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12 AUGUST 2020

Special Edition



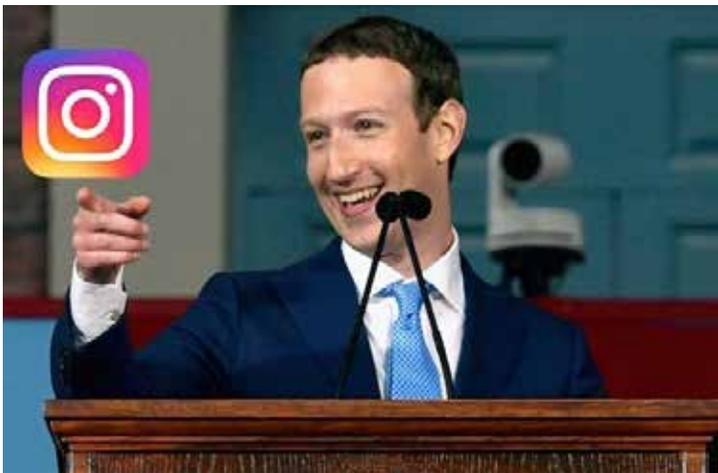
HAPPY INDEPENDENCE DAY TO THE READERS OF BOTH COUNTRIES



Facebook Could Face \$500 Billion in Fines

Facebook-owned Instagram was sued for illegally collecting, storing and distributing the facial recognition data of its users and could face up to \$500 billion in fines.

A class action lawsuit filed in San Mateo Superior Court by Illinois resident Kelly Whalen on Aug. 10 alleges that Facebook and Instagram are routinely harvesting and sharing its users' biometric data without informing them or asking for consent to collect it.



The lawsuit requests Facebook pay every member of the class \$5,000 for each intentional violation of the Illinois BIPA act, which prohibits misuse of biometric data, or statutory damages of \$1,000 for every negligent violation of the law — Business Insider estimated that could total up to \$500 billion in fines given that at least 100 million Instagram users could be included in the class.

Facebook recently paid \$650 million in July to settle a similar case about its misuse of facial recognition data.

“This suit is baseless. Instagram doesn't use Face Recognition technology,” Facebook spokesperson Stephanie Otway told TheWrap in an email.

Whalen's class includes any Illinois resident who has had their biometric identifiers or facial geometry scans at all obtained by Facebook through photos uploaded to its Instagram app. The plaintiff is represented by Chicago-based law firm Carlson Lynch, which did not immediately respond to TheWrap's requests for comment.



Resurrection- Ertugrul P-30, 31

Celebrities Bank Accounts P-28



Rashida Tlaib P-22

India should focus on Economy P-29



Rahat Indori P-33(Urdu)

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Who We Are:

Humans At Help Foundation is a non-profit humanitarian organization that allows participants to serve other humans in need. Humans at Help Foundation is committed to providing opportunities of success to the poor so they can succeed in life. We minimize our expenses and maximize benefit. We believe in charity with dignity and treat aid recipient with respect. Your donation is 100% tax-deductible and will provide even more lifesaving aid to people in crisis around the world.



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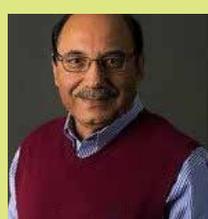
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Texas scientist and mother of two killed during her regular morning run

A 43-year-old scientist and mother of two was found dead near a creek in Plano, Texas, after going out for her regular morning run, police said.

Sarmistha Sen had gotten up early for a run and at some point in time came across her attacker, according to Plano Police Department public information officer David Tilley. Less than two hours later, a witness saw what she believed was a body about 20 to 25 feet below near the creek. Police were called to the scene and discovered Sen's body. Her death is being classified as a homicide and the investigation is ongoing. A person of interest is currently being held at the Collin County Detention Center for a burglary that happened nearby, according to a press release from Plano Police

Department Sen was an avid runner and liked to wake early and jog around Plano's Chisholm Trail every morning, according to a CaringBridge site set up by her family, her husband, Roy Arindam, confirmed to CNN. The site said that she was "brutally killed by a stranger for no apparent reason." The killing is an extreme example of an issue women commonly face while out running. A 2016 survey from Runner's World found that 43% of women at least sometimes experience harassment on the run compared with just 4 percent of men. Local residents paid tribute to Sen by dropping off pairs of running shoes near the site where she was killed. Sen was born in Sindri, India,

later moved to Bangalore and then got married and moved to Plano in 2004, the CaringBridge site said. She studied at UT Dallas and University of Alabama Birmingham and worked on cancer research for most of her career, the site said. She leaves behind her husband and two children, ages 12 and 6. "Sarmistha lived a free and fearless life inspiring many with her infectious energy and carefree smile," the family wrote on CaringBridge. "Sarmistha was an avid runner, gardener and a great cook. She practiced healthy mindful living and she could cook extremely healthy food that tasted amazingly good. "She was a trained singer of Indian classical music and loved to teach and perform music. She was passionate about cancer care and was a



lifelong supporter of cancer research." By Jennifer Henderson and Eric Levenson, CNN

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A message from Sheik Islam on latest construction update promoting brick.

Dear Brothers and Sisters Assalamualaikum,

With the mercy of Allah(swt) we are on schedule to complete the construction of our new masjid by March 2021. We all are witnessing the rapid speed with which this construction is progressing. We wouldn't have accomplished this without the will of Allah(swt) and then your duas and financial support.

The "DONATE A BRICK" program (Bricks, Granite tile and Stones) is in full flow. We would like to give you the opportunity to sponsor them either on your behalf or any of your family members. If you would like to write your name on the brick, we can do that as well for you.

A message from Sk Islam Mossaad (Imam at NAMCC):
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5UP5yQB0Gcc>



Here are the packages/options we are offering.

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- 4) Combo (1 Beige stone/Brick/Granite) - \$250
- 5) Half Stone/brick/Granite - \$50





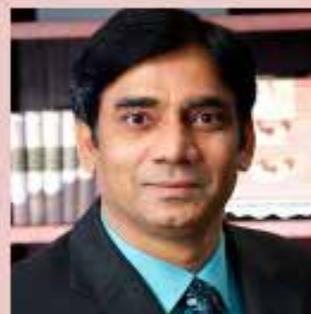
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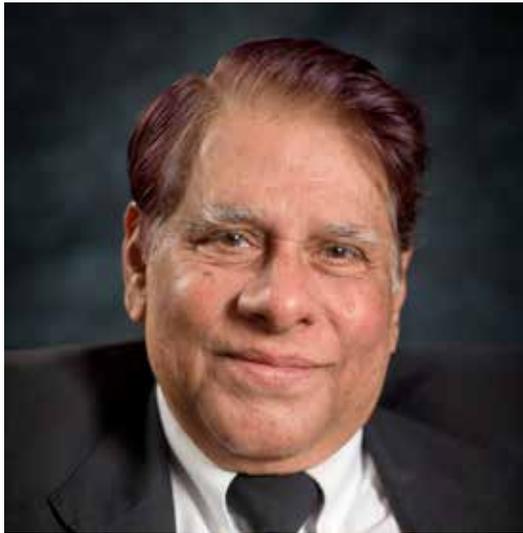
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Let us celebrate & enjoy the freedom to live independently in our country by remembering our National Heroes who gave us Freedom after suffering pain & humiliation. Proud to be an Indian

Mohammed Hameed
 President - Hyderabad Society of North Texas



Dr. Basheer Ahmed, MD

DEATH OF A LION OF TRUTH

JANAB RAHAT INDORI SAHAB HAS PASSED AWAY. HE WAS A PROMINENT URDU,/ HINDI POET, PHILOSOPHER AND PROFESSOR. HE WAS A LYRICIST FOR BOLLYWOOD. HIS DISTINCTION WAS HIS COURAGE AND FEARLESSNESS. HE WAS ALWAYS FEARLESS AS IF HE HAD CONQUERED THE FEAR. HE WILL SMILE BOLDLY AND EXPRESS HIS VIEWS



LOUDLY. HE NEVER COMPROMISED ON PRINCIPLES. HE CHALLENGED THE HINDUTVA FASCISM TO THE CORE. WHAT A RARE BREED INDEED.? A TRUE FALCON OF LOVE, LIBERTY, COURAGE AND LIFE. HE WAS A TRUE PATRIOT. HE SAID THAT HIS IDENTITY IS INDIA. TO QUOTE HIM IN URDU HE SAYS

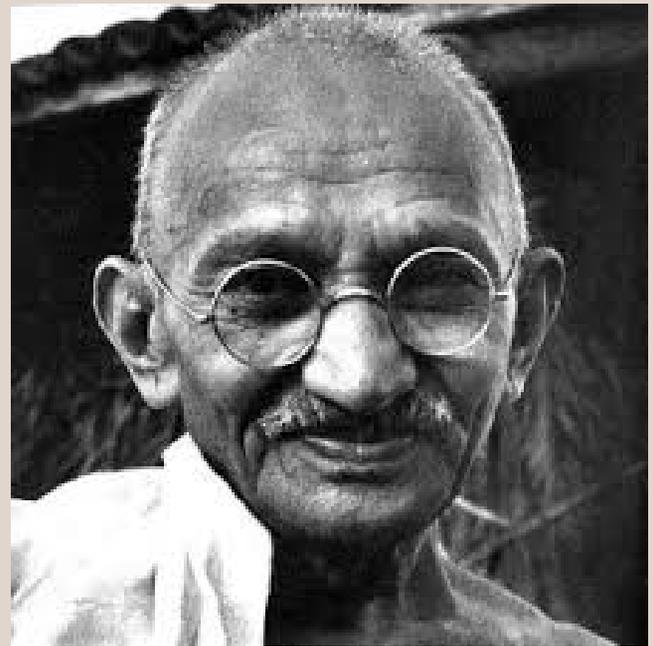
“ MAE JAB MAR JAUOON TU MERE EK ALAG PEHCHAN LIKH DAENA, LAHU SAE MERE PAISHANI PAE HINDUSTAN LIKH DAENA .”

“” WHEN I DIE MY IDENTITY SHOULD BE. WRITTEN ON MY FOREHEAD WITH BLOOD THAT I AM HINDUSTAN . “” HE DESERVES A “ BHARAT RATAN “ AWARD. MAY GOD BLESS HIM ETERNALLY. TO HIM WE BELONG AND TO HIM WE RETURN .AAMEEN.



By Dr Mohammed Khutb Uddin, Psychiatrist Chicago USA.

Mahatma Gandhi, by name of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, (born October 2, 1869, Porbandar, India—died January 30, 1948, Delhi), Indian lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the British rule of India. As such, he came to be considered the father of his country. Gandhi is



internationally esteemed for his doctrine of nonviolent protest (satyagraha) to achieve political and social progress.

In the eyes of millions of his fellow Indians, Gandhi was the Mahatma (“Great Soul”). The unthinking adoration of the huge crowds that gathered to see him all along the route of his tours made them a severe ordeal; he could hardly work during the day or rest at night. “The woes of the Mahatmas,” he wrote, “are known only to the Mahatmas.” His fame spread worldwide during his lifetime and only increased after his death. The name Mahatma Gandhi is now one of the most universally recognized on earth.



August 6, 2020:

Khan Lateef Mohammed Khan, Chief Editor of Munsif Daily has passed away in Chicago USA.

Khan Lateef has interacted closely with well known personalities in India and abroad. They include Dilip Kumar in Bombay and Late Jaipal Reddy well know politician among numerous others.

Though he had stayed in Hyderabad for the past few months, he had moved to United States about 2 weeks ago.

His body was taken to the Muslim Community Center (MCC) in Chicago, where burial will take place in a Chicago Muslim cemetery after Friday prayers.

Khan Latif Mohammad Khan had left Hyderabad for Chicago fifteen days ago. And all of a sudden, his health started to deteriorate and he died due to a heart attack. Next of kin of the deceased include his wife, two sons Waseem Mohammad Khan, Dr Aslam Mohammad Khan and four daughters. His family members have prayed for the forgiveness of the deceased, elevation of ranks and attainment of high position in Paradise from the readers and friends.

Munsif Daily was owned by Mahmood Ansari, and after his death in 1994, it was looked after by his elder brother, Masood Ansari. As Masood Ansari fell ill, the newspaper was sold to Khan Lateef Khan in 1996, who became editor in chief.

Under the editorship of Khan Lateef Khan, many changes were made in the Munsif Daily such as the introduction of a fully coloured version He was about 80 years old and has been suffering with a few health complications for the last couple of years.

A well know personality who is also the Chairman of Sultan ul Uloom educational society.

Farooq Hussain, MLC

Inna lillahi Inna Elaihi Rajioon

very saddened to hear this news about our renowned personality of Hyderabad Khan Lateef Khan, who passed away.

May Allah SWT provide him the highest place in Jannah.



Mr Osman Al Hajri in his statement said "I am deeply saddened by the news of Mr. Khan's death. Since 2006 he has been protecting wakf properties and helping poor students. I pray that he is granted highest place in Jannah."



Janab Khan Lateef Mohammed Khan has returned to the creator



Azeem Quadeer, CEO and Publisher, Asia Times US in his condolence message said very sad to know about the demise of renowned businessman of Chicago and Hyderabad, Janab Khan Lateef Khan Sahab. He was Chairman Sultan ul Uloom Education Society and Editor in Chief of Munsif Daily News paper in Hyderabad. Had a chance to meet him in Chicago a few years back. May Allah grant him highest place in Jannah



Nawab Hamid Ali Khan Engr son of former AP Home Minister Janab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan & President, IAA, IL and advisor at Asia Times said he is grieved by the sudden demise of Mr. Khan. May Allah provide him Jannah.

Prominent social activist/philanthropist and Founder at National Bankcard Corp, Mr Iftekhar Shareef called son and son-in-law of Mr Lateef Khan and confirmed the death and expressed his condolences to the grieved family.



Mohammed Tajuddin Addl Superintendent of Police at The Institute of Lokayukta and Upalokayukta and Deputy Superintendent of Police at Lokayukta Andhra Pradesh said It hurts more than it can ever be explained Deeply saddened by the demise of Janab Khan lateef khan sahab, He was a people's leader who worked for the uplift of poor and downtrodden.

May Almighty Allah SWT forgive the deceased and grant his soul heavenly peace and higher place in Jannat Al-Firdous. Also seen in the pic is Afham Yusuf in the center



with Shakeelullah Khan, Masood Shah Khan and Aijaz Ahmed



with Shakeel ullah Khan, Aijaz Ahmed and Shakeel Kazmi

Fareeduddin Sabiri of Chicago said Mr Khan was a pious person and I am deeply saddened due to his death. May Allah provide him place Jannath ul Firdous



with Asma Nusrath and others



Mr Khan Lateef Khan in Chicago with Iftekhar Shareef, Iqbal Baig, TS Home Minister Mahmood Ali, HE Ausaf Sayeed, KLK, Minhaj Akhtar, Aijaz Ahmed, Ashfaq Hussain and others



Ashfaq Syed Appointed to Naperville Public Library Board of Trustees

Mayor Steve Chirico and the Naperville City Council approved the appointment of Ashfaq Syed to the Naperville Public Library Board of Trustees for a 3-year term from August 4th, 2020 through May 30th, 2023.

Ashfaq Syed has a passion for community service as reflected by his considerable involvement in many non-profit organizations, that includes local as well as institutions in India and the United Arab Emirates. Some of his efforts were directly responsible for creating jobs for hundreds of young people.

Ashfaq continues his community work in Naperville and the Chicago area with the same zeal and dedication. He has been working with the Consul General of India as well as with a number of grassroots community initiatives. Ashfaq has a reputation for active civic engagement and has hosted events for the Lieutenant Governor, Members of Congress, Senators, Mayors, Judges and other elected officials on behalf of social, political, and other non-profit organizations in Chicagoland. He has successfully contributed to Naperville's 2020



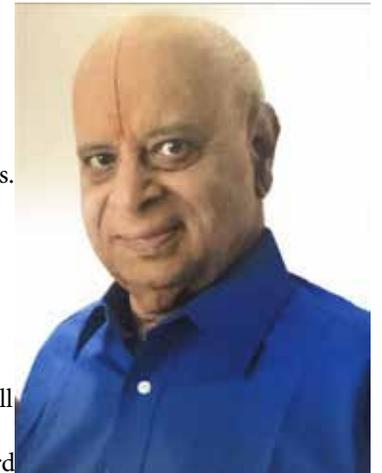
Census efforts by planning and organizing Virtual Panel Discussions, producing and posting Census 2020 videos featuring Naperville community leaders and elected officials. He is an active member of the Islamic Center of Naperville (ICN) and was the Vice-Chair of its Political Engagement Committee.

Ashfaq Syed thanks Mayor Steve Chirico and the City Council for appointing him as a member of the Naperville Public Library Board of Trustees and for affirming their confidence in his competence and commitment.

"It is a prestigious assignment and it would be my honor to put my best effort to serve the Naperville community and measure up to the expectations of Mayor Chirico and the City Council", he assured.

Mr. Govindarajan passes away

It is with a heavy heart that we share the news of the passing of Mr. Govindarajan, father of Mrs. Bhavani Iyer. He attained the Lotus of the Lord on Thursday, Aug 6th at 5.59 p.m.



Mr. Govindarajan, is survived by his beloved wife Mrs. Vedavalli Govindarajan, two sons Mr. Mohanakrishnan and Mr. VeeraRaghavan, daughter Bhavani Iyer, son-in-law Dr. Rajaraman Iyer, two daughters-in-law, SaiGeetha and Dr. JayaPriya and five grandkids Priasha, Ashwin, Maanasa, Satya and Ranya. He was a native of Coimbatore until he moved to Chennai to join Southern Railways where he had a great career till his retirement. He was a loving father, husband and grandfather, and raised a great family through his hard work and dedication, and always provided the best for his children. He was a calm, polite and simple person with a passion and zest for life, always enjoying simple things in life. He was impeccable in his ways, known for his crisp and neat presentation, meticulous organization, an avid learner of music which was his passion, a great cook and much more, His flair and love for the English language was by far his greatest asset. He took pride in everything he ever did. A great humanitarian, he has helped less fortunate ones receive education, and was a willing donor to many social and religious causes.

As we reflect on his glorious life, we celebrate his journey of 89 years on this mother earth with love, pride and thankfulness.

Arrangements for the final farewell of dear Mr. V.S. Govindarajan are as follows
Location: Solan-Prugin Funeral home (14 Kennedy Ave, Schererville, IN 46375)
Visitation Hours: 9 to 11 a.m., Sunday, Aug 9, 2020

This will be followed by the Hindu rites services (for family mainly)

Due to these unusual circumstances, we request everyone to please wear mask and follow social distancing during the visitation.

Legendary Editor Khan Lateef Mohammed Khan passes away in Chicago

Report & Pictures Syed Khalil Ullah

Notable media personnel in Urdu literature Mr. Lateef Mohammed Khan, who spent his complete life defending Urdu through Journalism, books and lectures, died in Chicago August 6th, 2020 at a local hospital. He was 80. Khan worked at Journalism for more than three decades, getting his start in the network's Munsif Daily Newspaper in Urdu. Highly verified and most accurate NEWS Paper in South Asia.

Khan worked at Journalism for more than three decades, getting her start in the network's Munsif Daily Newspaper. Highly verified and most accurate NEWS Paper in South Asia.

The Munsif Daily is an Urdu language newspaper published from Hyderabad in India. Its editor in Chief was Khan Lateef Khan till yesterday. The Munsif Daily is the largest circulated Urdu newspaper in South Asia. The paper was owned by Mahmood Ansari, when Masood Ansari fell seriously ill, the newspaper was sold to Khan Lateef Khan in 1996, who became editor in chief. He started the first Urdu satellite TV. Channel in India.



Janab Khan Lateef Mohammed Khan along with Janab Osman Bin Mohammed Al Hajri, Janab Amer Javeed & Janab Feroz Khan

He was Chairman of Sultan ul Uloom Education Society. Khan was known for bringing in a revolutionary change in Urdu publications in the city by re-introducing the Munsif newspaper in color print 25 years ago.

Ali Khan, President and Founder Urdu Semaj Chicago shared his condolences and said, "He was a legend in our Community & a very genuine, gracious man in person and an acclaimed columnist. Sad to hear of his pass away today. This is totally lost for the whole community."

Many renowned personalities including Dr Qutub Uddin, Iftexhar Shareef, Azeem Quadeer, Saleem Abdul Rehman, Ishaan Ahmed, Kaleem



Hasan, Omer Haqqani and many others paid tribute to his services.

Khan's Funeral Services were held at the Muslim Community Center (MCC) in Chicago After Friday Prayers, and was buried in Chicago.

Photographs and Press release by: Syed Khalil Ullah

Freelance journalist

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INDEPENDENCE DAY
TO ALL MY FRIENDS**



**SHER MOHAMMED
RAJPUT
CHICAGO, IL**



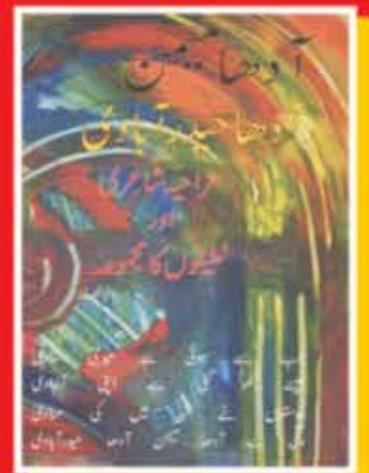
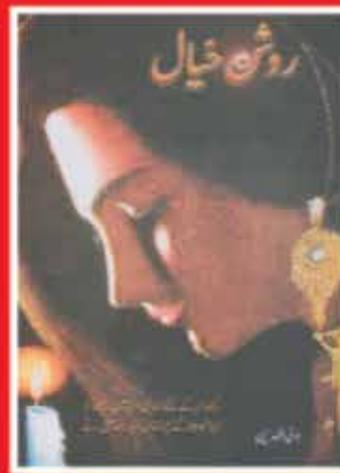
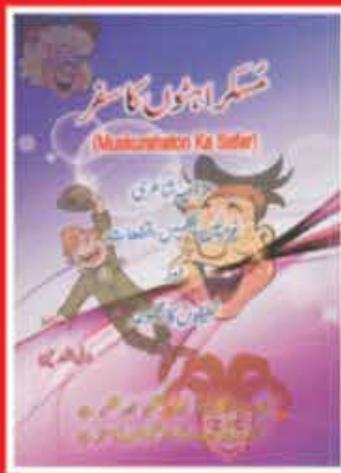
**By Dr Mohammed Khutb Uddin,
Psychiatrist Chicago USA.**

Wali Uddin

ولی الدین



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 Author of Books
 Adha Memon Adha Hyderabad, Roshan Khayal, Musurahaton Ka Safar



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Shri Amit Kumar
Consul General of India
Chicago, USA

Chief Guest



Shri Narendra Chanchal
Renowned Bollywood &
Devotional Singer

Guest of Honor



Shri Aalok Shrivastava
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New Delhi

Guest of Honor



Lamp Lighting by our Guest of Honor Shri Narendra Chanchal Ji



EVENT HIGHLIGHTS

Saturday, September 12 (11 am - 2 pm CST)

Sunday, September 13 (10:30 - to 1:30 pm CST)

Hindi Competition

- Elocution (Kids & Adults)
- Singing (Kids & Adults)
- Solo Dance (Kids Only)
- Dress To Impress (Kids Only)
- Poetry (Adults Only)

Short Hindi Dramas by DramaTech
Competition Winners Announcements

- Roundtable Discussion with Global Hindi Scholars
- International Hindi Kavya Goshti
- Colorful Regional Dances of India

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CORONA PANDEMIC. "The challenge of our time"

**By Dr Mohammed Khutb Uddin,
Psychiatrist Chicago USA.**



These pandemics are not new to mankind. They have been happening every 20 years 30 years , 100 years etc . The last big one was H1N1 pandemic it was called as Spanish flu . It happened in 1917. Due to that Spanish flu almost 500,000 plus people died. There was a big devastation to humanity and loss of life. At that time there were no treatment interventions but now there are better interventions. However we have to be careful that this is the challenge of our time. This is not a joke. This is a biological, medical and psychological challenge. In the Qur'an also it has been described as the event when the earth will shake and it will throw away the things which she has in her . At that time human beings will be shocked to see what has happened . So, these pandemics are regular cyclical biological challenges to humanity which have come from time to time. Allah wants to keep us balanced so that we don't transgress., This is the mechanism of checks and balances. During these testing time we have to take all the necessary measures to avoid any further spread of the diseases. In this regard we have to follow the physical precautions such as washing our hands, avoiding infections, using sanitizers , keeping social distance and following all the guidelines to prevent the infections. The most important thing in this time is the fears and the phobias due to the existential threat to human life .when the threat strikes human beings react differently. The stress ,challenge and fear threatens our very existence and life. At that time our brain comes into action by secreting serotonin, adrenaline , epinephrine ,and other neurotransmitters to balance and calm down the body . It will take care of that challenge as an emergency measure. But when this threat

continues for a longer period it has and gets over heated it will result in depression, frustration, anxiety, mood disorder,panic, phobias and post traumatic stress disorder. To avoid this we have to decide that life is not a joke and it is not a petty thing, it's a very big thing, big challenge, big risk , big reward, . So, we have to be determine to live with zest and positive understanding . we have to have the will to live , power to live, power to crush and defeat the disease. will to live and will to live and will to defeat the disease . We have to develop a strong mind , strong soul,and a strong spirit. It's hard to resist these kind of challenges without developing strong defense mechanisms. During this time we have to decide that no matter what Challenges and risks may come ,we will definitely not only overcome those emergency threats but rather come ahead in life being more smarter and stronger. Instead of being scared of living we should develop a Positive,powerful and zestful frame of mind. We should have a blue print for positive positive living with plan of actions. Include in your daily schedule exercise, have a good sense of humor ,smile, laugh, volunteer, take part in creative activities, keep balance hydration and nutrition ,read ,write reflect etc. It is important that you disconnect with negative people, with negative media bombardment, misinformation confusion and chaos. Only keep connected with positive, family friends and people. Once you decide and apply this strategy you feel powerful that you have changed your life and have confidence to deal with any difficulty. Most importantly never get disheartened, depressed and discouraged this will lead you to mental breakdown and heart attack and death. Decide and refuse to feel defeated .Whether it is Corona or any other stress. You have the belief in God that God is powerful and want us to be intelligent and appreciative of blessing of life . So be intelligent, save yuir life and serve humanity .

Finally, I am requesting you not to get afraid, not to get scared, not to get disappointed, but rather be alert, take time to understand and chart your life for a powerful living .I am wishing you all the best in your life.
CELEBRATE AND ENJOY YOUR LIFE.

Independence doesn't come easy

India got Independence some seventy three years ago and if we look back there is a whole history of constant struggle and step by step achievements.

And today, India has come a long way to present the fruits of the dreams to the people of India.

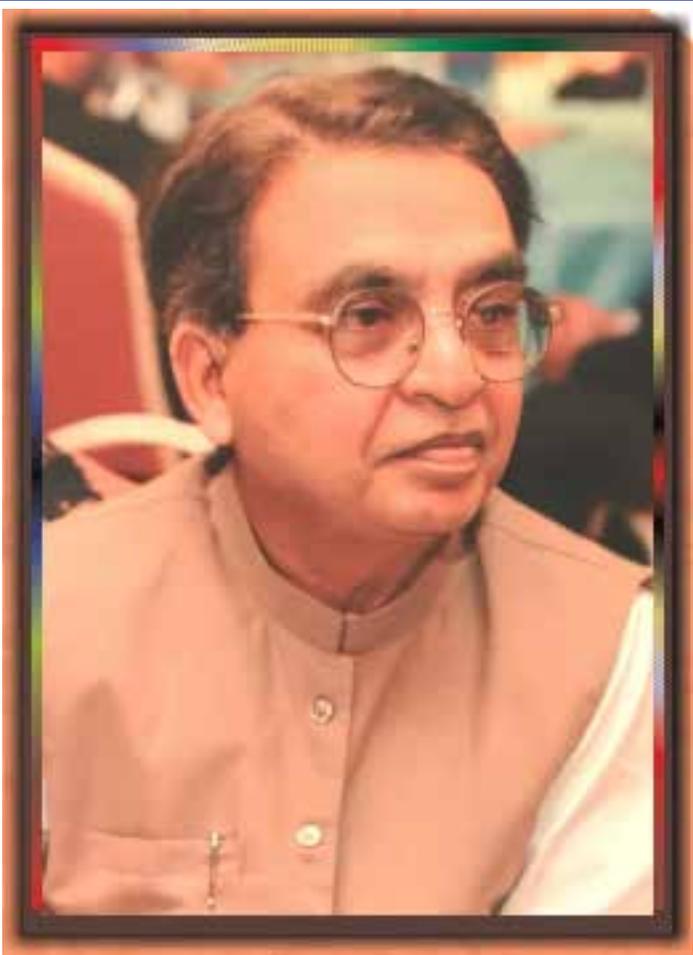
We have achieved our Immediate goals but we need to go further to achieve those that will put us in the front row at the international level.

Let's celebrate Independence still looking forward to a day when all of us are united in a true sense.



**Happy Independence Day
India**

Taufiq Ansari Ahmed



As we celebrate our nation's independence day, let's remember our past leaders who lost their lives in the battle for the freedom we are enjoying today.



HAVE A WONDERFUL INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Fareeduddin Sabiri Chicago, IL



Faisal Balagam, son of Arif Mukesh from Chicago passed away, age 37, due to high blood pressure which turned into cardiac arrest. Condolences to the family.

Dear friends,

Hope everything is well with you.

It is my pleasure to announce that the Hindi Club of Illinois is completing 10 years of Hindi Divas event. This year because of Corona pandemic we will be celebrating this two-day event online.

We are very fortunate to celebrate this event with the support of the Indian Consulate Chicago and the Consul General of India Mr, Amit Kumar ji will be our Chief Guest and Sri Narendra Chanchal ji, the world-renowned devotional singer, will start the event by lighting the lamp. Other distinguished guests include famous poet from India Sri Aalok Srivastav ji and president of the Sarv Bhasha Trust, New Delhi Sri Ashok Lov ji.

I would like to request you to print this news in this week's paper so kids and adult will have plenty of time to participate in competitions.

Always appreciate your support in these ten years to help us promote the Hindi language overseas. I feel really bad that I could not invite you all for samosa and tea to announce this exciting news because of the current situation.

Please don't hesitate to call me at 847 962 8595 if any questions you have.



Thank you again

Sincerely yours

Gurbachan Kaur

Gurbachan Kaur (Neelam) Shewakramani

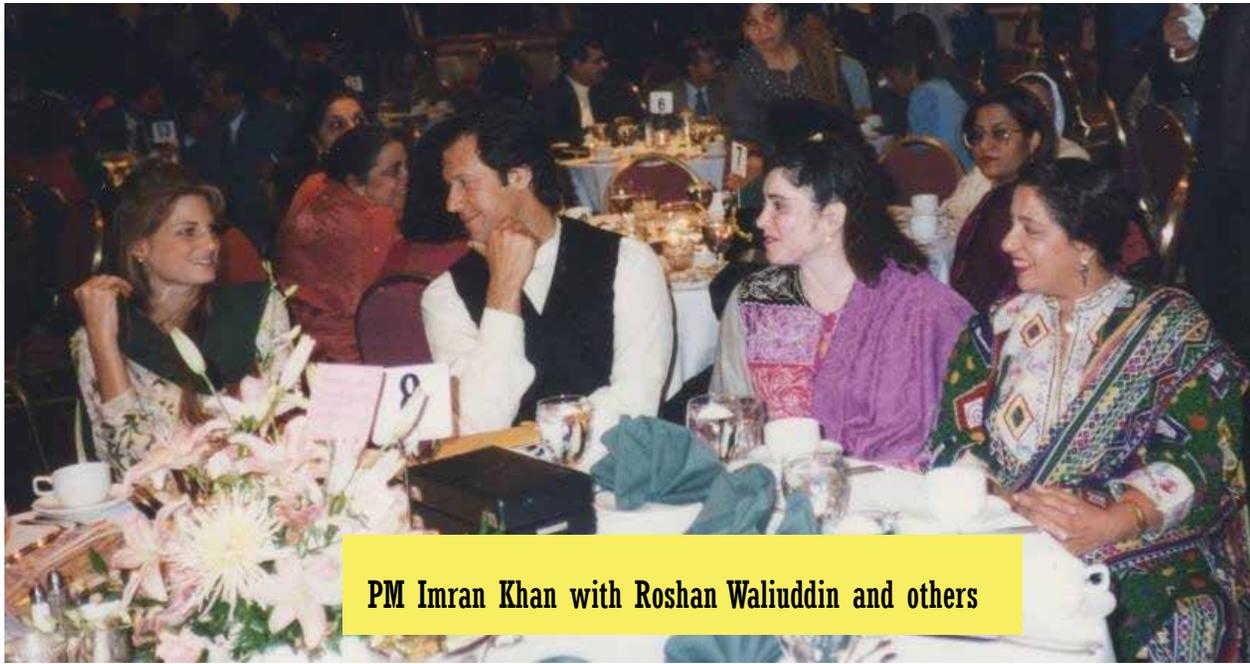
(Founder/President)

Hindi Club of Illinois

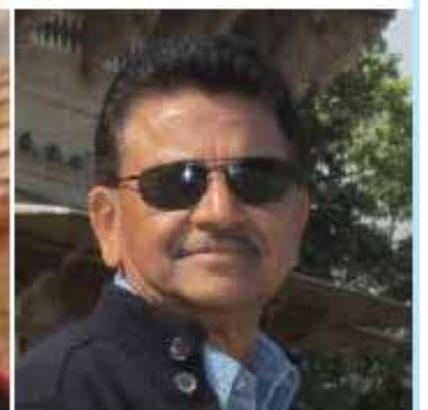
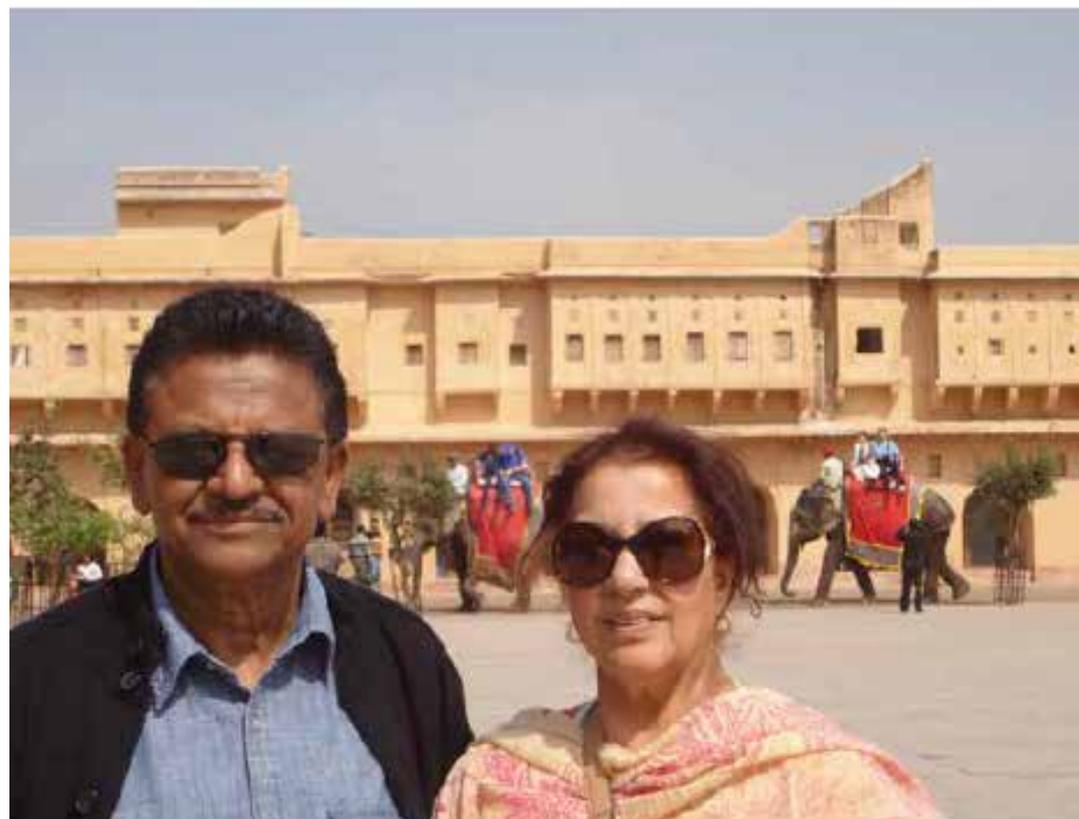
Promoting Hindi Overseas



Happy independence day to India and Pakistan From Wali and Roshan



PM Imran Khan with Roshan Waliuddin and others



PAKISTAN INDEPENDENCE

Pakistan's Independence Day, which is annually held on August 14, celebrates the country's independence from the British rule on that date in 1947. This day is an occasion to promote patriotism and national unity.

Many people dress in or use the colors green and white, which are Pakistan's official colors, during Pakistan's Independence Day. What Do People Do?

People all over Pakistan celebrate Independence Day with patriotic zest. Many people who attend the Independence Day parades dress up in green and white, which are the Pakistani flag's colors. People visit national monuments and places of national significance to celebrate Independence Day. This is also a time to meet relatives, exchange gifts and visit recreational spots.

Pakistan's national flag is hoisted on public, private buildings, residences and monuments at dawn.

Official buildings, including Parliament House, are decorated and colorfully lit. The prime minister and president address and congratulate the nation and talk about the day's significance. Streets and houses are decorated with candles, oil lamps and pennants. Firework shows are put together on the eve of Independence Day.

Pakistan's Independence Day also pays homage to people who devoted their lives for Pakistan's freedom movement and made sacrifices to attain Pakistan's independence. A change of guard takes place at national monuments, including the mausoleums of Muhammad Iqbal, who was a poet, philosopher, and politician, and Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who is considered by many as Pakistan's founder and Quaid-i-Azam (supreme leader).

Events held during the day include special theatre shows, national song competitions, concerts, and Independence Day pageants. Radio and television stations broadcast national songs and specially prepared Independence Day programs.

Public Life

Independence Day is an official holiday in Pakistan on August 14. All governmental, non-governmental offices, organizations, educational institutions, post offices, and major markets are closed.

Public transport remains unavailable on all major routes. Traffic congestion is common due to Independence Day parades.

Background

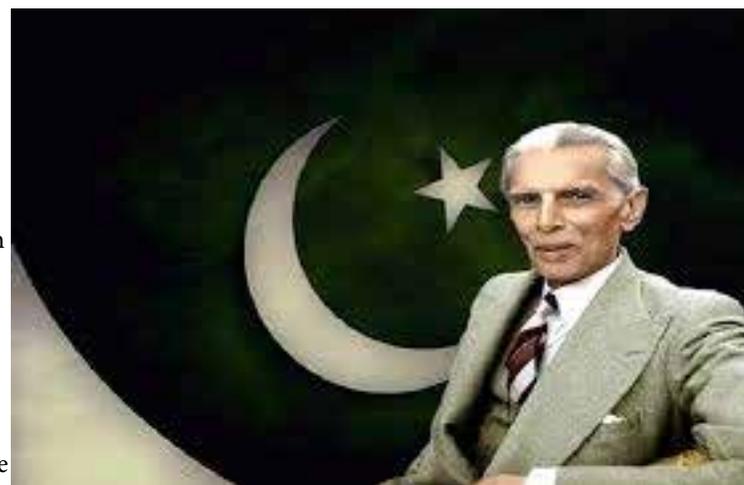
The Indo-Pak subcontinent remained a British colony from 1849-1947. The subcontinent's inhabitants did not approve of the

British rule in united India. An uprising that occurred in 1857 eventually formed the shape of a freedom movement, which exemplifies the efforts of the people of British India in gaining their independence.

Muslims ruled the subcontinent before the British incursion and suffered due to the 1857 uprising against the British East India Company. Leaders such as Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Syed Ameer Ali worked diligently for the Muslim people's political advancement.

The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885, which later on became British India's largest political party. Major Muslim political leaders, including Muhammad Ali Jinnah, were members of the Indian National Congress and worked towards Hindu-Muslim unity and India's independence.

The All India Muslim League was founded on December 30, 1906. There was growing demand for an independent Muslim state in India.



In 1930 Muhammad Iqbal presented the idea of a separate Muslim state that would geographically consist of the Muslim majority areas in the subcontinent. The word Pakistan is a conjunction of two words Pak meaning Pure and Stan meaning Land, a name coined by Choudhary Rahmat Ali. Strong Hindu nationalism gave birth to the Two Nation Theory, an ideology that is accredited as being the basis for Pakistan's creation. In 1940 the Pakistan Resolution was passed in Lahore demanding greater Muslim autonomy in British India.



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Omar easily wins primary challenge as 'the Squad' continues unbeaten streak

Rep. Ilhan Omar won her Democratic primary in Minnesota, becoming the third member of "the Squad," four high-profile progressive women in their first term, to beat back primary challengers.

Omar easily overcame a challenge from Black lawyer Antone Melton-Meaux, winning by nearly 20 points in the Minneapolis-area Fifth District. Melton-Meaux who had received heavy donations from the pro-Israel lobby that allowed him to dominate local television advertising and was endorsed by the Minneapolis Star-Tribune. Omar was targeted for comments she had made about Israel and criticisms that she was putting a national profile over the needs of her Minneapolis district.

She made headlines earlier this year when she married political consultant Tim Mynett months after denying the



Rep. Ilhan Omar with Abdur Rauf Khan in Houston

two of them were having an affair and had drawn scrutiny for paying his firm over \$1 million during this race. Omar, previously a state legislator, won 48 percent of the vote in a primary on her way to filling the vacant seat in 2018.

"If this election showed us anything, it's the lengths that those seeking to uphold systems of oppression will go to stop a movement that wants to put power back in the hands of people," Omar said in a statement following her victory. "But in Minnesota, we know that organized people will always beat organized money. Tonight, our movement didn't just win. We earned a mandate for change. Despite outside efforts to defeat us, we once again broke turnout records. Despite the attacks, our support has only grown since 2018."

Two other members of the Squad, Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez of New York and Rashida Tlaib of Michigan, have already won their primaries while Ayanna Pressley of

Massachusetts is running unopposed in her Boston-area district. Omar was born in Somalia and Tlaib's parents are Palestinian immigrants; they are the first two Muslim women elected to Congress. Ocasio-Cortez is of Puerto Rican descent and Pressley is African-American.

The four freshmen have been featured in Republican attack ads for races across the country, and were the object of a tweet by President Trump telling them to "go back and help fix the totally broken and crime infested places from which they came." Omar adapted Trump's words for the campaign slogan "Send Her Back ... to Congress."

Ocasio-Cortez was the first to face voters in late June for her seat in New York's 14th District, which includes parts of Bronx and Queens. Her primary opponent was former CNBC broadcaster Michelle Caruso-Cabrera, who was running to Ocasio-Cortez's right with the support of Wall Street (raising over \$3 million) and the traditionally pro-Republican Chamber of Commerce.

The freshman incumbent ended up with nearly 75 percent of the vote, defeating Caruso-Cabrera by 35,000 votes, more than the total number of ballots cast in her 2018 upset of longtime Rep. Joe Crowley.

"What you all have shown is that a people's movement here is not an accident, it is a mandate," Ocasio-Cortez said on election night. "This absolutely strengthens us. It's not just about winning or losing, but so much of this is about how we win. To win with that kind of mandate is transformative, and it tells us that our policy positions are not an accident."

Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., with, from left, Rashida Tlaib, D-Mich., Rep. Ilhan Omar, D-Minn., and Rep. Ayanna Pressley, D-Mass. (J. Scott Applewhite/AP)

Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, D-N.Y., with, from left, Rashida Tlaib, D-Mich., Rep. Ilhan Omar, D-Minn., and Rep. Ayanna Pressley, D-Mass. (J. Scott Applewhite/AP)

On August 4, voters in Tlaib's majority-Black district in Detroit went to the polls to decide between her and Detroit City Council president Brenda Jones, who is Black. Tlaib had barely defeated Jones in the six-way 2018 primary to fill the open seat, winning by under a thousand votes. The freshman had rankled centrist Democrats during her first term, booing a mention of Hillary Clinton at a Bernie Sanders campaign event and refusing to endorse Joe Biden.



Jones had attacked her for being focused on staying in the national spotlight rather than issues important to her district.

On the eve of the election, the New York Times described Tlaib as "fighting for her political life, locked in a close primary race that could be decided by a few hundred mail-in ballots." In the end, she defeated Jones by a margin of two to one, winning by roughly 35 thousand votes.

"We have a resounding mandate to put people before profits," Tlaib said in her victory statement. "Let it be known that in the 13th District, just like in communities across our country, we are done with establishment politics that put corporations first. If I was considered the most vulnerable member of the Squad, I think it's safe to say the Squad is here to stay, and it's only getting bigger."

The four congresswomen were endorsed during their initial 2018 runs by Justice Democrats, a progressive group that sprung from Sanders's 2016 campaign. Despite Sanders falling short in the presidential primary, Justice Democrats have added three more upsets of incumbents in the 2020 cycle: Marie Newman defeating anti-abortion Democrat Rep. Dan Lipinski in Chicago, Jamaal Bowman defeating House Foreign Affairs Chairman Eliot Engel in New York and Cori Bush defeating long-time incumbent Rep. Lacy Clay in St. Louis.



Rashida Tlaib wins Democratic primary in Michigan

Tlaib will face an underdog Republican candidate in November.

LANSING, Mich. — “Squad” member Rashida Tlaib won a challenge for her House seat in Michigan’s primary, in a rematch with the woman she narrowly defeated two years ago.

Tlaib, one of the first two Muslim women in Congress, easily secured likely reelection to the 13th District in and around Detroit. Her opponent in Tuesday’s primary was Detroit City Council President Brenda Jones, who lost by 1 percentage point in 2018 when the primary field was larger. Jones on the same day defeated Tlaib to later fill out the remainder of John Conyers’ term.

Tlaib, 44, will face an underdog Republican candidate in November.

The showdown in one of the country’s poorest districts had featured Jones criticizing Tlaib’s confrontational style and vowing to focus on bringing home funding. Tlaib once called the president an expletive while vowing to impeach him. He later targeted her with racist tweets.

“I’m confident. I’m confident in the movement that we started. I’m confident that as we experience this tonight, we are going to see that our country is ready, is ready for someone like me and others that are saying, ‘Enough. Enough with corporate

greed. Enough with the assault on our families,” Tlaib said in a video to supporters after the polls closed.

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Tlaib, an unapologetic fighter and progressive with a national profile, noted that Trump signed into law a bill she sponsored to protect retirees’ pension benefits and that she has gotten amendments approved with bipartisan support. She also cited work creating neighborhood service centers to help residents throughout the district.

Andrew E. Bryant, 71, voted for Tlaib at New Providence Baptist Church on Detroit’s west side. He said she has been outspoken on behalf of Detroit’s working class and poor, and especially against water service shut-offs for people unable to pay their bills.

I look at the person that I think is best qualified” and Tlaib “is a fighter,” he said.

Gregory Wilson, 64, who also voted at the church, cast his ballot for Jones.



“I voted for Brenda Jones simply because I’ve done a little work with her because I’m a police chaplain,” he said. “With Rashida Tlaib, I’m probably not the best informed voter.”

The primary winner will be the overwhelming favorite in November’s general election.

The race was not just about an older establishment figure challenging a young, more liberal activist but also the racial dynamics

in the district. The 60-year-old Jones, like more than half of the district’s residents, is Black while Tlaib is Palestinian American.

Tlaib had a huge financial advantage over Jones, having raised more than \$2 million. Jones was far outraised in 2018 but almost won. The four other candidates the backed Jones this time, while Tlaib was endorsed by unions, Bernie Sanders and House Speaker Nancy Pelosi.

By The Associated Press

Hundreds of billionaires pledged to give their fortunes away through Warren Buffett and Bill Gates’ Giving Pledge, but very little money may be actually helping people, according to a new study

Spencer Platt/Getty Images

Over 75% of the original signatories to Bill Gates and Warren Buffett’s Giving Pledge — a promise to give away the majority of their wealth — are richer now than they were when they signed in 2010, a new report by the progressive think tank Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) found.

The report suggests that many signatories are making money faster than they are giving it away. The net worths of nine of the original signatories, including Facebook’s Mark Zuckerberg, Home Depot cofounder Ken Langone, and Salesforce’s Marc Benioff have grown by more than 200%, per IPS.

Many ultrawealthy philanthropists

make large donations to private foundations that provide massive tax breaks and aren’t legally required to dispense their funds to help people, IPS reported.

The Giving Pledge does not oversee signatories’ donations, according to the organization’s website.

Over 200 billionaires from 23 countries have signed the Pledge, which could be worth up to \$600 billion by 2022, research firm Wealth-X found.

A representative of The Giving Pledge did not immediately respond to Business Insider’s request for comment on the IPS report’s findings.



A Uighur man recorded life inside a high-security Chinese internment camp. Here's what he said it was like.

Mergan Ghappar, a 31-year-old Uighur man from Xinjiang, China, had been working as a model in Foshan, southern China. He disappeared in January after authorities said he was being put on a flight home, according to the BBC and The Globe and Mail.

More than a month later, he contacted his family to say he was in an internment camp for Uighurs in Xinjiang, and described the brutal conditions there, the BBC reported.

Ghappar had smuggled a cell phone into the camp, and was able to record footage of himself and the camp's conditions, which have since been passed to the BBC and The Globe and Mail.

The video provides a rare glimpse into life inside a Chinese internment camp.

Ghappar's footage and testimony mirror those from other former inmates at China's detention camps for Uighurs.

Visit Business Insider's homepage for more stories.

A Uighur man has documented what it was like inside one of China's secretive, high-security internment camps, where he said he heard the constant sound of prisoners screaming, and was told he would be beaten to death if he didn't follow orders.

Mergan Ghappar, a 31-year-old model, left the western region of Xinjiang in 2009 and began a modeling career in Foshan, southern China. He was arrested in 2018 and sentenced to 16 months in prison for selling cannabis, which his friends told the BBC as an exaggerated charge.

Xinjiang is home to the Uighurs, a mostly-Muslim ethnic minority that has in recent years faced unprecedented oppression and surveillance by the Chinese state. People there have been forced to cut off contact with the outside world, and at least 1 million Uighurs have been detained and given arbitrary charges.

According to the BBC, Ghappar was released from the Foshan prison in November 2019, and one month later, he was asked to complete a routine registration procedure. In January 2020, he was put on a flight back to his home city in Xinjiang, the BBC said. insider@insider.com (James Pasley)

August 5, 2020, 4:45 AM-5 mins read Uighur model Mergan Ghappar inside a Chinese detention camp. Uighur model Mergan Ghappar inside a Chinese detention camp. The Globe and Mail

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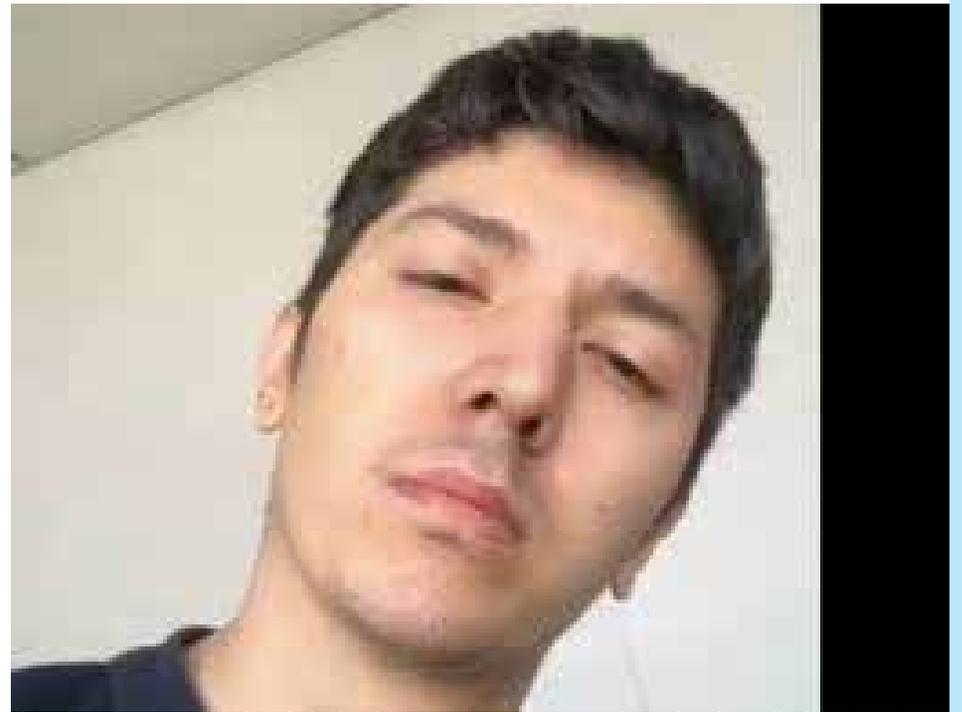
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But instead of coming home, he disappeared.

More than a month after his disappearance, Ghappar contacted his family on WeChat, a popular messaging app in China, telling them he was in a police jail in Kucha, Xinjiang, the BBC reported. According to the BBC, Ghappar and his family communicated for several days where he detailed what it was like in the camp, then he stopped responding.

He wrote he was first detained in a police jail for 18 days. He said was put in with about 50 others — everyone had sacks on



their heads, were handcuffed, shackled, and had an iron chain that connected the cuffs to the shackles — in a “small room no bigger than 50 square meters, men on the right, women on the left,” according to the BBC.

At one point, Ghappar said he lifted his hood to ask the guard to loosen his handcuffs, and the guard shouted at him: “If you remove your hood again, I will beat you to death,” according to the BBC.

For food, the inmates shared a few bowls and spoons. He said the police would ask people who had infectious diseases to raise their hands, and those that raised their hands would eat last. He took a photo of a document that encouraged children as young as 13 to “repent for their mistakes and voluntarily surrender,” which the BBC reported looked like evidence that China is trying to control the thoughts of minorities. Associated Press

Ghappar also said he felt the effects of the coronavirus when it started to spread in Xinjiang earlier this year. The coronavirus reached Xinjiang around late January, though it is unclear whether it reached any police jails or detention camps.

Four men, all 20 or younger, who ignored quarantine rules and played a game outside, were “beaten until they screamed like babies, the skin on their buttocks split open and they couldn't sit down,” he wrote, according to the BBC. He also said that prisoners had to wear masks under their hoods, the BBC reported.

When his temperature was found higher than normal at one point, he was moved to a room so cold he could not sleep, where he heard a man screaming “from morning until evening,” he wrote, according to the BBC.

A few days later, the prisoners who were found sick or with high temperatures — including Ghappar, who had a cold —

were moved to what he called an “epidemic control center,” according to the BBC.

There he was shackled to the bed, soon covered in lice, and guarded by two people.

Here, somehow, he had managed to smuggle a phone into his cell, the BBC and The Globe and Mail reported. He was able to access some of his personal belongings upon arrival to the second jail, and the phone had gone unnoticed, the BBC reported.

With the cell phone he was able to communicate with his family and even film footage of himself inside his room. The clips showed Ghappar handcuffed to a bed, with bars on the windows, and Chinese propaganda blaring in the background. You can watch some of Ghappar's footage on The Globe and Mail's website. After months of not hearing from Ghappar, his family has released a four-and-a-half minute video he took in his cell, along with a series of text messages, to the BBC and The Globe and Mail.

While it was impossible to verify the text messages, but experts told the BBC the footage looked genuine, and that the testimony was consistent with those from other former inmates in Xinjiang. Ghappar's family told the BBC they were aware it could make his situation worse but hoped it would bring attention to him and the general situation for the Uighur people in China.

Abdulhakim Ghapper, his uncle, told the BBC the video could be a symbol of Uighur oppression like how the video of George Floyd's fatal arrest became a symbol of racism and oppression in the US.

“They have both faced brutality for their race. But while in America people are raising their voices, in our case there is silence,” he said. Yahoo News

IS YOUR AIRBAG DEFECTIVE?

Nearly 70 million Takata airbag inflators, in approximately 47 million vehicles, are or will be under recall in the United States by 2020.

Even a minor fender bender can cause these airbag inflators to rupture, spraying metal shrapnel into drivers and passengers.

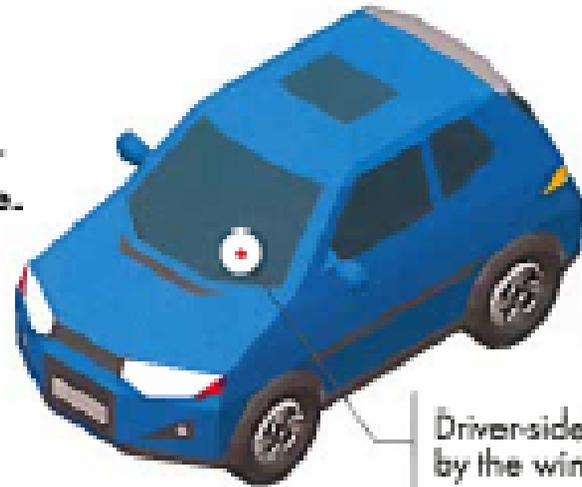
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Tribute to Mr. Ibrahim Al Qadhi – a doyen of Indian theatre

The Embassy of India, Riyadh pays tribute to Ibrahim Al Qadhi, one of the pioneers of modern Indian theatre, who passed away in New Delhi on August 4, 2020 at the age of 95. Born in Pune, Maharashtra in a Saudi family, Mr. Ibrahim AL Qadhi was founder and director of the National School of Drama, as well as the founder of the Al Qadhi Foundation for the Arts in New Delhi. He is credited with having directed several plays and trained leading theatre and film personalities such as Om Puri, Naseeruddin Shah, among others.

Mr. Ibrahim Al Qadhi was a recipient of India's second highest civilian award – the Padma Vibhushan, apart from the Padma Bhushan, Padma Shri and the Academy Award by the Dance and Music Academy. Mr. Ibrahim Al Qadhi represented the rich amalgamation of Indian and Arab culture, and epitomised the strong cultural and historic ties between India and Saudi Arabia.

.....

Two held for 'assault', forcing auto driver to chant 'Jai Shri Ram'

Police in Rajasthan's Sikar district have arrested two people for allegedly assaulting a 52-year-old autorickshaw driver on Friday after he refused to chant "Modi zindabad" and "Jai Shri Ram".

According to the police, the two accused have been arrested after an FIR was lodged by Gapphar Ahmad Kacchawa, who also claimed the duo stole his wristwatch and money. Kacchawa was left with broken teeth, a swollen eye and bruises on cheek.

"At around 4 am on Friday, my uncle was returning after dropping off passengers to a nearby village when two men who were in a car stopped him and asked for tobacco. However, they declined to take the tobacco that my uncle offered and asked him to say Modi zindabad," said Shahid, a nephew of Kacchawa.

In the FIR registered by the police, Kacchawa said that the men slapped him when he refused to comply.

"One of the men asked me to chant the slogan 'Modi zindabad' and I refused... Then he slapped me hard. I took my taxi and tried to flee towards Sikar. But they followed me on their car and stopped my vehicle near Jagmalpura. They forced me to descend from the vehicle and they badly beat me up... The men abused me and forced me to chant 'Modi zindabad' and 'Jai Shri Ram,'" Kacchawa said in his complaint.

Kacchawa has also accused the two men of stealing Rs 700 from him along with his wristwatch.

"The men pulled my beard, kicked and punched me as a result of which 2-3 of my teeth broke... I sustained serious injuries on my left eye, cheek and head as they assaulted me with a stick. After beating me up, they said we will rest only after sending you to Pakistan," Kacchawa said in the FIR.

On the basis of Kacchawa's complaint, the police on Friday registered an FIR under sections 323 (voluntarily causing hurt), 341 (wrongful restraint), 295A (deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs), 504 (intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace), 506 (criminal intimidation), 327 (voluntarily causing hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act), 382 (theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint in order to the committing of the theft) and 34 (acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention) of the IPC.

Capt. Deepak Vasant Sathe Saved Lives in AI Plane Crash

In a tragic predicament, an Air India flight from Dubai crashed while landing at Kozhikode International Airport amidst poor visibility caused by heavy downpours yesterday. It was a repatriation flight carrying Indians back home from abroad. The fatal crash broke the plane into two pieces with massive damage and killed 18 persons including two pilots. One of the pilots was Captain Deepak Vasant Sathe and the other pilot was First Officer Akhilesh Kumar.

Captain Deepak Vasant Sathe was a decorated officer in the Indian Air Force. During his 22-year-old service in the Indian Air Force, he had earned the 'Sword of Honor' in 1981 and retired as a Squadron Leader. Skilled in the dynamics of operating Boeing 737, he joined Air India after his retirement from the Air Force. An eminent alumnus of the National Defence Academy, he had flown the MiG-21 fighter aircraft with 17 Squadron. He had a 30-year long flying experience with no record of accidents even in his 18-year tenure with Air India. He switched off the engine the moment the plane crashed. His quick action saved many lives on board by preventing the engine from exploding into flames during the crash. Global associations of pilots have saluted to his professionalism.

Captain Deepak Vasant Sathe is survived by his two sons: one is in the United States and the other is in Bengaluru, India. We pray for the peace of his departed soul.



"Following the FIR was lodged, we arrested two people yesterday-Shambhudayal Jat, 35, and Rajendra Jat, 30. Preliminary investigation suggests that these two men had parked their vehicle and were consuming alcohol when they stopped Kacchawa, misbehaved and assaulted him," said Pushpendra Singh, station house officer, Sadar police station, Sikar.

Shahid said that his uncle is at present admitted in a government hospital in Sikar after sustaining multiple injuries.

Indian Express

Written By Deep Mukherjee

Subhas Chandra Bose

Subhas Chandra Bose [pronunciation?] (23 January 1897 – 18 August 1945) was an Indian nationalist whose defiant patriotism made him a hero in India, but whose attempt during World War II to rid India of British rule with the help of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan left a troubled legacy. The honorific Netaji (Hindustani: "Respected Leader"), first applied in early 1942 to Bose in Germany by the Indian soldiers of the Indische Legion and by the German and Indian officials in the Special Bureau for India in Berlin, was later used throughout India. Bose had been a leader of the younger, radical, wing of the Indian National Congress in the late 1920s and 1930s, rising to become Congress President in 1938 and 1939. However, he was ousted from Congress leadership positions in 1939 following differences with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress high command. He was subsequently placed under house arrest by the British before escaping from India in 1940.

Bose arrived in Germany in April 1941, where the leadership offered unexpected, if sometimes ambivalent, sympathy for the cause of India's independence, contrasting starkly with its attitudes towards other colonised peoples and ethnic communities. In November 1941, with German funds, a Free India Centre was set up in Berlin, and soon a Free India Radio, on which Bose broadcast nightly. A 3,000-strong Free India Legion, comprising Indians captured by Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps, was also formed to aid in a possible future German land invasion of India. By spring 1942, in light of Japanese victories in southeast Asia and changing German priorities, a German invasion of India became untenable, and Bose became keen to move to southeast Asia. Adolf Hitler, during his only meeting with Bose in late May 1942, suggested the same, and offered to arrange for a submarine. During this time Bose also became a father; his wife, or companion, Emilie Schenkl, whom he had met in 1934, gave birth to a baby girl in November 1942. Identifying strongly with the Axis powers, and no longer apologetically, Bose boarded a German submarine in February 1943. Off Madagascar, he was transferred to a Japanese submarine from which he disembarked in Japanese-held Sumatra in May 1943.

With Japanese support, Bose revamped the Indian National Army (INA), then composed of Indian soldiers of the British Indian army who had been captured in the Battle of Singapore. To these, after Bose's arrival, were added enlist-ing Indian civilians in Malaya and Singapore. The Japanese had come to support a number of puppet and provisional governments in the captured regions, such as those in Burma, the Philippines and Manchukuo. Before long the Provisional Government of Free India, presided by Bose, was formed in the Japanese-occupied Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Bose had great drive and charisma—creating popular Indian slogans, such as "Jai Hind,"—and the INA under Bose was a model of diversity by region, ethnicity, religion, and even gender. However, Bose was regarded by the Japanese as being militarily unskilled, and his military effort was short-lived. In late 1944 and early 1945, the British Indian Army first halted and then devastatingly reversed the Japanese attack on India. Almost half the Japanese forces and fully half the participating INA contingent were killed. The INA was driven down the Malay Peninsula and surrendered with the recapture of Singapore. Bose had earlier chosen not to surrender with his forces or with the Japanese, but rather to escape to Manchuria with a view to seeking a future in the Soviet Union which he believed to be turning anti-British. He died from third-degree burns received when his plane crashed in Taiwan. Some Indians, however, did not believe that the crash had occurred, with many among them, especially in Bengal, believing that Bose would return to gain India's independence. The Indian National Congress, the main instru-

ment of Indian nationalism, praised Bose's patriotism but distanced itself from his tactics and ideology, especially his collaboration with fascism. The British Raj, though never seriously threatened by the INA, charged 300 INA officers with treason in the INA trials, but eventually backtracked in the face both of popular sentiment and of its own end.

1897–1921: Early life

Subhas Chandra Bose was born on 23 January 1897 (at 12.10 pm) in Cuttack, Orissa Division, Bengal Province, to Prabhavati Dutt Bose and Janakinath Bose, an advocate belonging to a Kayastha family. He was the ninth in a family of 14 children. His family was well to do. He was admitted to the Protestant European School (presently Stewart High School) in Cuttack, like his brothers and sisters, in January 1902. He continued his studies at this school which was run by the Baptist Mission up to 1909 and then shifted to the Ravenshaw Collegiate School. After securing the second position in the matriculation examination in 1913, he was admitted to the Presidency College where he studied briefly. He was influenced by the teachings of Swami Vivekananda and Ramakrishna after reading their works at the age of 16. He felt that his religion was more important than his studies.

In those days, the British in Calcutta often made offensive remarks to the Indians in public places and insulted them openly. This behavior of the British as well as the outbreak of World War I began to influence his thinking.

His nationalistic temperament came to light when he was expelled for assaulting Professor Oaten (who had manhandled some Indian students for the latter's anti-India comments. He was expelled although he appealed that he only witnessed the assault and did not actually participate in it. He later joined the Scottish Church College at the University of Calcutta and passed his B.A. in 1918 in philosophy. Bose left India for Europe on 15 September 1919, arriving in London on 20 October. He had made a promise to his father to prepare and appear for the Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination, for which his father has made available Rs 10,000. In London, Bose readied his application for the ICS, staying in Belsize Park with his brother Satish, who was preparing for the bar exam. [45] According to historian Leonard A. Gordon "Subhas' Civil Service application demonstrates his family's connectedness to the small, inter-related elite of Bengal. For references, he gave the names of the two highest-ranking Indians in the councils of the British-Indian establishment, Lord Sinha of Raipur, Under Secretary of State for India and the first Indian to serve as governor of a province under the Raj, and Mr Bhupendranath Basu, a wealthy Calcutta solicitor and a member of the Council of India in London."

Bose was eager to gain admission to a college at the University of Cambridge. However, it was already past the deadline for admission. With the help of some Indian students there and Mr. Reddaway, the Censor of Fitzwilliam Hall, a body run by the Non-Collegiate Students Board of the university, for making available the university's education at an economical cost without formal admission to a college, Bose entered the register of the university on 19 November 1919. He chose the Mental and Moral Sciences Tripos and simultaneously set about preparing for the Civil Service exams. He came fourth in the ICS examination and was selected, but he did not want to work under an alien government which would mean serving the British. As he stood on the verge of taking the plunge by resigning from the Indian Civil Service in 1921, he wrote to his elder brother Sarat Chandra Bose: "Only on the soil of sacrifice and suffering can we raise our national edifice."

He resigned from his civil service job on 23 April 1921 and returned to India. 1921–1932: Indian National Congress

He started the newspaper Swaraj and took



charge of publicity for the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. His mentor was Chittaranjan Das who was a spokesman for aggressive nationalism in Bengal. In the year 1923, Bose was elected the President of All India Youth Congress and also the Secretary of Bengal State Congress. He was also the editor of the newspaper "Forward", founded by Chittaranjan Das. Bose worked as the CEO of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation for Das when the latter was elected mayor of Calcutta in 1924. In a roundup of nationalists in 1925, Bose was arrested and sent to prison in Mandalay, where he contracted tuberculosis. In 1927, after being released from prison, Bose became general secretary of the Congress party and worked with Jawaharlal Nehru for independence. In late December 1928, Bose organised the Annual Meeting of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta. His most memorable role was as General Officer Commanding (GOC) Congress Volunteer Corps. Author Nirad Chaudhuri wrote about the meeting:

Bose organized a volunteer corps in uniform, its officers were even provided with steel-cut epaulettes ... his uniform was made by a firm of British tailors in Calcutta, Harman's. A telegram addressed to him as GOC was delivered to the British General in Fort William and was the subject of a good deal of malicious gossip in the (British Indian) press. Mahatma Gandhi as a sincere pacifist vowed to non-violence, did not like the strutting, clicking of boots, and saluting, and he afterward described the Calcutta session of the Congress as a Bertram Mills circus, which caused a great deal of indignation among the Bengalis.

A little later, Bose was again arrested and jailed for civil disobedience; this time he emerged to become Mayor of Calcutta in 1930.

1933–1937: Illness, Austria, Emilie Schenkl

During the mid-1930s Bose travelled in Europe, visiting Indian students and European politicians, including Benito Mussolini. He observed party organisation and saw com-

munist and fascism in action (citation needed). In this period, he also researched and wrote the first part of his book *The Indian Struggle*, which covered the country's independence movement in the years 1920–1934. Although it was published in London in 1935, the British government banned the book in the colony out of fears that it would encourage unrest.

Legacy

Bose was featured on the stamps in India from 1964, 1993, 1997, 2001, 2016 and 2018. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport at Kolkata, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Island, formerly Ross Island and many other institutions in India are named after him. On 23 August 2007, Japanese Prime Minister, Shinzō Abe visited the Subhas Chandra Bose memorial hall in Kolkata. Abe said to Bose's family "The Japanese are deeply moved by Bose's strong will to have led the Indian independence movement from British rule. Netaji is a much respected name in Japan." The following words are inscribed on a brass shield in front of the chair.

"Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in order to free India from the shackles of British imperialism organized the Azad Hind Government from outside the country on October 21, 1943. Netaji set up the Provisional Government of Independent India (Azad Hind) and transferred its headquarter at Rangoon on January 7, 1944. On the 5th April, 1944, the "Azad Hind Bank" was inaugurated at Rangoon. It was on this occasion that Netaji used this chair for the first time. Later the chair was kept at the residence of Netaji at 51, University Avenue, Rangoon, where the office of the Azad Hind Government was also housed. Afterwards, at the time of leaving Burma, the Britishers handed over the chair to the family of Mr. A.T. Ahuja, the well known business man of Rangoon. The chair was officially handed over to the Government of India in January 1979. It was brought to Calcutta on the 17th July, 1980. It has now been ceremonially installed at the Red Fort on July 7, 1981."

Bhagat Singh

Bhagat Singh (1907 – 23 March 1931) was an Indian socialist revolutionary whose two acts of dramatic violence against the British in India and execution at age 23 made him a folk hero of the Indian independence movement. In December 1928, Bhagat Singh and an associate, Shivaram Rajguru, fatally shot a 21-year-old British police officer, John Saunders, in Lahore, British India, mistaking Saunders, who was still on probation, for the British police superintendent, James Scott, whom they had intended to assassinate. They believed Scott was responsible for the death of popular Indian nationalist leader Lala Lajpat Rai, by having ordered a lathi charge in which Rai was injured, and, two weeks after which, died of a heart attack. Saunders was felled by a single shot from Rajguru, a marksman. He was then shot several times by Singh, the postmortem report showing eight bullet wounds. Another associate of Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, shot dead an Indian police constable, Chanan Singh, who attempted to pursue Singh and Rajguru as they fled.

After escaping, Singh and his associates, using pseudonyms, publicly owned to avenging Lajpat Rai's death, putting up prepared posters, which, however, they had altered to show Saunders as their intended target. Singh was thereafter on the run for many months, and no convictions resulted at the time. Surfacing again in April 1929, he and another associate, Batukeshwar Dutt, exploded two improvised bombs inside the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi. They showered leaflets from the gallery on the legislators below, shouted slogans, and then allowed the authorities to arrest them. The arrest, and the resulting publicity, had the effect of bringing to light Singh's complicity in the John Saunders case. Awaiting trial, Singh gained much public sympathy after he joined fellow defendant Jatin Das in a hunger strike, demanding better prison conditions for Indian prisoners, and ending in Das's death from starvation in September 1929. Singh was convicted and hanged in March 1931, aged 23. Bhagat Singh became a popular folk hero after his death. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote about him, "Bhagat Singh did not become popular because of his act of terrorism but because he seemed to vindicate, for the moment, the honour of Lala Lajpat Rai, and through him of the nation. He became a symbol; the act was forgotten, the symbol remained, and within a few months each town and village of the Punjab, and to a lesser extent in the rest of northern India, resounded with his name." In still later years, Singh, an atheist and socialist in life, won admirers in India from among a political spectrum that included both Communists and right-wing nationalists. Although many of Singh's associates, as well as many Indian anti-colonial revolutionaries, were also involved in daring acts and were either executed or died violent deaths, few came to be lionised in popular art and literature to the same extent as Singh.

Early life

Bhagat Singh, a Sandhu Jat, was born in 1907 to Kishan Singh and Vidyavati at Chak No. 105 GB, Banga village, Jaranwala Tehsil in the Lyallpur district of the Punjab Province of British India present day Pakistan. His birth coincided with the release of his father and two uncles, Ajit Singh and Swaran Singh, from jail. His family members were Hindus and Sikhs; some had been active in Indian Independence movements, others had served in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army. His ancestral village was Khatkar Kalan, near the town of

Banga, India in Nawanshahr district (now renamed Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar) of the Punjab.

His family was politically active. His grandfather, Arjun Singh followed Swami Dayananda Saraswati's Hindu reformist movement, Arya Samaj, which had a considerable influence on Bhagat. His father and uncles were members of the Ghadar Party, led by Kartar Singh Sarabha and Har Dayal. Ajit Singh was forced into exile due to pending court cases against him while Swaran Singh died at home in Lahore in 1910 following his release from jail. Unlike many Sikhs of his age, Singh did not attend the Khalsa High School in Lahore. His grandfather did not approve of the school officials' loyalty to the British government. He was enrolled instead in the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic High School, an Arya Samaji institution. The Arya Samaj philosophy greatly influenced him throughout his life.

In 1919, when he was 12 years old, Singh visited the site of the Jallianwala Bagh massacre hours after thousands of unarmed people gathered at a public meeting had been killed. When he was 14 years old, he was among those in his village who welcomed protesters against the killing of a large number of unarmed people at Gurudwara Nankana Sahib on 20 February 1921. Singh became disillusioned with Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence after he called off the non-co-operation movement. Gandhi's decision followed the violent murders of policemen by villagers who were reacting to the police killing three villagers in the 1922 Chauri Chaura incident. Singh joined the Young Revolutionary Movement and began to advocate for the violent overthrow of the British Government in India. In 1923, Singh joined the National College in Lahore, where he also participated in extra-curricular activities like the dramatics society. In 1923, he won an essay competition set by the Punjab Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, writing on the problems in the Punjab. Inspired by the Young Italy movement of Giuseppe Mazzini, he founded the Indian socialist youth organisation Naujawan Bharat Sabha in March 1926. He also joined the Hindustan Republican Association, which had prominent leaders, such as Chandrashekhar Azad, Ram Prasad Bismil and Shahid Ashfaqullah Khan. A year later, to avoid an arranged marriage, Singh ran away to Cawnpore. In a letter he left behind, he said: My life has been dedicated to the noblest cause, that of the freedom of the country. Therefore, there is no rest or worldly desire that can lure me now.

Police became concerned with Singh's influence on youths and arrested him in May 1927 on the pretext that he had been involved in a bombing that had taken place in Lahore in October 1926. He was released on a surety of Rs. 60,000 five weeks after his arrest. He wrote for, and edited, Urdu and Punjabi newspapers, published in Amritsar and also contributed to low-priced pamphlets published by the Naujawan Bharat Sabha that excoriated the British. [26] He also wrote for Kirti, the journal of the Kirti Kisan Party ("Workers and Peasants Party") and briefly for the Veer Arjun newspaper, published in Delhi. He often used pseudonyms, including names such as Balwant, Ranjit and Vidhrohi.

Legacy and memorials

Bhagat Singh remains a significant figure in Indian iconography to the present day. His memory, however, defies categorisation and presents problems for various groups that might try to appropriate it. Pritam Singh, a professor who has specialised in the study of



federalism, nationalism and development in India, notes that Bhagat Singh represents a challenge to almost every tendency in Indian politics. Gandhi-inspired Indian nationalists, Hindu nationalists, Sikh nationalists, the parliamentary Left and the pro-armed struggle Naxalite Left compete with each other to appropriate the legacy of Bhagat Singh, and yet each one of them is faced with a contradiction in making a claim to his legacy. Gandhi-inspired Indian nationalists find Bhagat Singh's resort to violence problematic, the Hindu and Sikh nationalists find his atheism troubling, the parliamentary Left finds his ideas and actions as more close to the perspective of the Naxalites and the Naxalites find Bhagat Singh's critique of individual terrorism in his later life an uncomfortable historical fact. On 15 August 2008, an 18-foot tall bronze statue of Singh was installed in the Parliament of India, next to the statues of Indira Gandhi and Subhas Chandra Bose. A portrait of Singh and Dutt also adorns the walls of the Parliament House. The National Martyrs Memorial, built at Hussainiwala in memory of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru. The place where Singh was cremated, at Hussainiwala on the banks of the Sutlej river, became Pakistani territory during the partition. On 17 January 1961, it was transferred to India in exchange for 12 villages near the Sulemanki Headworks. Batukeshwar Dutt was cremated there on 19 July 1965 in accordance with his last wishes, as was Singh's mother, Vidyawati. The National Martyrs Memorial was built on the cremation spot in 1968 and has memorials of Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. During the 1971 India-Pakistan war, the memorial was damaged and the statues of the martyrs were removed by the Pakistani Army. They have not been returned but the memorial was rebuilt in 1973. The Shaheedi Mela (Punjabi: Martyrdom Fair) is an event held annually on 23 March when people pay homage at the National Martyrs Memorial. The day is also observed across the Indian state of Punjab. The Shaheed-e-Azam Sardar Bhagat Singh Museum opened on the 50th anniversary of his death at his ancestral vil-

lage, Khatkar Kalan. Exhibits include Singh's ashes, the blood-soaked sand, and the blood-stained newspaper in which the ashes were wrapped. A page of the first Lahore Conspiracy Case's judgement in which Kartar Singh Sarabha was sentenced to death and on which Singh put some notes is also displayed, as well as a copy of the Bhagavad Gita with Bhagat Singh's signature, which was given to him in the Lahore Jail, and other personal belongings. The Bhagat Singh Memorial was built in 2009 in Khatkar Kalan at a cost of ₹168 million (US\$2.4 million). The Supreme Court of India established a museum to display landmarks in the history of India's judicial system, displaying records of some historic trials. The first exhibition that was organised was the Trial of Bhagat Singh, which opened on 28 September 2007, on the centenary celebrations of Singh's birth. Modern days Statues of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev at the India-Pakistan Border, near Hussainiwala.

The youth of India still draw tremendous amount of inspiration from Singh. He was voted the "Greatest Indian" in a poll by the Indian magazine India Today in 2008, ahead of Bose and Gandhi. During the centenary of his birth, a group of intellectuals set up an institution named Bhagat Singh Sansthan to commemorate him and his ideals. The Parliament of India paid tributes and observed silence as a mark of respect in memory of Singh on 23 March 2001 and 2005. In Pakistan, after a long-standing demand by activists from the Bhagat Singh Memorial Foundation of Pakistan, the Shadman Chowk square in Lahore, where he was hanged, was renamed as Bhagat Singh Chowk. This change was successfully challenged in a Pakistani court. On 6 September 2015, the Bhagat Singh Memorial Foundation filed a petition in the Lahore high court and again demanded the renaming of the Chowk to Bhagat Singh Chowk.

INDEPENDENCE DAY SPECIAL EDITION
BIGGEST CELEBRITY SHOCKING BANK ACCOUNTS

INTERNATIONAL PAGES

INTERNATIONAL PAGES

FLOYD MAYWEATHER JR. – EST. \$565 MILLION

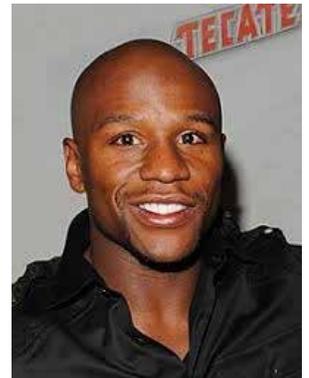
Floyd Mayweather is a prominent name in the world of boxing, and Floyd Mayweather is no less than an icon in the sport. He is the recipient of several titles, having earned bronze in the Summer Olympics back in 1996, winning the U.S.

National Championship title as well as not one, but three U.S. Golden Glove championship titles!

Many boxing websites call him the top pound-for-pound pugilist. He has a whopping \$565 million

to his name through his career in professional boxing. This former boxer has more than enough in his bank account to carry him through retirement!

Source TRENDING



OJ SIMPSON: FOOTBALL STAR — \$3 MILLION

OJ “The Juice” Simpson is a football player, broadcaster, spokesman, and convicted felon. Holding the title for the only player to ever rush for over 2,000 yards in the 14-game regular season of the NFL. Simpson is a multi-awarded football player who was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1985, just 2 years after being inducted in the College Football Hall

of Fame.

After retiring from football, he became an actor and broadcaster. While he encountered a few rough patches in his life, he still managed to bounce back. His run-ins with the law might make you think he has no wealth left, but this infamous celebrity still has \$3 million to boast. A source close to the

celebrity even shared with USA Today that Simpson invested \$5 million in a personal pension. Quite impressive!

Source TRENDING



TIGER WOODS — EST. \$740M

Tiger Woods was, at one time, one of the highest-paid athletes in the world. It is obvious that he has amassed huge wealth for himself in all these years. But he is back again in the circuit and making good money as his bank accounts look impressive. Even his fans have gotten over the scandal that had almost ruined his career and

has definitely made a big dent in his banks. Despite all that, his net worth is huge, and we wonder how much he pays for his life insurance premiums?

Source TRENDING



MAGIC JOHNSON – EST. \$500 MILLION

In spite of facing a massive health scare, the iconic Magic Johnson trudged on and continued casting his magic in the basketball court for several years until his final retirement in 1996. Johnson is now approaching his sixties and is closely associated with his basketball career, even after having retired as long ago as he did.

Dodgers, and he is also the president of Los Angeles Lakers. Johnson is immensely successful as an entrepreneur and earned a fortune through his career. His activism as well and active campaigning for HIV/AIDS found him a considerable fan base.

Source TRENDING



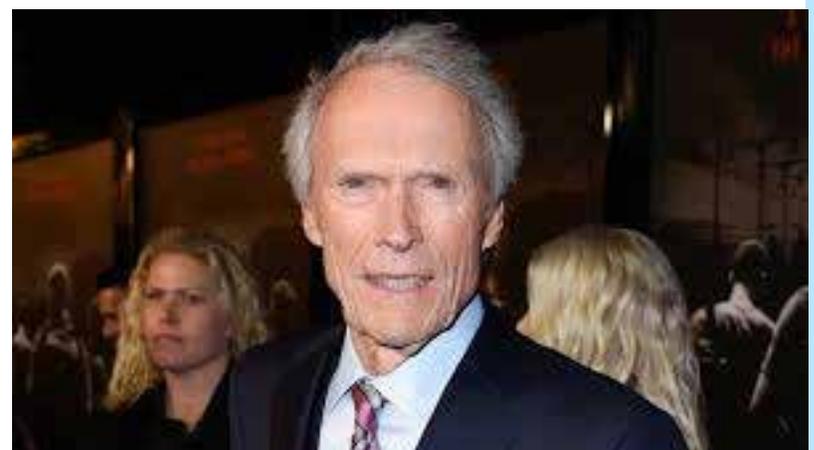
He co-owns the team Los Angeles

CLINT EASTWOOD – EST. \$375M

The celebrated American filmmaker, actor, and musician has been in the limelight for several decades now. Eastwood has attained massive success as a director with movies like Unforgiven and Million Dollar Baby and proved his worth as an actor with films such as Tightrope, In the Line of Fire, and The Bridges of Madison County. His net wealth of a whopping Est. \$375 million in his bank accounts proves

how indispensable he is to Hollywood. We pray for his good health and hope that he has already mapped out a concrete life insurance plan.

Source TRENDING



INDEPENDENCE DAY SPECIAL EDITION

Governor Cuomo begs wealthy New Yorkers to come home to save ailing city

The governor of New York has begged the city's wealthy, who fled the coronavirus outbreak, to return and help it recover.

Andrew Cuomo said he was extremely worried about New York City weathering the Covid-19 aftermath if too many of the well-heeled taxpayers who fled to second homes decide there is no need to move back.

"They are in their Hamptons homes, or Hudson Valley or Connecticut. I talk to them literally every day. I say, 'When are you coming back? I'll buy you a drink. I'll cook,'" Mr Cuomo told MSNBC, naming popular getaways for the rich.

"They're not coming back right now. And you know what else they're thinking, if I stay there, they pay a lower income tax because they don't pay the New York City surcharge. So, that would be a bad place if we had to go there."

Josie Ensor

August 4, 2020, 10:09 AM-3 mins read

Retailers say the city is now the worst place to do business in the country, blaming its strict months-long lockdown and exodus of its wealthiest residents. - Alexi Rosenfeld

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Lawmakers have proposed a wealth tax targeting the city's 100 billionaires to help fill a \$30 billion (£23bn) budget shortfall created by the Covid-19 crisis.

However, Mr Cuomo, a Democrat, said he could not support greater taxes on the ultra-wealthy as rich people already have one foot out of New York City and he fears they will leave for good if their taxes go up.

Instead, he wants the federal government and New York's congressional representatives to send billions of dollars in aid. "A



single per cent of New York's population pays half of the state's taxes," he said, "and they're the most mobile people on the globe."

Rather than temporarily riding out the storm, New York City residents - many of whom are able to work from home - appear to be settling down. Enrollment has spiked at Hamptons schools, while city restaurants have followed their customers out to the Long Island shores.

Retailers say the city is now the worst place to do business in the country, blaming its strict months-long lockdown and exodus of its wealthiest residents. They report foot traffic at Manhattan stores is down 85 per cent from a year ago.

Nearly 3,000 small businesses in New York City have closed for good in the past four months.

Broadway theatres - normally a big draw for tourists - announced they will remain closed until at least January 2021.

"We expected New York City to be like the rest of the country when we reopened our stores here, but it's a complete outlier," said Lawrence Berger, chairman of sports cap company Lids, which has a flagship in Times Square. "There is no way to make money. It's not an economically viable situation."

Yahoo News

India should focus on protecting economy, says ex-RBI governor Rajan

MUMBAI India's policymakers should focus on protecting the economy as businesses struggle amid the coronavirus pandemic instead of being overly focused on what ratings agencies think, former Reserve Bank of India governor Raghuram Rajan said on Thursday.

'It is also important to convince both domestic and international investors that after the crisis associated with the pandemic is over, we will return to fiscal responsibility over the medium term, and the government should do more to convince them of that,' Rajan told the Global Markets Forum.

India was placed under one of the strictest lockdowns in the world in late March for more than two months to stem the spread of the coronavirus, but cases have continued to rise steadily since the government eased restrictions in June, stymieing hopes of an economic recovery.

The government has announced several initiatives to help the poor and small- and medium-size businesses, but actual cash outgo from the government's measures has been estimated at just about 1% of GDP.

Several attribute the fiscal prudence to fear of a downgrade after Moody's cut India's rating and outlook in early June followed closely by a change in outlook from Fitch.

The central bank on its part too has reduced the key lending rate by 115 basis points on top of the 135 bps

last year but decided to hold rates steady earlier in the day against market expectations as inflation pressures have risen.

'The RBI and government have certainly been cooperating, but it seems like it is elsewhere, the ball is in the government's court to do more,' Rajan said.

He said the RBI needs to focus on whether credit is reaching the stressed areas of the economy and also if the viable firms were able to access credit and not the unviable ones.

'And I think that's where it has to focus its attentions, because resources, as you well know, are limited in India today.'

To ease debt strains on companies and lenders, the RBI on Thursday said it would allow restructuring of corporate loans by banks, a move that was widely awaited by the industry.

Governor Shaktikanta Das said there was room to cut rates further but the central bank will ensure inflation stays within its target range. Most analysts expect it to reduce rates once inflation is brought under control.

Government officials too have suggested the possibility of any more fiscal stimulus being announced, would only come in the second half of the fiscal year, once a recovery has taken root and coronavirus cases have



peaked.

'What India should focus on at this point is protecting its economic capabilities, so that when it has dealt with the virus it can go resume activity in a reasonable way. That should be the focus,' Rajan said.

'And if it does that, there is no reason why the rating agencies will not see that as an appropriate policy.'

(This interview was conducted in the Reuters Global Markets Forum, a chat room hosted on the Refinitiv Messenger platform. Sign up here to join GMF: <https://refini.tv/33uoFoQ>)

Resurrection: Ertugrul

Diriliş: Ertuğrul (transl. "Resurrection: Ertuğrul") is a Turkish historical fiction and adventure television series created by Mehmet Bozdağ, starring Engin Altan Düzyatan in the title role. It was filmed in Riva, a village in the Beykoz district of Istanbul, Turkey, and premiered on TRT 1 in Turkey on December 10, 2014. The show is set in 13th century and centers around the life of Ertuğrul, the father of Osman I, who was the founder of the Ottoman Empire.

The show has been well received in Turkey and abroad, particularly in Pakistan and Azerbaijan. However, several countries in the Arab world have banned the show and fatwas have been issued against it.

Season 1

After saving Shahzade Numan, Shahzade Yigit and Halime Hatun, Ertuğrul puts the Kayı in a series of problems with the Templars and a powerful Seljuk man, Karatoygar. A problem also arises with Kurdoğlu, who is betrays Ertuğrul and Suleyman Shah, his blood brother and also father of Ertuğrul and Bey of the Kayı. They attempt to migrate to Aleppo however are stopped by Tariq, a traitor working for the Templars. Ertuğrul kills him and successfully convinces the Emir of Aleppo to see the truth. Finally settled in Aleppo, Suleyman Shah orders the Kayı to siege the Templar castle. They succeed and the Kayı rejoice with the marriages of Turgut Alp and Aykiz. Soon after, Ertuğrul also marries with Halime. The Kayı migrate to the Seljuk-Mongol borders in Anatolia, following the will of Suleyman Shah before he died.

Season 2

In the second season, Halime tells Ertugrul that she's pregnant. Immediately after that Ertuğrul is captured by the Mongols, led by Bayju Noyan. Meanwhile, the Kayı Tribe led by Hayme Ana seeks refuge with the Dodurga, led by Korkut Bey, her brother. When the Kayıs go in search for Ertugrul, they find his ring in a pile of burnt coal and assume that he is dead. Halime is devastated and nearly loses her baby, but is revived when Ertugrul returns in time. Ertuğrul's escape from the Mongols and subsequent return to his tribe creates internal strife between him and his cousin Tugtekin, the head alp of the Dodurga. As Noyan had nailed his hand, he was incapable of holding a sword. Thus, his head of alp title is taken away from him and he is neither an alp nor a head. Meanwhile, Aytolun (Hayme Ana's sister in law - Korkut Bey's second



which pierces Hayme Ana. On the execution of Ertugrul his Alps save him and Tugtekin appears which makes the situation better. Head of Alps is taken back from Tugtekin and given to Gundogdu. Gokce gets married to Tugtekin. The tension is further escalated with the arrival of Sungurtekin, Ertugrul's long lost brother. Aytolun and Gongacal steal the Oghuz seal from Sungurtekin. Aytolun poisons Korkut and herself and puts the blame on Banu Cicek, Korkut's adoptive daughter. However Ertugrul shows Gundogdu and Hayme Ana her reality and stops Gundogdu from marrying Gongacal. They go to war secretly with Gumeshtekin and Aytolun and Gongacal follow Selcan and Halime to the stream bed. After a fierce fight, Aytolun takes advantage of Halime's pregnancy and knee's her on her womb. Halime faints and Aytolun attempts to chop her head off but is killed by an arrow shot by Abdurrahman alp. Gongacal runs away. Noyan and Gongacal fall in love and kidnap Gokce from the nomad tent who kills Gongacal. Noyan later kills both Gokce and Tugtekin. Ertugrul's son, Gunduz is born. Turgut stomps off angry because Ertugrul does not let him kill Noyan and take his revenge. Ertugrul mortally wounds (he reappears in Season 4) Noyan who attempts to kill Gunduz. After defeating Gumustekin and Noyan, the tribe is split between joining Ertuğrul on the Western border of Anatolia, or staying with Gundogdu and Sungurtekin. Moreover, till that time Ertuğrul's uncle and cousin Tugtekin are dead. In the end, Ertuğrul, his brother Dunder, Halime Sultan, Gunduz, and Hayme Ana, along with 400 other people journey to the western edge of Anatolia, leaving behind the rest of the Kayı Tribe. Sadattein Kopek's soldiers attack them and kill Yigit Alp. Bogac tries to kill Gunduz, but is killed by Turgut, who rescues Gunduz and is made head of Alps by Ertugrul. They migrate to a new fertile land, leaving behind the rest of Anatolia

Season 3

In the third season, Ertugrul deals with the Cavdar tribe, the most powerful tribe in the western region of Anatolia. Led by Candar Bey and his children Ural, Aslihan, and Aliyar, the Cavdars are very skilled at trading. However, Ural is devious and seeks his father's beylik, and does anything to achieve this. Following Ertugrul's conquest of the Hanli Bazar, Ural Bey is sentenced to death for his role in destroying property, killing Ertugrul's Alps, and killing the Tekfur of Karacahisar. With the help of Emir Sadettein Kopek, Ural is freed and seeks help from Vasiliyus the new commander of Karacahisar, who seeks a bloody war with the Turks. During absence of Ertugrul and cavadar's new bey Aliyar, Ural tries to become bey of his tribe but is defeated and killed. Ertugrul bands together with Aliyar Bey to defeat Vasiliyus, but Aliyar Bey dies along the way. Savci, Ertugrul's son is born and Bamsi marries Helena who later becomes Muslim and changes her name from Helena to Hafsa Hatun. The Seljuk Sultan comes to examine his western borders, and vasiliyus tried to capture him, but is killed by Ertugrul in a combat. To strengthen his ties with the Cavdars, Ertugrul requests Turgut to marry Aslihan, who accepts. Ertugrul is also given the

title of Uc Bey by Sultan Alaeddin, which angers Kopek who vows to destroy Ertugrul. In the end, Ertugrul is sent by Sultan to protect his eastern borders from Mongols but is captured by some slave traders.

Season 4

In the fourth season, the Kayilar mourn Ertugrul's death. Aslihan deals with the arrival of Bahadir Bey, her uncle who seeks her beylik. Meanwhile, Ertugrul is actually alive and captured by a slave trader. Dunder becomes the bey of the Kayilar and tries to sell Hanli Bazar and move back to Gundogdu's tribe, but is stopped by the appearance of Ertugrul. Ertugrul banishes Dunder and reclaims Hanli Bazar and declares war on the Byzantines after his son Gunduz is kidnapped by Ares. After Bahadir Bey's treachery, Ertugrul executes him and conquers Karacahisar, leaving Ares to go on the run. The conquest of Karacahisar leads to Ertugrul making a move against Kopek, whose treachery threatens the Seljuk state. Following a failed ambush, Ertugrul captures Ares and promises to set him free if he confesses to the Sultan about Kopek's misdeeds. The plan nearly works, however, Kopek is saved by Altun Aba and the Sultan's wife Mahperi Hatun, who seeks to make her son Giyaseddin the Sultan. Kopek is exiled, and sends his men after Ares, who is saved when Ertugrul shows up. Ares converts to Islam and becomes Ahmet, and serves as a spy for Ertugrul. Sultan requests a meeting with Ertugrul, who explains everything to him. However, the Sultan is poisoned by this meeting by Kopek, and dies in the hands of Ertugrul. Meanwhile turgut and bamsi save their wives, Titan and Angelos are killed and the traitor Marya is caught. Giyaseddin becomes the new Sultan and imprisons Ertugrul until Ibn Arabi rescues him. Meanwhile, Gunalp Bey, Kopek's adopted son captures Karacahisar and Ertugrul's alps and tries to have them executed, only to be stopped by Ertugrul. Ertugrul attempts to convince Gunalp of Kopek's wrongdoings, but fails. Kopek kills Giyaseddin's brother Kilic Arslan and seizes power in the palace. Giyaseddin issues an execution warrant for Kopek, who has enough power now to become the sultan. Aslihan Hatun takes Aliyar's sword and secretly leaves the tribe with the intention to kill Kopek. She fails causing her death and Sadettein to nearly die. With the help of Sungurtekin and Husamettin Karaca, Ertugrul chops off Kopek's head in an epic showdown. The feasts begin, but are cut short with Halime's death following Osman's birth. The Mongols start to make a move on Anatolia and Ogedei Han sends Bayju Noyan, back from the dead, as an envoy to the Seljuk. Noyan and Ertugrul team up to deliver a peace treaty, but it is broken when Ogedei dies. Noyan's sister, Alangoya, infiltrates the Kayı tribe and causes chaos, only to be killed by Hayme. The season concludes with the Kayı Tribe beginning their migration to Sogut, and Noyan planning his siege upon Anatolia, which is historically known as the Battle of Kose Dag.



wife), plots behind his back to help her brother Gumustekin become the margrave with the help of Emir Sadettein Kopek. Ertugrul is sent on exile by Hayme Ana. Tugtekin confronts him but Ertugrul straight up tells Tugtekin that his alp Kocabash is a traitor and the Mongols would be arriving. As soon as Ertugrul leaves, Kocabash changes sides and Noyan and his soldiers injure Tugtekin badly and presume him to be dead. Kocabash goes to the nomad camp and tells everyone that Ertugrul killed Tugtekin. Ertugrul chops his head as a punishment when he arrives at the nomad camp. Korkut throws a knife at him

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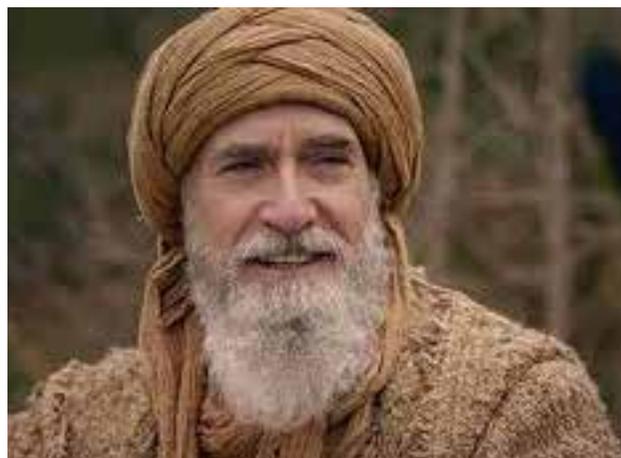
Season 5

The fifth season takes place 10 years after the Battle of Kose Dag, where the Mongols took over the Seljuk state. The arrival of the new tax collectors, the Umurogullari, disrupts the balance of Sogut. Umur Bey's daughter, Ilbilge Hatun, infiltrates the Kayi tribe to gain information on Ertugrul, and falls in love with him. Meanwhile, Commander Dragos, a disgraced Byzantine warrior seeks to conquer Sogut. He kills Umur Bey and frames Gunduz Alp, pitting two tribes against each other.

Emir Bahattin's presence serves to disrupt Ertugrul's plans against the Mongols. Following Gunduz's acquittal after the truth about Dragos is revealed, Beybolat Bey arrives. As the son of Umur Bey and Bey of the Umuroglu after his father's death he is a Seljuk assassin that works with the Mongols to wipe out rebelling Oguz Tribes, under a fake name Albasti. Ertugrul's brothers are on the run from Albasti and hide in the mountains. Beybolat seeks to marry Ilbilge with Bahattin, but his plans are ruined when Ertugrul asks her for marriage, and she accepts.

Ertugrul raids the Mongols and steals the tax gold in order to start a huge war. This leads to Emir Bahattin's death with Albasti and Dragos still at large. Ertugrul survives an assassination attempt when Zangoc (the real Dragos) saves him from the assassin's arrows. Ertugrul now suspects Zangoc of being Dragos and tasks Mergen to track him. Hulagu Han sends Commander Alincak and Subutay to raid the Kayi tribe. They capture the family, make Beybolat the Bey, Artuk Bey the new bey of the Kayilar, and command Ertugrul to hand over the chest or else they take Osman's life. Ertugrul refuses to hand over the chest, allies with Dragos and Lefke Castle, and tasks Ilbilge Hatun with spying for him in the tribe.

Sirma Hatun becomes the head hatun of the Kayi, angering Selcan who fights and assaults her. Suleyman is imprisoned by Beybolat for speaking out against his beylik, but escapes with Ilbilge's help. Ertugrul and his alps intercept a message from Hulagu Han and change it, saving Lefke Castle from being conquered. Ertugrul learns



the location of his son by eavesdropping on a meeting between Uranos and Alincak, and saves him from becoming a Mongol slave. Then, Ertugrul trades the chest (the real contents of which he took, and replaced instead with falsified documents) for the right to his tribe back, and humiliates Alincak. When he realizes Alincak is going after Sultan Izzettin Kaykavus, Ertugrul rescues him and pins the blame on Berke Han, the leader of the Golden Horde. He gives the location to Kaykavus to Alincak in exchange for Gundogdu's pardon, which would allow him to restore his tribe.

Subutai falls in the trap Ertugrul set and is killed, along with Yinal, Beybolat's head alp. Ertugrul retakes Sogut and his beylik back and removes all the Umur alps and flags. Beybolat, angry at Ertugrul, kidnaps his nephew Suleyman and kills him under the guise of Albasti. Alincak captures Mergen, who he realizes is a spy, and tortures him until Ertugrul rescues him. During the fight between Ertugrul and his alps and Alincak and Albasti, Bamsi comes late, which results in Alincak escaping and Gunduz

getting injured.

Bamsi's head alp title is taken away and given to Abdurrahman. Beybolat tasks Sirma with stirring conflict between Hafsa and Selcan, which works. Ertugrul plots with Uranos to get rid of Alincak and successfully traps him. However, Dragos makes a deal with Beybolat to get rid of Ertugrul. Ertugrul tortures Alincak to tell him who Albasti is. Meanwhile, Hafsa and her kids are attacked by Albasti's men, who kidnap Aybars. Ertugrul sets a trap for Zangoc, knowing he is conspiring with Lefke Castle, but it is unknown that the bellringer is the real Dragos. Ertugrul traps Uranos and captures him, asking him to tell him who the real Dragos is. The bellringer is put in prison, but escapes by killing Oguz Alp. Bamsi goes after Aybars but is trapped by Albasti's men. Beybolat shows up and kills the fake Albasti, thinking he fooled Ertugrul. Bamsi disobeys orders and kidnaps Alincak to give to Dragos, who has Aybars. Ertugrul saves Bamsi from Dragos's trap, kills Alincak, and captures Dragos. After suspecting Beybolat, he puts a plan in motion to prove he is Albasti.

Beybolat makes a deal with Dragos that will help him escape from Ertugrul. On the day of Dragos's execution, Beybolat betrays Dragos and helps Ertugrul and his alps kill Dragos's men who infiltrated Sogut. Ertugrul kills Dragos. Bamsi, who was repenting in the Sogut mosque, is injured severely during the fight, but survives and is forgiven by Ertugrul. Ertugrul meets with Ilbilge, and both realize that Beybolat is Albasti. Ertugrul and Ilbilge set a trap for Beybolat and confront him while Turgut and the alps take care of Batur Alp and the rest of Albasti's men. Beybolat reveals himself to be Albasti, shocking Ilbilge and infuriating Ertugrul. Ertugrul engages in battle with Beybolat and Gundogdu makes an appearance, injuring Beybolat. Beybolat, to escape, jumps off a cliff into a river below and floats downstream unconscious. He is rescued by Arikbuka, a commander of Hulagu Han, feared spy, and blood brother of Alincak.

Ertugrul makes Ilbilge the Bey of the Umurogullari and tells her that he will fulfill his promises. Ertugrul and Gundogdu make plans to negotiate with Berke Han to start a war with the Mongols. Mergen is tailed by Arikbuka when meeting with Berke Han's men and unknowingly leads them to Ertugrul's meeting place. A battle ensues between the Mongols and Beybolat on one end and Ertugrul and his alps on the other. Bamsi finds traces of arrows used to rescue Beybolat and brings them to Gundogdu, who identifies them as Arikbuka's and sets off to rescue Ertugrul. Dumrul and Mergen are killed in the battle, with Turgut severely injured by Beybolat and near dead, and Ertugrul severely injured and captured. Gundogdu reaches the battlefield and realizes that Turgut is injured severely. Melikshah takes Turgut to the tribe, while Abdurrahman tells Ilbilge Hatun that Ertugrul was captured. Gundogdu, Bamsi, Gunduz, and Gunkut set off to look for Ertugrul. Arikbuka and Albasti question Ertugrul, who reveals that Albasti tried to kill Alincak. Enraged, Arikbuka nearly draws his sword against Beybolat, but stops himself, to Ertugrul's displeasure. Arikbuka is informed that Gundogdu is searching for them and plans a trap.

Sirma meets with Umurogullari beys to try and usurp the beylik from Ilbilge and reinstate Beybolat. Albasti is ambushed by Ilbilge and Abdurrahman while taking Ertugrul to Arikbuka's secret cave. Ertugrul kills Beybolat and tells Ilbilge to take the corpse to her tribe. Gundogdu falls into Arikbuka's trap and is poisoned with gas. Ertugrul saves him and Arikbuka goes on the run. Ilbilge brings back the corpse of Beybolat and clamps down on her tribe, enraging Sirma. Ertugrul and his alps come back to the Kayi camp and Ertugrul reunites with a now healed Turgut.

Artuk Bey bring word from the white beards, who meet with Ertugrul and tell him about an impor-



tant shipment going towards Anatolia. They also reveal that there is a Mongol spy near Berke Han. Sirma plots with Taskun Bey to take the Beylik when Ilbilge opens the position. Ilbilge nominates Battal Bey, who loses to Taskun Bey who paid off the other Beys. Taskun Bey then proposes to Sirma Hatun while Ilbilge connects the dots. Bamsi, Gunkut, and Gunduz infiltrate the caravansary and learn about the Mongol spy. Gundogdu and Turgut go to take the gold on behalf of Ertugrul, but are trapped by Arikbuka's men. They fend them off but the gold is missing.

Ertugrul encounters Arikbuka and is led to a trap while trying to question him about the spy. Bamsi, Gunkut, and Gunduz rescue Ertugrul from Arikbuka's trap, who escapes. Gundogdu and Turgut find the gold and secure it. Ertugrul chases after Arikbuka but is misled by a look alike. Ilbilge is removed from her position by Taskun Bey and Sirma, and suspects something is wrong. Gundogdu and Turgut return to the tribe to hear the news of the Umurogullari elections, and decide to meet with Taskun Bey. Ilbilge follows Sirma and sees her meeting with a Mongol spy at Beybolat's grave. Taskun Bey angers Gundogdu and Turgut when he says that he will continue to collect taxes for the state.

Ertugrul ventures to meet Berke Han with his alps to bring news of the situation in Anatolia and to tell him of a spy. Berke Han is misled by the spy, who is his closest advisor. Gundogdu and Selcan leave the tribe when news from Sungurtekin arrives saying that Dunder is taking care of an injured Iltekin and they are needed in their camp. Gundogdu says Dunder will come back to Ertugrul's camp. Turgut and Ilbilge lay an ambush for the Mongol spy and capture him. Ertugrul meets with Berke Han and nearly fails before telling him of the spy. The two create a plan to isolate the vizier who is the traitor. Turgut and Ilbilge arrive back at the camp with the spy, and question him, and he reveals that Sirma and Taskun Bey are traitors.

Turgut kills Taskun Bey and Sirma is left imprisoned in her tent. Ertugrul and his alps fall into Arikbuka's trap but are saved by Berke Han who reveals that they tricked the spy. A fight ensues and Arikbuka walks away again. Sirma Hatun confronts Ilbilge and poisons her, but is killed by a dying Ilbilge. Ilbilge is taken to the Kayi tribe where Artuk Bey revives her. The spy and Arikbuka create a trap but are foiled and killed by Berke Han and Ertugrul. Ertugrul marries Ilbilge and the show ends with the alps with Ertugrul leading riding their horses into war while Osman picks up Suleyman Shah's sword and says he will carry the resurrection and the Kayi flag all over the world. This leads to Osman forming the Ottoman empire.



VISION STREAM

Turgut Alp

Turgut alp was a true companion of Ertugrul Ghazi in real history. He is famous for the fight with his axe. He lived a very long life of 125 years and a great source of wisdom for Ertugrul sons to establish great Empire. Cengiz Coskun Played role with beauty.

Shadan Institute Of Medical Sciences organised an orientation programme for Post graduate students.

Under the guidance and advisership of the Managing Director , Sarib Rasool Khan, Management and I/C Dean Dr Prahlad Shadan Institute Of Medical Sciences organised an orientation programme for the newly joined Post graduate students.

Dr Pavan Kumar , Professor , Dept of Psychiatry welcomed the newly joined Post graduate students and introduced all the dignitaries on the Dias starting with Dr Prahlad I/C Dean of Shadan Institute Of Medical Sciences , Dr Vasantha Prasad Medical Superintendent and Former DME, Dr Dinesh Raj Mathur Director- Academics, Dr Madhusudhan Reddy Director - PG Studies, Dr Prithviraj Academic Advisor (AIMS),

The newly joined Post Graduate students seated following the Covid 19 protocol of social distancing where eager to listen in to the new rules being formulated keeping in mind the Covid 19 pandemic.

Dr Prahlad I/c Dean, welcomed the students and extended his good wishes to the students and asked to pursue their post graduation with zeal and enthusiasm and bring laurels to the institute. He added that the residents should take extra precautions while dealing with patients.

Dr Vasantha Prasad , congratulated the students of fulfilling their goal by getting into Post graduation . He asked the students to be sincere and dedicated during their three years of post graduation and devote themselves to the sincere service of the patients.

He further went on to add, about the current scenario the Health care workers are facing . He encouraged the post graduates to take on the current situation with precaution and come out strong .

Dr Prithviraj and Dr Madhusudhan welcomed the students, and highlighted the importance of maintaining decorum in front of the patients and their attendants. They went on to add about the importance of being regular and punctual for their duties.

Dr Dinesh Raj Mathur , spoke earnestly and made a special mention of Founder Father Dr Vizarith Rasool Khan whose patience, dedication and zeal had brought the Institute to a place where it stands now. He thanked Madam Secretary Ms Shadan Tehniyath, who has been a pillar of strength for the Shadan family and Thanked from the bottom of his heart Managing Director Sarib Rasool Khan who has taken the legacy forward of his father with honest work and dedication.

Dr Pavan concluded the meet with a vote of Thanks and asked the post graduates to proceed to their respective Departments.

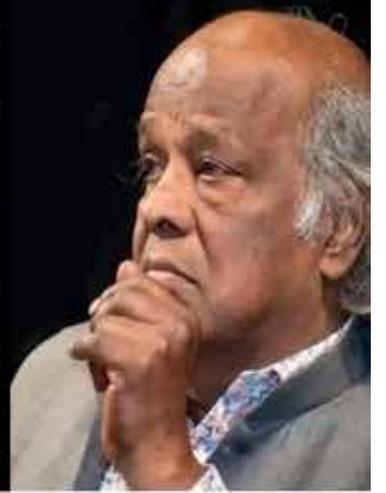


Event conducted on facebook live with dashing singer Ehtesham Quadri along with Melodious queen Vijayalakshmi Singer and sensational Raasheda Siddiqa Simran on Aug9, under the guidance of Janab Iftekhhar Shareef



راحت اندوری

(پیدائش: 1 جنوری 1950ء، وفات: 11 اگست 2020ء) اردو شاعر اور ہندی فلموں کے نغمہ نگار تھے۔ راحت اندوری کا 11 اگست 2020ء بروز منگل انتقال ہوا۔ ابتدائی زندگی اور تعلیم: راحت کی پیدائش اندور میں یکم جنوری، 1950ء کو ہوئی۔ وہ ایک ٹیکسٹائل مل کے ملازم رفعت اللہ قریشی اور مقبول النساء بیگم کے یہاں پیدا ہوئے۔ وہ ان کی چوتھی اولاد ہیں۔ ان کی ابتدائی تعلیم نوتن اسکول اندور میں ہوئی۔ انہوں نے اسلامیہ کیریئر کالج اندور سے 1973ء میں اپنی بیچلر کی تعلیم مکمل کی۔ اس کے بعد 1975ء میں راحت اندوری نے برکت اللہ یونیورسٹی، بھوپال سے اردو ادب میں ایم اے کیا۔ اعلیٰ ترین تعلیمی سند کے لیے 1985ء میں انہوں نے مدھیہ پردیش کے مدھیہ پردیش بھوج اوپن یونیورسٹی سے اردو ادب میں پی ایچ ڈی کی ڈگری حاصل کی۔ وہ ایک اچھے شاعر اور گیت کار ثابت ہوئے ہیں۔ انہوں نے کئی بالی وڈ فلموں کے لیے نغمے لکھے ہیں جو مقبول اور زبان زد عام بھی ہوئے ہیں۔



بیمار کو مرض کی دوا دینی چاہیے اس کی یاد آئی ہے سانسو ذرا آہستہ چلو تیری ہر بات محبت میں گوارا کر کے صرف خنجر ہی نہیں آنکھوں میں پانی چاہئے
میں پینا چاہتا ہوں پلا دینی چاہیے دھڑکنوں سے بھی عبادت میں خلل پڑتا ہے دل کے بازار میں بیٹھے ہیں خسارہ کر کے اے خدا دشمن بھی مجھ کو خاندانی چاہئے
اللہ برکتوں سے نوازے گا عشق میں آتے جاتے ہیں کئی رنگ مرے چہرے پر شہر کی ساری الف لیلا میں بوڑھی ہو چکیں لوگ لیتے ہیں مزا ذکر تمہارا کر کے شاہزادے کو کوئی تازہ کہانی چاہئے
ہے جتنی پونجی پاس لگا دینی چاہیے ہاتھ خالی ہیں ترے شہر سے جاتے جاتے ایک چنگاری نظر آئی تھی بستی میں اسے میں نے اے سورج تجھے پوجا نہیں سمجھا تو ہے
دل بھی کسی فقیر کے حجرے سے کم نہیں جان ہوتی تو مری جان لٹاتے جاتے وہ الگ ہٹ گیا آندھی کو اشارہ کر کے میرے حصے میں بھی تھوڑی دھوپ آنی چاہئے
دنیا میں پہ لہ لہ کے چھپا دینی چاہیے اب تو ہر ہاتھ کا پتھر ہمیں پہچانتا ہے عمر گزری ہے ترے شہر میں آتے جاتے آسمانوں کی طرف پھینک دیا ہے میں نے
میں خود بھی کرنا چاہتا ہوں اپنا سامنا عمر گزری ہے ترے شہر میں آتے جاتے چند مٹی کے چراغوں کو ستارہ کر کے میری قیمت کون دے سکتا ہے اس بازار میں
تجھ کو بھی اب نقاب اٹھا دینی چاہیے اب کے مایوس ہوا یاروں کو رخصت کر کے تم زلیخا ہو تمہیں قیمت لگانی چاہئے
میں پھول ہوں تو پھول کو گلستان ہونصیب جا رہے تھے تو کوئی زخم لگاتے جاتے میں وہ دریا ہوں کہ ہر بوند بھنور ہے جس کی زندگی ہے اک سفر اور زندگی کی راہ میں
میں آگ ہوں تو آگ بجھا دینی چاہیے ریگنے کی بھی اجازت نہیں ہم کو ورنہ تم نے اچھا ہی کیا مجھ سے کنارہ کر کے زندگی بھی آئے تو ٹھوکر لگانی چاہئے
میں تاج ہوں تو تاج کو سر پر سجائیں لوگ ہم جدھر جاتے نئے پھول کھلاتے جاتے منتظر ہوں کہ ستاروں کی ذرا آنکھ لگے میں نے اپنی خشک آنکھوں سے لہو چھلکا دیا
میں خاک ہوں تو خاک اڑا دینی چاہیے میں تو جلتے ہوئے صحراؤں کا اک پتھر تھا چاند کو چھت پر بلا لوں گا اشارہ کر کے اک سمندر کہہ رہا تھا مجھ کو پانی چاہئے

میں صبر ہوں تو مجھ کو دعا دینی چاہیے مجھ کو رونے کا سلیقہ بھی نہیں ہے شاید اجنبی خواہشیں سینے میں دبا بھی نہ سکوں اندر کا زہر چوم لیا دھل کے آگئے
میں خواب ہوں تو خواب سے چونکائے مجھے لوگ ہنستے ہیں مجھے دیکھ کے آتے جاتے ایسے ضدی ہیں پرندے کہ اڑا بھی نہ سکوں کتنے شریف لوگ تھے سب کھل کے آگئے
میں نیند ہوں تو نیند اڑا دینی چاہیے ہم سے پہلے بھی مسافر کئی گزرے ہوں گے پھونک ڈالوں گا کسی روز میں دل کی دنیا سورج سے جنگ جیتنے نکلے تھے بے وقوف
سچ بات کون ہے جو سر عام کہہ سکے کم سے کم راہ کے پتھر تو ہٹاتے جاتے یہ ترا خط تو نہیں ہے کہ جلا بھی نہ سکوں سارے سپاہی موم کے تھے گھل کے آگئے
میں کہہ رہا ہوں مجھ کو سزا دینی چاہیے تم تو دریا تھے مری پیاس بجھاتے جاتے مسجد میں دور دور کوئی دوسرا نہ تھا ہم آج اپنے آپ سے مل جل کے آگئے
میں نیند ہوں تو نیند اڑا دینی چاہیے ہم سے پہلے بھی مسافر کئی گزرے ہوں گے کم سے کم راہ کے پتھر تو ہٹاتے جاتے یہ ترا خط تو نہیں ہے کہ جلا بھی نہ سکوں نیندوں سے جنگ ہوتی رہے گی تمام عمر
میں کہہ رہا ہوں مجھ کو سزا دینی چاہیے تم تو دریا تھے مری پیاس بجھاتے جاتے آنکھوں میں بند خواب اگر کھل کے آگئے سورج نے اپنی شکل بھی دیکھی تھی پہلی بار
میں نیند ہوں تو نیند اڑا دینی چاہیے ہم سے پہلے بھی مسافر کئی گزرے ہوں گے کم سے کم راہ کے پتھر تو ہٹاتے جاتے اتنی کمزور ہیں شاخیں کہ ہلا بھی نہ سکوں آئینے کو مزے بھی تقابل کے آگئے
میں کہہ رہا ہوں مجھ کو سزا دینی چاہیے تم تو دریا تھے مری پیاس بجھاتے جاتے اک نہ اک روز کہیں ڈھونڈ ہی لوں گا تجھ کو انجانے سائے پھرنے لگے ہیں ادھر ادھر
میں نیند ہوں تو نیند اڑا دینی چاہیے ہم سے پہلے بھی مسافر کئی گزرے ہوں گے کم سے کم راہ کے پتھر تو ہٹاتے جاتے ٹھوکریں زہر نہیں ہیں کہ میں کھا بھی نہ سکوں موسم ہمارے شہر میں کابل کے آگئے

میں نیند ہوں تو نیند اڑا دینی چاہیے ہم سے پہلے بھی مسافر کئی گزرے ہوں گے کم سے کم راہ کے پتھر تو ہٹاتے جاتے کہیں اکیلے میں مل کر جھنجھوڑ دوں گا اسے جہاں جہاں سے وہ ٹوٹا ہے جوڑ دوں گا اسے مجھے وہ چھوڑ گیا یہ کمال ہے اس کا ارادہ میں نے کیا تھا کہ چھوڑ دوں گا اسے بدن چرا کے وہ چلتا ہے مجھ سے شیشہ بدن اسے یہ ڈر ہے کہ میں توڑ پھوڑ دوں گا اسے سینے بانٹنا پھرتا ہے ہر طرف سورج سمجھی جو ہاتھ لگا تو نچوڑ دوں گا اسے مزہ چکھا کے ہی مانا ہوں میں بھی دنیا کو سمجھ رہی تھی کہ ایسے ہی چھوڑ دوں گا اسے



کلیم حیدر آبادی

”وطن پرست“

وطن پرست ہیں ہم، ہندوستان ہمارا ہے یوں نہ کہنا کبھی یہ صرف تمہارا ہے! جان دے کر چمکائی ہے قیمت اس کی سرکنا کر ہم نے بچائی عظمت اس کی موج دریا ہے ہم، تو یہ اک کنارہ ہے تمام موطنین کا فقط ملک ہی تو سہارا ہے تم نہیں جانتے؟ پر تاریخ گواہ ہے اپنی! سر خم التجا شب و روز دعا ہے اپنی دور مشکل میں بھی تھامی ہے ہم نے ڈور اس کس کی جڑت تھی کے دیکھے کوئی اور اس کی؟ ہمارے سامنے دشمن تک نہیں پاتے تھے! اچھے اچھوں کے زمین سے قدم اکڑ جاتے تھے!

وہ باغبان ہیں ہم جس نے سیچھے اسے لہو دے کر خود پریشان ہوئے اپنا ذہنی شکون دے کر مال و اولاد پر بھی ہم نے ترجیح اس کو دی اپنے ارمان دیئے، اپنی مرضی اس کو دی کیا تمہیں خبر نہیں کے عہد اسلام کیسا تھا؟ عدل و انصاف کا سوائے عالم کیسا تھا؟ اب وہ دور نہیں، تخت نہیں، اور تاج نہیں کوئی عقلیت بھی خوشحال یہاں آج نہیں دلوں میں یاد لئے اب ماضی کی جئے جاتے ہیں فرض حب وطن ہم یوں ہی کیئے جاتے ہیں تمہیں لگتی ہیں پھر کیوں ہم پر غداری کی؟ کیا کبھی سنی نہیں ہے داستان وفاداری کی؟ تم شاخ گل ہو جو اس کی تو گلستان ہیں ہم موجودہ حالات پہ اپنے بہت حیران ہیں ہم جب کبھی شان وطن مشکل میں آجاتی ہے ہمارے سینوں سے فوراً آہ نکل آتی ہے کیوں نہیں دکھتا ہے یہ حب الوطن تم کو؟ ہمارا پیار، اور جذبہ و جتن تم کو؟ کیا صلہ ملا ہے آج ہمار چاہت کا؟ کوئی دن میسر نہیں اب راحت کا؟ پھر بھی چھوڑیں گے نہ یہ الفت دیار اپنا ہم مٹ کر بھی نبھائیں گے جو ہے پیار اپنا ہماری نسلیں جو حالی ہے، اور آنے والی ہیں قومی یکجہتی پر یقیناً مرنے والی ہیں کلیم خاموش رہو کچھ کہنے کی ضرورت کیا ہے؟ تمہیں منادے یوں ہی؟ کسی کی جڑت کیا ہے؟ سر پہ کفن لیئے اب حالات سے نکلنا تم! اپنے خالق کی طرف مکمل لوٹ آؤ تم! بازو یکجہتی میں تم دیکھنا کیا طاقت ہوگی! تمہیں ملک سے نکالے پھر کس کی حماقت ہوگی؟



غوشیہ سلطانہ نورئی

پوجیہ باپوجی

موہن داس کرم چند گاندھی
اے مہاتما گاندھی
کرتی ہوں میں تجھ کو اپنی شردھا
اے مہاتما گاندھی!۔۔۔!
گاندھی ٹواک امن و اماں کا بڑا ہے نام
گاندھی ماٹوٹا کا ٹواک ہے پیغام
کرتی ہوں میں تجھ کو اپنی شردھا
اے مہاتما گاندھی!۔۔۔!
پھیلائی ہر سمت رفاقت تو نے
بھردی لہو میں ایسی حرارت تو نے

امن و اماں کی ٹوپچان
اس کی ضمانت تیری جان
اس کی بقاء مزدور کسان
صبح سلونی، شام سہانی، صحن گلشن ہندوستان
موہن داس کرم چند گاندھی
کرتی ہوں میں تجھ کو اپنی شردھا
اے مہاتما گاندھی
اے مہاتما گاندھی!۔۔۔!



سیماعابدی

وطن کے نام

یہ شکایات غصہ ہے اپنی جگہ
ملک سے پیار سب کا ہے اپنی جگہ
کس قدر اس کو لوٹا کھسوتا گیا
صد شکر یہ زندہ ہے اپنی جگہ
اختلاف ہے آپس میں دشمن سے پر
لڑنے مرنے کا جگرا ہے اپنی جگہ
ناامیدی بھی اکثر ستاتی تو ہے
پھر بھی اس پہ بھروسہ ہے اپنی جگہ
امراء غربا میں فرقوں میں بٹ تو گئے
مل کے رہنے کا خاصہ ہے اپنی جگہ
ہے ہمارا وطن اس کے واسطے جو
جتنا کر پایا کرتا ہے اپنی جگہ
پھولوں غنچوں کا کلیوں کا دکش چمن
اس میں کانٹوں کی سیما ہے اپنی جگہ



ڈاکٹر توفیق انصاری احمد

آزادی

چودہ، پندرہ اگست ہوئی تو
آزادی کا سورج چمکا
دولکوں نے ایک زمیں سے،
ایک ہی سوہنی دھرتی کی سوندھی مٹی سے
سن انیس سو سیتالیس میں آنکھیں کھولیں
ایک ہی ماں کے تین جگر گوشے ابھرے تھے
اک مغرب میں

اک مشرق میں

اور دونوں کے بیچ میں اک تھا



اپنے اپنے دیس میں تینوں

جیسے تیسے بھی ہو

سوکھی روٹی چٹنی کھا کر، خوش رہتے تھے

بھائی بھائی سب کو سمجھ کر

غربت میں جیتے مرنے تھے

لڑنے جھگڑنے سے ڈرتے تھے



اور جب وقت نے پلٹا کھایا

برسوں بیٹے۔ دُنیا بدلی

اور نفرت کے کالے سائے

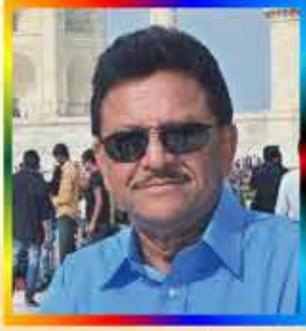
ذات پات اور مذہب کو بنیاد بنا کر

دہشت، غنڈہ گردی کو پھیلانے نکلے

اب تو خون خرابے کا، نا انصافی کا دور آیا ہے

آزادی کی، امن کی باتیں خواب ہوئی ہیں





ولی الدین

آزادی کی قیمت اُس سے پوچھو جس نے سب کچھ گنویا ہے
آزادی کی قیمت اس سے پوچھو جس نے اپنا لہو بہایا ہے

جوشیلی تقریریں کر کے ہم آزادی کا جشن مناتے ہیں
صرف ایک دن ہم ان کو یاد کر کے بھول جاتے ہیں

وطن ہوتا ہے گھر جیسا جس میں ہم سب رہتے ہیں
حفاظت کرو اُس کی جیسا گھر کی ہم سب کرتے ہیں

وطن کی ترقی کے لئے اب کام تم سب کو کرنا ہے
اس جدوجہد کو اب عام تم سب کو کرنا ہے

جیسے گھر اور اولاد کی محبت زندگی بھر کا سودا ہے
جیسے چمن کے مالی کے لئے زندگی بھر کا سرمایہ پودا ہے

اسی جذبے کے ساتھ وطن کی عزت کو بڑھانا ہے
اسی رشتے کے ساتھ وطن کی محبت کو نبھانا ہے

کچھ واپس دو اس دھرتی کو جس نے تمہیں یہ دن دکھایا ہے
کچھ واپس دو اس مٹی کو جس نے تمہیں عزت سے جینا سکھایا ہے

وٹی آزادی کی قدر کرو تم رکھو ایسے جذبات
ایک دن کا یہ جشن نہیں ہے مناؤ تم یہ دن و رات

جشن آزادی



سید وحید القادری عارف

سر زمین ہند اے جنتِ نشاں تجھ کو سلام
سر بلندی کا تری کیا ہو بیاں تجھ کو سلام
ہاتھ میں لے کر قلم لکھنے چلا ہوں میں مگر
کیا رقم ہوں مجھ سے تیری خوبیاں تجھ کو سلام
تجھ سے آئی عشق کی خوشبو مرے سرکار کو
اس سے بڑھ کر کیا ہو تیری عزت و شاکہ تجھ کو سلام
اولیاء اللہ ہیں آسودہ تیری گود میں
جن کے باعث تو ہے رشکِ آسماں تجھ کو سلام
بہر ہجرت تجھ کو اپنایا مرے اجداد نے
دفن تجھ میں میرے والد میری ماں تجھ کو سلام
تجھ سے ہی وابستہ ہر دم میرا غم میری خوشی
کیوں نہ ہو قربان تجھ پر میری جاں تجھ کو سلام
دور رہ کر بھی مرا رشتہ ہے تیری خاک سے
میں جہاں بھی ہوں مرا دل ہے وہاں تجھ کو سلام
خوبصورت ہیں ترے کوہسار، وادی، گلستاں
اور ندیوں سے تری آبِ رواں تجھ کو سلام
ہر موطن کو ترے گر ہے محبت تجھ سے ہے
تیرے شیدائی ہیں سب پیر و جواں تجھ کو سلام
کاش پھر شیر و شکر ہو جائیں ابنائے وطن
سب ترانے تیرے ہی گائیں یہاں تجھ کو سلام
ہو کے اُلفت میں تری سرشار ہر پل ہر گھڑی
کہتا ہے عارف مرے ہندوستان تجھ کو سلام

ہندوستان

عبدالجیب
معلم دہم (ای)

ہمارا ملک بھارت ۱۵ اگست ۱۹۴۷ء کو جائے۔ چنانچہ ہندوستان کو یکم ہندوستان کے متعدد مقامات پر کامیابی کے ہندوستان کو ٹریکٹر فراہم کرے گی۔ یہاں یہ انگریزوں کی غلامی سے آزاد ہوا اور تین سال نومبر ۱۹۵۶ء سے لسانی بنیادوں پر ۱۳ ساتھ چل رہے ہیں۔

بیان کرنا بیجا نہ ہوگا کہ ہندوستان معدنی ترقی کی طرف بھی تیزی سے قدم بڑھا رہا ہے چنانچہ حال ہی میں کھمبایت کے مقام پر سویٹ ماہرین کی زیر نگرانی تیل کے چشمے نکلے ہیں اور میسور میں سونے کی ایک اور کان کھودی گئی ہے۔ سوویت انجینئر بھی کھوج میں مصروف ہیں۔ وہ دن دور نہیں کہ ہمارے ہندوستان کو ”معدنیات کا مخزن“ کہا جاسکے۔ ہمارا دوسرا پنجسالہ منصوبہ اب قریب الختم ہے اور تیسرا منصوبہ شروع ہونے کو ہے تیسرے منصوبہ میں بھی عوام کی زیادہ سے زیادہ خوشحالی کو پیش نظر رکھا جائے گا۔ یہ صحیح ہے کہ بیروزگاری کے مسئلہ کو ابھی حل نہیں کیا جاسکا۔ پھر بھی بیروزگاروں کی کافی بڑی تعداد کو



تک انگریزوں ہی کے بنائے ہوئے قوانین پر ہم عمل پیرا رہے۔ اس تین سال کی قلیل مدت میں ہم نے اپنا دستور ڈاکٹر امبیڈکر کی کاوشوں سے مرتب کر لیا۔ جس کا نفاذ سارے ہندوستان میں ۲۶ جنوری ۱۹۵۰ء کو ہوا۔ اس دستور کی رو سے ہمارا ملک دنیا کے جمہوری ممالک کی صف میں شمار کیا جانے لگا جس کے پہلے صدر راشٹری پتی ڈاکٹر راجندر پرشاد چنے گئے۔ جمہوریہ بن جانے کے بعد بھی ہمارے ملک میں بہت سی چھوٹی چھوٹی ریاستیں موجود تھیں جن کا انتظام وہاں کے والیان

دوسرے پنجسالہ منصوبے میں روزگار فراہم کیا گیا لیکن ابھی کثیر تعداد میں بیروزگار موجود ہیں۔ توقع ہے کہ سوشلسٹ طرز کے سماج کے قیام سے ہمارے ملک کے بیشتر اہم مسائل خود بخود حل ہو جائیں گے۔

میرے خیال میں وہ دن دور نہیں کہ ہمارے ہر دلعزیز وزیر اعظم پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کی پر خلوص کوششوں سے ملک دن دوئی رات چوگنی ترقی کرے۔

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ریاستوں میں تقسیم کیا گیا جو حسب ذیل ہیں۔
(۱) کشمیر (۲) اتر پردیش (۳) مشرقی پنجاب (۴) راجستھان (۵) بہار (۶) مغربی بنگال (۷) آسام (۸) اڑیسہ (۹) مدھیہ پردیش (۱۰) بمبئی (۱۱) آندھرا پردیش (۱۲) میہنگال ڈیم، ناگر جنا ساگر ڈیم، ڈنڈی پراجیکٹ اور تنگسہ ڈیم ہیں۔

آزاد ہونے کے بعد ہندوستان صنعتی لحاظ سے کئی چیزوں میں خود مکتفی ہوا اور نہ انگریزوں کے دور حکومت میں ہم غیر ممالک کی ایک سوئی تک کے محتاج تھے۔ چنانچہ ہندوستان میں آزادی کے بعد سے اب تک کئی کارخانے

ریاست بحیثیت گورنریا راج پرکھ کے مرکزی حکومت کے مشورہ سے کیا کرتے تھے۔ اس کے علاوہ گورنروں کے صوبے اور دیسی ریاستیں بھی تھیں جنہیں ”اے“ اسٹیٹس ”بی“ اور ”سی“ اسٹیٹس کا نام دیا گیا تھا۔

اس طرح ہمارا ملک بھارت چھوٹی چھوٹی ریاستوں اور صوبوں میں منقسم تھا جن کا انتظام کرنا دشوار تھا۔ اس لئے ۱۹۵۶ء میں ریاستی تنظیم جدید کے کمیشن نے یہ رائے دی کہ ریاستوں کی تقسیم زبان واری اساس پر کی

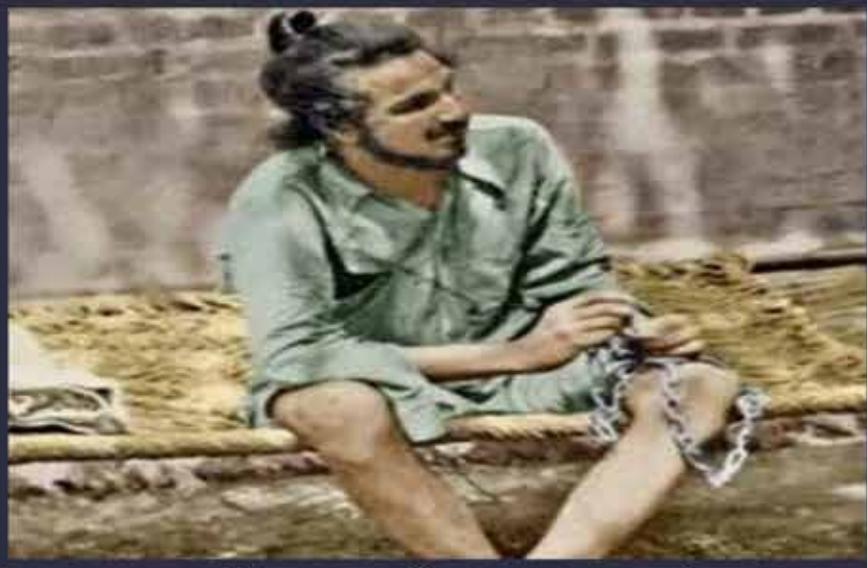
بھگت سنگھ کی جدوجہد آج بھی زندہ ہے!

فضیل اصغر

بھگت سنگھ گاندھی اور اس کے نام نہاد عدم تشدد کے طریقہ کار سے متاثر ہو گیا۔ 1923ء میں بھگت سنگھ نے نیشنل کالج (لاہور) میں داخلہ لیا۔ یہاں اس کی ملاقات انقلابی سوچ رکھنے والے نوجوانوں سے ہوئی جن میں سکھ دیو نمایاں تھا۔ بھگت سنگھ کا انقلابی جذبہ ابھی بھی نہ صرف برقرار تھا بلکہ زیادہ شدت اختیار کر چکا تھا مگر اب اس جذبے کیساتھ ساتھ بھگت نے پڑھنا بھی شروع کر دیا تھا۔ بھگت ایک سچا انقلابی تھا اور ہر سچے انقلابی کی طرح ہمیشہ درست رستے کی تلاش میں رہتا تھا۔ اسی وجہ سے وہ سارا سارا دن کالج کی لائبریری میں بیٹھا رہتا تھا۔ سکھ دیو اور دیگر انقلابی نظریات کے حامی نوجوانوں کیساتھ مل کر بھگت سنگھ نے آغاز



تھے اور برطانوی راج سے ہندوستان کو آزاد کرانے کی جدوجہد میں سرگرم عمل تھے۔ بھگت کے چچا اور والد غدر پارٹی کے ممبر تھے۔ غدر پارٹی ہندوستان کی آزادی کی جدوجہد کر رہی تھی۔ یہ ایک قوم پرست اور مسلح جدوجہد پر یقین رکھنے والی پارٹی تھی۔ ایسے خاندان میں پیدا ہونے کی وجہ سے بچپن ہی سے بھگت سنگھ باغی سوچ رکھتا تھا۔ جلتی پرتیل کا کام جلیانوالا باغ کے انسانیت سوز سانحہ نے کیا۔ 13 اپریل 1919ء کو جلیانوالا باغ میں کئی لوگ بیساکھی منانے اور قومی آزادی کے دلیہڑ ستیا پال اور ڈاکٹر سیف الدین کی گرفتاری اور شہر بدری کے خلاف احتجاج کرنے اکٹھے ہوئے۔ جرنل ڈائر کی جانب سے ان نیتے اور معصوم لوگوں پر سیدھی گولیاں چلا دینے کا حکم جاری کر دیا گیا۔ اس وحشیانہ عمل کے نتیجے میں ایک اندازے کے مطابق 1000 سے زیادہ لوگ مارے گئے۔ اس سانحے نے جہاں تمام ہندوستانیوں کے شعور پر گہرے اثرات مرتب کیے وہیں بھگت سنگھ کو بھی شدید متاثر کیا۔ اس سانحے نے بھگت سنگھ کی باغی سوچ کو بہت بڑھا دیا اور برطانوی راج سے نفرت میں بے انتہا اضافہ کیا۔ اس سانحے کے نتیجے میں گاندھی کو بھی تحریک عدم تعاون کا آغاز کرنا پڑا۔ اس تحریک میں احتجاج کے طور پر لوگوں نے برطانوی ایشیا خریدنے سے انکار کر دیا تھا۔ مگر گاندھی نے جلد ہی اس تحریک کو ختم کرنے کا اعلان کر دیا۔ اس فیصلے کے نتیجے میں پورے ہندوستان میں شدید مایوسی اور غم و غصہ پھیلا۔ مایوسی اور غم و غصے کی اس لہر کا شکار بھگت سنگھ بھی ہوا۔ اس وقت بھگت سنگھ کی عمر تقریباً 13 سال تھی۔



بھگت سنگھ نے فوراً نوجوانوں کیلئے ایک نیا پلیٹ فارم بنایا جس کا نام نوجوان بھارت سبھا تھا۔ اس پلیٹ فارم کے ذریعے بھگت سنگھ نے اپنے ساتھیوں کے ساتھ مل کر انقلاب کے پیغام کو پورے ملک میں پھیلانے کا کام شروع کیا۔ یہ لوگ سٹریٹ تھیٹر کرتے تھے اور لوگوں میں پمفلٹ بانٹتے تھے۔ اس طرح آہستہ آہستہ نوجوان بھارت سبھا نوجوانوں میں کافی مقبول ہو رہی تھی۔ اس خوف سے بھگت سنگھ کو ایک جھوٹے کیس میں گرفتار کر لیا گیا۔ الزام یہ لگایا گیا کہ بھگت نے بھیڑ میں دھماکہ کیا ہے۔ خیر بھگت کے والد کی جانب سے 60 ہزار روپے کی ضمانت کرائی گئی۔ رہائی کے بعد کچھ عرصہ بھگت کو گھر والوں کے ساتھ رہنا پڑا

مگر وہ پھر باقاعدہ تنظیم کا حصہ بن گیا (اس عرصے میں بھی وہ کام کر رہا تھا مگر باقاعدہ انداز میں نہیں)۔ اس تمام تر عرصے میں بھگت سنگھ نظریاتی طور پر اپنے کامریڈوں کی نسبت زیادہ سمجھ بوجھ رکھتا تھا اور نظریاتی طور پر پہلے سے کافی تبدیل ہو گیا تھا (یہ تبدیلی ابھی بھی جاری تھی)۔ اس کا اظہار HRA کا نام تبدیل کر کے HSRA (ہندوستان سوشلسٹ ریپبلکن ایسوسی ایشن) رکھنا، میں واضح نظر آتا ہے۔ اسی دوران سائمن کمیشن کے خلاف لاہور ریلوے سٹیشن پر احتجاج کرتے ہوئے پولیس کی جانب سے لاکھی چارج کے نتیجے میں لالہ لچپت رائے شدید زخمی ہو گئے اور وہ زخموں کی تاب نہ لاتے ہوئے جان دے بیٹھے۔ HSRA کی جانب سے اس کا بدلہ جے پی سائڈرس کو پولیس ہیڈ کوارٹرز کے سامنے گولی مار کر ہلاک کر کے لیا گیا۔

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اب تنظیم چلانے کا سارا بوجھ نئے نوجوانوں

قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح کی شخصیت پر ایک نظر

پراس وقت تقریباً دو لاکھ مہاجرین نے جھونپڑیاں ڈال رکھی تھیں۔ لیکن اپنے لیڈر کے مزار کے لیے عوام نے جلد ہی یہ جگہ خالی کر دی۔ مزار کے لیے اس وقت کل چار نقشے تیار کیے گئے، ایک نقشہ ترک آرکیٹیکٹ اے واصفی ایگلے، دوسرا آرکیٹیکٹ نواب زین یار جنگ اور تیسرا برطانوی آرکیٹیکٹ رائلن اسکوائر نے تیار کیا۔ یہ تینوں نقشے تکنیکی بنیادوں پر رد کر دیے گئے اور

دسمبر 1970 کو 81 فٹ لمبا فانوس کینڈ میں نصب کیا گیا، یہ چین کے مسلمانوں کی جانب سے بطور تحفہ بھیجا گیا تھا۔ 2017 میں ایک بار پھر دوستی کے رشتے کو مضبوط کرنے کیلئے چین نے 220 ملین روپے کا فانوس تحفہ دیا جسے مزار قائد میں نصب کیا گیا۔



مزار قائد اپنی منفرد عمارت اور اچھوتے طرز تعمیر کی وجہ سے پاکستان کی بہترین عمارتوں میں شمار ہوتا ہے۔ مزار کی تعمیر کیلئے تمام سامان ملکی ذرائع سے حاصل کیا گیا۔

مزار کی تعمیر میں قائد کی شخصیت، کردار، مرتبے اور اسلامی فن تعمیر کو خصوصی طور پر مد نظر رکھا گیا۔ مزار کے ڈیزائن کا بنیادی کام 28 جنوری 1960 کو مکمل ہوا اور تعمیراتی کام کا باقاعدہ ہے۔

پاکستان میں موجود کئی عمارتوں کو اپنے طرز تعمیر اور خوبصورتی کی بدولت منفرد مقام حاصل ہے لیکن 1960 کو اس وقت کے صدر فیلیڈ مارشل جنرل محمد



ایوب خان نے مزار کا سنگ بنیاد رکھا۔ 31 مئی 1966 کو مزار قائد کا بنیادی ڈھانچہ مکمل ہوا جب کہ 12 جون 1970 کو عمارت کو سنگ مرمر سے آراستہ کرنے کا کام پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچا۔ مزار کی تعمیر پر ایک کروڑ 48 لاکھ روپے کی لاگت آئی جو اس زمانے میں ایک خطیر رقم تھی۔ مزار کا کل رقبہ 1132 ایکڑ، مرکزی رقبہ 161 ایکڑ جب کہ اطراف 155 ایکڑ پر مشتمل ہیں۔



اسلام آباد، کراچی کی عمارت وزیر مینشن میں رہائش پذیر جناح پونجا اور ان کی اہلیہ منشی بانی کے گھر 25 دسمبر 1876ء کو اس بچے کی پیدائش ہوئی جسے والدین نے محمد علی جناح کا نام دیا اور برصغیر کے مسلمانوں نے قائد اعظم کے نام سے پکارا۔ امتیازی نمبروں سے اپنے ابتدائی تعلیم مکمل کرنے والے ہونہار بیٹے محمد علی جناح کو ان کے والد نے اعلیٰ تعلیم کے لیے 1891 میں برطانیہ بھجوادیا اس سے قبل ہی قائد اعظم کی شادی کم سنی ہی میں دور کے عزیز ایمنی بانی سے انجام پائی۔ انہوں نے 1896 میں قانون کی اعلیٰ ڈگری حاصل کی اور وطن واپس لوٹ آئے۔ قائد اعظم نے وکالت کے ساتھ ساتھ سیاست میں عملی طور پر حصہ لیا اور 1906 میں کانگریس میں شمولیت اختیار کی۔

کانگریس کے ساتھ سات سالہ طویل رفاقت کے بعد قائد اعظم نے ہندو رہنماؤں کی چالوں کو بھانپتے ہوئے 1913 میں مسلم رہنماؤں سر آغا خان سوم، علامہ اقبال اور چوہدری رحمت علی کی درخواست پر مسلم لیگ میں شمولیت اختیار کی اور مسلمانوں کی سیاسی بیداری اور تحریک آزادی کی داغ بیل ڈالی۔

محمد علی جناح نے اپنے تدبیر فہم و فراست، سیاسی دور اندیشی اور جہد مسلسل کے باعث نہ صرف 1132 ایکڑ رقبہ کا ایک ہموار قطعہ اراضی سے اس رقبہ





جنگ آزادی میں مسلمانوں کا کردار

محمد احمد بن مولانا محمد شفیع قاسمی

دہلوی رحمہ اللہ اور ان کے شاگردوں کی محنت رنگ لائی، اور 1857ء میں علماء کرام کی ایک جماعت تیار ہوئی۔ ان میں مولانا احمد اللہ شاہ مدرسی رحمہ اللہ، مولانا رحمت اللہ کیرانوی رحمہ اللہ، مولانا فضل حق خیر آبادی، رحمہ اللہ مولانا سرفراز رحمہ اللہ، حاجی امد اللہ مہاجر کی رحمہ اللہ، مولانا رشید احمد گنگوہی رحمہ اللہ، مولانا قاسم نانوتوی رحمہ اللہ، حافظ ضامن شہید رحمہ اللہ اور مولانا منیر نانوتوی رحمہ اللہ خاص طور پر قابل ذکر ہیں۔ غدر کے زمانہ میں مولانا فضل حق خیر آبادی رحمہ اللہ نے انگریزوں کے خلاف فتویٰ مرتب کرایا جس پر علماء دہلی سے دستخط لیے گئے، اور یہی فتویٰ مولانا کی گرفتاری کا سبب بنا، جب مولانا پر مقدمہ چلا اور جہاد کے فتویٰ کی عدالت نے تصدیق چاہی، تو مولانا نے کھل کر کہا کہ فتویٰ میرا ہی مرتب کیا ہوا ہے۔ 1857ء کے زمانہ میں مولانا احمد اللہ شاہ مدرسی رحمہ اللہ سپہ سالار کی حیثیت سے کام کر رہے تھے۔ ہومز لکھتا ہے: ”مولوی احمد اللہ شاہ شمالی ہند میں انگریزوں کا سب سے بڑا دشمن تھا۔ 1865ء میں مولانا احمد اللہ عظیم آبادی رحمہ اللہ، مولانا بیگی علی رحمہ اللہ، مولانا عبدالرحیم صادق پوری رحمہ اللہ، مولانا جعفر تھانیسری رحمہ اللہ کو انڈمان بھیج دیا گیا جو کالا پانی کہلاتا ہے۔ اسی زمانہ میں مولانا فضل حق خیر آبادی رحمہ اللہ، مفتی احمد کوروی رحمہ اللہ اور مفتی مظہر کریم دریابادی رحمہ اللہ کو بھی انڈمان روانہ کیا گیا، جن میں مولانا احمد اللہ عظیم آبادی رحمہ اللہ، مولانا بیگی علی رحمہ اللہ، اور مولانا فضل حق خیر آبادی رحمہ اللہ وغیرہم کا وہیں انتقال ہو گیا۔ مولانا عبدالرحیم صادق پوری رحمہ اللہ اور مولانا جعفر تھانیسری رحمہ اللہ اٹھارہ سال کی قید بامشقت اور جلا وطنی کے بعد 1883ء میں اپنے وطن واپس ہوئے۔ مولانا جعفر تھانیسری رحمہ اللہ اپنی کتاب کالا پانی میں تحریر فرماتے ہیں: ”ہمارے ہاتھوں میں ہتھکڑیاں، بیروں میں بیڑیاں، جسم پر جیل کا لباس اور کمر پر لوہے کی سلاخیں تھیں۔ انگریز ہم تین علماء کے لیے خاص لوہے کے قفس تیار کروائے اور ہمیں ان میں ڈال دیا۔ اس پنجرے میں لوہے کی چونچ دار سلاخیں بھی لگوائیں، جس کی وجہ سے ہم نہ سہارا لے سکتے تھے، نہ بیٹھ سکتے تھے۔ ہماری آنکھوں سے آنسو اور پیروں سے خون بہ رہے تھے۔ غدر کے ملزمان انگریزوں کی نگاہ میں اتنے بڑے مجرم سمجھے گئے کہ غدر 1857ء میں پکڑے گئے لوگوں کو یا تو سرعام پھانسی دیدی گئی یا بہت سے لوگوں کو اسی جزیرے انڈمان میں موت سے بدتر زندگی گزارنے کے لیے بھیجا گیا۔ مولانا جعفر تھانیسری رحمہ اللہ نے جزیرہ انڈمان کی زندگی پر بہت ہی مفصل آپ بیتی ”کالا پانی“ کے نام سے لکھی ہے۔

کا مشہور تاریخی مقولہ ہے کہ ”گیڈر کی صد سالہ زندگی سے شیر کی ایک دن کی زندگی اچھی ہے“۔ جب جرنل HORSE کو سلطان کی شہادت کی خبر ملی تو اس نے ان کی نعش پر کھڑے ہو کر یہ الفاظ کہے کہ: آج سے ہندوستان ہمارا ہے۔“

(ہندوستانی مسلمان ص ۱۳)

جنگ آزادی میں شاہ ولی اللہ

اور ان کے شاگردوں کا کردار

ٹیپو سلطان کی شہادت نیز ہزاروں افراد کے قتل کے بعد ملک میں برطانوی اثرات بڑھتے چلے گئے، انگریز سیاسی اثرات بڑھانے کے ساتھ ساتھ مشنری ورک بھی کر رہے تھے، اس زمانہ میں دینی مدارس بڑی تعداد میں تباہ کیے گئے، ان کوششوں کے ساتھ ساتھ دہلی میں ایک تحریک وجود میں آئی، جس کے بانی شاہ ولی اللہ محدث دہلوی رحمہ اللہ (م 1762ء) تھے، ان کی وفات کے بعد ان کے صاحبزادے شاہ عبدالعزیز محدث دہلوی رحمہ اللہ (م 1824ء) نے اپنے والد کی تحریک کو بڑھایا، وہ انگریزوں کے سخت خلاف تھے۔ انہوں نے 1803ء میں انگریزوں کے خلاف جہاد کا مشہور فتویٰ دیا، جس میں ہندوستان کو دارالحرب قرار دیا گیا اور سید احمد شہید رائے بریلوی رحمہ اللہ کو لبریشن موومنٹ کا قائد مقرر کیا۔ 1831ء میں سید احمد شہید رحمہ اللہ اور شاہ اسماعیل شہید رحمہ اللہ بالا کوٹ میں اپنے بے شمار رفقاء کے ساتھ اس ملک کے انسانوں کو آزادی دلانے کے لیے انگریزوں اور ان کے اتحادی سکھ ساتھیوں کے خلاف جہاد میں شہید ہوئے؛ لیکن یہ تحریک چلتی رہی، مولانا نصیر الدین دہلوی رحمہ اللہ نے قیادت کی ذمہ داری سنبھالی۔ 1840ء میں آپ کی وفات ہوئی۔ ان کے بعد مولانا ولایت علی عظیم آبادی رحمہ اللہ (م 1852ء) اور ان کے بھائی مولانا عنایت علی عظیم آبادی (م 1858ء) نے اس تحریک کو زندہ رکھنے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ اس طرح یہ جہاد کا قافلہ برابر رواں دواں رہا؛ حتیٰ کہ سن ستاون 1857ء تک لے آیا۔ علماء کی اس تحریک کو انگریزوں نے وہابی تحریک کے نام سے مشہور کیا جو مسجد کے محمد بن عبدالوہاب نامی عالم کے نظریات پر مبنی تھی؛ لیکن حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اس تحریک کے اکثر افراد ہندوستان ہی کے مشہور عالم شاہ ولی اللہ محدث دہلوی رحمہ اللہ کے تربیت یافتہ تھے، اور یہ تحریک انہیں کے نظریات پر مبنی تھی؛ اس لیے اسے ”ولی اللہی“ تحریک کا نام دیا جانا چاہئے۔

انگریزوں کے خلاف علم بغاوت بلند

کرنے میں علماء کرام کی خدمات

1857ء میں شاہ ولی اللہ اور شاہ

عبدالعزیز محدث دہلوی رحمہ اللہ اور شاہ اسحاق محدث

مرشد آباد میں انھیں شہید کر دیا۔ تاریخ کے صفحات میں پلائی کی جنگ 1757ء اور بکسر کی جنگ 1764ء کی تفصیل موجود ہے، یہ جنگ بھی ہندوستانیوں کی شکست پر ختم ہوئی، اس کے بعد انگریز بنگال، بہار اور اڑیسہ پر پوری طرح حاوی ہو گئے۔

جنگ آزادی میں حیدر علی اور ٹیپو سلطان کا کردار دکن فرمانروا حیدر علی (م 1782ء) اور ان کے صاحبزادہ ٹیپو سلطان کے ذکر کے بغیر جنگ آزادی کی تاریخ ادھوری ہوگی، جو مستقل انگریزوں کے لیے چیلنج بنے رہے، حیدر علی اور ٹیپو سلطان نے انگریزوں سے چار جنگیں کیں، ٹیپو سلطان 1782ء میں حکمراں ہوئے، 1783ء میں انگریزوں سے ٹیپو کی پہلی جنگ ہوئی اور انگریزوں کو شکست ہوئی۔ یہ جنگ 1784ء میں ختم ہوئی، یہ میسور کی دوسری جنگ کہلاتی ہے۔ انگریز اپنی شکست کا انتقام لینے کے لیے بے چین تھے؛ چنانچہ 1792ء میں انگریزوں نے اپنی شکست کا انتقام لیتے ہوئے حملہ کیا؛ مگر اپنے بعض وزراء و افسران کی بے وفائی اور اپنی ہی فوج کی غداری اور اچانک حملہ کی وجہ سے ٹیپو معاہدہ کرنے پر مجبور ہوئے۔ ٹیپو کو بطور تاجران تین کروڑ روپے، نصف علاقہ اور دو شہزادوں کو بطور یرغمال انگریزوں کو دینا پڑا۔

مفکر اسلام حضرت مولانا ابوالحسن علی ندوی لکھتے ہیں: ”سب سے پہلا شخص جس کو اس خطرہ کا احساس ہوا وہ میسور کا بلند ہمت اور غیور فرمانروا فتح علی خان ٹیپو سلطان (۱۳۱۳ھ ۱۷۹۹ء) تھا، جس نے اپنی بالغ نظری اور غیر معمولی ذہانت سے یہ بات محسوس کر لی کہ انگریز اسی طرح ایک ایک صوبہ اور ایک ایک ریاست ہضم کرتے رہیں گے اور اگر کوئی منظم طاقت ان کے مقابلہ پر نہ آئی تو آخر کار پورا ملک ان کا لقمہ تر بن جائے گا؛ چنانچہ انھوں نے انگریزوں سے جنگ کا فیصلہ کیا اور اپنے پورے ساز و سامان، وسائل اور فوجی تیاریوں کے ساتھ ان کے مقابلہ میں آگئے۔“

ٹیپو سلطان کی جدوجہد اور اولوالعزمی ٹیپو نے ہندوستان کے راجوں، مہاراجوں اور نوابوں کو انگریزوں سے جنگ پر آمادہ کرنے کی کوشش کی، اس مقصد سے انھوں نے سلطان ترکی سلیم عثمانی، دوسرے مسلمان بادشاہوں اور ہندوستان کے امراء اور نوابوں سے خط و کتابت کی اور زندگی بھر انگریزوں سے سخت معرکہ آرائی میں مشغول رہے، قریب تھا کہ انگریزوں کے سارے منصوبوں پر پانی پھر جائے اور وہ اس ملک سے بالکل بے دخل ہو جائیں؛ مگر انگریزوں نے جنوبی ہند کے امراء کو اپنے ساتھ ملا لیا اور آخر کار اس مجاہد بادشاہ نے ۴/ مئی ۱۷۹۹ء کو سرنگا پٹنم کے معرکہ میں شہید ہو کر سرخروئی حاصل کی، انھوں نے انگریزوں کی غلامی اور اسیری اور ان کے رحم و کرم پر زندہ رہنے پر موت کو ترجیح دی، ان

ہندوستان کو طویل جدوجہد کے بعد آزادی کی نعمت حاصل ہوئی، جس کے لیے ہمارے اسلاف نے زبردست قربانیوں کا نذرانہ پیش کیا، جان و مال کی قربانیاں دیں، تحریکیں چلائیں تختہ دار پر چڑھے، پھانسی کے پھندے کو جرات و حوصلہ اور کمال بہادری کے ساتھ بخوشی گلے لگایا، قید و بند کی صعوبتیں جھیلیں اور حصول آزادی کی خاطر میدان جنگ میں نکل پڑے، آخر غیر ملکی (انگریز) ملک سے نکل جانے پر مجبور ہوئے۔

غیر ملکی حکمرانوں نے اپنے اقتدار کو قائم رکھنے کے لیے طرح طرح کی چالیں چلیں، تدبیریں کیں، رشوتیں دیں، لالچ دیئے، پھوٹ ڈالوں اور حکومت کرو کا اصول بڑے پیمانے پر اختیار کیا، فرقہ وارانہ اختلافات پیدا کیے، حقائق کو توڑ مروڑ کر پیش کیا، آپس میں غلط فہمیاں پھیلائیں، تاریخ کو سٹخ کیا، انگریزوں نے ہندوستان کے معصوم باشندوں پر ظلم و ستم کے پہاڑ توڑے اور ناحق لوگوں کو تختہ دار پر لڑا کیا، ہندوستانیوں پر ناحق گولیاں چلائیں، چلتی ریلوں پر سے اٹھا کر باہر پھینکا؛ مگر ان کے ظلم و ستم کو روکنے اور طوق غلامی کو گردن سے نکلانے کے لیے بہادر مجاہدین آزادی نے ان کا مقابلہ کیا اور ملک کو آزاد کر کے ہی اطمینان کا سانس لیا۔

ہندوستان کی تحریک آزادی میں مسلمانوں کا حصہ قدرتی طور پر بہت ممتاز و نمایاں رہا ہے، انھوں نے جنگ آزادی میں قائد اور رہنما کا پارٹ ادا کیا، اس کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ انگریزوں نے اقتدار مسلم حکمرانوں سے چھینا تھا، اقتدار سے محرومی کا دکھ اور درد مسلمانوں کو ہوا، انھیں حاکم سے محکوم بنا پڑا، اس کی تکلیف اور دکھ انھیں جھیلنا پڑا، اسی لیے حکومت و غلامی سے آزادی کی اصل لڑائی بھی انھیں کولڑنی پڑی۔

انگریزوں سے باقاعدہ منظم جنگ نواب سراج الدولہ کے نانالی وردی خان نے 1754ء میں کی اور ان کو شکست دی، بلکہ ڈیڈمانڈ ہاربر Diamond Harbour اور فورٹ ولیم Fort William انگریزوں کا مرکز تھا، علی وردی خان نے فورٹ ولیم پر حملہ کر کے انگریزوں کو بھگا دیا، انگریز ڈیڈمانڈ ہاربر میں پناہ لینے پر مجبور ہوئے۔ اسے پہلی منظم اور مسلح جنگ آزادی قرار دیا جاسکتا ہے۔ علی وردی خان کے بعد ان کے نواسہ نواب سراج الدولہ حاکم ہوئے اور اس خطرہ کو محسوس کیا کہ انگریز ان کے ملک پر آہستہ آہستہ حاوی ہو رہے ہیں اور ان کو ملک سے نکلنا ضروری ہے۔ اس نے حوصلہ اور ہمت سے انگریزوں کو شکست دینا چاہا؛ مگر انکا دربار سازشوں کا اڈہ بن گیا تھا؛ اس لیے انہیں شکست ہوئی اور 1757ء میں برٹش فوج نے ان کے دارالسلطنت

جنگ آزادی میں مسلمانوں کی قربانیاں

سرتاج احمد

میکالے کو بنایا گیا اس نے ایک نصاب تعلیم مرتب کر کے ہندوستان میں قائم کئے جانے والے اسکولوں اور کالجوں میں جاری کیا اور اعلان کیا اس نصاب کے ذریعہ ہم ہندوستان میں ایسی نسل پیدا کرنا چاہتے ہیں جو رنگ و روپ کے اعتبار سے تو ہندوستانی ہو لیکن اسکا مزاج اسکا ذہن انگلستانی ہو۔ تیسری طرف اس ملک میں پائے جانے والے مدارس خانقاہیں سب ایک ایک کر کے تباہ کر دئے گئے کچھ باقی نہیں رہا خاص طور سے 1857ء کی جنگ آزادی کے بعد جو حالات اس ملک میں پیدا ہو گئے تھے کوئی سوچ بھی نہیں سکتا تھا کہ اب اس ملک میں اسلام کا بھی کوئی مستقبل ہوگا اور مسلمان کا بھی کوئی مستقبل ہوگا ان حالات میں اللہ کا فیصلہ یہ تھا کہ اس ملک میں اسلام بھی باقی رہے گا اور مسلمان بھی باقی رہے گا اس عظیم مقصد کیلئے اللہ تبارک و تعالیٰ نے انبیاء کرام علیہم السلام کے سچے جانشین کو کھڑا کیا وہ سچے جانشین کون ہیں انکا سلسلہ شروع ہوتا ہے سیدنا شاہ ولی اللہ محدث دہلوی سے اورنگ زیب کے انتقال کے بعد جب اس ملک میں افرا تفری مچی ہوئی تھی اورنگ زیب کا انتقال ہوتا ہے اور شاہ ولی اللہ کی ولادت ہوتی ہے حضرت شاہ ولی اللہ کو کوئی لمبی عمر نہ ملی لیکن اس مختصر سی مدت میں اللہ نے شاہ ولی اللہ کے ذریعے وہ کام لیا جو آگے چل کر اس ملک میں جنگ آزادی کی سبب بنا اسکے بعد شاہ ولی اللہ کے فرزند ارجمند شاہ عبدالعزیز نے انگریزوں کے خلاف جہاد پر بیعت لی اور جہاد کا سلسلہ سرحدی علاقہ سے شروع کیا لیکن اللہ کو ابھی یہ منظور نہیں تھا ابھی مسلمانوں سے اور قربانیاں لینی تھی آخر کار انہوں کی غداری کی وجہ سے مسلمانوں کو شکست کا سامنا کرنا پڑا اسکے بعد 1857ء کی جنگ شروع ہوتی ہے آج جو یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ پہلی جنگ آزادی کا سلسلہ 1857ء سے شروع ہوتا ہے یہ بالکل غلط ہے یہ جنگ تو دوسری جنگ ہے پہلی جنگ مسلمانوں نے تین تہاں ایک صدی تک لڑی ہے یہ ہے مختصر سی ہندوستان کی تاریخ ہے۔

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تمام مزاحمت ختم ہو جائے اور صرف عیسائیت باقی رہے اور اسکے لیے انگریزوں نے بڑی منصوبہ بندی کی تھی تاریخ ہمیں بتاتی ہے اور اس حقیقت سے پرہیز ہونا چاہیے کہ انگریزوں نے اس ملک پر قبضہ کرنے سے پہلے برطانیہ کے اندر ایسے ایسے دارالعلوم قائم کئے تھے جہاں حدیث پڑھائی جاتی تھی فقہ پڑھائی جاتی تھی قرآن اور قرآن کی تفسیر پڑھائی جاتی تھی پڑھانے والے انگریز پادری ہوتے تھے پڑھنے والے



بھی انگریز ہوتے تھے انہیں ہندوستان میں بولی جانے والی تمام بڑی زبانیں سکھائی جاتی تھی اور انہیں اس طرح ماہر بنا دیا جاتا تھا کہ وہ ایک اہل زبان کی طرح باتیں کر سکے اس طرح سے پادریوں کی ایک فوج پہلے سے ہی تیار کر کے رکھ دی تھی جب اس ملک پر انگریزوں کا قبضہ مکمل ہو گیا تو تاریخ پڑھے تو پتہ چلتا ہے پھر انگلستان سے اور یورپ سے پادریوں کی فوج کی فوج ہندوستان آئی شروع ہوئی اور اس ملک کے تمام چھوٹے بڑے شہر میں پھیل گئے اور صرف پھیل ہی نہیں گئے بلکہ ایسی ایسی اشتعال انگیزیاں کیا کرتے تھے کہ پیغمبر اسلام کو یہ مسلمانوں کے سامنے گالیاں دیا کرتے تھے اسلام کی تعلیمات کا یہ مزاق اڑایا کرتے تھے لیکن مسلمان بیچارہ ڈرا ہوا تھا سہا ہوا تھا وہ بالکل انکے سامنے کچھ کہنے کی جرأت نہیں کر سکتا تھا ایک طرف پادری اپنا کام کر رہا تھا دوسری طرف تعلیم کے نام پر ایسا نصاب تعلیم وضع کیا گیا یورپ کے ماہرین تعلیم کو بلا یا گیا ایک کمیٹی تشکیل دی گئی جسکا سربراہ لاڈ

ابنوں کی غداری کی وجہ سے آخر وہ چٹان بھی ٹوٹ گئی اور 1799ء میں ٹیپو سلطان کو شہید کرنے کے بعد انگریزوں نے یہ اعلان کیا کہ اب یہ ملک ہمارا ہے اور یہ صرف اعلان نہیں تھا اس اعلان کے بعد انگریز جب دلی کی طرف بڑھا ہے تو 1803ء میں دلی پر انگریزوں کا قبضہ ہو گیا لال قلعہ سے ہلائی پرچم اتار دیا گیا یونین پرچم اس پر لہرایا گیا اور یہ اعلان کر دیا گیا خلق خدا کی ملک بادشاہ کا حکم کمپنی بہادر کا

چلے گا یہ اعلان ہونا تھا کہ دلی میں ایک فقیر بوریاشین رہتا تھا یہ فقیر بوریاشین کون تھا یہ اس عظیم ہستی کا فرزند تھا جس ہستی کو اللہ نے اس ہندوستان میں اسلام اور مسلمانوں کی نشعت ثانیہ کیلئے منتخب کیا تھا یعنی شاہ ولی اللہ کے فرزند ارجمند شاہ عبدالعزیز علیہ الرحمہ وہ فقیر بوریاشین تڑپ اٹھتا ہے اور ایک مومنانہ فتویٰ جاری کرتا ہے اور یہ اعلان کرتا ہے کہ اب یہ ملک غلام ہو چکا ہے اب یہاں مسلمانوں کو رہنے کیلئے صرف ایک ہی راستہ ہے اور وہ ہے انگریزوں سے جہاد کرے شاہ صاحب کا یہی فتویٰ آزادی کی بنیاد بنا لیکن میں آپکو تاریخ کا ایک ورق اور پیچھے پلٹ کر بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اللہ تبارک و تعالیٰ کو یہ منظور نہیں تھا کہ انگریز اپنے ناپاک منصوبے میں کامیاب ہو انگریز کا مقصد صرف یہ نہیں تھا کہ وہ اس ملک میں اپنی حکومت قائم کرے بلکہ حکومت قائم کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ انگریز یہ چاہتا تھا کہ اس ملک میں عیسائیت کو اتنا فروغ دیا جائے کہ اس ملک میں پائے جانے والے

جب اس ملک کے اندر انگریز آیا اور ہندوستان کو اپنا غلام بنا لیا تو سب سے پہلے مسلمانوں نے آزادی کے متعلق آواز بلند کی مسلمان جانتے تھے آزادی کیا ہوتی ہے اقتدار کیا ہوتا ہے اور غلامی کیا ہوتی ہے برادران وطن کے لیے انگریزوں کا آنا صرف یہ معنی رکھتا تھا کہ ایک آقا گیا دوسرا آقا چلا آیا ملک تو ہمارا تھا ملک تو ہم سے چھینا گیا تھا غلامی کا احساس تو ہم کو تھا ذلت کا احساس تو ہم کو تھا اسلیئے جنگ آزادی کا نعرہ ہم نے بلند کیا آگے بڑھ کر قربانیاں ہم نے دی تاریخ پڑھیے اس کی چند جھلکیاں میں آپکو بتانا چاہتا ہوں 1601 میں انگریز اس ملک میں آ گیا تاجر کی حیثیت سے آیا اور تقریباً ایک صدی تک وہ تاجر کے بھیس اور تاجر کے لہادے میں ہی رہا اسکے ناپاک عزائم اور ارادے کھل کو سامنے نہیں آسکے 1707 میں یعنی انگریزوں کے آنے کے ٹھیک ایک صدی کے بعد جب اورنگ زیب عالم گیر علیہ رحمہ کا انتقال ہوا تو اس ملک میں طوائف الملوکی کا دور شروع ہو گیا اور اس ملک کی طاقتیں باہم دست بگریباں ہو گئیں اور ایک دوسرے کو نیچا دکھانے کے لئے ان میں آویزش شروع ہو گئی اور جتنے راجے اور نواب تھے سب مستقل بادشاہ بن بیٹھے تاریخ بتاتی ہے اس دور میں چند بڑی بڑی طاقتیں الگ بن گئی جاٹوں کی طاقت الگ ابھری خالصہ الگ مزہبی طاقت بن گئی اور یہ سب طاقتیں آپس میں اس طرح الجھی کے ایک دوسرے کو نیچا دکھانے کیلئے کسی نے احمد شاہ ابدالی کو بلا یا تو کس نے نادر شاہ کو بلا یا اور دلی بار بار خون میں ڈوبی اجڑی اور لٹی دلی میں قتل عام ہوتا رہا ان حالات کا فائدہ اٹھا کر انگریزوں نے اپنے قدم اس ملک میں آگے بڑھائے ایک دوسرے کے خلاف مدد کر کے اپنے ناپاک منصوبے کو پائے تکمیل تک پہنچانا شروع کیا اور اورنگ زیب کے انتقال کے 50 سال بعد بنگال میں سراج الدولہ کو شکست دیکر بنگال کی حکومت پر انگریزوں نے قبضہ کر لیا پھر انگریز کے بڑھتے قدم کو کوئی روک نہ سکا کچھ دنوں کیلئے شیر میسور نے انگریزوں کو روکا لیکن کب تک

جناب نہا کیلے، نہ گاندھی کے ساتھ

سہیل حلیم
بی بی سی اردو، دہلی

خطاب میں گاندھی نے کہا کہ انھیں اس بات سے خوشی ہوئی کہ تقریب کی صدارت انھیں کے علاقے کا ایک مسلمان کر رہا ہے۔ جسوقت سگھ کہتے ہیں کہ گاندھی نے غیر ضروری طور پر جناب کا ایک مسلمان کے طور پر ذکر کیا حالانکہ وہ کسی بھی طرح مسلمانوں کے سٹیروٹائپ میں فٹ نہیں ہوتے تھے۔



لیکن اپنی تقریر میں جناب نے جم کر گاندھی کی تعریف کی۔ اپنے صدارتی خطاب میں جناب نے کہا کہ سب سے بڑا مسئلہ دونوں فرقوں (ہندوؤں اور مسلمانوں) میں اتفاق اور تعاون کا جذبہ پیدا کرنا ہے تاکہ (برطانیہ سے) انڈیا (کی آزادی) کا مطالبہ بالکل

ہے جو عدم تشدد کے اصول کو زیادہ پسند نہیں کرتے۔ مئی میں کافی ہنگامہ ہوا تھا اس لیے یا تو یونیورسٹی کو خود احساس ہوا کہ بات پھر بگڑ سکتی ہے یا پھر احساس دلایا گیا، جو بھی ہو پھر ہوا وہی جو آجکل کے دور میں ہوتا ہے۔

جناب 80 سال پہلے 1938 میں علی گڑھ گئے تھے جب یونیورسٹی کے طلبہ نے انھیں اپنی یونین کی تاحیات رکنیت سے نوازا تھا۔ اور روایت کے مطابق یونین ہال کی دیوار پر ان کی ایک تصویر آویزاں کر دی گئی۔ پھر مئی میں بی جے پی کے کچھ رہنماؤں کو معلوم ہوا کہ تقسیم کے بعد بھی جناب وہیں موجود ہیں جہاں پہلے تھے، اور پھر وہی ہوا جو آج کل کے حالات میں ہوتا ہے۔ لیکن لگتا ہے کہ یونیورسٹی میں بھی آؤٹ آف دی باکس ٹھنکنگ کرنے والوں کی کمی نہیں ہے۔ انھوں نے دو اکتوبر کو گاندھی جینتی (ساگرہ) کے موقع پر یونیورسٹی کی مشہور مولانا آزاد لائبریری میں کچھ اور تصویریں نمائش کے لیے لگا دیں۔



اب بانی پاکستان جناب اور فادر آف دی نیشن گاندھی کی یہ نایاب تصویریں لائبریری کے کسی تاریک کونے میں واپس رکھ دی گئی ہیں۔ یونیورسٹی کا کہنا ہے کہ تصویریں اتاری نہیں گئی ہیں، بس نمائش مکمل ہو گئی تھی اس لیے ہٹا دی گئی ہیں۔ جناب شاید واحد ایسے رہنما ہیں جو وفات کے 80 سال بعد بھی انڈیا کی سیاست میں کلیدی کردار ادا کر رہے ہیں۔

یاد گاندھی کو کرنا تھا لیکن بس اتفاق سے ان تصویروں میں جناب بھی ان کے ساتھ ہی موجود تھے۔ کسی نے ہو سکتا ہے کہ یہ چیک کرنے کی کوشش کی ہو کہ اکیلے تو جناب زیادہ دیر تک نہیں پائے، دیکھتے ہیں کہ بابائے قوم کے ساتھ کچھ فرق پڑتا ہے یا نہیں۔ یونیورسٹی کا کہنا ہے کہ مقصد تاریخی دستاویزات، کتابوں اور تصویروں کے ذریعے ان کی زندگی کی ایک جھلک اور ان کے عدم تشدد کے پیغام کو لوگوں تک پہنچانا تھا۔ پیغام کتنے لوگوں تک پہنچا کہنا مشکل ہے، لیکن ان لوگوں کے ساتھ یونیورسٹی کا تجربہ اچھا نہیں رہا

متفقہ طور پر کیا جاسکے۔ پھر اتحاد کی کوششوں کا کیا ہوا یہ کہانی تو لمبی ہے لیکن اس کتاب پر گجرات کی حکومت نے پابندی عائد کر دی تھی۔ اس وقت نریندر مودی ریاست کے وزیر اعلیٰ تھے۔ جسوقت سگھ نے تب کہا تھا کہ جب ہم کتابوں پر پابندی لگانے لگیں تو سمجھیے کہ ہم سوچنے پر پابندی لگا رہے ہیں۔ کتاب پر سے تو پابندی ہٹ گئی تھی، سوچ کے بارے میں معلوم نہیں۔ اس لیے یونیورسٹی سے یہ سوال بھی پوچھا جاسکتا ہے کہ اس نے جناب کی تصویر کے ساتھ گاندھی کی تصویر کیوں اتاری!

انتخابی مہم میں تو ان کا ذکر ہوتا ہی رہتا ہے۔ کچھ رہنما ان کا نام لے کر اپنی سیاست چکار رہے ہیں اور کچھ کی سیاست ان کا نام لینے کی وجہ سے وقت سے پہلے ہی ختم ہو گئی۔ ان میں بی جے پی کے سابق صدر لال کرشن خانداں کبھی گجرات کے کاٹھیاواڑ میں صرف چالیس میل کے فاصلے پر رہتے تھے لیکن اس قربت کی جھلک کبھی ان کی سیاست میں نظر نہیں آئی۔ دونوں کی پہلی ملاقات جنوری 1915 میں ہوئی تھی، گاندھی جنوبی افریقہ سے لوٹے تھے اور گوجر برادری کی ایک تقریب میں ان کا استقبال کیا جا رہا تھا۔ اپنے



محمد عبداللہ گل

چودہ اگست یوم آزادی پاکستان

آج کی میری اس تحریر کا مقصد یوم آزادی پر ہماری ذمہ داریاں کی نشان دہی کرنا ہے۔ آزادی ایک نعمت ہے اس کی قدران کو ہی ہوتی ہے جن نے کچھ کھو یا ہوتا ہے اس کے لیے یا جن کے پاس یہ نعمت نہی ہوتی۔ 14 اگست کا دن ایک خاص اہمیت کا حامل اور حب وطنی کا جذبے بھرپور ایک خاص دن ہوتا ہے۔ ایک ایسا دن جس کا بچوں اور نوجوانوں کو عید کے دن کی طرح ہی انتظار ہوتا ہے۔ گھروں، چھتوں، گاڑیوں، موٹر سائیکلوں کو لوگ سجانا شروع کر دیتے ہیں۔ بچوں کے سکولوں کالجوں وغیرہ میں بھی خاص پروگرام ہوتے ہیں۔ کچھ تجزیہ نگاروں کے تجزیے، کالم نویسوں کے کالم بہت عجیب اور حیران کن انداز میں بات کرتے ہیں 14 اگست کی اہمیت اور اسکی بنیاد کو کھوکھلا کرنے کے لیے سازشیں کرتے رہتے ہیں اور کچھ حضرات بیرون ملک سے خرچ لے کر پاکستان کی ساکھ کو نقصان پہنچانے کی کوشش کرتی ہیں انھیں غیرت کھانی چاہیں اور انھیں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ 14 اگست صرف ایک دن نہیں بلکہ ایک خاص تہوار ہے جس دن پاکستان معرض وجود میں آیا۔

14 اگست، آزادی، اور جشن آزادی کا مفہوم کیا ہے، عام لوگ اور بالخصوص نئی نسل کی اکثریت اس سے بالکل بے بہرہ ہے۔ ان پڑھ تو چلو پروہیکینڈے کا شکار ہیں، لیکن پڑھے لکھے بھی غیر تاریخ کے طوطے بنے ہوئے ہیں۔ آزادی کا تصور ان سب کے لیے ایک مجرذ اور رومانوی تصور کی حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔ وہ بس یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہم نے 14 اگست کو آزادی حاصل کی۔ کس سے حاصل کی، کیوں حاصل کی، اور کیسے حاصل کی؛ ان بنیادی سوالات سے انھیں کوئی سروکار نہیں۔ اس روز ایسے بینر بھی آویزاں کیے جاتے ہیں، جن پر آزادی کے شہیدوں کو سلام پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس بے خبری کا نتیجہ یہ برآمد ہو رہا ہے کہ 14 اگست اور آزادی کا تصور محض ایک خالی خوبی نعرے میں تبدیل ہو گیا ہے اور ظاہری ٹیپ ٹاپ، دکھاوا، بلز بازی اور لاقانونیت اس دن کی پہچان بنتی جا رہی ہے۔ ہم لوگ سارا سال پاکستان کی کمزوریوں پر مباحث میں اُلجھے رہتے ہیں جو خصوصاً اگست کے مہینے میں مزید دھواں دھار صورت اختیار کر لیتی ہیں۔ لیکن اگر سال میں ایک دن یہ بھی سوچ لیا جائے کہ گزشتہ ایک سال میں ہم نے ایک پاکستانی ہونے کی حیثیت سے کیا کیا؟ ہمارا کون سا عمل صرف اور صرف

پاکستان کے مفاد کے لئے تھا؟ تو شاید بہت سی بے مقصد باتوں پر بحث میں وقت ضائع نہ ہو۔ 14 اگست کا دن پاکستان میں قومی تہوار کے طور پر بڑے دھوم دھام سے منایا جاتا ہے اس کے علاوہ پاکستانی جو بیرون ملکوں میں مقیم ہیں وہ بھی بہت جوش خروش سے اس دن کی تقریبات کا اہتمام کرتے ہیں۔ بلخصوص پچھلے سال مجھے دہلی میں 14 اگست منانے کا موقع ملا۔ یہ دن وہاں موجود پاکستانیوں کے لیے باعث فخر اور پرمصرت ہوتا ہے۔ اس دن نہ صرف پاکستان بلکہ بیرون ملک میں بھی لوگ پاکستان جھنڈوں سے گھروں کمروں، اپنی رہائش گاہوں کو سجاتے ہیں۔ دنیا کو دکھاتے ہیں اور بتاتے ہیں کہ پاکستان اس دن آزاد ہوا تھا اور دو قومی نظریہ کی اہمیت اجاگر کرتے ہیں کہ پاکستان کیوں بنا۔ پاکستان بنانے کے لیے بزرگوں، نوجوانوں، بچوں، یعنی مسلمانوں نے بہت قربانیاں دی ہیں۔ 14 اگست 1947ء کا سورج برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کے لیے آزادی کا پیمانہ بن کر طلوع ہوا تھا۔ مسلمانوں کو نہ صرف یہ کہ انگریزوں بلکہ ہندوؤں کی متوقع غلامی سے بھی ہمیشہ کے لیے نجات ملی تھی۔ آزادی کا یہ حصول کوئی آسان کام نہیں تھا جیسا کہ شاید آج سمجھا جانے لگا ہے۔ نواب سراج الدولہ سے لے کر سلطان ٹیپو شہید اور آخری مغل تاجدار بہادر شاہ ظفر تک کی داستان ہماری تاریخ حریت و آزادی کی لازوال داستان ہے۔ 1857ء کی جنگ آزادی کے المناک واقعات بھی اسی سلسلے کی کڑیاں ہیں۔ سات سمندر پار سے تجارت کی غرض سے آنے والی انگریز قوم کی مسلسل سازشوں، ریشہ دوانیوں اور مقامی لوگوں کی غداروں کے نتیجے میں برصغیر میں مسلمانوں کی حکومتیں یکے بعد دیگرے ختم ہوتی چلی گئیں۔ اگرچہ مسلمان حکمرانوں اور مختلف قبائل کے سرداروں نے سردھڑ کی بازی لگا کر اور جان و مال کی عظیم قربانیاں دے کر انگریزوں کو یہاں تسلط جمانے سے روکنے کے لیے ہر ممکن کوششیں کیں تھیں۔ قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح نے کیا خوبصورت بات کی تھی: پاکستان اسی دن یہاں قائم ہو گیا تھا، جس دن برصغیر میں پہلا شخص مسلمان ہوا تھا۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ برصغیر کے مسلمانوں نے کبھی بھی انگریز کی حکمرانی کو دل سے تسلیم نہیں کیا تھا۔ انگریزوں اور ان کے نظام سے نفرت اور بغاوت کے واقعات وقفے وقفے کے ساتھ بار بار سامنے آتے رہے تھے۔ برطانوی اقتدار کے خاتمے کے لیے برصغیر کے

مسلمانوں نے جو عظیم قربانیاں دی ہیں اور جو بے مثال جدوجہد کی ہے۔ یہ ان کے اسلام اور دو قومی نظریے پر غیر متزلزل ایمان و یقین کا واضح ثبوت ہے۔ انہی قربانیوں اور مسلسل جدوجہد کے نتیجے میں بالآخر پاکستان کا قیام عمل میں آیا تھا۔ جب ہم تحریک پاکستان کی تاریخ پر نظر ڈالتے ہیں تو اس تاریخی جدوجہد میں یہ بات سب سے زیادہ نمایاں طور پر ہمیں نظر آتی ہے کہ مسلمان اپنے جداگانہ اسلامی تشخص پر مصر تھے۔ یہی نظریہ پاکستان اور علیحدہ وطن کے قیام کی دلیل تھی۔ ہر قسم کے جابرانہ و غلامانہ نظام سے بغاوت کر کے خالص اسلامی خطوط پر مبنی نظام حیات کی تشکیل ان کا مدعا اور مقصد تھا۔ جس کا اظہار و اعلان قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح نے بار بار اپنی تقاریر اور خطابات میں کیا تھا۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ تحریک پاکستان کے دوران برصغیر کے کونے کونے میں: لے کے رہیں گے پاکستان، بن کے رہے گا پاکستان۔ مسلم ہے تو مسلم لیگ میں آ؛ اور پاکستان کا مطلب کیا؟ لا الہ الا اللہ

یہ نعرے برصغیر کے مسلمانوں کے دلی جذبات کے حقیقی ترجمان تھے۔ عرصہ دراز سے غلامی کی زنجیروں میں جکڑے ہوئے مسلمانوں کو آزادی ملنے کی امید پیدا ہو چلی تھی۔ وہ اس بات کو اچھی طرح سمجھتے تھے کہ اگر یہ موقع ہاتھ سے نکل گیا تو پھر انگریزوں کے چلے جانے کے بعد وہ ہمیشہ کے لیے ہندو بنیا کی غلامی میں چلے جائیں گے۔ وہ ہر طرح کے سامراج سے چھٹکارا چاہتے تھے۔ اس مقصد کے حصول کیلئے بڑی سے بڑی قربانی دی جاسکتی تھی، مگر اس مقصد سے پیچھے ہٹنا انہیں گوارا نہ تھا۔ پاکستان کا قیام شب قدر، حجتہ الوداع ماہ رمضان المبارک 1368ھ بمطابق 14 اگست 1947ء عمل میں آیا۔ ظہور پاکستان کا یہ عظیم دن حجتہ الوداع ماہ رمضان المبارک اور شب قدر جو ہزار مہینوں سے بہتر ہے، محض اتفاق نہیں ہے بلکہ خالق و مالک کائنات کی اس عظیم حکمت عملی کا حصہ ہے 13 اپریل 1948ء کو اسلامیہ کالج پشاور میں تقریر کرتے ہوئے بانی پاکستان نے فرمایا: ”ہم نے پاکستان کا مطالبہ زمین کا ایک ٹکڑا حاصل کرنے کے لیے نہیں کیا بلکہ ہم ایسی جگہ چاہتے تھے جہاں ہم اسلامی اصولوں کے مطابق زندگی بسر کر سکیں“ پاکستان کرہ اراض کا واحد ایسا ملک ہے جس کی بنیاد ایک نظریہ پر رکھی گئی اور وقت کی سفاک طاقتوں سے اس نظریہ کو منوانے کیلئے اسلامیان ہند نے جو انگنت

قربانیاں دیں اقوام عالم کی تاریخ میں ان کی مثال نہیں ملتی۔ برسہا برس کی جدوجہد کے بعد ایک خدا، ایک رسول اور ایک قرآن پر ایمان رکھنے والوں نے ایک قائد کی قیادت میں پاکستان اس نظریہ کی بنیاد پر حاصل کیا کہ مسلمان ایک علیحدہ قوم ہیں جس کا طرز زندگی، ثقافت اور دین سب سے الگ ہے۔ اس قوم کا کسی بھی دوسری قوم میں یا قومیت میں ضم ہونا قطعی طور پر ناممکن ہے۔ دو قومی نظریہ کیا یا اس کی بنیاد کیا ہے؟ اس کا انداز بانی پاکستان حضرت قائد اعظم کی اس تقریر سے کیا جاسکتا ہے جو انہوں نے 8 مارچ 1944 کو علی گڑھ یونیورسٹی میں طلباء کے اجتماع میں کی تھی۔ انہوں نے کہا تھا۔ ”پاکستان اس دن معرض وجود میں آ گیا تھا جب ہندوستان میں پہلا غیر مسلم مسلمان ہوا تھا“ اسی طرح 17 نومبر 1945 کو بابائے قوم نے ایڈورڈ کالج پشاور میں تقریر کرتے ہوئے فرمایا۔ ”ہم دونوں قوموں میں صرف مذہب کا فرق نہیں، ہمارا کچھ ایک دوسرے سے الگ ہے۔ ہمارا دین ہمیں ایک ضابطہ حیات دیتا ہے جو زندگی کے ہر شعبے میں ہماری رہنمائی کرتا ہے ہم اس ضابطہ کے مطابق زندگی بسر کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ اب کچھ عرصے سے ان عناصر کی طرف سے بھارت کو پسندیدہ ترین ملک کا درجہ دینے کا واویلا کیا جا رہا ہے۔ ایسے لوگوں کی عقل کا ماتم کرنے کو جی چاہتا ہے۔ ان سے پوچھا جائے کہ کیا پاکستان بھارت کو اس لئے پسندیدہ ترین ملک کا درجہ دے دے کہ اس بھارت نے 1947ء سے پاکستان کی شہ رگ کشمیر کو اپنے پنجہ استبداد میں لے رکھا اور اپنے وطن کشمیر کو آزاد کرانے کی جدوجہد کرنے والے لاکھوں کشمیری نوجوانوں کو شہید کر چکا اور کرتا رہتا ہے۔ بھارت پاکستان آئیو الے دریاؤں پر اپنے زیر تسلط علاقوں میں غیر قانونی بند باندھ کر پاکستان کے حصے کا پانی روکنے کی روش پر قائم ہے جس کا مقصد پاکستان کے سرسبز علاقوں میں پانی کی ترسیل بند کرنا اور اسے ریگستانوں میں تبدیل کرنا ہے۔ تاکہ پاکستان کے مسلمانوں کو ایٹھویا ایسے سنگین حالات کا سامنا کرنا پڑے یہاں کے لوگ اتانج کے ایک ایک دانے کو ترسیں۔ دو قومی نظریہ اور پاکستان کے بارے میں جو لوگ غلط باتیں کرتے ہیں انھیں کشمیر کے حالات نظر نہیں آ رہے۔



نیٹاجی سبھاش چندر بوس

جرمنی پہنچنے کی خبر کو چند سیاسی وجوہات کی بناء پر صیغہ راز میں رکھا گیا۔ جرمن فاران آفس کو سبھاش کے ساتھ معاملات کی دیکھ ریکھ کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ ان کا خیال رکھے جانے کی ذمہ داری دی گئی۔ جنگ عظیم سے قبل کلکتہ و کابل میں تعینات جرمنی کے سفراء نے خصوصی طور پر بوس کی سیاسی حیثیت و پس منظر سے جرمن فاران آفس کو پہلے سے ہی مطلع کر رکھا تھا۔ بوس نے جرمنی پہنچنے کے ساتھ اپنے مقصد کیلئے سرگرم ہونا شروع کیا۔ انہوں نے 19 اپریل 1941ء کو ہی جرمن سرکار کو ایک میمورینڈم پیش کیا کہ جس میں انہوں نے جرمن اتحادیوں کو بھارت کے الحاق کیلئے یورپ خصوصاً برلن میں آزاد بھارت سرکار کو ناگزیر قرار دیتے اسے بنانے و تسلیم کرنے کیلئے جرمنی سے مدد طلب کی۔ اس میمورینڈم میں سبھاش نے ایک ریڈیو اسٹیشن کے قیام کا مطالبہ بھی کیا کہ جس کے تحت

مقبول و پسندیدہ فلسفے کے مقابل ایک رہبر کا اس سے انکاری ہوتے دنیا کی ایسی طاقت سے مدد طلب کرنا جو خود عالمی و خصوصاً برطانوی پروپیگنڈے کے باعث دنیا بھر میں ایک شیطانی و تخریبی طاقت کے طور پر جانا جاتا ہو، اس تناظر میں نیوٹاجی کا اسٹلر سے مدد طلب کرنا خود اپنے سیاسی کیریئر کو داؤ پر لگانے کے ساتھ ساتھ دنیا بھر میں موجود جرمن و نازی مخالف بلائنگ کے ساتھ دشمنی کرنے جیسا تھا۔ یقیناً یہ خیال تو دیگر رہنماؤں کو بھی آیا ہوگا کہ وہ بھارت کی آزادی کیلئے برطانوی مخالف اتحادیوں کا ساتھ دیتے جنگ آزادی کی داغ بیل ڈالے مگر شاید کوئی بھی سبھاش جتنا بہادر یا قوت فیصلہ رکھنے والا نہ تھا کہ جو نہ صرف خود اپنی جان پہ کھیلتا برطانیہ کی آنکھوں میں آنکھیں ڈال سکے بلکہ اپنی زندگی کے ساتھ ساتھ اپنے سیاسی کیریئر و نیک نامی کو بھی داؤ پر لگا دے۔ برطانوی



آزادانہ حیثیت حاصل کرنے کی جدوجہد کے لئے سخت دلائل دیئے۔ 1930ء میں وہ سول نافرمانی کے تحت جیل گئے اور 1931ء میں وہ جیل سے رہا ہوئے تو انہیں معلوم ہوا کہ گاندھی نے (گاندھی۔

اروین معاہدے۔ Gandhi-Irwin Pact (پہ دستخط کر دیئے ہیں۔ انہوں نے اس معاہدے کے تحت سول نافرمانی کو معطل کیا جانا تھا پر سخت تنقید کر کے گاندھی کی صاف لفظوں میں مذمت کی اور اپنا احتجاج ریکارڈ کرایا۔ ان کا یہ ماننا تھا کہ سول نافرمانی کی تحریک کو کسی صورت نہیں رکنا چاہیے تھا خصوصاً ان وقتوں کہ جب بھگت سنگھ اور اس کے ساتھیوں کو پھانسی لگواتے تھے قومی تحریک کو زبردست نقصان دیا گیا ہو۔ سبھاش کے اس جارحانہ انداز میں کی گئی مخالفت کے باعث انہیں دوبارہ سے جیل جانا پڑا کہ جہاں وہ کچھ عرصہ گزارنے کے بعد طبعی حوالوں کو بنیاد بناتے رہا ہونے میں کامیاب ہوئے۔ اس کے بعد وہ یورپ گئے اور وہاں سے واپسی پر انہیں پھر سے جیل میں ڈالا گیا۔ رہائی پر انہوں نے بھرپور انداز میں کانگریس کی مخالفت کی اور پھر اپنے سیاسی سوچ کی مطابقت سے تحریک آزادی کو جاری رکھا۔

جرمنی کے آئینے میں آزادی ہند کا سایہ سبھاش چندر بوس 1941ء میں جنگ عظیم دوم کے پر آشوب و بنگامہ خیز وقتوں کے دوران جرمنی پہنچے۔ ان کے مطابق ان کے دیگر ہم وطن رہنماؤں کا فلسفہ جدوجہد جو عام تشدد کی سوچ پہ مبنی تھا۔ بھارت کی آزادی کیلئے غیر موثر نظریہ ہی نہیں بلکہ برطانوی قبضے کو مزید طول دینے کی سازش بھی تھا اور وہ اسی سازش کے خلاف جرمنی کی مدد لیتے برطانوی قبضہ گیری کا خاتمہ چاہتے تھے۔ سٹی حوالوں سے یہ بات تو عام سی لگے کہ آزادی کی جدوجہد میں بیرونی امداد کی چاہ میں بوس نے جرمنی سے مدد چاہی مگر ان وقتوں کی سیاست کا تجربہ کر کے اس بات کو بھی ذہن نشین کرنے کی ضرورت ہے کہ ہندوستان کی سیاست میں گاندھی جی کے آھنسا روتے گڑھ کے

سبھاش چندر بوس 23 جنوری 1897ء کو اڑیسہ میں پیدا ہوئے، ان کے والد ایک قابل اور کافی معروف وکیل تھے، جبکہ والدہ انتہائی مذہبی و گھریلو عورت تھی۔ سبھاش اپنے چودہ بہن بھائیوں میں سے نویں نمبر پہ تھے۔ وہ بچپن سے ہی ذہین و قابل طالب علم تھے۔ انہوں نے اپنے میٹرک امتحانات میں پورے کلکتہ سے ٹاپ کیا جبکہ اسکالرشپ پر چیز کا لچ کلکتہ سے انہوں نے فلسفے کی تعلیم پہلی پوزیشن لئے مکمل کی۔ 1919ء میں اپنے والدین کی خواہش پوری کرنے وہ برطانیہ گئے جہاں انہوں نے ریاست کو چلانے والی خدمات کے لئے سرکاری ملازمین کے انتخاب کے مقررہ ذہانت کے امتحانات میں 1920ء میں شرکت کر کے کامیابی حاصل کی مگر اس سچ وہ سانحہ جلیا والا باغ (Jallianwalla Massacre) سے کافی بے چین و مضطرب رہا کرتے۔ 1921ء میں انگریز کی عطا کردہ نوکری جو جی کہ انہوں نے پوری دیانت و خالصتاً صلاحیت کے بل بوتے پہ حاصل کی، اپنے اس عمل کو قومی جرم سمجھتے، سرکاری منصب کیلئے جاری اپنے تربیت کا سلسلہ ترک کر کے دوبارہ ہندوستان کا رخ کیا۔

ہندوستان آنے کے بعد وہ گاندھی سے متاثر ہوئے کانگریس کا حصہ بنے۔ انڈین نیشنل کانگریس کا رکن بننے خود گاندھی جی نے ان کی سیاسی تربیت و متحرک رکھنے کے لئے انہیں درپیش بندو چیٹران جان داس (Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das) کے ہمراہ کیا اور وہی ان کے سیاسی استاد کہلائے۔ سبھاش اپنی سیاسی ذہانت کے باعث جلد ہی کانگریس کے اہم رہنماؤں کے مقابل ایک اہم شخصیت بن کر ابھرے۔ 1928ء میں جب کانگریس نے جزوی آزادی (Domination Status) کی مانگ پر حامی بھری تو سبھاش چندر بوس نے اسکی سخت مخالفت کر کے ہندوستان کی مکمل طور سے



بھارت کے لوگوں کو ان کی آزادی کیلئے جدوجہد کرنے اور برطانوی سرکار سے بغاوت کرنے کے لئے رہنمائی کیا جانا تھا۔ اس کے علاوہ انہوں نے جرمن فوج کو بھارت میں موجود برطانوی فوجی اڈوں کی تباہی کیلئے بھی درخواست کی۔ یاد رہے کہ اس میمورینڈم میں سبھاش چندر بوس کی بنائی "آزاد ہند فوج" کا تذکرہ شامل نہ تھا ہاں البتہ بوس نے جرمن فوج کو بھارت و عرب ممالک میں برطانوی فوج کو تباہ کرنے کیلئے اکسایا۔ آزاد ہند فوج کا خیال برلن میں اپنے قیام کے ابتدائی دنوں میں بوس کے رخ ال میں نہ تھا کیونکہ یہ خیال کسی اور حادثاتی واقع کا نتیجہ تھا۔ ان وقتوں جرمن سرکار اپنے مرتب کردہ منصوبے کے تحت سبھاش چندر بوس کے ساتھ معاملات کو طے کرنا چاہتی تھی۔ سبھاش چندر بوس کے مطالبات کو دیکھ کر جرمن فاران آفس کو محسوس ہوا کہ وہ ان مطالبات کے مقابل اتنی اختیارات نہیں رکھتی اور نہ ہی بناؤ اسٹلر کے منظور کے معاملات کو آگے بڑھایا جاسکے۔

خفیہ خبر رساں تنظیموں کو سبھاش کے متعلق کچھ ایسی ہی اطلاعات شروع سے ہی تھی کہ یہ گاندھی کے فلسفہ سیاست کی مخالفت کر کے خود کو کانگریس سے جدا رکھتے، برطانوی مخالف اتحادیوں سے رابطہ استوار کرنے کی فراغ میں ہے لہذا انہوں نے سطحی الزامات کے تحت سبھاش کو انہی کے گھر میں ہی نظر بند کر کے ان کی بھرپور نگرانی شروع کی تاکہ انہیں اس طرز کے کسی بھی اقدام سے روکا جاسکے۔ جنوری 1941ء میں سبھاش چندر برطانیہ کی جانب سے نگرانی کرنے والے لوگوں کو چکما دیتے اپنے گھر کی قید سے بھاگ نکلنے میں کامیاب ہوئے اور بعد ازاں ایک اطالوی پاسپورٹ کے ذریعے کہ جس میں ان کا نام "اورلانڈو مزوڈنا (Orlando Mazzota)" تھا کہ جس میں انہیں ایک غیر ملکی سیاسی نمائندہ و سفیر ظاہر کیا گیا تھا، اس پاسپورٹ کے ساتھ انہوں نے ایک طویل و پر مشقت سفر کے بعد افغانستان سے بذریعہ ماسکو اور پھر 28 مارچ 1941ء میں برلن (جرمنی) پہنچنے میں کامیابی ہوئی۔ بوس کو جرمنی میں خوش آمد کہا گیا البتہ ان کے