggling with mental health issues. It is further required that negative social and cultural attitudes towards mental health must be challenged and an understanding and acceptance of mental illness be created among the masses. This will create a more supportive environment for individuals who may be struggling with mental health issues.

Improving access to mental health services: Greater investment in mental healthcare services is necessary, including the training of more mental health professionals, the establishment of mental health clinics and support groups, and the provision of medication and other treatments. This will require a significant commitment of resources and political will to prevent further loss of life in Tharparkar.

Addressing poverty and economic hardship: One of the root causes of suicide in Tharparkar is poverty and economic hardship of general public. Therefore, addressing these issues is critical to reduce the suicide rate in the region by promoting education, creating more jobs opportunities and making economic investment in the region.

Promoting Community Engagement Programs: Suicide prevention programs should involve the community including religious leaders, community organizations, and other stakeholders. This will create a sense of ownership and responsibility for addressing the problem which will be more effective in reducing suicide rate in Tharparkar.

Ultimately, the increasing suicide rate in Tharparkar is a tragic reflection of the many challenges faced by the region's residents which can be effectively contained through comprehensive package for the region. ■



OBESITY & ITS HAZARDS



By Qurat-ul-Ain
Memon

Commonly, a person is said to be obese when he gains extra weight and seems fatty. But, in terms of medical science, obesity is when Body Mass Index (BMI) is greater than normal which is 30 BMI as per the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines. BMI is weight per height (weight in Kg/square of height in meter). The rising trend in obesity is of major concern worldwide. It poses a serious challenge not only for health professionals but also for policy makers. This is no more a health issue only rather it affects the overall development of a society as it affects the manpower of a nation. An obese person is unable to perform his routine work, because of excessive fat accumulation in his body. It is even difficult for him to move easily. He cannot work energetically as a result of which his overall work output decreases and this will have a dramatic impact on the economic performance of a country. Obesity is not only a disease itself but it is the root cause of other chronic diseases as well such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, kidney problems and cancers. It has overburdened health sector and pharmaceutical industry. It affects physical as well as mental health. It is also a cosmetic problem. People start mocking an obese person when he/ she comes out in a workplace or any public place. They become laughing stock for others. This shatters their overall confidence and consequently they adopt

isolation which leads them to depression-a serious mental health problem. In recent times, obesity is considered as a major security threat by many developed countries such as USA and China. It has not only increased food demands with a threat to food security but it has also affected their defence sector as the soldiers are also getting obese as a result of which they are unable to work in the same fashion they did before advent of modern technology, because technology has replaced their physical work and they have also become ease loving. Obesity or over weight, both these words are interchangeably used and there are several factors that lead to obesity. Some of the important factors are:

SEDENTARY LIFE STYLE:

Prior to industrialization, people preferred physical work and they took their diet accordingly. But modern life style has not only changed living standards but it has also affected eating habits. Modern modes of transportation have no doubt saved time but, it has at the same time caused people to forget how to walk on foot over long distances. Even for short distances, they use cars and other modes of transportation. This has resulted in decreased physical activity. They are taking calories but are unable to utilize them. This results in fat deposition and they become obese.

HEREDITARY FACTOR:

Obesity sometimes is also a genetic problem, but it happens rarely.

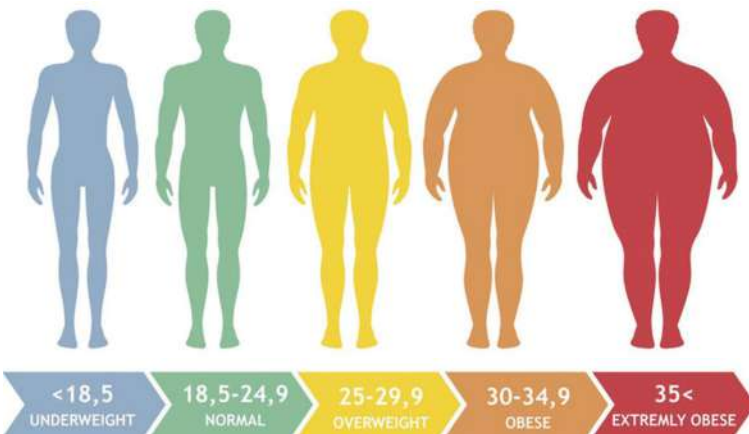
MORE CARBOHYDRATE AND LESS PROTEIN INTAKE:

Socio-economic factors have played a major role in taking healthy diet. It cannot be said that it is disease of

poor or rich both are prone to it. But it is usually perceived that people with financial stability are able to eat good food. But this food is rich in caloric intake not in nutrients. They eat junk food such as burger, Pizza, donuts etc. These are high in carbohydrates which are eventually deposited as fat in body. On the other hand poor people cannot afford to have good diet such as chicken, meat and fish so they mainly rely on carbohydrate diet such as potatoes and rice. Obesity has affected almost all segments of society whether rich or poor because people are taking a diet which is not a balanced diet that contains all the essential nutrients a body requires.

MEDICATIONS:

Obesity is no doubt a serious challenge for today's world but it can be overcome by adopting healthy life style and healthy diet. People should be encouraged to do more physical work to burn extra calories, use bicycle instead of cars, use stairs instead of elevators, eat a healthy diet that contains fruits, vegetables, pulses, nuts, beans, fish, egg, meat, milk instead of solely relying on junk foods that fulfill only part of body needs. Moreover self medication and unnecessary use of antidepressants and antipsychotics must be avoided because these drugs have serious health consequences. People should also be motivated to drink more plain water rather than soft drinks, coffee, tea and other beverages. In this regard the Government and society can play a pivotal role by running awareness campaign by using all modes of communication through print, social, and electronic media. Besides, it should also be made part of school curriculum so that students from the very early age become able to understand the hazards of obesity, importance of healthy life and their contribution towards the well being of the society. ■



Book Review:

HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY: THE PRECARIOUS TRIUMPH OF IDEALS BY TODD LANDMAN

The Book revolves around the actions of democracy throughout the world, its relationship with Human Rights and reaction to it by countries and people. This Book is comprised of 10 chapters starting from the evolution of democracy in different parts of the world to its peak. It also has a mention for outliers which, according to book, are countries with no democracy but are rich countries due to their abundant resources. There is also a link between economic conditions of people and spread of democracy in that country.

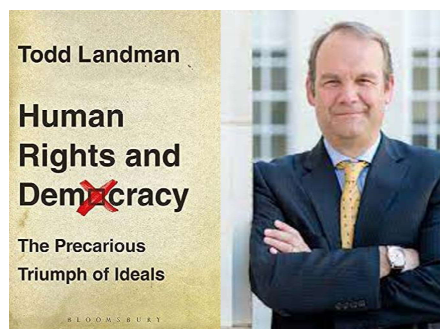
This book also covers growth rate of countries and linking it to spread of democracy. The more well-to-do a nation, the more likely it will be to sustain democracy. But there is a difference between its spread and satisfaction. For instance, In European Union (EU), support for democracy is highest in the world, but satisfaction is only 53%. Whereas, in Africa, support is less than that of EU, but satisfaction is at 58%. Large-scale social changes that accompany economic development often lead to democratization. This also gives poorer countries an opportunity to adopt democracy.

At the same time, people's expectations from democracy may disrupt democracy because they are eager for change. There are various orders linked to democracy as North American democracy is on liberal order. Whereas, European and African democracy is on social order. Likewise, Human Rights have been suppressed by oppressors since long - and it was until the United Nations Charter of 1945 endorsed the existence and necessity of Human Rights.

Democracy has its origin from Greeks. Samuel P. Huntington de-

scribed development of democracy in series of waves in his famous book, The Third Wave (1991). First wave being Jacksonian Democracy in the United States of America (USA)-when suffrage was extended to majority of white and continued until 1922 when Mussolini took power in Italy. Second wave being after World War II (1939-45) when majority of the colonies was made independent countries.

Third Wave began with Portuguese transition to democracy in 1974 which was followed by Greece and Peru in Latin America and Chilean transition in 1989. In this era, different aids and



grants were given by countries to retain their power, like Marshal Plan, National Endowment for Democracy and USAID. There were setbacks to the Democracy and Human Rights as Antonio Tejero led a group of 200 Armed officers from the Guardia Civil during elections (1981), Albert Fujimori of Peru is an example of self-coup, coup in Ecuador by people's organization and junior military officers, repeated coups in Pakistan and Fiji by military officials, etc. This book also depicts the evolution with evidences and explanations. As Modernization Theory explains that wealthy and democratic countries are rich in protecting human rights. Whereas, as

per Macro-historical change theory, economy plays a role but it brings up many individuals who shape up democracy. Domestic mobilization has an important role to play since street power has taken roots in many countries. Turkey, Pakistan and Iran are glaring examples. However, it gives rise to 'free-riders' but overall, there are incentives and expectations linked to social protests. Mobilization under authoritarian regime does not guarantee positive change. The condition with International Mobilization is no different. There is a unique culture of exporting, importing and supporting democracy. Major tools are coercion, use of force, financial inducements, budget support for democratic reform, and electoral observation.

Then, it shed detailed light onto effects of Conflict, Terrorism, Climate Change and Economic Liberalization with that of democracy and human rights. Inequalities and the power differentials that are associated with them intersect with democracies in ways that create and reinforce unfair outcomes that in many ways are inconsistent with values of democracy and human rights. Despite of all the problems, democratic countries are superior to nondemocratic countries in many indices. The association between democracy and human rights is nowhere a perfect one but it widely varies from country to country. At the same time, their relationship with one another cannot be denied at all. ■



By Ahsan Ali



TECHNOLOGY AT THE SERVICE OF MODERN-DAY CIVIL SERVANT FOR IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY



By Fahad
Anwar Baloch

The Civil Servant of the 21st Century has access to a vast array of digital tools in their computer or smartphone which are in fact under-utilized due to lack of familiarity or technical skill of using it. However, the duties of a modern civil servant have increased many-fold. To ensure effective and efficient service delivery and prevent stress and anxiety, I have outlined a few tools which will assist in data storage and organization, note-taking, scheduling, document creation, coordination and personal tasks.

Cloud Storage Services such as **'Google Drive'** for PC or Android products and **'iCloud'** for Apple products provide limitless storage for all your important documents and files, keeping data secure and accessible from anywhere around the globe. These services also provide synchronization tools which auto-update all files you are working on with the main file on the cloud server. My personal choice is **'Mega.io'**, which offers 20Gb free storage with an easy-to-use synchronization tool for your computer or mobile device. Moreover, organizing your folders as per type of activity, i.e., "Work", "Academics", "Health", etc, will make it easier to manage files for your professional and personal life on the Cloud server and all your devices.

Note-taking is also a daily task which civil servants have to perform for which **'Microsoft's OneNote'** is an excellent tool. You can create virtual notebooks which have section dividers to organize all your professional and personal notes as if you were carrying those notebooks with you. I find it very useful for sudden note-taking in any situation and keep them saved in an organized way on the cloud for instant retrieval. Moreover, it offers handwrit-

ing and drawing tools, calculates any mathematical computation and can attach any type of media e.g., pictures, videos, recordings and documents.

Scheduling of tasks and setting reminders is essential for efficiently accomplishing tasks. Every smartphone has a **'calendar'** and **'reminders' applications (apps)** for such needs which are rarely used. Saving meetings, events and schedules on your calendar app will free up mental space for adding quality to your tasks instead of worrying about appointments. Locations can also be set with specific appointments for your smartphone to suggest when you should leave to arrive on time. Furthermore, reminders apps allow you to keep a track of tasks to be completed and already completed according to type of task e.g., "General", "Office", "Home", etc. These are in simple checklist forms to make task management simple.

Another repetitive task for a civil servant is creating official standardized letters / documents according to the various rules of the Government. Presently, support staff create these documents for officers which require correction by hand several times till the final draft is ready to be sent. To save time, a network folder can be created to share draft documents made by staff which officers can edit on their computer easily or edit documents in real-time among several people using **'Google Docs' app**. Moreover, standard templates of letters can be created on all computers so officers can focus on content instead of formatting and corrections. These templates will be accessible in 'Microsoft Word' whenever you create a new document. Furthermore, retrieving a specific document among so many others has become easier due to the search tool in each computer. Just write any keyword within the



document and your computer will find it for you. Modern computers do not only search documents by filename but also any keyword within the content of the document.

Coordination is another important role all civil servants perform throughout their career. Many stakeholders are involved in each assignment and communicating with all of them has become so much easier with **'WhatsApp'**. Unlimited number of groups can be created on this app for all stakeholder parties involved in any task. It makes coordination convenient and quick. There are other group messaging apps out there but WhatsApp is the most popular one. It allows sharing of media, links and documents as well. Moreover, a recent 'poll' feature has been added where any user can start a poll on any topic or question for all users to respond and get instant feedback on the opinion of the group. Even **'Twitter'**, another social media app, has the option of public polls to assist officers in taking the pulse of the citizens before taking important decisions which affect the same citizens. Democracy has finally been digitized.

Another element in coordination is having access to detailed maps with information regarding important places in your field area. An officer's area profile is important for efficient and effective service delivery. A comprehensive area profile is usually missing in many offices of the Government. **'Google Maps'** is the most commonly used Geographical Information System (GIS) as it is free and available on all computer and mobile devices. Officers can create lists of hospitals, schools, emergency services and relevant stakeholders for familiarity with the area and easy access. It will also provide details on geographical area, terrain, water sources and crop types. These lists can be shared with other officers and staff for better coordination in the area.

To maintain work-life balance, an officer must find time for personal engagements and recreation as well. The mental health and job satisfaction of an officer is directly proportional to how balanced their personal and professional life is. To allow maximum time for family and friends, banking tools are now available to manage day-

to-day expenses, pay any utility bill instantly and transfer funds to anyone. Even Government departments have understood this channel for revenue generation by allowing payments through banking apps for Excise & Taxation, Corporate Investments and other service provision entities. One major feature overlooked is savings through these apps. At the start of each month, if a specific amount is transferred into savings accounts or mutual funds manually or automatically by officers, it will not only limit their spending but also create a culture of savings for their own future.

All the above-mentioned tools will help a civil servant in becoming more efficient, effective and organized. The future is digital and all officers must acclimatize themselves to these tools if they want to survive the demands of Government service. As our population grows, these challenges will keep increasing however, your computer and smartphone are your friends through thick and thin. Use them wisely and you will realise a lot of time will open up in your life for mental peace and personal hobbies. ■



ISSUES OF HIGH RISE BUILDINGS IN KARACHI



By M. Liaquat

The advent of 19th century brought the concept of high rise buildings in western countries due to significant innovation in engineering material and construction technologies. However, there is still no unique definition that clearly defines the concept of high rise building as it depends upon the circumstances in a community and their consequent perceptions. But from structural engineering point of view, a high rise building is one that is affected by lateral forces because of its height. The lateral forces generated by wind and earthquake play an important role in the design of these buildings.

The growth of high rise buildings that originated in 1880's has spread all over the world owing to its fascination and demand for commercial and residential purposes. The business sector desired to accumulate businesses as close as possible in city centers which eventually created intense pressure on available landscape. Consequently, the construction of high rise buildings started at exceptional rate all over the world. Karachi, being the financial hub of Pakistan, has also witnessed the sharp increase in high rise buildings for residential and commercial purposes. However, Karachi is

facing the dilemma of unplanned growth which has made the expansion of high rise building a serious problem for the dwellers of this city. Main problems associated with growth of high rise structure are as under:

- The life of people living in high rise and neighborhood is under great danger as the high rise buildings in Karachi have been constructed by builders without proper planning and without observing seismic provisions provided in the Building Code;
- Pakistan still has not conducted seismic survey of its whole land and depends upon the provision of Uniform Building Codes which is not applicable in Pakistan owing to unpredicted intensity of earthquake especially in Quetta and Karachi regions;
- The drainage system of Karachi is insufficient to take the flux generated from these high rise buildings which eventually inundates the whole city during intense Monsoon season;
- These buildings have also deteriorated the environmental indicators of Karachi as these buildings consume more energy and generate huge waste which not only re-

sults in growing greenhouse gases but also make the city a dump of garbage;

- The pressure on inadequate water supply in the city is intensifying at exponential rate due to high consumption;
- The phenomenon of heat wave in Karachi is also a byproduct of these tall structures which affects the speed and direction of wind coming from different directions;

In a nut shell, the growth of high rise buildings in Karachi is a curse instead of blessing for the people of financial hub of Pakistan. Due to this acerbic situation, Supreme Court of Pakistan, in May 2017 imposed ban on construction of high rises in the city due to the factos related to town planning and environment in the city.. So, there is a need to adopt the following important steps before allowing further expansion of high rises in Karachi:

- Seismic codes need to be updated after proper assessment of earthquakes that happens in different parts of country;
- The sewerage system of Karachi requires urgent measures for rehabilitation of existing system.



- Proper implementation of building codes by environmental agencies and building control authorities;
- Launch of new schemes for water supply with the target of getting water sustainability for at least next 25 years. ■



RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD

Parents – if you ponder over it, one will eventually come to realize that this mere two syllable word might represent a universe to some and reason for existence for the others. Parents are the ones who beget, nurture and raise a child. Rearing children has been around since the start of human race. However, it is responsible parenthood that has evolved through the generations. With the ever-changing notions, fleeting myths and strenuous standards to conquer – one might think, after all what is the right way of parenting? This essay will detail the key points which I believe are significant to ensure responsible parenting in today's day and age.

Owing to the ever-increasing population, parents must be well informed about nurturing physiological, psychological and emotional needs of a child. Impressed by the social media facades and cultural shenanigans, many a times, parents start comparing their child with the rest and would start participating unconsciously in a race of sorts. I believe, in the tender years of a child, the parents must focus the most on building a child's character, investing in their curiosities, instilling good

values and in ensuring that their child is surrounded by a loving and supportive environment.

In my opinion, another important aspect of responsible parenthood is adaptability. Parents must strike a bal-



ance between setting boundaries and knowing when to extend liberties as a child grows. What might not be appropriate for a ten-year-old might be perfectly okay for a teenage child. Similarly, not all children are alike. A

parent must know how to reason with a young mind without exposing them to the harsh realities of the world. When the time is right - like any other relationship, parents must also give some space and freedom to choose to their children. Being adamant about one's own perceptions will only create a feeling of distrust between the parent and child.

Lastly, I believe the true mettle of parenthood is tested in difficult times. It is very normal for families, sometimes as a whole or at times at an individual level, to go through rough patches. It is during these taxing times, that the parents' behavior can make or break a situation for a child. During such times, it is of utmost significance for a parent to properly assess and then address the situation in the most cautious way to avoid conflict and rebellion in the household. The reason for this is that we, as a society, have laid out a non-exhaustive list of do's and don'ts and impossible ideals for a parent. In our culture, we emphasize a lot on parental care but do not equip our parents with the right resources of self-care. There is only so much one can give from a half-filled jug.

To conclude, we must realize that parenthood is a vast subject and parents are humans after all. There is no handbook detailing directions set in stone. To put it into simple words, responsible parenthood is the one where the interests of the child are well regarded and addressed. At times, it might require taking the tough calls, but as long as those decisions are being taken in the best interest of the child – that responsible parent is doing the job! ■



By Neha Shah



CHANGE IS INEVITABLE



By Rabia Syed

World is drastically changing day by day. This is the age of Digital Technology, the 5th generation, big data, and artificial intelligence and can be labeled with several innovations. The competitive environment enables us to observe new advancements on daily basis. Yesterday's standards are today's obsolete. Everything changes and beauty lies in this continuous process of evolution. Those who believed in the geocentric model – the earth is the center of the universe- are no less genius than those who established the heliocentric model- the sun is at the center of the universe. Even after the discovery of several new galaxies, the heliocentric model is replaced by the Copernican Theory that the sun is only at the center of our solar system, not the center of the universe- it's just the process of transformation. Concepts and beliefs are taking turn time & again. In that scenario, the person or society who welcomes the new opportunities of change with an open heart and mind is considered tolerant, and the one who keeps resisting the change is considered as rigid.

A journey changes a person. Because during the journey, the person interacts with numerous new things, and countless new people with differ-

ent customs, races, languages, and beliefs. Every new interaction challenges his existing belief- if the changes are accepted and appreciated, it changes the person and morphs him into a different person that initiates his process of growth; if the person rejects the new phenomenon, he remains the old one and even the journey could not change him.

Things are not objective. A theory that has been proved today may be challenged tomorrow. The same happened with several theories. Once, it was settled that the earth is flat. Those who tried to comment or developed a contrasting notion were discouraged and, as per some claims, executed. However, the discouragement didn't stop the development of new speculation and it was surfaced that the earth is not two dimensions but a three-dimensional globe. History labels the period as the dark-ages or the age of scientific repression and favors those who lost their lives in supporting the change.

Change is inevitable. If the development is denied, it doesn't manifest the non-existence. Beauty is in diversity. Uniformity makes a person indolent and lethargic. When one's existing system is not challenged, the diameter of his comfort zone cannot be deter-

mined. Therefore, a person who keeps challenging the existing beliefs is more learned.

The highest achievement of Albert Einstein is a mathematical proof of the notion that nothing is absolute. Everything is relative in nature. The famous notion - beauty is in the eye of the beholder- makes Laila the most beautiful girl in the eyes of Majnu. Owl is symbolized as a fool in some parts of the globe while in other parts it is associated with wisdom.

If a yellow rose is declared as the symbol of hate, it would not affect the beauty of the flower, it just shows the mentality of that person and the society. Besides, in some part of the world, it is considered as a symbol of friendship.

The standards are varied from person to person, society to society, and state to state. Diversity is everywhere. Nations that embraced and appreciated the diversity of the customs, languages and traditions of the other societies became the developed ones and those that discourage the heterogeneity and variability got the label of developing or underdeveloped countries because they were unable to reap the benefits of the diversity and made the heterogeneity their liability.

Charles Darwin is the pioneer of the theory of Natural Selection. He states that "It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change, that lives within the means available, and works co-operatively against common threats".

Therefore, it is the need of the hour to tolerate the differences. Accept it and appreciate it. By recognizing the inevitability of change and learning to adapt and grow with it, we can develop resilience, courage, and a sense of empowerment that will serve us well in all areas of our lives and makes diversity our strength. ■





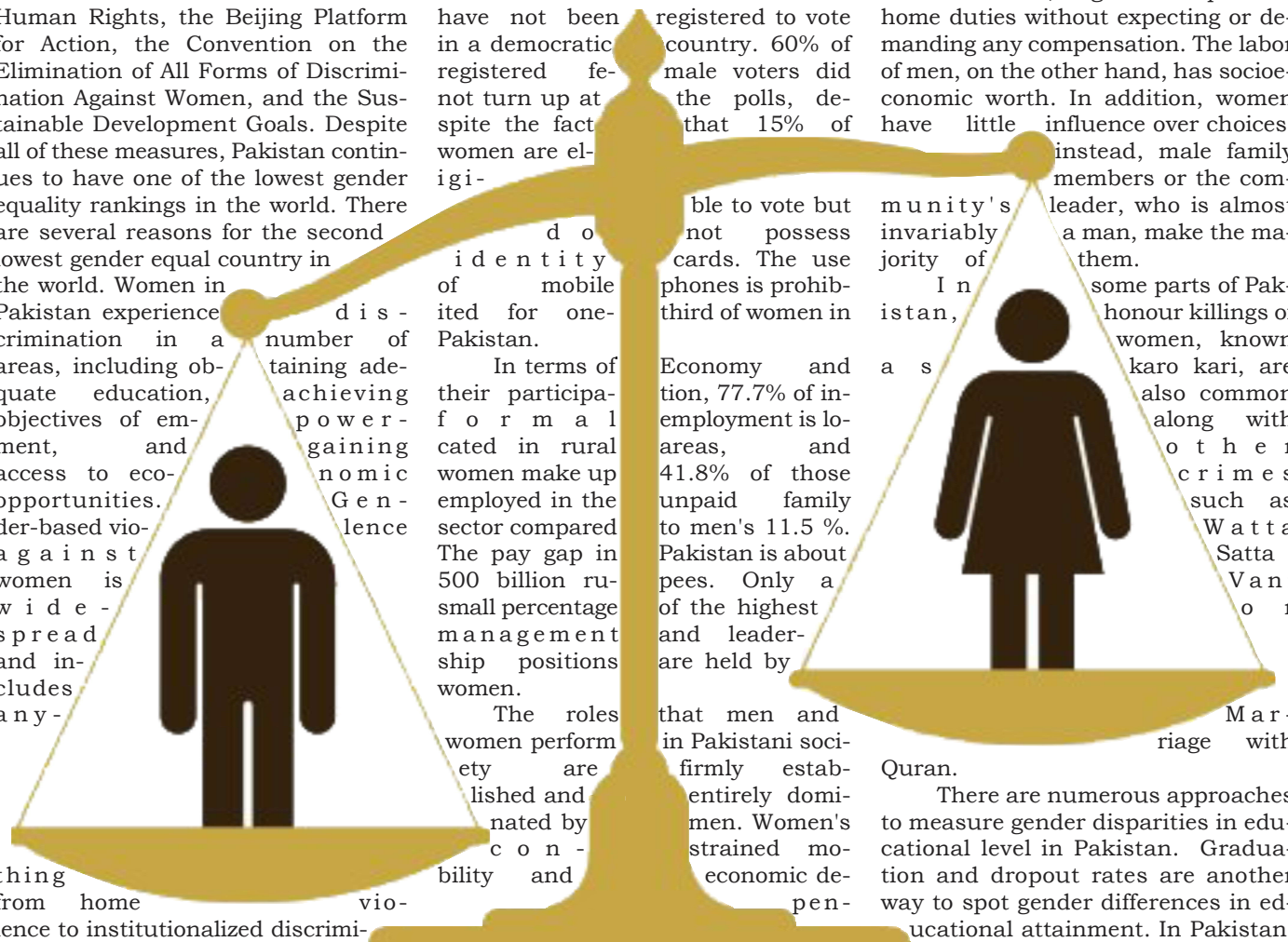
By Rida Talpur

STATUS OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN PAKISTAN

In Pakistan, women make up about half of the population, therefore, it is essential to create the right conditions for women to participate fairly in economic activity, which is a key component of Pakistan's 12th Five Year Plan (2018-23). The efficient use of around half of the population has a substantial influence on the growth, competitiveness, and stability of the country's economy as a whole. Among the significant international commitments Pakistan has made to gender equality and women's human rights are the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Beijing Platform for Action, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the Sustainable Development Goals. Despite all of these measures, Pakistan continues to have one of the lowest gender equality rankings in the world. There are several reasons for the second lowest gender equal country in the world. Women in Pakistan experience discrimination in a number of areas, including obtaining adequate education, achieving objectives of empowerment, and gaining access to economic opportunities. Gender-based violence against women is widespread and includes anything from home violence to institutionalized discrimi-

nation to sexual assault to honor killings. Pakistan has strong patriarchy system negativity affecting women's ability and permission to access to effective family planning services. This makes it difficult for women to effectively participate in economic and educational life outside of the home and to make decisions regarding their reproductive health. According to the "Regional Highlights of South Asia," Pakistan contains 107 million women, however they only enjoy two-thirds the rights that males do. Some 12 million women have not been registered to vote in a democratic country. 60% of registered female voters did not turn up at the polls, despite the fact that 15% of women are eligible to vote but do not possess identity cards. The use of mobile phones is prohibited for one-third of women in Pakistan. In terms of their participation, 77.7% of women are employed in the rural areas, and 41.8% of those women make up the unpaid family sector compared to men's 11.5%. The pay gap in Pakistan is about 500 billion rupees. Only a small percentage of the highest management and leadership positions are held by women. The roles that men and women perform in Pakistani society are firmly established and entirely dominated by men. Women's constrained mobility and economic dependence

play a part in her decisions about health care, education, and domestic matters. The prejudice against women runs deep in Pakistani society. At the home level, Pakistan's gender inequality is clear. It involves the provision of food, education, health care, early and forced marriages, denial of inheritance rights, movement restrictions, abuse, and violence. In addition, the birth of a boy kid is praised whereas the girl child is considered to be a burden. Similar to this, a girl must perform home duties without expecting or demanding any compensation. The labor of men, on the other hand, has socio-economic worth. In addition, women have little influence over choices; instead, male family members or the community leader, who is almost invariably a man, make the majority of them. In some parts of Pakistan, honour killings of women, known as karo kari, are also common along with other crimes such as Watta Satta, Vani or Marriage with Quran. There are numerous approaches to measure gender disparities in educational level in Pakistan. Graduation and dropout rates are another way to spot gender differences in educational attainment. In Pakistan,



86 females are enrolled in school for every 100 boys, and girls are less likely than boys to be able to read and do basic math.

Gender norms have a significant role in gender discrepancies. In Pakistan, women are often expected to stay at home while males are typically expected to provide the family's income. Because of this, boys have a greater need for education than does a girl. Sadly, females education is now considered a way to increase their chances of finding a husband than to increase their chances of finding employment.

Even worse figures may be seen in the data for the section on "health and survival". Pakistan, along with China, India, Azerbaijan, and Qatar, has a gender imbalance in this field of more than 5%. The "son preference" in these nations is one of the causes of this discrepancy, according to the World Economic Forum. This indicates that the natural ratio of male to female births is forcibly changed either by the abortion of female fetuses or through the maltreatment and neglect of female newborns, which causes their death before the age of five. There is an abnormal ratio of males to women in these nations. The real impact is in the numbers; millions of women are "lost," killed, or permitted to die before they had a chance to live.

Women are underrepresented in positions of decision-making. With the exception of a few privileged women with dynastic political origins, men continue to hold the majority of political power. Only 21% of women now serve in Pakistan's parliament. There are 60 seats reserved for women. If reserved seats are eliminated from the National Assembly's 342 members, the percentage of women is just about 3%. These figures represent a male-dominated political culture that, combined with other socioeconomic issues, places a limit on the growth of women in politics. The Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives' (CPDI) Executive Director, Mukhtar Ahmed Ali, stated that one contributing factor to the issue is the indirect election system, in which political parties give seats based on favouritism rather than merit.

The main factor behind women's low political representation, include ingrained patriarchy. Women's personal and political independence is not a top concern for the country. Women's ability to contribute to nation-building is further constrained by the unequal and disproportionately male-biased allocation of political power. Additionally, it leaves women on their own to fight for policies that are more equitable and responsive to gender issues.

When entering the workforce, women in Pakistan also confront additional obstacles connected to gender stereotypes, such as time restrictions because of family responsibilities, limited access to secure transportation, and a lack of female amenities. Majority of the women think they don't look for job because their husbands or fathers won't let them or because of housework.

Women who are currently employed should be concerned since they have fewer and less varied work possibilities. These are primarily found in low-paying industries, sometimes even after women have graduated from high school.

In order to offer women more influence in the fields of family, inheritance, revenue, civil, and criminal laws, Pakistan's parliamentary assembly passed a number of legislation. The goal of these regulations is to protect women's freedom of expression without regard to their gender. The Quranic principles are kept in mind while these actions are done. Women's rights have been protected by legislation such as the Muslim Personal Law of Sharia (which addresses a woman's right to inherit all types of property), the Muslim Family Law Ordinance (or MFLO), which aims to shield women from unfair but common practices in marriage, divorce, polygamy and other matters and the Hudood Ordinance.

Several others laws seek to protect women from discriminatory social practises like forced marriages, which are meant to deprive women of their inheritance rights, ensure women's safety in public and professional settings. The law related to Acid attacks / Crime sought to control the access

to acids and its use. The Law also offers legal assistance to those who had suffered acid burns. Penalties include fourteen years to life in jail as well as penalties up to one million rupees.

However, despite these regulations, there are still many implementation issues, which contributes to Pakistan's high rate of crime against women. In so-called honor killings, hundreds of womens each year are killed reportedly.

As a way forward, we have to understand that the major issue in Pakistani society is patriarchal house hold system, where from school to marriage, decision making power lays with man. In that kind of society no rule can ever be implemented against men. Thereby, even after all the legislation, situation of women in Pakistan remain unchanged.

In order to change the situation, the first step can only be initiated by woman herself and that is to educate her son to build his own character instead of attaching his honour only to the lives of the female members of his family. He should be taught the value of participatory decision making in the family.

In Pakistani society, gender roles are exceedingly complicated and are passed down from generation to generation with little change over time. It is acknowledged that one of the main causes of discrimination against women in our culture is a lack of female autonomy and empowerment. Interventions are thus needed to improve the autonomy and decision-making abilities of women. Male dominance is another important factor in gender discrimination, and it has to be reduced in order to empower women. Communication between partners, family members, and neighbours is essential to reducing this. In Pakistani society, gender discrimination has a stronger impact at many levels. Stereotypes are portrayed in certain schools and television commercials, such as permitting guys to engage in outdoor activity but discouraging girls from doing so. Therefore, gender equity and equality must be promoted through media outlets and other public systems, like healthcare and educational systems. ■



SIGNIFICANCE OF CLOUD COMPUTING IN INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC SECTOR IN PAKISTAN



By Saeed Ahmed
Soomro

Cloud computing is a rapidly growing technology that has been revolutionizing the way organizations store, manage and process data, while outsourcing the IT related management functions and focusing mainly on the core service delivery functions of the organization itself. This technology has been widely adopted in various industries, including the public sector. The public sector in Pakistan, like many other countries, faces various challenges in terms of providing efficient and effective services to citizens. The implementation of cloud computing has the potential to play a significant role in addressing these challenges and improving the overall performance of the public sector in Pakistan.

Cloud computing is a model for delivering information technology services, where resources are provided over the internet as a utility, rather than as a product. It enables on-demand access to shared pools of configurable computing resources (such as networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.

Cloud computing can play a significant role in the public sector of Pakistan, offering many benefits and opportunities for the government and its various agencies. Some of the ways that cloud computing can benefit the public sector in Pakistan are as under:

- The government and its agencies can benefit from the cost savings and efficiency that cloud computing provides, as they can reduce their IT costs and improve the utilization of their computing resources.

Cloud computing can help the government provide better services to citizens, by enabling it to deliver services faster, more securely and with greater reliability.

- The government can leverage cloud computing to improve the

management and analysis of large amounts of data, helping it make informed decisions and improve its overall performance.

- Cloud computing can enable government employees to work from anywhere, at any time, using mobile devices, thereby increasing productivity and enabling better service delivery.
- Cloud computing can play a key role in the digital transformation of the public sector in Pakistan, helping it modernize and streamline its operations and improve its ability to respond to the needs of citizens.
- By storing official records in the cloud, public sector organizations can reduce the cost of maintaining and updating physical storage systems, as well as the costs associated with managing and securing paper records.
- By sharing official records in the cloud, public sector organizations can increase collaboration between departments and agencies, as well as with external stakeholders, such as citizens and businesses.
- Cloud computing can help public sector organizations automate many manual processes related to



data management, such as data entry, data retrieval, and data analysis. This can help organizations improve the accuracy of their records and reduce the risk of data loss or corruption.

- With cloud computing, public sector organizations can implement disaster recovery solutions

that provide a automatic failover to a secondary site in the event of an outage. This helps organizations minimize downtime and ensure business continuity in the event of a disaster.

Cloud computing, like any other technology, has its own set of limitations and disadvantages. Some of the most significant limitations and disadvantages of cloud computing include:

- One of the biggest concerns with cloud computing is security, as organizations are placing sensitive data and applications in the hands of third-party providers. This can lead to concerns about data privacy, data breaches and unauthorized access to data.
- Cloud computing relies on a stable and fast internet connection which can be a challenge in areas with limited or unreliable internet access.
- Although cloud computing can offer cost savings in some areas, it can also result in unexpected costs, such as usage spikes or the need for additional resources.
- The performance of cloud computing can be impacted by the availability of resources, the amount of data being processed, and the number of users accessing the system at any given time.
- Once an organization has committed to a particular cloud provider, it can be difficult to switch to another provider, as data and applications may be tied to the specific platform and architecture of the original provider.

In conclusion, cloud computing has the potential to play a transformative role in the public sector of Pakistan by improving the efficiency, security and accessibility of government services, while carefully planning and managing, keeping in view the limitation of this technology. ■

Literature:

MEN OF LETTERS IN BUREAUCRACY



By Syed Taha

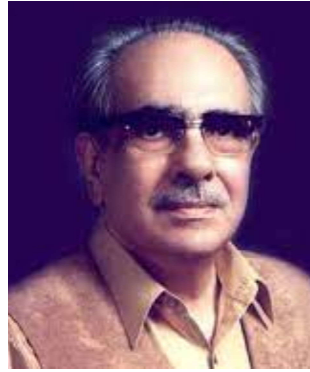
Usually, the civil/military bureaucrats are known by their dominant characteristics of being strict disciplinarians and religiously going by the book, with very less soft corner for the soft works like art and literature. That is why, thinking of art and literature among bureaucrats is considered as odd one out. However, here in this article I would like to remove this perception by presenting a few prominent names who are generally known as Man of Letters but they were at the same time part of the civil/military service as well, which very few people might know.

کچھ عشق کیا کچھ کام کیا
وہ لوگ بہت خوش قسمت تھے
جو عشق کو کام سمجھتے تھے
یا کام سے عاشقی کرتے تھے

Noon Meem Rashid
(Ali Pur - 1910 to 1975)



Jameel Uddin Aali
(Dehli - 1925 to 2015)



Faiz Ahmed Faiz
(Sialkot - 1911 to 1984)



Very few people know that Faiz joined the British Indian Army in 1942. He reached to the level of Major in the army. However, he resigned in 1947.

Mirza Jameel Ud Din was a famous poet and a civil servant. He successfully cleared CSS examination and joined the Civil Service in 1951. In 1967, he started working at the National Bank of Pakistan and retired as its Vice President in 1988.

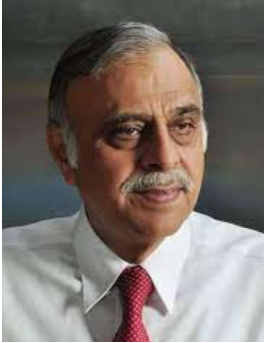
کیا کیا روگ لگے ہیں دل کو کیا کیا ان کے بھید
ہم سب کو سمجھانے والے کون ہمیں سمجھائے

Nazar Muhammad Rashid served the Royal Indian Army during the Second World War. From 1942-47, he worked with All India Radio in New Delhi and Lucknow. Later on, he worked for the Voice of America and the United Nations in New York.

جو بے ثبات ہو اس سرخوشی کو کیا کیجئے
یہ زندگی ہے تو پھر زندگی کو کیا کیجئے
رُکا جو کام تو دیوانگی ہی کام آئی
نہ کام آئے تو فرزانگی کو کیا کیجئے



Zameer Jafri
(Jhelum - 1916 to 1999)



Syed Zamir Jafri worked in various posts in both civil and military bureaucracy. He worked in the Education Corps of Pakistan Army. He also took part in the various Indo-Pakistani wars including 1947 and 1965. In 1965, he retired from the Army as a Major. He worked on various permanent and contractual positions in the government including the first Director Public Relations of Capital Development Authority.

**Syed Mustafa Hasnain
Zaidi**
(Allahabad - 1930 to 1970)

جنوں پہ جبر خرد جب بھی ہوشیار ہوا
نظر کے ساتھ نظارہ بھی شرمسار ہوا
غم جہاں! بہت اچھا انہیں بھلا دیں گے
زہ نصیب اگر دل پہ اختیار ہوا



Mustafa Zaidi used to complain that "officers take us for poets whereas poets consider us officers". Upon passing the competitive examination, he joined civil service in 1954. He got various notable position of Deputy Commissioner and of Deputy Secretary in various departments.

مری روح کی حقیقت مرے آنسوؤں سے پوچھو
مرا مجلسی تبسم مرا ترجماں نہیں ہے
انہیں پتھروں پہ چل کر اگر آسکو تو آؤ
مرے گھر کے راستے میں کوئی کہکشاں نہیں ہے

Parveen Shakir
(Karachi - 1952 to 1994)



Parveen Shakir joined the civil service after clearing the CSS examination in 1982. Having secured second position, she was allocated her first choice i.e. the Pakistan Customs Service.

عکس خوشبو ہوں بکھرنے سے نہ رو کے کوئی
اور بکھر جاؤں تو مجھ کو نہ سمیٹے کوئی

Qudrat Ullah Shahab
(Gilgit - 1917 to 1986)



Qudrat Ullah Shahab was the first Muslim from Jammu and Kashmir to pass the Indian Civil Service examination. During his prestigious career, he held various key positions in the civil service including the first Secretary General (later the position was renamed as Chief Secretary) of Govt. Of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Deputy Commissioner, Ambassador of Pakistan to the Netherlands in 1962 and Federal Secretary in various Ministries and Principal Secretary to three Heads of State. He has contributed valuably in the field literature. Some of his prominent writings are Shahab Nama (autobiography), Ya Khuda (Novel), Man ji (Short Stories), Surkh Fita (Short Stories), Nafsane (Short Stories).



Mukhtar Masood
(Sialkot - 1926 to 2017)

Having graduated from the Aligarh Muslim University in 1948, he migrated to Pakistan. The next year, he was able to ace the prestigious CSS examination. In recognition to his valuable contributions to the Urdu literature, he was awarded Sitara-i-Imtiaz by the President of Pakistan in 2004. ■

Spiritual:

TASSAWUF

Roona is a girl of Mehran and grows up to be an enigmatic person, presiding over her emotions and feelings. She believes in Tasawwuf - the search of the wajood. She spends hours and hours in search of meaning of this wajood but she couldn't reach. Her journey starts with big oak tree which has a long history of symbolism - it has deep roots within the realms of strength, wisdom and healing. Roona is harboring an intense confusion between emotions, motivational drives and introspection. She went through flow of her mixed feelings but after stages of cognitive interpretations, she realized human brain is a most powerful entity on the earth. By evolution it can rule the world of fear, anger, joy and sadness. She believes in strong human brain and strength and wisdom of oak by which she can find her wajood. Her lower mental levels turn into higher ones when she found right direction in searching. Roona was more concerned about her wajood from her childhood rather than chaos around and she found questions of inscrutable state of resilience. She lost her parents in her childhood and spent life alone with her grandmother. Actually her grandmother used to tell her stories of sufi saints - the sufi saints of Mehran. Mehran is famous for the enormous number of saints and mystics who lived there, preached peace and brotherhood. Among them Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, Geeyah Shah Badshah, Shah Abdul Lateef Bhitai, Sachal Sarmast, Shah Abdul Karim are famous. Roona's grandmother is follower of Shah lateef's poetry and Sachal Sarmast's thoughts. Now the symbolic wisdom of oak tree, the devotion to spiritual power in latif's poetry and divine love (wahdat-ulwajood) of sarmast's thoughts have become three seasons in life of Roona. The stories of sufism and loneliness of Roona created enthusiasm to reach the destiny of wahdat-ul-wajood. The season of getting wisdom started in the dreams of Roona with introspection of her soul sitting under the cool shadow

of oak tree in hot sunny days. She saw dream in which she was talking with her soul while sitting at backyard of her home under the cool shadow of oak tree. She started asking questions and her soul answered. She heard first word "Tasawwuf". "Tasawwuf is a religion of intense devotion; love is its manifestation, poetry, music and dance are the instruments of its worship and attaining oneness with God is its ideal."

Roona understood that to be one with God implies the ideal for an individual. To achieve this ideal the intense love for God is needed. In Mehran, the devotion to God is expressed in three fold activities; poetry of love towards God, music of love towards God and dance of love towards God.

Roona started realization; Do we have love for God? If yes then how much? Do we have that devotion of God to achieve ideal position? Asking these questions the wind blows fast in her dreams and leaves of oak tree started falling. In these leaves some verses were written over and Roona started to collect.

اڪر پڙهه آلف جو ورق سڀ وسار
اندرتون آڃار پنا پڙهندين گيترا.

"Read letter A (ALIF) forget all other pages, cleanse your heart, how long can you read pages after pages". Roona after reading this verse on first leaf, started interpreting it that, "the kingdom of Heaven is within you" "seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you" the art of knocking is very important in this journey if you knock right door you will achieve the destination. But if you knock the wrong one then you may lose the direction and will roam around here and there. In this concept Roona is very much clear about knocking door and that is of her inner kingdom. After interpretation of verse written on leaf, Roona's perception changed about living an artificial life, the life that human



By Ghulam Fatima

beings are living with the extreme urge of worldly things. In this verse Shah Latif described the right path and its destination.

تڪا ابتدا عبد جي. تڪا انتما.
جن شجارتو شپرين. سي وڃن ڪي ويا.

The path to divine power (God) is a phrase which carries within it a paradox, it gives the reason to human that God is far away. But according to Tasawwuf God is close to His servants - He is with them wherever they are. He never turns away from them not even for the blink of an eye. He loves to be known, He created creatures for His love, so that they might know Him. After going through the last verse and its interpretation, Roona now is completely convinced with divine closeness. Here Roona in the way towards tasawwuf asks God to grant her a special closeness and to favour her amongst His servants with His love and attention because Roona's life has been waiting in search of love and attention for long time. Roona demanded closeness of God but at the same time she realizes that the veil which prevents her from seeing the divine closeness is present inside her inner eye and she knows very well that she has to sharpen her inner eye. Roona turns back towards the Oak Tree holding both leaves in her hand and sitting under the wide shadow - the shadow of Tasawwuf. She started talking with her inner soul about discovering and opening of her inner eye that is ultimately the way to her destination.

The travelers of tasawwuf journey are many but those who arrive on destination are few. The beginning of journey demands willingness or divine attraction, determination and spiritual vigor. When Roona freed her spirit (Ruh) from all worldly attractions, she started to understand her wajood. If Roona stops here on getting one of the gifts presented to her and becomes satisfied with it, she stays there and her journey comes to an end. If on the contrary, she crosses the seven heavens (through her spirit) and nothing distracts her from her goal, she gets the access to the sacred presence through divine secret placed inside herself. ■



TURKEY: THROUGH MY EYES...

Turkey has always been on the top of the list of countries I wanted to visit. And thankfully I got an opportunity to travel there, I

izing. Its artwork, its structure, architecture - in all the ways it was appealing. I offered namaz there and then went to Hagia Sophia, which is situ-

planned, so I headed back to the hotel, got ready and left for the cruise. This was a whole new experience for me as I had never been to a cruise before.



By Hafsa Fatima

The other day I went to Dolmabahce palace, a place worth a visit. This grand palace is situated at the edge of Bosphorus sea, constructed in between the 1843 to 1856 under the rule of Sultan Abdul Mecid 1. The view outside was very majestic - a beautiful palace just by the side of sea.

Next day, I had a full day tour to Bursa city, there I visited The Great Mosque and the tombs of Osman and Orhan and enjoyed the cable car to peak of the mountain which give a 360-degree view of the city. By the evening I was back to Istanbul. Later that night, I went out to explore the famous Istiklal street in Istanbul which



Hot air balloon at Cappadocia

was over the moon. So, it was a 10-day trip and a lot on to-do list. On 27th of February my journey started from the Jinnah International Airport to Istanbul International Airport. I was fascinated by the impressive architecture, the historic culture as well as the natural beauty this country offers.

Istanbul is said to be "The City of Dreams" and is rightly said so. I checked in the hotel there, later on, went out for dinner and tried some amazing traditional Turkish dishes. Then I went on to stroll through the streets of Istanbul for a while and went back to the hotel for some rest with the excitement to explore the city next day. I had to get up early as the breakfast was scheduled at 7am. As soon as I got done with our meal, I went straight to the Blue Mosque on Sultanahmet Road, it was so mesmer-

ated opposite to it. It has a vast history. Once it was a church, then a mosque and this interchanging of its status is going on. Right now, it is a mosque but still has some evidence of it being a church in the past. It is open as a mosque with daily prayers being offered there and the tourists of all faiths visiting it. Entering that building gave a sense of historic evolution, tall heightened doors, huge chandeliers and beautiful architecture, made it stand out.

After taking a quick tour of these places, I went to the famous Bazaars of Istanbul - Spice bazaar and the Grand bazaar. I bought some flavored teas from the spice bazaar. I was awestruck by the beauty of the colorful Turkish lamps in the Grand bazaar but this bazaar was a bit pricey. In the evening Bosphorus cruise dinner was



Hand Sculptured Fountain





Princess Island

is also famously known as Taksim Square, which is free from traffic but was crowded with people and most of them were tourists as this is one the main attraction for shopping and hopping around.

The other day, I had to hop on the bullet train to travel to Ankara, just a day trip was planned there as the main attractions there are Ankara castle and the tomb of Ataturk. Next day, I had to catch an early flight to Antalya, which is known as the "Turquoise Coast of Turkey" due to its fresh blue water. I went to the Duden waterfall and took so many pictures. The waterfall is situated in a such a way that it is not so visible from far away but when you reach the destination you will be amazed to see its beauty.

Following day, the tour was planned to Pamukkale which is popular for its mineral rich thermal water. Just imagine the mountains are as pure as milk - milky water is flowing through them with steam spreading all over the mountains, making it a scene from some movie. People from all over the country come here to take bath as its water is known to cure different diseases. After spending half of the day there and visiting some historic sites like the theater that was huge and antique, I came back to Antalya. Pamukkale is nearby to Antalya that's why it was just a day trip. On the 7th day, we had to move to Cappadocia. While going towards Cappadocia, we stopped at Konya to pay homage to great Maulana Rumi - a great Sufi-

known best through his Masnavi.

I had lunch there in Konya and started the journey again and slept early that night because we had to wake up around 4:30 am to experience the Hot Air Balloon ride. Hot air balloon ride is mostly at the earliest time of the day so that the sunrise can be seen being from the balloon, in the air. This whole scene was so magical and dreamy that it felt like floating in the air with sun rising behind the mountains, sunlight beeping from the east and slowly & gradually spreading

all around. Though I was a little afraid but still had the best time there. Later that day we visited an underground city in Cappadocia that is an old city and connected through tunnels.

That day I realized that time went by so fast that it was almost the end of my trip. Next day I was back in Istanbul. After having lunch, I went for a tour to Princess islands via cruise. The island is a place that seems like a piece of land that does not belong to this world - it was small and simple but extremely beautiful. People were riding the bicycles there, other than that small busses were were also giving rides to tourists. It was a sort of pollution-free land. I had Turkish lentil soup there that was quite delicious. These lentil soups are quite popular in Turkey. Turkish people mostly take these soups and salads before each meal and which may be a reason for their healthy life. At night, after coming back from the island, I did some shopping in Istanbul and came back to the hotel.

Finally packed the bags, as it was time to come back to Pakistan. The whole experience was wonderful. Their hospitality for the tourists was fabulous. Their rich culture, magnificent architecture and lively people all will always be remembered by me. ■



Hagia Sophia



LET'S RECOMMIT TO THE CONCEPT OF CIVIL "SERVICE"



By Kanwal
Kausar

So what civil service is all about and why it has lost its true essence over the period of time? Isn't it the concept as old as human civilization? Civil service, apparently, is viewed as bureaucratic structure aimed at fulfilling a certain "job description" but do we (civil servants) perform that specific duty that is limited to certain words on a piece of paper or do we try to think beyond that? The challenges that humans face today, have been constantly evolving over the due course of time and so has the concept of civil service. Let's delve into the concept and try to rekindle the empathetic essence of civil service that is actually meant to serve people.

Considered as a major arm of government, bureaucracy is a machinery that works under that premises of certain rules and regulations in order to perform delegated duties to serve

people of a particular country. Here, in Pakistan, unfortunately the very structure is plagued with multi-pronged complex issues. The major problem is of delay in provision of service which is justified under the garb of formalities. Keeping in view that the major populace of Pakistan is illiterate and fail to comprehend codal formalities, it is our duty as civil servants to make things easier for the population belonging to any strata. Similarly, another problem is that of numerous policies making measures coupled with lag of implementation that are aimed at public welfare. To be precise, when any policy is made for the lower strata, there is this non consideration as to non-inclusion of that particular designated slot of beneficiaries. Objectives that are set at start, are not evaluated later on as to these are achieved or not. Thus, the very goal of policy remains unachieved.

When it comes to way forward, one can ask as how to recommit to concept of civil service? Foremost solution is to think beyond the concept of job description and to come up with innovative ideas when it comes to public service especially at the times of crises. Again, we should not forget that the religious and societal values can help us regain lost glory of civil service. Similarly, learning from developed countries and their efficient public administration can also help our country to become self-sufficient on all areas of development where role of civil service comes into play. Last but not the least, civil servants should play their role more as facilitators when it comes to codal formalities. Last but not the least, there is dire need of efficient evaluation of policies related to public good in which role of civil servants come into play. Critical evaluation, thus, from all aspects is an important duty that needs to be taken care of by us.

Conclusively, the main purpose of the civil service is to be "servant of the state and its people". To be answerable to the tasks assigned and committing to perform beyond expectations and capacity. Today, developed countries are far better because they serve their people and the civil servants have played their part. They are accountable and answerable to whom they serve. However, all is not lost. We, as a nation, have a great potential of policy makers and implementers when it comes to innovative measures as to curb the impediments that are stalling the growth and progress of our country. All we need are will, determination and unity as civil servants to perform and not forgetting the very idea of serving people of Pakistan.

Pakistan Zindabad. ■



MARINE TURTLE CONSERVATION UNIT KARACHI: SINDH WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT



By Summiya

Only seven different species of marine turtles are found in our oceans today. Six of these include green turtles, hawksbill, leatherback, Kemp's ridley, olive ridley and the loggerhead. They can be found both in cold and warm water. The flat-back are only found in Australia. All these species are termed as either endangered or vulnerable by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Under the United States Endangered Species Act of 1973, all species of sea turtles are being protected and a fine of \$25,000 to \$100,000 along with one year imprisonment is imposed on a person who knowingly violates the provision of this Act.

Marine turtles play a vital role in marine ecosystem. They help in maintaining the coral reefs and sea grass bed by grazing on the sea grass and stimulating its thickness and growth. They are a source of food for some commercially expensive species such as shrimps, tuna and lobsters. Sea turtles carry algae and epibionts on their bodies. While stretching sea turtles expose their bodies and allow smaller organism to feed off it. This

helps sea turtles in cleaning their body and to swim without resistance. Female sea turtles are also carriers of special nutrients to the sand through their eggs which is beneficial for small organisms in the beach. Sea turtles have existed since last 100 million years in our seas.

Plastic is not only polluting our oceans but is an alarming threat to marine life. Among other things Sea turtles also consume jelly fish in their diet. They mistakenly confuse floating plastic shoppers as a jelly fish which results in choking and mortality. Heaps of garbage on the beaches prevent the hatchlings from reaching the shore and get trapped. By-catch and illegal methods of fishing through gill-nets are depleting its population. Untreated sewerage water is polluting our oceans and is hazardous for marine life and its habitat. International trade in all sea turtle species and their parts is prohibited under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), a global agreement among governments to regulate or ban international trade in species under threat. Still, illegal trafficking

persists. Sea turtles come to the beaches for nesting. But unfortunately, due to human intervention at the beaches, uncontrolled establishment of beach huts, lights from the roads and buildings pose threat to the hatchlings. Light from the beach huts distract new hatchlings from getting into the sea and ends up in mortality. Desert bike on the shore and other human activities create disturbance and, in some instances, causes injury and mortality of turtles. There is no protected area declared in the record of rights due to which wildlife habitats are prone to encroachments. However, Sindh Wildlife Protection, Preservation, Conservation and Management Act, Sindh Wildlife Rules 2022 and Sindh Wildlife Policy 2022 have addressed the problem and empowered the Sindh Wildlife department to pursue Wildlife cause with robust strength.

A commendable work is being done by the Sindh Wildlife Department to protect the vulnerable species particularly green turtle. A marine turtle conservation unit has been set up at Sandspit Beach, Karachi. Officials of Sindh Wildlife Department despite the problems of resources and workforce are committed to protect this endangered species. From September till February is the egg laying season of green sea turtles. On an average around 350 female turtles come to the shore of Marine Turtle Conservation Unit to lay eggs. About 30,000 eggs were collected from the shore this season and 12,500 hatchlings were safely released into the sea. An interesting fact about sea turtles is that, those hatchlings return to the same nesting grounds in their adulthood to lay eggs where they were born. They travel thousands of miles to reach the same beaches. Another highlighting feature



Turtle moving towards ocean after release



is that their gender during the incubation process depends upon temperature. The probability of male hatchlings rises if the temperature is below 26° C and if the temperature is above 26° C the probability of female hatchlings is high. The Unit has been working tremendously for providing a secure environment to the turtles to lay their eggs safely.

Sindh Wildlife Department has recently signed Memorandum of Understanding with NED University to enhance the use of technology and Artificial Intelligence in Wildlife sector. Satellite tracking, database management and use of technology in this domain would probably help in learning the behavior patterns of the wildlife species.

Wildlife officials and volunteers track the location of the movement of the turtle. After pointing the precise location, they confirm the availability of eggs through a needle insertion method. As the presence of eggs under the sand is confirmed they dig the



Officials of Sindh Wildlife Department releasing hatchlings into the sea at Sandspit Karachi



Safely placing the eggs into pits

sand and carefully collect those eggs in the basket, which is then transmitted to the enclosure.

Enclosure has several fenced pits. After digging deep around 2.5 feet, eggs are safely placed and covered with sand. Usually, a female gives around 80-150 eggs depending upon its size. After 60 days, hatchlings come out of the eggs and become ready to go into their natural habitat.

Generally, Green Turtle species arrives at the 'Marine Turtle Conservation Unit' at shore to lay eggs. Wildlife officials collect the hatchlings and safely release them into the sea. Game Officer and Game Watchers along with the assistance of volunteers carry out this activity. Sindh Wildlife Department envisions to expand its exposure to other species of sea turtles along the coast line. Still there is a huge unexplored area in the wildlife (marine) sector which seeks attention and has a significant contribution in the national economic cycle specifically exports. Sindh Wildlife Department strives to enhance its efficiency day by day by adopting scientific methods of protection preservation and conservation of marine (wildlife). ■

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: OPPORTUNITIES & RISKS FOR MANKIND



*By Syed
Faraz Ali*

Human beings have distinguished themselves from all other species because of the capacity to think, reason and solve problems intelligently. For thousands of years, philosophers and priests, poets and pundits, scientists and laymen alike have extolled the virtues of human intellect and intelligence.

However, a paradigm shift is taking place in the laboratories of computer scientists and research departments of universities that would allow computers and machines to possess and use intelligence. Intelligence will no longer be the sole province of the human mind, and as this jewel moves away from humans to circuits and machines, the future of mankind would definitely change. On the one hand, technology optimists claim that Artificial Intelligence will herald a new era of abundance and human well-being, the technology pessimists on the other hand paint a picture of doom and gloom with mass prospects of job loss, growing global inequality not just in terms of wealth but health and creativity as well, the declining value of human labour and humans themselves, and digital dictatorships creating super empires with the aid of super computers. There is no denying the fact that Artificial Intelligence has revolutionized life across the globe and it will bring it its pair share of problems and solutions. It is up to humans how they deal with the issues and either create a civilized world with the help of Artificial Intelligence or subjugate civilizations of the world to the intelligent machines.

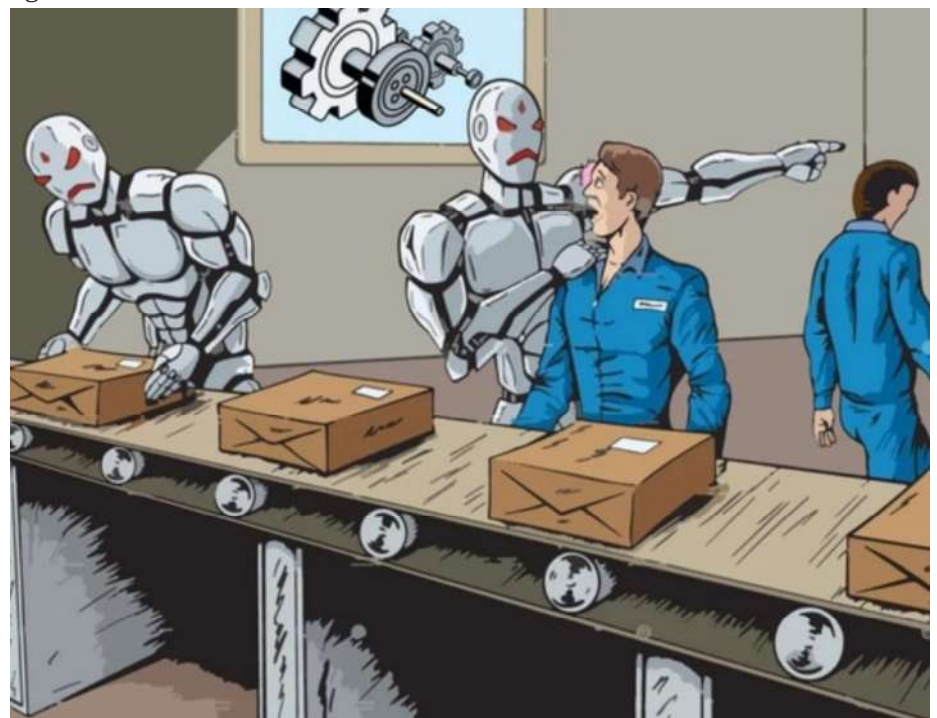
In order to understand the impacts of Artificial Intelligence, it is important to consider the ways in which it has revolutionized life across the globe. The first impact is visible on the way humans produce and grow food. For thousands of years, farmers have toiled day and night often engaging in back breaking work to feed months

around the globe. Artificial Intelligence is revolutionizing agriculture by the introduction of robots that can perform the same tasks. The Australian centers for field Robotics has created a robot that prowls the vast tracts of land, running on solar power, and is capable of growing food for population in Asia and Africa.

Robotic arms in Tesla factories in California manufacture cars on the assembly lines. These robotics arms can perform multiple tasks and can even retool themselves. After a robotic arm has assembled the doors of a car, it retools itself and descends into action again, this time applying adhesives and fixing the windshields of cars. The revolution in manufacturing is visible in smaller industries as well where Robots named "Baxter", developed by MIT, are trained to perform human tasks such as routine assembly line work or packaging.

In the same vein, Artificial Intelligence has revolutionized the field of

medical science. The American firm IBM has developed an algorithm known as "Watson Path" that helps scientist, doctors and physicians to diagnose diseases and even find solutions to diseases. It does so by analyzing the troves of data that is available online such as medical journals, clinical studies, research papers and individual notes by doctors and analyze data and suggest solutions. It is being used by scientists and researchers at the University of Texas to find a cure of cancer. Better diagnosis by Artificial Intelligence and cheaper cost of healthcare would result in longer life spans for humans. Most developing countries do not spend enough on their healthcare systems, and the hospitals in the developing world are overcrowded and overstrained. Artificial Intelligence will be able to remotely provide healthcare, as data about human health can be monitored and transmitted to online



servers through smart watches and the internet.

Moreover, Artificial Intelligence has revolutionized how customers interact with businesses, take for Example, the intelligent algorithms that guide human choices on online stores such as Amazon, or on other websites, such as Netflix. The algorithms are better than any other salesman or saleswoman in the sense that they know their customers more than the customer knows himself. Armed with a trove of personal data and other surfing habits, the algorithms are able to meet the exact needs of shoppers in the online world. As E-commerce picks up around the world, the revolution will only increase in its significance and accuracy. Artificial Intelligence has also revolutionized the way investors interact with businesses. The New York Stock Exchange and the London Stock Exchange witness more algorithms than stock brokers purchasing and selling stocks.

The emergence of self-driven cars would make commuting both safer and less damaging to the environment. The transport ministry of Singapore predicts that switching to self-driven cars would lead to significantly lesser deaths and lesser congestion on the roads.

Self-learning algorithms are employed by the law enforcement agencies in Chicago and other US cities. These algorithms fed data about crime statistics, and on the basis of this data, the algorithms predict where crime is likeliest to take place. This allows the police to dispatch their forces in advance and prevent the occurrence of crime. As urbanization grows, this would create challenges for law enforcement agencies as the rate if crime is also expected to go up. Artificial Intelligence can be instrumental in making cities safe places to live in, free of crime and wanton violence.

Scientists have designed intelligent software that not only help scientists, but themselves function as scientists. One such software is Eureka. It was developed by scientists at the University of Michigan. The software works on the principle of genetic engineering and can teach itself the laws of the universe and the mysteries of physics and chemistry. The founder

of the software once commented, “If Newton and Kepler had machines running these softwares, they would have discovered the laws of gravity in a couple of hours”. These softwares are invention machines that can create new products and crack new mysteries about the universe and help humanity conquer the depths of space and the beds of oceans.

The benefits realized by Artificial Intelligence are consequential and can truly make the world a civilized, healthy, and prosperous place where everyone realizes his true potential, is amply fed, enjoys better healthcare, and does not have to worry about crime and criminals. But Artificial Intelligence is a double edged sword and it carries many risks as well. As Artificial Intelligence and Robotics grow in prominence, they have become a common sight in factories around the world. This raises the specter of mass joblessness and is a grave risk to millions of factory workers around the globe. The International Federation for Robotics reported that between 2000-2018, global shipment of robot has increased by 70 percent. The most prominent rise has been seen in China. The Baxter robot is replacing the already scarce factory workers in the USA, whereas Foxconn, that company that employs hundreds of thousands of Chinese workers for assembling iPhones, iPads and other apple gadgets planning to introduce intelligent robots that would replace these workers. The hordes of masses who would turn jobless because of these machines would have no place to turn to, and would become a threat rather than a force of development.

The mass prospects of joblessness can be better absorbed by richer countries such as the China and the USA, but the waves of unemployment would destabilize developing countries that depend on the west for investment and employment. The emergence of Intelligent Robots would mean that companies such as Zara and Nike would divest from Bangladesh and Indonesia and move the factories back to their home countries in which robots and 3d printing would take over all manufacturing. This will exacerbate the Global North-South divide and the

“80-20 equation”, where currently 20 percent of the population consume 80 percent of the resources and own 99 percent of the world’s wealth to the situation where all of the world’s wealth and resources would be with the Global North. The worst hit will be the countries who do not have natural resources to export as their labour would become redundant.

Similarly, the prospects of joblessness haunt not only the factory worker, but also the writers and the journalists or other white collar professionals. The most glaring example is that of the program named Quill. It already writes for reputed publications such as Forbes and The Times Magazine. The intelligent software is capable of analyzing data, covering facts from various sources such as the internet, new stories, social media and events from around the world and weave them into a compelling narrative. Writing has to date been considered an art that can only be produced and reproduced by the most skilled craftsman or writer or journalist, but this software is a glimpse into the future where such tasks would be taken over by intelligent algorithms and softwares. It is predicted that in the next 15 years, fifty percent of all stories would be produced by Artificial Intelligence.

As Artificial Intelligence grows in prominence, and as the computing power of the machines grow in magnitude, the existing systems of politics and economics would grow obsolete. One of the defining features of democracy was that it has been the most efficient system because of its tendency to decentralize powers and information processing. Artificial Intelligence will turn the tables and allow power to be concentrated in a single place. Big data and powerful algorithms enable dictators to control people. Take the example of the “Social Credit System” of China. A whopping 1.3 billion Chinese are monitored constantly and are given a score by these artificially intelligent algorithms. A good score means a brighter future and a bad score means confinement and stagnation. Artificial Intelligence has enabled the Chinese Government to program people as well and is paving the way for similar digital dictatorships. ■



English Poetry:

In Vicious Circle of Ours



By SM Aslam
Faculty
Supervisor

We live we die, often don't know why,
Finding purpose of life, of we do feel shy!

We pursue path to tremendous purse,
We are trapped in vicious circle of ours!

Our life is for wealth, our goal the might,
We do good often for the limelight!

Man - the noble - reached the depths of nadir,
Apathy to suffering souls when he did declare!

The noblest creature may have true dignity!
May he have the real sense of humanity!



Illusion of Freedom



By Warda
Nayab

For the decades I have been waiting...
Waiting for something incredible to happen
Something that would magically erase the blue funk
From my subconscious mind, just as how fluently
sea erodes the coast.
I know I can survive but for once, I want to bloom
like a wildflower
And for once, that desire may finally outweigh the
fear.



Perfect

Waking up with dreams boiling in head,
A willing heart set up to make them come true;
Somehow doubting if you can go that ahead,
Afraid of mistakes meant to give you a pull.



By Bushra
Mansoor

Do you really need to fear unstarted battle?
Will the rains you see always live?
Storms always come with a dreadful rattle,
But the way to walk in, the sun will give.
And you can't be perfect in games of life,
In fall-and-rise we make dreams alive.
Trust your true self, take a sweet strife,
When drought strikes you will still survive.
Though you can't be that excellently worth,
There's none like you in this broad earth!



Roads tell us story...

Smooth ones tell how life goes sometimes smooth,
Zig zag ones tell, life changes, it possesses turns
right to left, left to right,
Brakes tell, life needs break, these brakes are main
source that keep us safe from accidents,
Destroyed ones tell no matter how many troubles
are there, but still there is energy that we possess
to keep drive, same is for life
Signal lights remind us to be attentive & look at
all over the sides, there may be clashes
& people passing through roads tell that how fast
life is, How busy life is!!!!



O' beloved!

O' beloved! let's change the world
The world of darkness into,
The world of colours like rainbow
Let's change the thought
The thought to live in cage, into
A sky-scraping thought,
Let's change the moments,
The moments of horrible past, into
The moments that make future shine!





*By Syeda
Ayesha Naqvi*

Once Upon a Time

Once upon a time I decided to write
A poem about life, a poem about being alive
I sat by my window and saw outside
I longed for rain in winters, and a cozy comforter
Emptiness invaded my inspiration and
I felt my spirit wilted, slowly my words died

Once upon a time I decided to write
A poem about soul, a poem about my mind
I sat by the sea shore and loved the tides
I felt sea becoming calm and quiet
The rage of tides fade away, one of the shells cried
I felt I lost my ideas, silently my words died

Once upon a time I decided to write
A poem about self, a poem about insight
I sat in front of mirror and saw myself
Person I met had wrinkles under her eyes,
Hands shivered with age and silver hair shined
I felt words blazed then words became quiet

This time I knew my words weren't dead,
it was only my inability to write.





*By
Naila Khatian*

All She Ever Wanted

Alone in her home
Sitting in a quiet corner
She stares at the blank wall
Looking for an answer

Nothing but a silhouette appears
Hopeful, she gets closer and closer
Until the shadow embraces her
That's all the wall can offer

The dread of losing her mind
engulfs her soul, her body and whole
Fearful, She retreats to the corner
The failed quest has to take its toll

The death might visit her sooner now
No answer, nothing would matter then
As she would finally be at peace
No empty pursuits could cause her pain.



ART / CALLIGRAPHY:



Oil Pastels on paper, inspired by the famous Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, California. ■



By Kinza Saeed



Islamic calligraphy through acrylic on canvas, showing the name of the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUM). ■



Acrylic on canvas, inspired by deserted trees. ■



Acrylic on canvas, inspired by the Cherry Blossom trees in Japan. ■



Acrylic on canvas, depicting the sunset behind the palm trees in a village. ■



Soft Pastels on paper, inspired by the beautiful beaches of Maldives. ■



By Warda Nayab

Islamic calligraphy, containing the Durood-e-Ibrahimi and Quranic Ayat depicting the Finality of the Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUM). ■

SYMBOLIC ART



The Son of a man

The Son of a man is a famous painting by Belgian Surrealist painter Rene Magritte. This is a Self-portrait of Painter which he painted in 1964. It is a depiction of a well-suited man in black business suit, standing in front of a low wall. Interestingly, an absurd object – a green apple blocks the face of a man which symbolises that the descendant of Adam, having achieved so much in the world, is still subject to temptation. This painting is one of the finest examples of a modern man who is eager to have more and is unsatisfied with what he have already. ■



The Gleaners

The Gleaners is a master piece of Jean-Francois Millet's and was created in 1857. This Picture illustrates the dignity of human labour. This Painting presents three peasant Women working in the Process of Gleaning. The work seems to be back breaking and Laborious but the women are engaged with great interest. The painting is a depiction of growing Socialist movement in France which aimed to uplift the status of Rural workers. The picture also praises the unsung heroes of any Economy- the rural women, who plays manly role but are often unrecognized. ■

By Bushra Mansoor



The Flower Carriers

The Flower Carrier is one of the masterpieces created by Diego Rivera in 1935. This painting displays a sharp contrast and depicts two contradictory realities of this world. The man is trying to carry a heavy and over-sized basket full of beautiful flowers with the help of his wife and who is trying to support her husband. On one hand, the sight of beautiful pink flowers is a treat to eyes for the viewers while on the other hand, the poor peasant carrying the load of a basket is unable to feel the beauty of these flowers. For him, it is just a burden which will ultimate provide him bread for his family. A thing of beauty is not joy forever for everyone! ■



PHOTOGRAPHING THE NATURE

Photogenic moments can only be captured if one finds peace and harmony in every moment while playing with the shutter of a camera. Perks of living at countryside brings the sensibility to cherish the nature at its max. ■



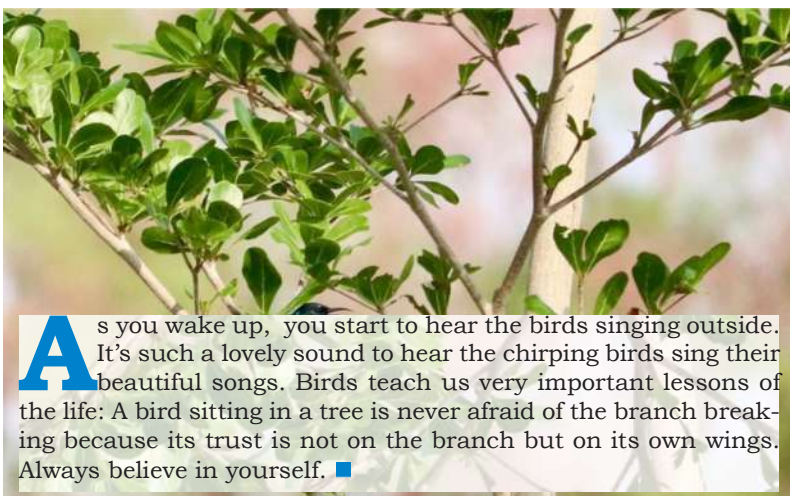
By Saba Kalwar

No matter how bad the day is, there will always be things to hold on to as long as we hang in there and allow ourselves to take a moment and appreciate these things. There's always a moon to hold on to while the sun is gone. ■

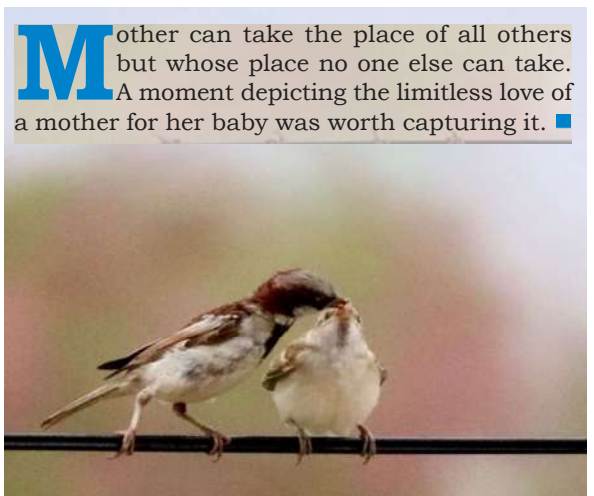


Living in the countryside in the open and fresh air, where you don't necessarily have to go out of the city to find some sunshine and green space. Immersing yourself in a beautiful, natural environment is good for everything. It may even make you feel more creative!

I cherish and appreciate nature by capturing the moments: Moon is like a never-ending love for all those who find it an absolute beauty to cherish in the lonely moments that often remind us how one can be stunningly impressive to be called a showstopper without the presence of anything else around. ■



As you wake up, you start to hear the birds singing outside. It's such a lovely sound to hear the chirping birds sing their beautiful songs. Birds teach us very important lessons of the life: A bird sitting in a tree is never afraid of the branch breaking because its trust is not on the branch but on its own wings. Always believe in yourself. ■



Mother can take the place of all others but whose place no one else can take. A moment depicting the limitless love of a mother for her baby was worth capturing it. ■



امیر راجوی

سب مایا ہے۔۔۔

گئے تھے۔ زندگی پر سکون محسوس ہوتی تھی۔ مگر نہیں، کچھ تھا جو غلط تھا۔ ان دس سالوں میں وہ اپنے والدین، بہن، بھائیوں، دوستوں اور رشتہ داروں سے کٹتا چلا گیا تھا۔ اُسے محسوس ہوتا تھا کہ ہر شے کا واحد حال پیسہ اور ہر درد کا علاج ’سہولیات‘ ہیں۔ کوئی ہم دم دیرینہ زندگی کو سہل نہیں کرتا۔ یہ سب رسمی جھوٹی باتیں ہیں۔ اُس سے کچھ ہی دُور ایک زندہ دل فیملی ٹرین کے انتظار میں بیٹھی خوش گپیاں لگا رہی تھی۔ اپنا ہر بل ایسے جو جیسے کے آخری ہُو، کے مصداق ہر ایک خوش اور مطمئن نظر آتا تھا۔ انہی میں شامل ایک قدرے کم عمر لڑکی جو کھلکھلا کے ہنسی تو اُسکے دل نے اپنی چھوٹی بہن کی یاد میں چٹکی لی جو اکثر اُسے ایسے سنایا کرتی تھی:

چلو کے جشنِ بہاراں دیکھیں
چلو کے پھولوں کے ساتھ کھلیں
کہ اس زمین پر بجز محبت
کوئی بھی جذبہ امر نہیں ہے
مگر کسی کو خبر نہیں ہے۔

اور وہ فوراً اُس کی بات کو زُرد کرتے ہوئے کہا کرتا تھا کہ محبت اور احساس اک فریب کا نام ہے۔ آہ! کون سے زخم کہاں اُکھڑے تھے۔ دل میں ایک، ہوک سی اُٹھی۔ چائے جس میں سے اُٹھتا ہوا دھواں بہت پہلی ختم ہو چکا تھا اور وہ بیخ/ٹھنڈی ہو چکی تھی، اُس پر دوسری نگاہ نہ ڈالتے ہوئے اُٹھا اور بے اختیاری کی کیفیت میں سیدھی طرف چلنے لگا۔ کچھ تو دلی کیفیت میں پہچان پاتا تھا اور کچھ تیز آواز میں جیتے گیت کے انداز/بول دماغ پر ہتھوڑے برسا رہتے۔

”جب دیکھا کہ شخص یہاں ہر جاتی ہے۔۔۔ شہر سے دور اک کٹیا ہم نے بنائی ہے اور اُس کٹیا کے ماتھے پر لکھوایا ہے۔ مایا ہے۔۔۔ سب مایا ہے۔

”صاحب چائے یعنی ہے تو، وقت ضائع نہ کرواؤ“
نوجوان چونکا اور چائے کے کپ کے پیسے بچنے کے جانب بڑھاتے ہوئے شفقت سے اس کے کاندھے پر ہاتھ رکھتے ہوئے کہا، ”تمہاری ماں صحیح کہتی ہے۔ تم ضرور سکندر بننا مگر اپنی معصومیت اور بے لوث پیار کبھی ختم نہ ہونے دینا۔“
بچے نے سمجھنے نا سمجھنے کی ملی جلی کیفیت میں اُسے دیکھا، پیسے جیب میں ڈالے اور پھر چائے۔۔۔ مگر ماگرم چائے۔۔۔ کی تیز آواز لگا تا دوسری جانب بڑھ گیا۔

نوجوان گرم چائے کا کپ ہاتھ میں لئے سوچوں کے دھارے میں بہتا جا رہا تھا کہ قریب ہی لگے اسٹال والے نے ریڈیو کا والیوم بڑھا دیا۔
”کیسا ہے جنوں، کہیں ملے نہ سکون، دیکھو کہیں بھی قرار آئے نا، دیوانا ہے کون، یہاں بے گانہ ہے کون، کہیں زندگی بے کار جائے نا“
گیت کی آواز چاروں طرف بکھر رہی تھی اور ماحول ایسا بن گیا تھا کہ سب کچھ اُس میں ضم ہوتا ہوا محسوس ہوتا تھا۔
”چلتی چلتی جائے، اک آندھی جو آندھی بھی نہیں منزل سے کلائی، جو باندھی اور باندھی بھی نہیں۔“

وہ الفاظ تھے یا اُس درد کو زبان ملی تھی؟ پچھلے سال کسی فلم کی مانند اُس کی نظروں کے سامنے تھے۔ کم عمری سے ہی اپنے ارد گرد پھیلی کسمپرسی کے حالات نے اُس کے اندر آئی فیسر بننے اور اپنی غربت ختم کرنے کی جوت جگادی تھی۔ بمشکل اسکول اور کالج کی تعلیم مکمل کی پھر صبح ایک لائبریری میں انچارج اور شام کو ٹیوشن پڑھا کے اردو ادب میں پرائیویٹ ماسٹرز مکمل کی اور اچھی نوکری کے حصول کے لئے کمیشن کی تیاری میں لگ گیا۔ سختی تو وہ تھا اور سچی لگن بھی تھی اور قسمت کی دیوی بھی مہربان رہی اور وہ سندھ پبلک سروس کمیشن کے امتحان پاس کر کے مختیار کا منتخب ہو گیا۔ پچھلے سال پروموشن/ترقی ہو کر اسٹنٹ کمشنر بنا۔ حالات بدل

وہ سردیوں کے تین بستے رات تھی اور ہر شے دُھند میں لپٹی ہوئی محسوس ہوتی تھی۔ پورے چاند کی رات ہونے کے باعث عجیب سا فسوس تھا جو چہا سو پھیلا ہوا محسوس ہوتا تھا۔ ساڑھے دس بجے کے قریب وہ ٹیکسی سے اُتر اور بے اختیار دونوں ہاتھوں کو آپس میں رگڑتے ہوئے سردی کی شدت کم کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہوئے۔ عجلت میں کرایہ ادا کیا اور سکھر روپڑی ریلوی اسٹیشن کے اندرونی حصے کی جانب بڑھتا چلا گیا۔

وہ دسمبر کی رات تھی اور ریلوی اسٹیشن پر معمولات زندگی رواں نظر آتا تھا۔ وہ سُست روی سے قدم بڑھاتا بیٹھنے کے قریب رُکا، بیگ قدموں میں ایک جانب رکھا اور ڈھیلے ڈھالے انداز میں وہیں براہمان ہو گیا۔ اُس کے انداز میں ٹھکن سے زیادہ گہری سوچ کا غلبہ نمایاں نظر آتا تھا۔ ابھی اُسے بیٹھے کچھ ہی وقت گزرا تھا کہ ایک بچہ جس کے گال سردی کی شدت سے متمتا رہے تھے چائے۔۔۔ گرم چائے۔۔۔ کی آواز لگا تا قریب آیا اور کہا:

”صاحب جی گرم گرم چائے۔ اس موسم میں تیز پتی کا اپنا ہی مزہ ہے۔ حیرت سے کیا دیکھتے ہو۔ مزانہ آئے تو پیسے واپس۔“
نوجوان کے چہرے سے یکدم بے زاری کی تاثرات غائب ہوئے اور بے ساختہ مدہم سی مسکراہٹ اُبھری اور نہ چاہتے ہوئے بھی وہ پوچھ بیٹھا۔۔۔ نام کیا ہے تمہارا؟
”سکندر۔۔۔ سکندر علی“ بچے نے جواب دیا۔

نوجوان: (جس کا اپنا نام بھی سکندر تھا) کچھ سوچتے ہوئے کہا۔۔۔ سکندر۔۔۔؟ کیا معنی ہوئے اسکے؟
بچہ: ”میری ماں کہتی ہے کہ سکندر کے معنی بڑے آدمی کے ہیں۔ (چہرے پر جوش اُبھرا) میں بھی بڑا آدمی بنوں گا۔ آج کل میں اوور ٹائم (Overtime) بھی کرتا ہوں اور میری پکری (Sale) بھی دُگنی ہوتی جا رہی ہے۔۔۔“
اور جو اب نوجوان کو گہرے خیالات میں ڈوبا دیکھ کے کہا:



انسان سیکھ سکتا ہے۔۔۔

(امبر راجپوت)

درس تو شہد کی مکھیاں بھی دیتی ہیں جو پھولوں کا عرق نچوڑ کر قطرہ قطرہ شہد بناتی ہیں کہ زندگی جہد مسلسل ہی سے تو عبارت ہے۔ جبکہ تتلیاں! آہ خوبصورت تتلیاں جو رنگ کھیرتی ہیں چارسو، آنکھوں کو ٹھنڈک عطا کرتی ہیں کہ جیسے بیمار کو بے وجہ قرار آ جائے۔ جس طرح میر تقی میر اپنے مضمون میں اس طرح باندھتے ہیں:

”چلتے ہو تو چمن کو چلئے کہتے ہیں کہ بہاراں ہے“

بہادری شیر کی بھی لائق بیروی ہے اور اسی صفت کی بابت ٹیپو سلطان ”شیر میسور“ مشہور ٹھہرے ہیں اور مریم مختیار کم عمری میں اپنا نام تاریخ میں امر کر جاتی ہیں۔ وگرنہ کبوتر کی طرح آنکھیں بند کر لینے سے زندگی کے ناموافق حالات سے نبرہ آ زمانہیں ہوا جاسکتا بلکہ جس طرح ہاتھی کئی میل دور سے پانی کی موجودگی محسوس کر لیتا ہے، خرگوش مڑے بغیر پیچھے دیکھ سکتا ہے، طوطا اپنے مالک کے مزاج سے آشنا ہو جاتا ہے اور بندر تربیت لے کر ماہر ہوتا چلا جاتا ہے۔ انسان بھی ان سے اچھی خوبیاں سیکھ سکتا ہے کیوں کہ وہ اشرف المخلوقات ہے۔

■ جہاں بانی سے ہے دشوار تر کار جہاں بنی جگر خوں ہو تو چشم دل میں ہوتی ہے نظر پیدا۔ اقبال



دوسری طرف مستقل مزاجی میں چیونٹی کا کوئی ثانی نہیں، جو پست قامتی کے باوجود یقین محکم اور عمل پیہم کی عملی تفسیر نظر آتی ہے کوئی گناہ، مگر کر سنبھلنا سیکھنا چاہیے تو اقبال کہہ چکے ہیں، ”ڈھونڈنے والوں کو بھی وہ نئی دنیا دیا کرتے ہیں۔ پھر محنت کا

یہ گیت اس کا پسندیدہ تھا۔ مگر اس سے اُسے ہجوم میں بھی تنہائی محسوس کروا رہا تھا۔ تنہائی باہر ہوتی ہے یا ہمارے اندر؟ جو بھی ہو۔ اکثر ہمیں مضبوط بناتی ہے تو بار بار دھڑام سے زمین بوس بھی کر دیتی ہے۔ اُس نے چلتے چلتے دیوار کا سہارا لیا اور دیوار سے ٹیک لگا کر کھڑا ہو گیا۔ سردی اتنی کہ ہر شے جی ہوئی محسوس ہوتی تھی مگر دل تھا کہ پگھلتا جا رہا تھا۔ دور کہیں سے، ”پھک پھک“ کی آواز عندیہ دے رہی تھی کہ ٹرین آیا ہی چاہتی ہے۔

اور وہ سوچ رہا تھا کہ کب اور کیسے وہ حاصل سے لا حاصل کے سفر پر چل نکلا! ماں باپ، بہن بھائیوں اور دیگر پیاروں کے پیار کو اُس نے کب غیر ضروری شام کرنا شروع کر دیا؟ کیوں سب کچھ پائے بھی دل کا نگر ویران رہا؟ اور کیوں سکون میں بھی بے سکونی کی آمیزش رہی؟

وہ لمحات بڑے قیمتی ہوا کرتے ہیں کہ جب انسان سوالوں کے جوابات خود سے لیتا ہے۔ حقیقتاً تو جواب اُسکے سامنے ہی ہوتے ہیں مگر سچائی کا سامنا کرنے کے لئے بہادری درکار ہوتی ہے جو اس راہ میں حائل ہوتی ہے۔

یہ لمحے ایسے ہی تھے۔ موسم جو پہلے ہی بے ایمان ہو رہا تھا، مزید ہوا اور اچانک موسلا دھار بارش شروع ہو گئی اور اُسی پل پھک پھک کرتی ٹرین بھی اسٹیشن پر آئی۔ بھانت بھانت کے مسافر اُترنے، چڑھنے میں مصروف تھے۔

بارش کے باعث افراتفری کا عنصر نمایاں تھا۔ ہر مسافر دوسرے سے آگے نکلنے کی کوشش میں تھا اور معاشرے میں پلتی بے حسی کی عکاسی بھی کر رہا تھا۔ جبکہ وہ ایک جانب پُرسکون کھڑا یہ فیصلہ کر چکا تھا کہ وہ جلد ضروری کام نمٹا کے اپنے پیاروں میں لوٹے گا۔ وہ برستی بارش میں ٹرین کے چلنے کے آخری لمحات میں ٹرین میں داخل ہوا۔ پیچھے اسٹیشن پر یہ گیت بچتا رہ گیا تھا کہ:

زندگی خاک نہ تھی خاک اُڑا کے گذری
تجھ سے کیا کہتے تیرے پاس جو آتے گذری
دن جو گذرا تو کسی کی یاد کی رو میں گذرا
شام آئی تو کوئی خواب دکھاتے گذری
اچھے وقتوں کی تمنا میں کئی عمر رواں
وقت اچھا تھا کہ بس ناز اٹھائے گذری۔



Jurgen Wasim Frembgen کی کتاب پر تبصرہ



جرگن کا انداز داستان گویا سا ہے جو کہ صحیح اور غلط کا فتویٰ لگائے بغیر لعل شہباز قلندر کے عرس پر حاضر رنگ برنگ لوگوں کو دیکھتا ہے، ان سے ملتا ہے اور ان کی حاضری کے پیچھے ان کی عقیدت کو محسوس کرنے کی کوشش کرتا ہے۔

کتاب میں مصنف نے خاص طور پر عرس میں شامل لوگوں میں بھائی چارے اور ہم آہنگی کو اُجاگر کیا ہے۔ زائرین عرس سماجی اور فرقوں کی تقسیم کی بجائے یکا گت اور رواداری پر عمل پیرہ ہیں۔ جرگن کی توجہ کا خاص مرکز ایسے آزاد صوفی ہیں جو ہر قسم کی سماجی اور مذہبی قوانین سے بے پروا اور بس قلندر کی محبت میں کھینچے آئے ہیں۔

کتاب کا ایک حصہ تفصیل سے عرس میں ہونے والی دھمال کا تذکرہ کرتا ہے، جس میں مردوں کے ساتھ ساتھ عورتیں بھی شامل ہیں۔ یہاں جنس کی تین تہیں جبکہ دھمال کو قلندر کی نذر کے طور پر اپنایا جاتا ہے۔ بقول مصنف یہ دھمال بہت سوں کے لئے ڈکھ درد اور تکلیف سے نجات کا ایک راستہ ہے۔

آخر کتاب میں مصنف کا واسطہ ایسے لوگوں سے بھی پڑتا ہے جو صوفی روایات کو غیر اسلامی خیال کرتے ہیں اور جو معاشرے میں اس موضوع پر متضاد آراء رکھتے ہیں۔

جرگن کی کتاب کوئی مذہبی کتاب نہیں لیکن اس میں جا بجا مذہب کا رنگ نظر آتا ہے۔ سندھ میں صوفیاء کے موضوع پر کئی ایک کتب لکھی جا چکی ہیں لیکن ایک مختلف قوم سے تعلق رکھنے والے مصنف کی کہانی عرس کے احوال کو دلچسپ رنگ دیتی ہے۔ یہ کتاب صوفی روایت اور سندھ کی مذہبی تہذیب دونوں میں دلچسپی رکھنے والوں کیلئے جاذب ثابت ہو سکتی ہے۔ ■

ایک نام Jurgen Wasim Frembgen بھی ہیں جو حضرت لعل شہباز قلندر کے عرس پر گذارے پانچ دن اور پانچ راتوں کا احوال اپنی کتاب، ”At the Shrine of the Red Sufi: Five Days and Nights on Pilgrimage in Pakistan“ میں تحریر کیا ہے۔

صوبہ سندھ کے جنوب میں واقع قصبہ سیہون، جسے صوفی ازم کی نسبت سے سیہون شریف کہا جاتا ہے، یہاں ہر سال ۱۸ شعبان کو حضرت لعل شہباز قلندر کا عرس منایا جاتا ہے جو کہ تین سے پانچ دن جاری رہتا ہے۔

مصنف جرگم ویم جرمن نژاد نو مسلم پروفیسر ہیں۔ ان کی کتاب سیہون کی عرس کا احوال ایک مصنف کے بجائے ایک زائر کی نظر سے دکھاتی ہے۔ کتاب نو حصوں پر مشتمل ہے، جس میں جرگن اکتوبر ۲۰۰۲ء میں لاہور سے سیہون سفر کرتے ہیں جہاں لاکھوں عقیدت مند عرس میں شرکت کیلئے جمع ہو رہے ہیں۔

مصنف ایک زائر کی حیثیت سے عرس کی جانب رواں دواں ہے اور اس سفر میں وہ سڑکوں، دکانوں، ٹرین، اسٹیشنوں، چائے خانوں کا آنکھوں دیکھا حال بیان کرتے ہیں۔ دوران سفر اس کی ملاقات دوسرے زائرین سے بھی ہوتی ہے، مزاروں پر دھمال ڈالنے والوں اور ان گنت بھکاریوں سے بھی کتاب میں

سرزمین پاکستان قومی ثقافت اور روایات سے مزین ہے۔ خاص طور پر صوبہ سندھ پر صوفیاء اسلام کے گہرے اثرات ہیں جو کہ یہاں کے لوگوں کے رہن سہن خاص طور پر مہمان نوازی میں ظاہر ہوتے ہیں۔ ان صوفیاء کرام نے بر



نوبیہ عابد

صغیر میں اسلام کی پر امن ترویج میں اہم کردار ادا کیا یہی وجہ ہے کہ صدیاں گزرنے کے باوجود سندھ دھرتی کے لوگ بلا امتیاز رنگ نسل و مذہب ان بزرگان دین اور ان کی آخری آرام گاہوں سے بیحد عقیدت رکھتے ہیں۔ کراچی میں عبداللہ شاہ غازی اور سیہون میں لعل شہباز قلندر کے مزارات عقیدت مندوں کی توجہ کے خاص مراکز ہیں۔ ان مزارات پر یوں تو سارا سال عقیدت مندوں کی آمدورفت رہتی ہے مگر ان بزرگان کے عرس کے دنوں میں تو کئی کئی دن ہجوم رہتا ہے۔ تمام ملک حتیٰ کہ بیرون ملک سے بھی لوگ ان مزارات کی زیارات کے لئے حاضر ہوتے ہیں۔ زائرین میں ایسے لوگ بھی شامل ہوتے ہیں، جن کا مقصد عقیدت کے بجائے تحقیق ہوتا ہے۔ ان ہی تحقیق کاروں میں



ہر پل کا شعبہ ہیں تماشا نصیب لوگ



رابیعہ سید

زندگی عجیب ہے یا دلچسپ؟ زندگی ہم گزار رہے ہوتے ہیں یا زندگی گذر رہی ہوتی ہے؟ زندگی ہماری ہوتی ہے یا ہم دوسروں کی مرضی سے گزار رہے ہوتے ہیں، یہ وہ سوالات ہیں جو ہر ذہن میں اٹھتے ہیں۔ صحیح کیا ہے غلط کیا یا صرف وہی ہے جو معاشرے میں رائج ہے۔ خوش قسمت یا بدنصیب انسان حقیقت میں ہوتا ہے یا صرف اسٹیگرز ہیں جو معاشرے نے ہم پر لگا دیئے ہیں اور پھر یہ اصول زندگی کے ہر گوشے پہ لاگو ہوجاتا ہے۔

اسی سلسلے میں ایک کہانی ابن انشاء نے اشفاق احمد صاحب کو سنائی تھی جس کا حوالہ انہوں نے اپنی کتاب، 'بابا صاحبان میں دیا۔ کسی زمانے میں ہمارے یہاں کہانیاں سننے اور سنانے کا رواج تھا۔ پھر ہم جدید ہو گئے اور کہانیاں گم ہو گئیں۔ چونکہ ہر کہانی ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے سے شروع ہوتی ہے۔ چنانچہ یہ کہانی بھی ایسے ہی شروع ہوتی ہے۔

ایک دفعہ کا ذکر ہے کہ ایک بوڑھا بادشاہ ہوں کے دور میں رہتا تھا، وہ بوڑھا بہت غریب تھا، کھانے کو کبھی کبھی میسر نہیں تھا۔ لیکن اس کے پاس ایک گھوڑا تھا جو کہ انتہائی نایاب نسل کا تھا۔ اس گھوڑے کی دھوم دور دور تک تھی۔ اس کو دیکھنے کے لئے امراء ملک کے کونے کونے سے آتے۔ اس ملک کا بادشاہ بھی اس گھوڑے کو خریدنے کا خواہشمند تھا لیکن بوڑھا کہتا وہ گھوڑا نہیں اس کے خاندان کا حصہ ہے۔ اس کو کیسے بیچ دوں۔ اس کے گاؤں کے لوگ اس پر رشک کرتے لیکن آج کے دور کے لحاظ سے وہ بوڑھا اور بادشاہ دونوں ہی بیوقوف لگتے ہیں۔ ہونا کیا تھا کہ بوڑھا ایک چائے کا اسٹال لگا لیتا تاکہ آنے والے گھوڑا بھی دیکھتے اور چائے بھی پی کے جاتے یا تو گھوڑے پر ٹکٹ ہی لگا دیتا تاکہ مستقل آمدنی کا کچھ ذریعہ ہوتا۔ دوسری طرف بادشاہ نے بھی بادشاہ ہونے کا

ثبوت نہیں دیا اور شرافت سے گھوڑا خریدنے کی استدعا کرتا رہا۔ چاہئے تو یہی تھا کہ گھوڑا ضبط کر لیتا کہ اتنا خوبصورت گھوڑا رکھنے کی اوقات صرف بادشاہ سلامت کی ہونی چاہئے یا پھر کوئی قانون ہی بنا دیتا جس میں گھوڑا رکھنے کا حق صرف بادشاہ سلامت کا ہونا چاہئے تھا۔ لیکن چونکہ بادشاہ اور بوڑھا دونوں پرانے زمانے کے تھے، اس لئے اپنے اپنے حقوق کا علم نہیں رکھتے تھے۔ خیر اس گھوڑے کا چرچا دور دور تک تھا۔ ایک دن کسی بد نظری کی نظر لگا اور وہ گھوڑا جنگل کی طرف گیا اور واپس نہیں آیا۔ چونکہ لوگ ہمارے ہی زمانے جیسے تھے، تعزیت کے لئے جمع ہوئے۔ چپکے چپکے یہ بھی کہہ رہے تھے کہ کسی بیوقوفی کی کہ وقت کا صحیح فائدہ نہیں اٹھایا اور گھوڑا نہیں بیچا، بڑا ہی بد قسمت رہا۔ جب یہ گفتگو بوڑھے کے کانوں تک پہنچی تو چونکہ بیوقوف بوڑھا تھا کہنے لگا، "اس میں بد قسمتی کیسی جب تک پوری کہانی نہ جان لو، فیصلہ کیسے کرتے ہو؟" تعزیت کے دن گذرے ہی تھے کہ گھوڑا نمودار ہو گیا اور نہ صرف خود آیا بلکہ اپنے جیسے شاندار جنگلی گھوڑوں کا ایک بھنڈ بھی ساتھ لے آیا۔ چمکدار جلد اور اونچی ساخت کے جاندار و مضبوط گھوڑے۔ ایک بار پھر بوڑھے کے گھر لوگوں کا تانا بندھ گیا۔ اب مقصد مبارکبادیں دینا تھا۔ لوگ اونچی آواز میں مبارکباد دیتے اور بوڑھے کی خوش نصیبی پر رشک کرتے۔ ایک بار پھر بوڑھے نے اپنی بیوقوفی کا ثبوت دیا اور بجائے گردن اٹرانے کے کہنے لگا کہ خوش نصیبی کیسی، نہ گھوڑے کا جانا میرے ہاتھ میں تھا نہ ہی اُن کا آنا۔ لوگوں نے اس کو بُرا بھلا کہا کہ بڑا ہی ناشکر ہے کہ اپنے آپ کو خوش نصیب نہیں سمجھ رہا۔ کچھ دن گذرے ہی تھے کہ بوڑھے کا جوان بیٹا جو جنگلی گھوڑوں کو سدھار رہا تھا، گھوڑے سے گرا اور اپنی ٹانگ توڑ بیٹھا۔ ایک بار پھر بوڑھے سے ملاقاتیوں کا سلسلہ بڑھنے لگا۔ کچھ نے کہا: صحیح تھے بابا جو اپنے آپ کو خوش نصیب نہیں سمجھا ایسے گھوڑے کس کام کے جو اولاد کو اپنا پانچ بنا دیں، بڑے ہی بد قسمت ہو۔ بوڑھے نے سنا تو صرف چپ سا دھلی۔

لوگوں نے کہا بوڑھے کا دماغ جوان اولاد کی معذوری کی وجہ سے مفلوج ہو گیا ہے۔ افسوس کرتے ہوئے گھروں کی طرف

روانہ ہوئے۔ کچھ دن مزید گذرے کہ اس ملک پر ہمسایہ دشمن ملک نے حملہ کر دیا اور بادشاہ کے سپاہی گھر گھر سے جوان اور صحت مند افراد کو بھرتی کرنے لگے۔ بوڑھے کا بیٹا چونکہ اپنا جج تھا اس لئے فوج کی خدمت سے محروم رہا۔ اب پھر لوگوں کو خیال آیا کہ بوڑھا تو خوش نصیب ہے کہ اس کی اولاد اس کی نظروں کے سامنے تو ہے، جانے ہمارے بچے واپس آئیں بھی کہ نہیں۔ جب یہ بات بوڑھے نے سنی تو کہنے لگا، "بھائی تم پھر سے فیصلہ سنانے لگ گئے، جب تک پوری بات کا علم نہ ہو تو کوئی خوش نصیب اور نہ بدنصیب۔ گاؤں والوں نے ایک بار پھر لعنت ملامت کی لیکن کہانی ایسے ہی جاری رہتی ہے۔

ہماری زندگی بھی ایسی ہے، جاری و ساری ہے کبھی خوش قسمتی کا لقب ہمارے حصے میں آتا ہے تو کبھی بد قسمت ٹھہرائے جاتے ہیں۔ کبھی ہمیں یہ ٹائٹل دیا جاتا ہے کہ تو کبھی ہم اس نجوم کا حصہ بنتے ہیں جو لوگوں کی خوش قسمتی اور بد قسمتی کے فیصلے کرتا ہے۔ جج (Judge) کرنے کی عادت اچھی نہیں، جب تک تصویر کا پورا رخ نہ دیکھ لیں، فیصلہ نہیں سنانا چاہئے۔ قدرت اللہ شہاب لکھتے ہیں جب ہم کسی کو جج (Judge) کرتے ہیں تو خود گری پی بیٹھ جاتے ہیں اور دوسرے کو اپنے پاس ایسے کھڑا کرتے ہیں جیسے وہ ملزم ہو۔ انسانوں کو انسان سمجھتے ہوئی لیبل لگانے سے پرہیز کرنا چاہئے۔ بقول اقبال:

ہزار شکر، طبیعت ہے ریزہ کار میری

ہزار شکر، نہیں ہے دماغِ فتنہ تراش

علاوہ ازیں کسی چیز کا ملنا خوش نصیبی نہیں نہ ہی کسی چیز کا چھین جانا۔ راستے کی رکاوٹ بھی ایک نعمت ہے۔ فزکس کا اصول ہے اگر رکاوٹ نہ ہو تو حرکت ممکن نہیں ہو سکتی۔ اگر کشش ثقل نہ ہو تو کوئی آگے نہیں بڑھ سکتا، خواب دیکھیں، اعلیٰ مقاصد بنائیں۔ ضرورت ہے ایسے معاشرے کی جہاں مفاد عامہ Greater Interest کی بات کی جائے اور اس میں بھی منزل پہ نگاہ رکھنے کی کوشش کرنی چاہئے کیونکہ اہمیت ہی کوشش کرنے والے کی ہے ورنہ تو زندگی ویسے بھی جاری و ساری ہے۔ ■





مازوی منظور

کراچی کی بس سے ہے بس

کی بدولت روز محشر کی یاد بھی آجاتی

ہے۔ کسی بھی ایڈوینچر کے لئے K2 کی پہاڑی سر کرنا شرط نہیں۔ یہ سب ایڈوینچرز کراچی کی بس میں دیکھنے کو مل جاتے ہیں۔ سفری سہولیات سے محروم شہریوں کو 28 جون 2022ء میں خوشخبری ملی تھی۔ جب پیپلز بس سروس کا آغاز کیا گیا تھا۔ صرف پچاس روپے کرائے میں جدید اور آرام دہ ٹرانسپورٹ سروس سے شہری استفادہ اٹھا رہے ہیں۔ جب مسافر بس میں سوار ہوتے ہیں تو انہیں یہ ڈر نہیں ہوتا کہ چند سیکنڈز میں بس آگے گزر جائے گی بلکہ بس شہریوں کے چڑھنے اترنے تک رُک رہتی ہے۔ بس میں سوار ہوتے ہی ٹھنڈی اور ٹھنڈی ہواؤں کے جھوکے شہریوں کا استقبال کرتے ہیں کیونکہ یہ بسیں ایئر کنڈیشنڈ ہیں۔ اس میں مردوں، خواتین، فیملیز اور معذور افراد کی الگ الگ نشستیں ہیں۔ شہریوں نے حکومت سندھ کے اس اقدام کو سراہا ہے۔ شہری کہتے ہیں کہ وہ اس بس سروس سے پہلے چنگ چڑی رکشوں اور خستہ حال بسوں میں سفر کرنے پر مجبور تھے۔ پٹرول کی قیمتوں میں اضافے نے بہت سارے لوگوں کو اپنی ذاتی موٹر سائیکلوں اور دیگر گاڑیوں کو گھروں میں کھڑا کرنے پر مجبور کر دیا ہے۔ ایسے میں حکومت کی جانب سے معیاری اور سستی ٹرانسپورٹ کی فراہمی بہت فائدہ مند ثابت ہو رہی ہے۔ ■

اور آپ پیچ دتا بکھانے کے علاوہ کچھ نہیں کر سکتے۔

کراچی میں بابا آدم کے زمانے کی یہ خستہ حال بسیں اتنی مشہور ہیں کہ ان کی صفات ڈراموں میں بھی دکھائی جاتی ہیں۔ ایک ڈرامے، ہم کہاں کے سچے تھے میں مشہور اداکارہ مائرہ خان جو تین لڑکی کا کردار ادا کرتی ہیں بس میں سفر کر کے اپنے مادر علمی پہنچتی ہیں۔ ایک مرتبہ انہیں بس میں کہیں جگہ نہیں ملتی تو بس کی چھت پر بیٹھ کر وہ یونیورسٹی پہنچ جاتی ہیں۔ لیکن اسی اثناء میں انہیں کلاس میں بچپن میں دیر ہو جاتی ہے اور ٹیچران سے تاخیر پر باز پرس کرتے ہیں لیکن استاد کے ڈر سے کلاس میں یہ بھی نہیں بنا سکتیں کہ وہ بس کی چھت پر بیٹھ کر اور خطروں کی کھلاڑی بن کر کس طرح یہ لیکچر لینے پہنچیں ہیں۔ ان فاسٹ اینڈ فیورس بسوں کے ڈرائیور جب دیگر بسوں کے ساتھ ریس لگا رہے ہوتے ہیں تب آپ کو ملک الموت اور اگلے پچھلے تمام گناہ یاد آ جاتے ہیں۔ اس دوران مسافر دہائیاں دے رہے ہوتے ہیں کہ بھائی آہستہ چلاؤ۔۔۔ مگر تیز رفتاری کے نشے میں محمور ڈرائیور کے کان پر جوں تک نہیں ریگتی اور وہ بس کی رفتار اس تیزی سے بڑھاتا چلا جاتا ہے، جس تیزی سے لڑکیوں کی زبان چلتی ہے۔ اس دوران کسی کی تپسی اس کے ہاتھ میں آ جاتی ہے تو کسی کا کھایا پیاباہر آ جاتا ہے۔ مسافر بیٹھے بیٹھے اچھلنے لگتے ہیں۔ اس طرح ڈرائیور

کبھی کبھی ہمارا کسی بات پر بس نہیں چلتا اور کراچی کی بس

پر تو ہم جیسے بے بس شہریوں کا بس چلنا تو دیوانے کا خواب ہے۔ آپ بھلے ہی دفتر، اسکول یا کالج کے لئے گھر سے بن ٹھن کر نکلیں لیکن بس میں چڑھنے سے لیکر اس میں سفر کرنے تک آپ کا غلیہ بگڑنے میں دیر نہیں لگتی۔ سفر وہ بھی اردو والا نہیں انگلش والا Suffer۔ خیر پہلے تو آپ کو بس میں چڑھنے کی جدوجہد کرنی ہوگی اور اس کے لئے بس ڈرائیور بس آپ کو چند لمحوں کی مہلت دیتے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد اگر آپ بس میں سوار ہونے میں کامیاب ہو جاتے ہیں تو آپ کسی ہیرو یا ہیروئن سے کم نہیں۔ جیسے فلموں میں دکھایا جاتا ہے ہیرو دکھی ہو کر اپنے دیس واپس جا رہا ہوتا ہے لیکن پیچھے سے ہیروئن کے باپ کو آخر کار رحم آ جاتا ہے اور وہ اپنی بیٹی کو ہیرو کے ساتھ جانے کی اجازت دے دیتا ہے۔ اسی طرح ہیروئن دوڑتے ہوئے اس ٹرین میں چڑھنے کی تگ و دو کرتی ہے جو عقرب جھومنے والی ہوتی ہے لیکن بھلا ہو اُس ہیرو کا جو ہاتھ بڑھا کر ہیروئن کو ریل میں سوار کرنے میں کامیاب ہو جاتا ہے۔ لیکن زندگی فلم نہیں یہاں جب آپ حقیقت میں گرتے پڑتے بس میں چڑھ جاتے ہیں تو کوئی ہیرو آپ کا منتظر نہیں ہوتا بلکہ بس میں غصے سے بھرے ہوئے مسافر آپ کو چین سے سفر نہیں کرنے دیتے۔ کوئی آپ کو ادھر سے دھکا دے گا تو کوئی ادھر سے کہنی مار کر اپنے لئے جگہ بناے گا۔ بس میں سفر کرنا ہی بڑا معرکہ نہیں بلکہ ابھی آپ کو اس سفر کے دوران بہت سے معرکے سر کرنے ہوں گے۔ اپنی محنت سے لئے گئے موبائل کو بس میں بیٹھے ماہر چوروں سے بچانا ہوگا۔۔۔ موبائل بچ گیا تو آپ کی جیب تو انتہائی صفائی سے کٹ ہی جاتی ہے۔

اس کے علاوہ اگر آپ خانوں ہیں اور خو برو خاتون ہیں تو آپ نے اگر بس میں غلطی سے سفر کر لیا تو مردوں کی صفوں میں بیٹھے ہر عمر کے افراد آپ کی طرف ٹکٹکی بانڈھ کر دیکھنا اپنا فرض سمجھیں گے۔ اگر اس پر آپ کسی کو ٹوک دیں تو کوئی انڈھابنے کا ٹانک کرے گا تو کوئی باجی کہہ کر اپنی غلطی صاف چھپا جائے گا۔ ان دل پھینک افراد کو بہت کچھ سنانے کی حسرت دل میں ہی رہ جائے گی





عبدالمنان

لکھنے چلا ہوں قصہء دل ہاتھ میں ہے قلم

Probationers کو پریشان کیا، شاید ہی کسی اور شے نے کیا ہو۔ Visit سے زیادہ فکر واپس آ کر Presentation دینے کی ہوتی اور اُس سے بھی زیادہ Syndicate کو ساتھ لے کر چلنے کی۔ Presentation دینے کے دوران کہیں انک جانے پر ساتھ Probationers کو Mr. X will proceed further کہہ کر بلانا ہم بھول نہیں سکیں گے۔ پھر National Study Tour (NST) کا ذکر نہ کرنا بھی نا انصافی ہوگی۔ وہ سفر، گیت، گپ شپ، ہولی کے مختلف رنگ، تھر کے مخصوص روایتی ناشتے کے ذائقے، تھر لوہڑے کے وہ لان جہاں ہمارے قدموں کے نشان ہماری یادوں میں محفوظ ہوئے ہیں۔ کبھی کوئی یہ گیت گنگناتے ہوئے یہ ضرور یاد کرے گا۔

باتیں بھول جاتی ہیں، یادیں یاد آتی ہیں،

دنیا میں یوں آنا، دنیا سے یوں جانا

آؤ تو لے آنا، جاؤ تو دے جانا
یادیں۔۔۔ یادیں۔۔۔ یادیں۔

اپنی کلاس، ڈیسک، گارڈن، میس اور میس کی جانب جاتی بیڑھیاں، Walking Track، ہر چیز/ شے کو میں نے آخری دنوں میں بخود دیکھا۔ محسوس کریں تو یہ بے جان اشیاء بھی حیثیت تو رکھتی ہیں۔ یہ تمام اشیاء اور مقامات نہ جانے آنے والے دنوں میں کیسے ہوں گے۔ ہم نہیں ہوں گے، دوسرے تو ہوں گے۔ مختصر یہ کہ زندگی رکھتی نہیں۔

ہم نہ ہوں گے تو تمہیں یوں ہی بدلتی جائیں گی

وقت کے چہرے پر اک نوحہ لکھا رہ جائے گا

پھر کوئی شاعر برگد کے بوڑھے بیڑ پر

کھود کر اک نام اس کو دیکھتا رہ جائے گا۔

ہم آتے ہوئے تو ٹریننگ کا سوچ کر پریشان اور فکر مند تھے مگر جاتے ہوئے بھی دل پر کہیں اُداسی تو چھائی تھی کہ ایسے دن شاید زندگی میں دوبارہ نہ مل سکیں۔ مل جائیں تو یہ ساتھی نہ ملیں۔ بہت سی باتیں قلم بند ہونے سے رہ گئیں۔ مگر کمال تو شاید کچھ بھی نہیں۔ اب بھی نہ جانے کل ہم کہاں ہوں گے مگر یہ حسین یادیں ہمیشہ ہمارے ساتھ رہے گی اور اس تحریر کے اگلے صفحے MCMC اور SMC میں تحریر ہوں گے۔ انشاء اللہ۔

جیسے ابھی اس راہ سے کوئی گیا ہو۔ مگر ہم یہ سیکھ گئے تھے، Winners never quite and quitters never win! دنیا پیچھے رہ جانے والوں اور ہار مان جانے والوں کو بھلا کیونکر یاد رکھ سکتی ہے۔ جب کہ بڑے بڑے نامی یہاں بے نام رہے۔ خود کو منوانے کے لئے حقیقتاً لوہے کے پنے چبانے پڑتے ہیں۔ صبر کرنے کے بعد ہی شکر ادا کرنے کے لمحات آتے ہیں۔ صبر اور شکر میں بھی غالباً شدت اور حدت کا فرق ہے مگر دونوں ہی انسان کو انسان بنے رہنے پر مائل رکھتے ہیں۔

ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کچھ ذائقے بھی کچھ مقام اور لوگوں کے ساتھ جڑے ہوتے ہیں کہ وہ ہوں تو سب بھلا بھلا محسوس ہوتا ہے۔ NIM میں ٹھہرتی راتوں میں ٹیس پر پنی جانے والی چائے ہو یا SGOC کی Friday Ritual بریانی اسی زمرے میں آتی رہیں۔ کئی ذائقے منتظر ہونگے۔ مگر تسلی ایک مفکر کے ان الفاظ سے ملتی ہے کہ ”منظر کبھی ایک جگہ قیام نہیں کرتا، اس کی زندگی ایک جھلک تک ہے۔ اس کے بعد دوسرا منظر اس کی جگہ لے لیتا ہے اور تیسرا تعاقب میں ہوتا ہے۔ مناظر میں تسلسل ہوتا ہے، تکرار نہیں۔ ہر منظر جدید اور جُدا ہوتا ہے۔“

پھر اس کارواں کی قیادت کرنے والے، انتہائی قابل احترام سیکریٹری صاحب کا ذکر کئے بغیر یہ تحریر غالباً ادا ہو رہی ہے۔ ان کو دیکھ کر نہ جانے کیوں علی گڑھ اور سرسید احمد خان کی یاد آتی ہے۔ ذہن پر اب تک کے مطالعے سے ٹیکسٹ بک کا کج اور یونیورسٹی کا جو خاکہ بنا تھا ایسا محسوس ہوتا کہ سیکریٹری صاحب کہیں وہیں کے علیگ تھے جو اب Training Environment اور Modules کی نئی داغ تیل ڈال رہے تھے۔ ہم Probationers ان کے ساتھ کھل کر اپنے معاملات اور مشکلات ڈسکس کرتے بلکہ ہر طرح کے موضوع پر کھل کر بات کر سکتے تھے۔ یقیناً وہ قیادت کے لائق تھے کہ:

نگاہ بلند، سخن دلنواز جاں پُر سوز

یہی ہے زحمت سفر میر کارواں کے لئے

آفتاب احمد مین صاحب کی شخصیت اور آواز کا ٹھراؤ اور محمد عیسیٰ مین صاحب کی مسکراہٹ اس طرح مستقل تھیں جیسے کہ

Only change is constant. کہ TMR

ٹریننگ کے دوران L S V s نے جتنا ہم

میرے سامنے موبائل پر تصاویر ہیں، کہیں ہنستے مسکراتے چہرے، کہیں تھکن سے اُتری ہوئی آنکھیں، کہیں شوخیاں اور شرارتیں۔ ہر تصویر میں ایک منفرد رنگ ہے۔ یہ NIM ہاسٹل اور SGOC میں گزرے شب و روز کی بخوبی تصویر کشی کرتی ہیں۔ مگر تصاویر بھی پوری کہانی کہاں بیان کر سکتی ہیں! اور یوں بھی جو مکمل بیان ہو جائے وہ محدود ہوتا ہے اور یہاں تو معاملہ لامحدود کا ہے۔ ۱۲ نومبر ۲۰۲۰ء سے ۱۷ مارچ ۲۰۲۰ء تک کا وقت ایسے گزرا جیسے ہولے سے چلتی ہے یا دیم یا بہت شور مچاتی ہوئی کوئی ٹرین۔

ہم چالیس (Probationers) طفل کتب تھے۔ یہ سفر بظاہر ایک Roller Coaster Ride محسوس ہوتا تھا۔ مگر ہم سیکھ رہے تھے اور اس بات سے ہم انجان تھے:

علم کیا، علم کی حقیقت کیا،

جیسی جس کے گمان میں آئے۔

کہتے ہیں کہ ٹریننگ آپ کو بہت کچھ سکھاتی ہے اور اپنی ذات کے مختلف پہلوؤں پر سوچنے کا موقع بھی فراہم کرتی ہے ایسے کہ زندگی ایک پنجرے میں قید کوئی ننھی چڑیا تو نہیں بلکہ شاہین کی مانند ہے جو آزاد فضاؤں میں بلند پرواز کے لئے تیار رہتا ہے۔ یقیناً ستاروں سے آگے جہاں اور بھی ہیں۔

محمد اسلم سومرو صاحب کی دھیمی مسکان اور Presentations کے آخر میں "Good Presentation. However....." کہنا اور اسد اللہ ابڑو صاحب کی Bonafide intention اور Link Create کرنا حافظے میں محفوظ ہوا، تو دوسری جانب خلیل شیخ صاحب کو دیکھتے ہی دل زور زور سے دھڑکنے لگا ہم کیسے بھول سکتے ہیں کہ Warning, Advice اور Cautions کے سارے درد تازہ ہو جایا کرتے تھے۔ اعجاز صاحب کا کردار بھی انتہائی دلچسپ تھا۔ شفیق صاحب کی مسکان، نرم آواز اور ہر دم حاضر ہونا۔ میں نے محسوس کیا کہ ایسی Dedication رکھنے والے ہی 8 ساتھیوں کے ساتھ فٹیل کاسٹرونے کی بونٹ کیا ہوگا۔

ہم نے سیکھا کہ یہ پڑھنا لکھنا صرف چند زاویوں تک محدود نہیں بلکہ کوئی حرف راز ہے یا شاید کوئی نقش الفت۔ اس حقیقت سے چند ہی لوگ آشنا ہیں۔ یہاں جس جانب نگاہ کرتے تو معلوم ہوتا کہ



خدا تو ہر جگہ اک سا ہے ہمیشہ سے ---



ماروی لغاری

جب میرے گاؤں کی مسجد کچی تھی تب خدا مسلمانوں میں بنا ہوا نہیں تھا۔۔۔

مسجد و امام بارگاہ ایک سے تھے۔۔۔

مسجد سے آتی اذان اور علم کا پھریرا اک لہ میں ہواؤں کے دوش پہ لہراتے علم کو
چومتے کبوتر۔۔۔

عصر کے بعد مسجد کے صحن میں کسی اہل دل عزا دار نمازی کی طرح کونے میں
خاموش بیٹھ جاتے۔۔۔

رمضان میں مسجد کے صحن میں اذان مغرب کے انتظار میں اودھم مچاتے بچے،

عاشورہ کی شامیں علم کے سائے میں گزارتے۔۔۔

محرم سے پہلے جب گاؤں کے منگنھار کے ساز سے یا حسین کی پہلی صدا بلند ہوتی
اک پل کو جیسے کائنات رُک سی جاتی

بچے، پیڑ پرندے، ڈھلتا سورج سب اُداس ہو جاتے

یوں لگتا جیسے پوری کائنات نے احرام عزا اوڑھ لیا ہو

کعبہ و مدینہ و نجف و کربلا، اک ہی چار دیواری میں دکھتے تھے۔۔۔

کسی درویش جیسا پروقار نیم کا پیڑ جس کی گھنی چھاؤں

مسجد و امام بارگاہ میں آدھی آدھی بٹی ہوئی تھی۔۔۔

اس پیڑ پہ شور مچاتے، کھیلتے بچے اور چہہ ہاتے پرندے۔۔۔

سب کا مسلک ایک تھا، نہ کوئی کافر تھا نہ کوئی مشرک تھا۔۔۔

مگر اب سب بدل چکا ہے۔۔۔ سب منظر، سوچ بھی۔۔۔

مسجد کا نظریہ اور ہے، امام بارگاہ کا مسلک اور ہے

وہ کچی مسجد یاد کا حصہ ہو گئی۔۔۔

وہ نیم کا پیڑ بھی، چھاؤں جو بانٹتا تھا۔۔۔ سو نہیں رہا۔۔۔

مگر ان پرندوں کو کون سمجھائے۔۔۔

کہ علم کو چومنے والے اب مسجد کی چھت پے نہ جایا کریں

نہ وہ عزا دار نماز، نہ وہی عشق علیؑ میں دنیا کو ٹھوکر میں رکھنے والے حق گو۔۔۔

اب نئی مسجد کی شاندار عمارت، کسی سرمانیدار کے محل کی طرح سر اٹھائے ہوئے اپنی

حیثیت منواتی ہوئی دکھتی ہے۔

اور اُس طرف بھی کچھ ایسا ہی منظر ہے

درس کر بلا ہے کیا علم کا پھریرا کیا صدا دیتا ہے۔۔۔ اب کون ہے وہاں جو یہ سمجھتا ہو!

کیا ضروری ہے کہ سیاست پہ مذہب پہ بات کی جائے

بھوک سے بلکتی دنیا، مہنگائی کی چکی میں پستی خلق خدا کے آزار کو دھیان میں لائیں۔۔۔

دنیا کے سبھی دکھوں کو، عالمی سیاست و حالات کی مکاریاں

گھروں و دفنوں میں پستی سازی کہانیوں کو

ذرا دیکھو کبھی کچھ بھول جاتے ہیں۔۔۔

دوست! ساتھ بیٹھ کے چائے پیتے ہیں۔۔۔

کتا بوں کی، محبتوں کی بات کرتے ہیں۔۔۔

ریشمی نرم احساسات کی شدت میں بھگتتے ہیں۔۔۔

بھٹائی کے گیتوں میں پنہوں سستی کی صداؤں کو سنتے ہیں۔۔۔

جو گیوں کے پاؤں میں بندھے سفر کی کھوج کرتے ہیں۔۔۔

رومی کی، سچل کے عشق کے اسرار کی وادی میں چلتے ہیں۔۔۔

باغی گیتوں کی لہ پہ جھومتے سرکش سروں کے انکار پہ بات کرتے ہیں۔۔۔

وفا کی راہ میں چلنے والوں کے نقش پا کو چومتے ہیں

کچھ دیر کو آؤ سب بھول جاتے ہیں، ہم خود سے مل کے آتے ہیں۔۔۔

گھنے درختوں تلے، اسی نہر کے کنارے، چلو! چائے پی کے آتے ہیں۔

ایک انارٹی نظم



امیر راجپوت

کبھی کبھی دل یہ کہتا ہے کہ ستارہ بن جاؤں
ستارا نہیں تو پھر کوئی استعارہ بن جاؤں
میں بھی پُراوں خوشیوں کے چند موتی
اور پھر بے مول کوئی کھوکھلی سیپ بن جاؤں
دُکھی رہتے بھی لگتا ہے زمانے بیت گئے
اب تو یہ چاہتی ہوں کہ دُکھ بن جاؤں
عجب گمان ہے کہ کینوس پہ رنگ بکھراتے
شاید کہ میں کوئی پھیکا رنگ ہی بن جاؤں
اور کچھ نہیں ممکن، تو یہ تو پھر ہو سکتا ہے
کہ درخت یہ بیٹھی اک تھھی چڑیا ہی بن جاؤں
یہ تو سوچ سکتی نہیں مجھ سی خطا کار
جنت کی مکین، پاکیزہ حور بن جاؤں
منظور جو خدا کو ہے، ہونا تو وہی ہے
لاکھ چاہوں کہ یہ بن جاؤں کہ وہ بن جاؤں ۱۱۱

”بے نامی“



بلال فاروقی

اک نظر بیکراں میں الجھا ہوا تھا وہ
لب خامشی سے بھینچے، کھویا ہوا تھا وہ
دنیا کے بدلتے ہوئے رنگ و بو کے بیچ
اک عالم تنہائی سے چھٹا ہوا تھا وہ
کچھ پانا تھا شاید اُس کو، یا کھونے کا خوف تھا
کچھ وسوسوں کے ڈر سے سستا ہوا تھا وہ
ہر طرف نفسانسی کا عالم تھا پریشان کن
ہر شخص صرف اپنا تھا، ہمیں اٹکا ہوا تھا وہ
جامِ تنہائی نوش جو کی، محسوس یہ ہوا
باقی جو تھا فریب تھا، اپنا ہوا تھا وہ
لوگوں کی بھیڑ بھاڑ میں بے نام ہو گیا
زمانے کی نفرتوں سے کچلا ہوا تھا وہ
ہنستا ہے اب تعریفی نگاہوں کو دیکھ کر
جن کو ایندھن مان کر کبھی جیا تھا وہ
گر خود کو خود ہی ہو جائے کافی تو بات ہے
وگر نہ اس دنیا کو کیا، جہاں بھی مرا تھا وہ

میں وقت کی چوکھٹ پے کھڑا دیکھ رہا ہوں،
انسان کے کردار سے انسان خفاء ہے۔



کاشف علی

خواب هجن آزاد ته ٻيو ڇا گهرجي!

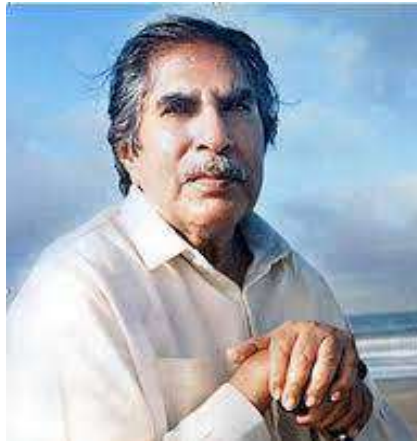


چئبو ٿي انهيءَ کي آهي جيڪا شيءِ پنهنجي ڳر Content ۾ اعليٰ هجي. سنڌي ٻولي ۾ شيخ اياز هڪ اهڙي ڌارا جو نالو آهي جيڪا پاڻ ۾ ڪيئي وسعتون سموي هلي ٿي. شيخ اياز لطيف

کانپوءِ هڪ اهم Phenomena ۽ شاعري جو وڏو ڪرشمو آهي. ڀلا ڀاڳ سنڌي ٻوليءَ جا جو شيخ اياز جهڙو مهمان ڪوي سندس جهول پيو.

آئون تقريبن نائين ڪلاس ۾ پڙهندي هئس جو هڪ دوست هتان شيخ اياز جو ڪتاب ”وچون وسط آيون“ پڙهڻ لاءِ مليو هو. ڪيترائي ڏينهن ان جي بيتن، ان جي غزلن، ان جي وارين کي پڙهي وري پڙهندي هئس پر هڪ اکر به سمجهه ۾ ڪونه ايندو هو. پر تنهن هوندي به شاعريءَ ۾ موجود ڪا اهڙي مقناطيسيت هئي، جيڪا جڪڙي رکندي هئي، ڪو اهڙو ترنم هو جيڪو دل ۾ ڪنڊي هڻي ڇڏيندو هو ۽ دل ۾ چارڻ جا چنگ پيا وڃندا هئا. پر پوءِ شعور جي نيري ندي جي ويجهو اچڻ کانپوءِ جڏهن ”گيت اجايل مورن جا“ پڙهندي آهيان ته ايئن لڳندو آهي جڻ ڪو سندر ناري پنهنجي نازڪ هٿن سان پيانو وڄائيندي هجي. جڏهن ”هي سين نه ڏيندي چين“ اکين مان گذرندو آهي، تڏهن لڳندو آهي ته هڪ گيدي ماڻهو دودو ڪيئن بڻجي پوندو آهي. جڏهن سنڌي تي سر ڪير نه ڏيندو پڙهندي آهيان ته سمجهه ۾ اچي ويندو آهي ته رويو ڪولهي ڪيڏي وڏي همت ۽ جرئت وارو ٿي ٿو سگهي. لطيف سائين جنهن دور ۾ ڄائو هو وقت هو جڏهن تمام سٺي شاعري ٿي چڪي هئي.

اهڙي ڪا به شيءِ نه هئي جيڪا ههڙي وزني ڌاتو کي ٻاهر ڪڍي سگهي. ان وقت هڪ سندر ناريءَ پنهنجا سندر زلف وڪيريا ۽ پارو خود بخود اونهي ڪوه مان ٻاهر نڪري آيو.“ شاعريءَ جو ديس ماڻهن جي ڏکڻ ماڻهن جي سکن، لڙڪن ۽ تهڪن جو هڪ حسناڪين ڀريو عجيب ميلاپ هجي ٿو. جنهن سان انسان فطرت جي اهم ۽ ناگزير شين تي عبور حاصل ڪري ٿو. شاعريءَ ماڻهو جي دل کي شيهيءَ جيان مضبوط بڻائي ٿي. شاعري هڪ



اهم مبداهه آهي. ظلم سان ٽڪراءُ جو ڏاڍو ۽ ڏهڪاءُ کي للڪار جو. شاعر قومن جا اڳواڻ ٿين ٿا. شاعريءَ انسان ذات کي آزادي جي نويد بخشي ان جي پيرن جي پيڙين لاءِ پيڙيون بڻجي پوي ٿي. جيئن ٽنگور بنگالي ٻولي لاءِ ڪوي ڪاليداس هندي ٻولي لاءِ شيڪسپيئر انگريزي لاءِ گوٽي جرمن لاءِ هومر يونان لاءِ غالب اردو لاءِ ۽ لطيف سنڌي لاءِ هڪ لوهي ڪوٽ هڪ اونهيءَ سمنڊ جي حيثيت رکن ٿا، جن جي ڪيل ڪم کي سڄي زندگيءَ به جيڪڏهن ڪوليو وڃي، پر ڪيو وڃي تڏهن به اهي هر دفعي هڪ نئين امنگ ۽ نئين جادو ٿي سحر سان سامهون ايندا آهن. ڪلاس

زندگي به پيانو جي ڪيبورڊ جيان آهي، جنهن تي آڱريون رکندي ئي عجيب ڪيفيتن وارا سر چڙهي پون ٿا. ساڳي ريت زندگي پويئن جي پٺ تي پينٽ ٿيل فطرت طرفان هڪ خوبصورت موهر پيدا ڪندڙ رنگن جو ڪو گلدستو آهي انهيءَ سان گڏهي زندگي ماڪي ڳلاس ۾ ڪريل ڪوڪول جو لاشوبه ته آهي. هي زندگي روڊ تي پٿر ڪٽيندڙ مزدور جي هٿ جي چيٽي ۽ مٽرڪي به ته آهي. زندگي مون کي ڪڏهن ڪڏهن ڪوريندڙيءَ جو چار محسوس ٿيندي آهي.

شاعريءَ هن وٽ وٽان واري زندگي ۾ ڪجهه به نه هوندي سڀ ڪجهه آهي. ڀلي معاشيات وارا دليلن جا انبار لڳائن، ڀلي ميڊيڪل وارا شاعريءَ کي وقت جو زبان سمجهن، ڀلي انجنيئرنگ وارا شاعري کي توانائي جو زبان چون پر پوءِ به ميٿو آرنلڊ جي لفظن ۾ Poetry is the criticism of life شاعريءَ تي چيڪ رکڻ جو نانءُ آهي. شاعري ۾ ماڻهو جو شعور هڪ عجيب اڏام ڪٽولي تي سوار ٿي وڃي ٿو. شاعريءَ اسان جي پنجن ئي حواسن کي ترو تازا ۽ ترو ڪري ڇڏي ٿي. ويٺي ويٺي ڪنهن گيت تي، ڪنهن لوري تي ڪنهن آلاپ تي، آڱرين ۾ هڪ عجيب جنبش اچي وڃي ٿي ۽ دل جي ڌڙڪڻن ۾ ڪنوڻ جا تجلا ۽ گرجدار گجگوڙ محسوس ٿيڻ لڳي ٿو. ان وقت ماڻهو پنهنجي وجود Being کي Discover ڪندي محسوس ڪري ٿو. شاعريءَ سڀني علمن جي ماءُ آهي. سائنس ۽ ٽيڪنالاجي ڪيڏي به اڏام ڪن پر انساني حسن و جمال Aesthetic sense لاءِ رنگ، خوشبو، شاعري هڪ Elixir جيان آهي. سونهن سوڀيلا لاءِ هڪ ڪٿا ياد اچي پيئي ته ”پارو ڪيندڙ ماڻهو ڪاٺين مان جڏهن پارو ڪيڏن لاءِ بيحد بيچين ٿيا ۽ انهن وٽ

خواب اسان جا ويرانين ۾
طوفانن جي شور جيان ها،
ديس سڄي جي دل ۾، ان جي
ارمانن جي شور جيان ها.
هاڻ ته هن ڌرتي تي سڀ کان
خواب وڏا ڏوهاري آهن،
آزاديءَ جا خواب، انهن تي، بند اڳي کان پاري آهن.

بيوس خواب، اکين ۾ تن جي
ڪيڏي زهر پري پئي آهي!
پر هي تن جي چڙنگ، انهي مان
پيهر باهه پري پئي آهي.

ڪا منزل ڏيکاري ڏي ٿي،
ڪو ڏورانهن ڏس مليو آ،
واري جڙ دلداري ڏي ٿي،
گوندر کي ڪو گس مليو آ.

— شيخ اياز

جنهن انداز ۾ اياز ڪيو اهو شايد ئي ڪو ٻيو
ڪري سگهي.

هي عظيم شاعر پنهنجي عظيم ادبي
پورهئي ذريعي سنڌي قوم کي خاص طور ۽
پوري انسانيت کي عام طور جيڪو وٽ ڏيئي
ويو آهي. پنهنجي شاعري جي صورت ۾ اهو
قابل ديد آهي. اياز جي شاعريءَ اڃا ڪن پاتال
۾ پيئي آهي، ان جو شعور اڃا اڃاگر ٿيڻو آهي
۽ دنيا جي مختلف ٻولين ۾ ترجمو پڻ ٿيڻو
آهي. اياز تي تمام وڏي تحقيق جي ضرورت
آهي. اياز جي شاعريءَ کي اڃا اسان تي ڪلڻو
آهي. ان جي هڪ هڪ ست ۾ سنڌ جي ڪيئن
جي خوشبو ۽ زندگي آرس پيچي اٿي ٿي:

”خواب هجن آزاد ته ٻيو ڇا گهرجي!“

خواب هجن آزاد ته ٻيو ڇا گهرجي

خواب اسان جا جنگي قيدي،

جن تي فاتح ٿو ڪارن ٿا،

پنهنجي پيرن ۾ ڪيرائي، تلوارن سان للڪارن ٿا.

وقت جي لحاظ کان لطيف هڪ آرامده
زندگي گذاري ها ۽ وندر واري ڪا شاعريءَ
ڪري ها پر شاعر Harbinger ٿيندا آهن
انهن کي اهو ادراڪ هوندو آهي ته ايندڙ وقت
۾ ڇا ٿيڻو آهي. لطيف کي به خبر هئي ته هن
قوم کي اڳتي هلي ڪهڙين بلائن کي منهن
ڏيڻو آهي سو هن پنهنجي هڪ هڪ ست ۾
هڪ هڪ بيت ۾ پوري انسانذات لاءِ
مقصديت ۽ زندگيءَ جي مشاهدي جا اهڙا
سبق اُڪري ڇڏيا آهن، جيڪي تلخي جي
آخري حد جهڙا ٿوه جو وه لڳن ٿا ۽ زندگي
جي چلولائپ ۾ پتاشن مٿان هاريل مني ماکيءَ
مثل به آهن. ساڳيءَ ريت شيخ اياز پنهنجي
دور ۾ ون يونٽ ضيائي مارشل لاءِ جيل جا
عقوبت خانا ڏنا.

هن مزدور جورت وهندي ڏٺو. هن سنڌ
کي بگهڙن وات ۾ هرڻي جيان چيچاڙ جندي
ڏٺو. هڪ ڪوي هڪ ذات ڏئي پنهنجي ذات
ذريعي ئي رسپانس ڪري سگهي ٿو جيڪو

پراڻو فائل



موت جي خبر ڪنڀو جنهن کي منهنجي بيت ۾
ٺٽي ڪندا خالي استور ۾ دفن بس هاڻي ته
هڪڙي ئي جملي جو انتظار آهي. The
applicant is not interested to pursue
the case. Hence, it is filed!
”تون ڏي خبر. تووارن جو ڪو ماڻهو يا
ڪو ايجنٽ آيو ويو اٿئي؟“ صرف ستن سالن
کان ڏوڙ ۾ ڊپيل اڌڙوت عمر جي فائل کان وڌي
پڇيو.

”ڪالهه هڪڙو پنو Copy for information وارو منهنجي
بيت ۾ ٽٽيو اٿن.“

”بس ڙي ادا، اسان سرڪاري فائلن جي اڪثر اهڙي قسمت
اٿئي.“ وڌيڪ عمر واري فائل چيو.

”پڌو آهي ته، مٿان اڳتي هلي اسان کي ڪنهن ويران قبرستان ۾
پوري اچن ۽ اسان جا تصويري روپ (Digital File) ڪمپيوٽر ۾ پيا
هلائڻ، جيئن باهرين دنيا ۾ ٿئي پيو.“ وڌيڪ عمر واري فائل ورائيو. ”ادا،
الائي اسان جي ڪهڙي ٺهي اهو منظر ڏسندي. في الحال ته سرڪاري
آفيسن ۾ اسان جو راج آهي.“ ان کان پوءِ ٻئي فائل ٽمڪ ڏئي ڪلڻ لڳا ۽

وري نند پئجي ويا. ■

جيسڪڪ!! ڪلارڪ
دروازو کولي به سئو روپي
وارو ڪٽل تالو دروازي پٺيان
لڳل هٿي ۾ هڻي اچي
ڪرسيءَ تي ويٺو. آواز تي
سرڪاري ڪٽو جيڪو
فائلن منجهان پنهنجو
بيت ڀريو ويٺو هئو سو
اوڳريون ڏيندو هڪ
الماڙي پويان نڪري بي

الماڙي پٺيان پيل فائلن جي ڍڳ ۾ ايئن گم ٿي ويو جيئن CSS Aspirant ڪتابن جي انبارن ۾ ڊبجي گم ٿي ويندو آهي.

ڪوئي جو سرڙاڻ ۽ ڪلارڪ جي ڏينهن جي پهرين چانه جو
سريات ٻڌي الماڙيءَ مٿان موٽن جي ڌڙي جي آٿارن وانگر ڌوڙ ۾ ڊپيل به
پرائيون فائلون تمشيلن اڪيون مهتي اٿيون ۽ هڪ ڀي سان سلامي ٿيون.
”ڏي خبر تنهنجي لاءِ ڪو نوٽيس يا رمائينڊر آيو؟“ عمر ۾ ڪجهه
ننڍي فائل وڌيڪ کان پڇيو؟

”ڪٿي ڙي ادا. مون وارو ته مالڪ ٿي پوئين مهيني مري ويو. هاڻي
هونديس ڪي وارث تي وارثي ڪندا، نه ته ڪو ايندو منهنجي مالڪ جي

خود پسندي ۽ خود اعتمادِي جو رنگ منچ!



ست، نه سمجهه ۾ ايندڙ ڪو حساب! مون پنهنجي زندگي ۾ اها ڳالهه نوت ڪئي آهي ته اسان کي خود اعتمادِي ۽ خود پسندي جون

معنائون ڪونه سمجهايون ويون آهن، بلڪه هي

بڻي ڌارائون هڪ مغالطي جي صورت ۾ اسان ۾ ڪٿي موجود رهن ٿيون ۽ آخرڪار خود پسندي اسان مٿان حاوي ٿي وڃي ٿي ۽ اسين پنهنجي هٿن سان خود اعتمادِي جو خون ڪري ڇڏيون ٿا ۽ اسان کي ان جي خبر ئي ڪونه پئي ٿي ته اسان زندگيءَ جي اهڙي ڪومل ۽ معصوم احساس کي مقتل گاهه پهچائي ڇڏيو.

خود پسندي هڪ ناڪاري، هڪ اوڳڻ هڪ ناپسنديده عمل آهي ۽ ڪنهن به شخصيت جو هڪ وڏو خال آهي. پر ڇا ڪجي اسين سڀ بنا سوچ جي ان خيال ۾ خود پسندي جي ور چڙهي وڃون ٿا ۽ پوءِ نرگسيٽ جي اهڙي سحر مان نڪري به نٿا سگهون.

فرانسيسي فلاسفر پيري بورڊيو جو چوڻ آهي ته سماجي سرمايو اسان جي شخصيت ناهي ٿو. هر ماڻهو ۾ لڪل صلاحيتون هجن ٿيون، ڪو ماڻهو ڳائي سگهي ٿو رنگ ڪري سگهي ٿو مختلف ٻوليون سکي ڳالهائي سگهي ٿو، ڪو اهڙو هنر سکي سگهي ٿو جنهن لاءِ ٻيا ڪوشش به ڪن ته نٿا سکي سگهن. انهي کي هو مجسم ٿيل سرمايو چئي ٿو. اهو ئي خود اعتمادِي هجي ٿو.

معياري آهن، جنهن تحت اسان کي زندگي جي فانوس کي روشن رکڻو پئي ٿو. پنهنجا لڙڪ لڪائي به مسڪرائڻو پئي ٿو. مصنوعييت جي پيلي ڏنڌ ۾ ويڙهجي جيون بسر ڪرڻو پوي ٿو، چوته اسان وٽ ڪڏهن به اعتماد اعتقاد فيصله سازي چونڊ ڪرڻ جو حق دستياب ٿي ڪونه هوندو آهي. اسان وٽ زندگي ۾ مختلف قسم جا باڪس آهن، انهن ۾ مختلف قسم جا عمل يا شرطون پيون آهن، انهن تحت زندگاني کي گذارڻو آهي. پهرين ته ڪلاس سسٽم اسان جي درجابندي ۾ رهڻ لاءِ حد مقرر ڪري ڇڏيندي آهي. اسين جيڪڏهن انهيءَ مان نڪرڻ چاهيون ته ان تي سوين سوال اٿاريا ويندا آهن. هڪڙن لاءِ هڪڙي قسم جو طرز زندگي ۽ ٻين لاءِ ٻيو مطلب هڪ مڪمل بند گلي آهي، جتي اسين ڦاسي پيا هجون، ڪو گهيڙ ڪونه آهي جتان ٻاهر نڪري سگهون. عجيب ڪشمڪش آهي، جيون ڌارا، الجھليل

جنهن ماحول ۽ سماج ۾ اسين ڄاوا نپيا آهيون ان ۾ موجود جيڪو ڪجهه به آهي، ان جو سڌي يا اڻ سڌي ريت اسان تي اثر ٿئي ٿو. گهر ۾ پاڙي ۾ اسڪول، ڪاليج ۽ يونيورسٽي وغيره ۾ موجود سڀئي ماڻهو پلو يا برو پنهنجو اثر Impact ڇڏين ٿا، جنهن کي چاهيندي يا نه چاهيندي اسين Hidden Curriculum طور قبول ڪريون ٿا ۽ اسان جي شخصيت جو ٻوٽو اهڙي ئي ريت وڌي وڃي ٿو. جهڙي ريت ان جي پالنا سار سنڀال ڪئي وڃي هوندي آهي. اسان جي گهر ۾ اسڪول، ڪاليج يا ڪم واري جاءِ تي صدين کان موجود ٽيڪسٽ اسان جي شخصيت سازي ۾ اهم ڪردار ادا ڪري ٿو. اسان اهڙي سماج ۾ رهون ٿا جتي ڳالهائڻ جي اجازت ڪانه آهي، جتي ڳالهائڻ پنهنجي پسند نا پسند اظهار عيب سمجهيو وڃي ٿو. اسان جي ماحول ۾ سوال آهن، مطالب آهن، ٺهيل ٺڪيل سچا ڪوڙا



شاھ عبداللطيف ڀٽائي جون سورميون



زبردستي
وڃي
پنهنجي
محل ۾ قيد
ڪيائين ۽
مارئيءَ کي
شاديءَ لاءِ
راضِي
ڪرڻ لاءِ
کيس شاهي
قسم جون
لالچون ڏيڻ
شروع
ڪيائين،
پر مارئي



حضرت شاھ
عبداللطيف
ڀٽائي رح
سنڌي ٻوليءَ
جو وڏي ۾ وڏو
شاعر ۽ مفڪر
آهي، جنهن
جي عظمت
سندس لافاني
ڪلام مان
نمايان آهي،
شاھ سائينءَ

اڄ کان ٽي سو سال اڳ سنڌي سماج جو
ڳوڙهي مشاهدي سان تجزيو ڪرڻ کان پوءِ اهو
نتيجو اخذ ڪيو ته سنڌي سماج ۾ مظلوم
طبقو عورتن جو طبقو آهي ان ڪري شاھ
لطيف رح پنهنجي شاعري جو گهڻو حصو
عورت جي زبان ۾ تخليق ڪيو ڇاڪاڻ ته ان
دور ۾ سنڌي سماج جي جوڙجڪ مڪمل طور
قبائلي ۽ جاگيرداري روايتن جي مدي خارج
بنيادن تي بيٺل هئي، ان ڪري انهيءَ
غيرمنصفاڻي جمود کي توڙڻ لاءِ شاھ سائين
عورت جي ڏک، ڏوجهرن ۽ مسئلن کي پنهنجي
شاعريءَ جو موضوع بڻائي عورت جي آواز کي
سگهارو بڻائي ڇڏيو. ان وڏي ذهني تبديليءَ
کي اهميت ڏيندي شاھ لطيف رح سنڌ ۾
موجود عورت ڪردارن کي پنهنجن سرن جو
موضوع بڻايو جيئن ”سرمارئي“ ۾ شاھ سائين
عمر بادشاهه جي ڏاڍ مڙسيءَ کي نڍيندي مارئيءَ
جي ڪردار کي پنهنجي لافاني شاعريءَ سان
صدين جي عظمت عطا ڪري ڇڏي. ٿر جي
مارئي جنهن جو ڏوه فقط اهو هو ته هو قدرت
طرفان بي پناه حسين جميل پيدا ڪئي وئي
هئي وقت جو طاقتور عمر بادشاهه مٿس موٽ
ٿي پيو ۽ کيس ڪوه تان پاڻي پريندي زور

سائين سسئيءَ جي زباني فرمائي ٿو:
اول آخر آھ هلڻ منهنجو هوت ڏي
پورهيو سندن پورهيتن والي ڪيمر وڃاء
سو مون ٿورو لاءِ جئن جئري ملان جت کي.
شاھ سائين پنهنجي شاعريءَ جي
سورمي سسئيءَ جي وفا، جدوجهد، همت ۽
وفاداري کي نظر ۾ رکندي پنهنجي شاعريءَ
جي پنجن سرن ديبي، آبري، حسيني، معذوري
۽ ڪوهياري ۾ سسئيءَ کي ڳائي سندس
ڪردار کي امر بڻائي ڇڏيو آهي. جنهن وقت
ڪيچ مڪران جي شهزادي پنهنوءَ سنڌ جي
سهڻي چوڪري سسئيءَ سان شادي ڪئي ۽
پنهنجا محل محلات ڇڏي پنهنجي محبوب
زال سسئيءَ سان محبت هاڻي حياتي گذارڻ
لڳو ته بلوچستان مان آيل پنهنوءَ جي ڀائرن
دوڪي سان سسئي پنهنون کي نشو ڏيئي،
سسئيءَ کي بيهوش ٿي ڇڏي پنهنجي پاء
پنهنون کي اٺ تي کڻي بلوچستان روانه ٿي
ويا. جڏهن سسئيءَ کي هوش آيو ته هو پنهنون
پنهنون ڪندي بلوچستان پيرين پندڙ پنهنوءَ

پنهنجن ماروڙن ۽ پنهنجي مڱيندي ڪيت سان
ازلي پيار سبب وقت جي طاقتور بادشاهه
عمر جون سڀني لالچون توڙي دهمان ڌڙڪا
نڪرائي کيس کڻو جواب ڏيئي ڇڏيو ۽ کيس
چيو:
الست بربڪم جڏهن ڪن پيئوم
قالوا بلي قلب سين، تڏهن تت چيئوم
تهين وير ڪيوم، وچن ويڙهيچن سين.
— شاھ
شاھ سائين مارئي جي روپ ۾ عمر
بادشاهه کي اهڙو مثالي جواب ڏيئي مارئي جي
سچي حب الوطن سورمي جو واھ جو ڪردار
پيش ڪيو آهي.
شاھ سائين جي لافاني ڪلام ۾ شاھ
سائينءَ جي ٻي سورمي سسئي آهي. شاھ
سائين مارئيءَ جو ذڪر سر مارئيءَ ۾ تفصيل
سان ڪيو آهي ته وري ٻي سورمي سسئيءَ جو
ذڪر ”سراڀري“ سميت ڪيترن ٻين سرن ۾
ڪندي سسئيءَ جي جدوجهد ۽ قربانين جو
واھ جو دستار بيان ڪيو آهي، جيئن شاھ

شاھ لطيف رح پنهنجي شاعريءَ ۾ سورمين جي ڪردار کي اهميت انڪري ڏني آهي، جو عورت سراپا خير، مجسمه محبت، قرباني ۽ رازداري جي علامت آهي. عورت سان ٿي سماج ۾ زندگيءَ جي ارتقا ۽ خوشيءَ جو تصور موجزن آهي.

انڪري ٿي شاھ لطيف جي شاعريءَ ۾ سورمين جا ڪردار نيم تمثيلا تي ۽ علامتي آهن. شاھ سائينءَ جي سورمين مان هر سورميءَ ۾ ڪا نه ڪا اهڙي خوبي موجود آهي جيڪا خوبي جيڪڏهن اسان جي سماج ۾ موجود عورتن ۾ موجود هجي ته هر عورت سماج ۾ پنهنجو مثالي ڪردار ادا ڪري سگهي ٿي.

شاھ سائينءَ جون سڀئي سورميون پنهنجي ڪنهن نه ڪنهن خوبي سبب منفرد آهن. شاھ لطيف پنهنجي شاعريءَ ۾ بين ڪردارن سان گڏوگڏ سورمين کي ان ڪري خاص اهميت ڏني آهي ڇاڪاڻ ته شاھ سائينءَ جي تخيل ۾ هڪ مثالي عورت جو واضح تصور موجود هو انڪري ٿي شاھ سائين پنهنجي تخليق ڪيل سورمي ماريءَ کي پنهنجي وطن ۽ پنهنجن ماروٽن سان بي حد پيار ڪندڙ ۽ هر قسم جي لالچ کان مٿانهون ڏيکاري هڪ محب وطن ڪردار طور پيش ڪيو آهي، سسئي سورمي جي روپ ۾ پنهنجي مڙس سان انتهائي وفادار ۽ شڪست نه مڃيندڙ، جدوجهد سان پرپور ڪردار جي صورت ۾ پيش ڪيو آهي. نوري سورمين جي روپ ۾ نيازمندي هيناهين ۽ حسن تي غور نه ڪندڙ ڪردار جي صورت ۾ ڳايو آهي. سورمي سهڻي جي ڪردار وسيلي شاھ سائين بي جوڙ شادين کي ننڍين انهن جي هاجيڪار نتيجن جي نشاندهي ڪئي آهي ۽ وري سورمي ليلا جي ڪردار ذريعي غلط فهمي ۽ پڇتاءَ جو پيغام ڏنو آهي. اهڙيءَ ريت شاھ لطيف رح پنهنجي هر سورمي جي ڪردار جي جوڙجڪ پنهنجي لافاني شاعريءَ ذريعي اهڙي ته وڻندڙ ڌل کي ڇهيندڙ پيرائي ۾ ڪئي آهي جو اسان جي موجوده سماج ۾ موجود عورتن کي انهن سورمين جي ڪردار ذريعي سماج ۾ ڪارج ڀريو ڪردار ادا ڪرڻ جو واضح پيغام ملي ٿو. ■

چوي ٿي:

مڻيون وجهان مڇ ۾ هاڻيءَ هڻان هار پري جي پتار، ته ميريائي مان لهان. شاھ سائينءَ جي پنجين سورمي نوري آهي جنهن جي حسن ۽ نيازمندي کان وقت جو بادشاھ جام تماچي مٿس عاشق ٿي پوي ٿو ۽ کيس پنهنجي پت رائي بڻائي ٿو حالانڪه نوريءَ جو تعلق مهاڻن جي خاندان سان هجي ٿو پر پنهنجين خوبصورت خصلتن سبب بادشاھ جام تماچيءَ جي دل ۾ گهر ڪري وڃي ٿي. شاھ سائين نوريءَ جي تعريف ۾ ”سر ڪاموڏ“ تخليق ڪيو. شاھ سائين نوريءَ جي روپ ۾ فرمائين ٿو:

تون سمو آءُ گندري، مون ۾ عيب اپار پسي ليءَ لغار، مٿان ماڱر متئين. شاھ سائينءَ جي امر، لاول ۽ مثالي شاعريءَ جي ڇهين سورمي ”سهڻي“ آهي جنهن کي شاھ سائين پنهنجي ڪلام ۾ ”سر سهڻي“ جي عنوان سان ڳايو آهي، کيس هڪ بهادر عورت جي روپ ۾ پيش ڪيو آهي جيڪا رات جي اونداهين ۾ هڪ دلي جي مدد سان دريا شاھ ۾ ترندي وڃي پنهنجي محبوب ميهار سان ملي ٿي. کيس دريا جي گجگوڙ ڪندڙ لهرن ڪو خوف نٿو ٿئي هو عشق جي آتش سبب روز دلي جي مدد سان وڃي پنهنجي محبوب ميهار سان روح رهاڻيون ڪري ٿي ۽ هڪ ڏينهن ٿان جي سازش سبب پڪي دلي بدران ڪچي دلي ذريعي محبوب سان ملڻ لاءِ دريا ۾ لهي پوي ٿي ۽ ڪچي دلي جي تنڙ سبب دريا جي لهرن جو شڪار ٿي محبت خاطر جان گهوري ڇڏي ٿي. شاھ سائين سهڻيءَ جي روپ ۾ فرمائين ٿو:

گهڙو پڳو ته گهورو، پڇي تان ۾ گهڙي، چڪڙ تان چڙهي، پسان منهن ميهار جو. اهڙيءَ ريت شاھ سائين پنهنجي شاعريءَ ۾ مٿي بيان ڪيل سورمين کان علاوه ٻين سورمين جهڙوڪ مڪي، سورڻ، ڀاڳهي، مهر رائي، ڍول مارو کي پڻ پنهنجي لافاني ڪلام ۾ ساراهي هميشه هميشه لاءِ سنڌ جي تاريخ جو املهه حصو بڻائي ڇڏيو آهي.

جي تلاش ۾ نڪري پئي، سندس مڙس سان سچائيءَ کي شاھ سائينءَ سڄڻ سارڻ پنجن سرن ۾ ڳائي سسئيءَ کي خراج تحسین پيش ڪيو. شاھ سائين سسئيءَ جي روپ ۾ فرمائين ٿا ته:

ڏاڳهن، ديرن، دونگرن، ڏڪن آئون ڏڏي جن، پڇان پير پنهنونءَ جو، ويهان وک وڏي، لکئي آئون لڏي، نات پتن ڪير پنڌ ڪري شاھ عبداللطيف پتائي رح جي ٽين سورمي مومل آهي، جنهن کي شاھ سائين سر راتو ۾ ڳايو آهي. مومل شاھ لطيف رح جي هڪ اهڙي ذهين ترين سورمي آهي جيڪا پنهنجي پيءَ جي وڃايل دولت کي هٿ ڪرڻ لاءِ پنهنجي پيڻ سومل سان ملي ڪاڪ محل جوڙي ٿي جتي ڪيئي شهزادا پنهنجو عقل وڃائي دوکو کائي وڃن ٿا پر راتو مومل جي ڪاڪ محل جا سڀ ٽڪساز پنهنجي عقل سان توڙي مومل کي ماڻين وٺي ٿو ۽ بنهي ۾ محبت جو پيچ پختو پئجي وڃي ٿو. هڪ رات جڏهن راتو مومل سان ملڻ اچي ٿو ته مومل سان هڪ مرد کي ستل ڏسي ڪاوڙ مان نشاني ڇڏي رسي وڃي ٿو حالانڪه مومل سان ڪو مرد ستل نه هوبلڪه سندس پيڻ سومل مرداڻو ويس ڪري پنهنجي پيڻ سان ستل هڻي پر غلط فهمي سبب مومل رائي ۾ وڃوڻو پئجي وڃي ٿو ۽ مومل رائي جي غم ۽ فراق ۾ تڙپي تڙپي مري وڃي ٿي. هن سورميءَ جو موت پنهنجي مقصد جي حاصلات ۾ زندگي قربان ڪرڻ جو پيغام ڏئي ٿو. شاھ سائين پنهنجي ڪلام ۾ مومل جي روپ ۾ رائي کي ياد ڪرڻ جو منظر هن ريت بيان ڪري ٿو:

شمع ٻاريندي شب، پره باڪون ڪڍيون موت، مران ٿي مينڌرا، راتو! ڪارڻ رب، تنهنجي تات طلب، ڪانگ اڏايم ڪاڪ جا. شاھ سائينءَ جي سورمين مان چوٿون نمبر سورمي ليلا آهي جنهن کي شاھ سائين سر ”ليلا چنيسر“ ۾ ڳائي امر بڻائي ڇڏيو آهي. هن سر ۾ ليلا چنيسر ۾ مڻين جي هار جي لالچ سبب جدائي ٿي ٿي ليلا هار تي هرڪجي چنيسر کي ناراض ڪرڻ کانپوءِ پڇتائيندي





ارادا جن جا ٻُڻند،
وقت تن جو غلام
جن کي وسڻو عمل،
تن هي ماڻيا مقام
بمانه جن جا خواب،
تن نه لڏا انجام
زندگي ڏئي سڪيا جن کي،
سي ستي نه تلاشن آرام.

آهين آخر انسان او ساڻي، انسانيت جي راهه ڪر.
مچ ٻاري محبت جو تون، انسانيت کي سرشار ڪر.
جي چاهين ٿو ڪاميابي ته، رستو مقصد ڏانهن ۽ صبر اختيار ڪر.
دنيا جي آزمائش چار ڏهاڙا، تون هر ڪنهن سان پيار ڪر.
ڳالهين پوءِ به گهڻيون اوساڻي، تون پاڻ کي عمل سان حقدار ڪر.
اٿئي اڄ به وقت تو وٽ، ڪجهه عقل جو اظهار ڪر.

پيار جا نوان نغما ڳائيندو
۽ مان انهن گيتن جو
ڪوي ڪاليداس هوندس
تڏهن نفرتون چڙهي پونديون
تڏهن اي زندگي!
تون باغ بهار ٿيندين ۽
۽ توکي باقي
ڪي به ڏيونگ
ڏسڻا نه پوندا
پر ان ڏينهن لاءِ
توڪي قيامت جو انتظار ڪرڻو پوندو. ■



نظم

ڪيفيتن جي عجيب جهان ۾ ٻڌل
زندگي هڪ پيرو مون کان پڇيو
هي جيئن جو ڏيونگ
ڪنهن ڪنهن سان
ڪيستائين ڪندين؟
مون مَرڪي ڪيس ورندي ڏني
نفرتن وارين
سرحدن جي
هُن پار جاعذاب سپ
جڏهن مون کي
محبتن جا باغيچا بڻجي
پاڪرن ۾ پريندا
تيسٽائين زندگي توکي
منهنجو ٻٽو روپ
برداشت ڪرڻو پوندو
جو پوءِ متان
سڄو لوڪ
محبتن جي چائنٽ تي گڏ ٿي



خاموش دل جي ٻولي، دلبر به ڪونه سمڌو
مجبور ماجرا جو منظر به ڪونه سمڌو
ساوڙ جي سير سرڪش، سيلاب هو سنڌو ۾
سهڻي به ڪونه سمڌي، ميهر به ڪونه سمڌو
جنهن کي اسان بڻايو گردن جو هار اي رميز!
ساقِي، غلام، پانهو، نوڪر به ڪونه سمڌو.

GALAXY OF 6TH CSTP



Abdul Manan

"It's worth remembering that it is often the small steps, not the giant leaps, that bring about the most lasting change." *_Queen Elizabeth-II*



Ahsan Ali

"When life gives you lemons, make grape juice and let the world wonder how you did it."



Ali Muhammad

"The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time you fall". *_Nelson Mandela*



Ali Raza

"You don't have to change who you are, you have to become more of who you are." *_Sally Hogshead*



Amber Rajput

"Live, love, laugh, leave a legacy." *_Stephen Covey*



Ameet Narwani

"With our thoughts, we make the world". *_Buddha*



Bilal Hamid Farooqi

"All our dreams can come true, if we have the courage to pursue them." *_Walt Disney*



Bushra Mansoor

"A man can be destroyed but not defeated." *_Ernest Hemingway*



Fahad Anwar Baloch

"Power corrupts; absolute power corrupts absolutely." *_Lord Adon*



Farah Samoo

"If you stand for a reason, be prepared to stand alone like a tree, and if you fall on the ground, fall like a seed that grows back to fight again."



Ghulam Fatima

"The ego wants quantity but the soul wants quality." *_Emily*



Hafsa Fatima

"Don't judge each day by the harvest you reap but by the seeds that you plant." *_Robert Louis Stevenson*



GALAXY OF 6TH CSTP



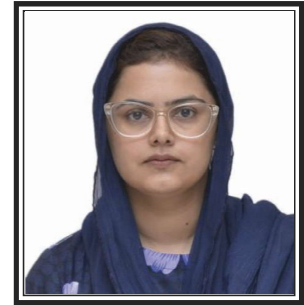
Kanwal Kausar

"To dare is to lose one's footing momentarily. To not dare is to lose oneself." *_Soren Kierkegaard*



Kashif Ali Qureshi

"Never lose hope, my heart. Miracles dwell in the invisible." *_Rumi*



Kinza Saeed Dawach

"Success is not final; failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts." *_Winston Churchill*



Marvi Laghari

"Where there is a will, there is a way." *_George Herbert*



Marvi Manzoor

"Courage is Foundation of determination. Determination and Courage are corner stone of success." *_M. K. Soni*



Muhammad Liaquat

"Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life." *_Steve Job*



Naila Khatian

"Nothing in the world is harder than speaking the truth and nothing easier than flattery." *_Fyodor Dostoyevsky*



Neha Shah

"Many of life's failures are people who did not realize how close they were to success when they gave up." *_Thomas Edison*



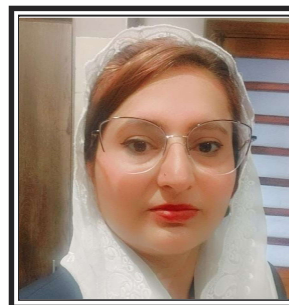
Qurat-ul-Ain Memon

"Work hard in silence, let success make the noise." *_Frank Ocean*



Rabia Syed

"They tried to bury us; they didn't know we were seeds." *_Mexican Proverb*



Rafia Naz

"Magic is believing in yourself. If you can make that happen, you can make anything happen." *_Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe*



Rameez Raja

"Men make their own history, but not of their own free will, not under the circumstances they themselves have chosen." *_Karl Marx*



GALAXY OF 6TH CSTP



Raza Muhammad Shar

"Obstacles are those frightful things you see when you take your eyes off your Goal." *_Henry Ford*



Rida Talpur

"I am like the Moon, you will see me with new face everyday." *_Rumi*



Saba Kalwar

"As you start to walk on the way, the way appears." *_Rumi*



Saeed Ahmed Soomro

"Life is not a problem to be solved, but a reality to be experienced." *_Soren Kierkegaard*



Shah Muhammad

"You must find the place inside yourself, where nothing is impossible." *_Deepak K. Chopra*



Shan Ali

"Learn from yesterday, live for today, hope for tomorrow. The important thing is not to stop questioning." *_Albert Einstein*



Shazia Gul

"Your own resolution to succeed is more important than any other thing in the world." *_Abraham Lincoln*



Sobia Abid

God if faithful, and the He will not allow you to be tempted beyond what you are able, but with the temptation He will also provide a way of escape so that you are able to bear it.



Summiya Khan

Always remember that you are absolutely unique, just like everyone else. *_Margaret Mead*



Sunny Kumar

"Either i have lost or I am losing. Yes, I am determined to lose." *_My Thoughts*



Syed Faraz Ali

"If you don't stand for something, you will fall for anything." *_Malcom X*



Syed Taha Ahmed

"Whatever the mind of man can conceive and believe, it can achieve." *_Napolean Hill*



GALAXY OF 6TH CSTP



Syeda Ayesha Naqvi

"If we were meant to stay in one place we 'would have roots instead of feet." *_Rachel Wolchin*



Tariq Ahmed Junejo

"Intelligence plus character, that is the goal of true education." *_Martin Luther King Jr.*



Waleed Dawach

"An eye for an eye, and the whole world would be blind." *_Khalil Gibran*



Warda Nayab

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever!" *_John Keats*



**TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
1st Civil Services Training Program (CSTP)
(8th November, 2019 to 6th March, 2020)**

GROUP PHOTO



First Standing Row: (L to R) Asma Batool, Muhammad Murad, Muhammad Ashraf, Karamullah Memon, Syed Mumtaz Ali Shah (Chief Secretary Sindh), Syed Murad Ali Shah (Chief Minister Sindh) Muhammad Aslam Ghauri (Secretary, TMR), Muhammad Issa Memon, Aftab Ahmed Memon, Shafique Ahmed Memon, Abdul Hanan, Taimur Altaf, Abdul Wahid, Fahad Mir, M. Saleem Shaikh.

Second Standing Row: (L to R) Syeda Jasiah Fatima, Maryam Hassan, Sadaf Azam, Muhammad Younis, Imran Nazir, Majid Ali Moonis Ahmed, Bisharat Hussain, Masroor Ahmed, Abdul Basid, Zuhaib Zameer, Ghazanfar Ali, Ali Hyder, Muhammad Mustakeem, Muhammad Asim, Mohbat Ali, Dadan Khan, Ghulam Nabi.

Third Standing Row: (L to R) Muhammad Imran, Muhammad Hussain, Shahid Hussain, Rajesh Kumar, Nisar Ali, Meer Hassan, Wajahat Ghafoor, Naem Ahmed, Jhaman Das, Sheeraz Ahmed, Ghulam Sarwar, Naheed Ahmed, Ghulam Abbas, Adeel Ahmed, Anwar Hussain.



**TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
2nd Civil Servants Training Program (CSTP)
(17th August 2020 to 23rd October, 2020)**

GROUP PHOTO



1st Row (L-R): Umaima Solangi (AD Training TMR), Maryam Younus, Shafique Ahmed (DDIT), Karamullah Memon (DD Training), Muhammad Issa Memon (Director Research), Saeed Ahmed Mangnejo (Secretary Service), Syed Mumtaz Ali Shah (Chief Secretary, Sindh), Naveed Ahmed Shaikh (Secretary, TMR Wing), Aftab Ahmed Memon (Director Training), Hina Hameed, Maryam Memon, Marjan Fatima, Shaheen Khan, Javed Ali Khoso (DS Staff to CS) Left to right

2nd Row (L-R): Hina Ali Shaikh, Gulzar Kumbhar, Manzoor Ali, Khaleel Shaikh, Hamid Ali, Qamar Zaman, Mansoor Saleem Bohra, Dr. Sharafuddin Behan, A. Sattar Parhyar, Husnain Abbasi, Muneer Ahmed Channa, Yasir Ali Solangi, Zohaib Islam Abbasi, Ghulam Mustafa Leghari, Muhammad Yameen Abbasi, Mansoor Ali Junejo

3rd Row (L-R): Saeedullah Narejo, Gulzar Kumbhar, Faraz Qureshi, Ali Ahmed Bijarani, Allah Bux Korejo, Abdul Samad, Abdul Saboor Lakhro, Zakir Ali Shah, Abdul Sattar Soomro, Waheed Abbasi, G. Murtaza jamali, Ahmed Shah, Shahid Hussain Meerani, Zunair Shaikh, Jam Mansoor, Ghulam Mustafa Soomro, Waqar Ali ghamkasoori, Muhammad Daniyal

4th Row (L-R): A. Qadir Bughi, Samiullah Mangi, Shamshad Chandio, Muhammad Saqib, Shahid Nizamani, Muhammad Ameen Bhatti, Jan Muhammad Memon, Khursheed Ahmed Khuhro, Aarab Memon, Aqeel Mako, Shoaib Thaheem, Bangul Khan chachar, Mumtaz Malik, Muhammad Ibraheem Kumbhar, Sanaullah Qazi.



**TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
3rd Civil Services Training Program (CSTP)
(15th January, 2021 to 30th April, 2021)**

1.	Mr. Tariq Imam Junejo	19.	Mr. Tariq Ali Solangi	37.	Mr. Shah Nawaz
2.	Mr. Aziz-ur-Rehman Kalhoro	20.	Mr. Muzamil Rasool Bughio	38.	Mr. Arif Ali
3.	Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Kalwar	21.	Mr. Zafar Abbas Abbasi	39.	Mr. Rizwan Qadir
4.	Agha Zulfiqar Hussain Durrani	22.	Mr. Faraz Ahmed Siddiqui	40.	Mr. Irfan Nizamani
5.	Ms. Afshan Shaikh	23.	Mr. Abdul Razzak Leghari	41.	Mr. Abid Qamar
6.	Mr. Humair Ahmed Memon	24.	Syed Owais Rizvi	42.	Mr. Bhagwan Das
7.	Mr. Gulam Shabbir Jiskani	25.	Mr. Ejaz Ahmed	43.	Mr. Abdul Qadir Mashori
8.	Mr. Mohammad Ali Gopang	26.	Mr. Imtiaz Ali Jarwar	44.	Mr. Nazir Hussain
9.	Mr. Qaim Akbar Nimai	27.	Mr. Abid Hussain Laghari	45.	Mr. Mazahir Ali
10.	Mr. Asadullah Khoso	28.	Mr. Muhammad Iqbal Khokhar	46.	Mr. Abdul Khalique
11.	Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Nizamani	29.	Mr. Bashir Ahmed	47.	Ms. Paras
12.	Mr. Asif Mehmood Malik	30.	Mr. Aftab Hussain	48.	Mr. Muhammad Yasin
13.	Mr. Sohail Arain	31.	Mr. Sadaruddin Soomro	49.	Mr. Mansoor Ali
14.	Mr. Prem Chand Meghwar	32.	Syed Imran Ali	50.	Mr. Asadullah Khokhar
15.	Syed Ammar Hussain	33.	Mr. Iqbal Khowaja	51.	Mr. Imran Khan
16.	Mr. Imran Rajput	34.	Mr. Asif Ali	52.	Mr. Naveed Ali Khokhar
17.	Mr. Liaquat Ali Lund Baloch	35.	Ms. Kiran Shah Rashdi	53.	Ms. Murk Gul
18.	Mr. Najeebullah Qureshi	36.	Ms. Saira Khan	54.	Mr. Habibullah Wagan

NOTE: The Group photo could not be taken as the 3rd CSTP was conducted online due to COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdown.



TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
4th Civil Servants Training Program (CSTP)
(28th May, 2021 to 17th September, 2021)

1.	Mr. Hataf Siyal	20.	Mr. Hazim Ali	39.	Mr. Raza Ali
2.	Mr. Aizaz Ai Jahangeer Tipu	21.	Mr. Samiullah Wagan	40.	Ms. Safia
3.	Mr. Muneeb Soomro	22.	Mr. Zahid Hussain	41.	Mr. Asad Karim
4.	Ms. Kainat	23.	Ms. Farzana Mirani	42.	Mr. Shah Rukh
5.	Mr. Ayaz Hussain Mashori	24.	Ms. Erum Karim	43.	Mr. Ghulam Murtaza
6.	Mr. Mohsin Ali	25.	Mr. Abdul Ahad	44.	Mr. Ali Gohar Masroor
7.	Mr. Rajesh	26.	Mr. Mohssan Raza	45.	Mr. Shafique Ahmed
8.	Mr. Rajab Sathio	27.	Mr. Rashid Ali Channa	46.	Mr. Muhammad Usman
9.	Mr. Anees Ahmed	28.	Mr. Muhammad Adeel	47.	Mr. Rehan Ahmed
10.	Mr. Aijaz Ali	29.	Mr. Rashid Ali	48.	Syed Wajahat Ali
11.	Mr. Akhtar Ali Lashari	30.	Mr. Humair Ahmed	49.	Mr. Adnan
12.	Mr. Waseem	31.	Mr. Bharat Kumar	50.	Mr. Najeebullah
13.	Mr. Sajjad Rehman	32.	Mr. Junaid Ali	51.	Ms. Saima Hassan
14.	Mr. Shaban	33.	Ms. Mahwish Shahid	52.	Mr. Sajid Ali
15.	Dr. Aleeza Tariq Memon	34.	Mr. Shafique Ahmed Koondher	53.	Mr. Ghulam Moheeuiddin
16.	Mr. Waqar Ahmed Kalwar	35.	Mr. Fahad Ali	54.	Ms. Sadaf Gul
17.	Mr. Farhan Hussain	36.	Mr. Roshan Ali	55.	Mr. Altaf Ali
18.	Mr. Gohar Masroor	37.	Mr. Ahmar Aftab	56.	Mr. Rizwan Alam
19.	Syed Ali Raza Shah	38.	Ms. Umamah Solangi	57.	Mr. Majid Hameed

NOTE: The Group photo could not be taken as the 4th CSTP was conducted online due to COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdown.



**TRAINING MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH (TMR) WING
SGA&CD, GOVERNMENT OF SINDH, KARACHI
5th Civil Services Training Program (CSTP)
(27th May, 2022 to 30th September, 2022)**

GROUP PHOTO



First Sitting Row: (L to R) Mahvish Buriro, Shaista Sindhu, Karamullah Memon, Aftab Ahmed Memon, Rafique Mustafa Shaikh (Secretary, TMR Wing) Tariq Ali Shah, Inam-ur-Raheem Abro, Shafique Ahmed Memon, Sourath Mazhar Abro, Abdul Khaail Shaikh.
Second Standing Row: (L to R) Aijaz Ali Abbasi, Faraz Ahmed Abbasi, Muhammad Khan Bangwar, Abdul Salam Mirbahar, Hamad Ahmed Zardari, Darya Khan Chandio, Abdul Wahab Memon, Ubaid-u-Rehman, Fahad Shaikh, Sameer Ai Hoath, Yasir Ali Bajwa.
Third Standing Row: (L to R) Sikandar Ali Rustamani, Abdul Waheed Kalhoro, Arsalan Hyder Phulpoto, Sarmad Hussain Mahar, Neimatulah Chachar, Gul Faisal Illahi, Muhammad Tarique Kaka, Masood Hussain Shar, Bilal Alvi, Wasim Ilahi Laghari, Sikandar Ali Maheri.
Fourth Standing Row: (L to R) Tahir Mehmood Naich, Hunain Tarique Shahani, Sanjai Kumar Meghwar, Bakhat Ali Dahio, Saeed Ahmed Memon, Zaib-ul-Abdin Magsi, Naeem Sharif Chandio, Raja Darya Khan Qureshi, Babr Saleh Rahpoto, Deepak Kumar



**Training Management & Research (TMR) Wing
Services, General Administration & Coordination Department
Government of Sindh, Karachi**

