







The Education System of Pakistan and its Problems



December 2008

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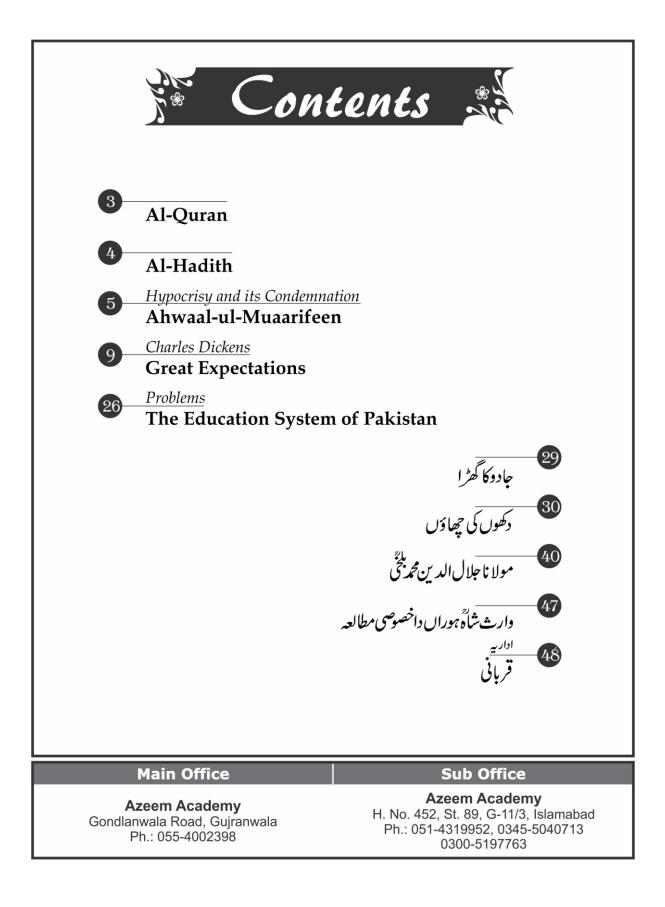
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Al-Quran



The literal meaning of the word "Anaam" is Cattle. This Surah (chapter) in Raku 17 and 18 denies the superstitious of the Arabs about the sacredity of certain cattle. In this connection it takes the name 'Al Anaam'.

Ibn-e-Abbas narrates that this complete Surah was revealed in Makka at a time. About cattle the Arabs practiced uneven and anti-Islamic practices. Certain types of animals were considered sacred and even worshipped them. Islam gave them the message to worship only one God. The theme of this Surah revolves round Oneness of Allah **36**.

Important Topics

1. Idol Worshipping

Most of the Makkans were idol worshippers. They believed that the status of wood and stone carved with their own hands are god and they were never ashamed or hesitant to express this unrooted thing. Amidst these practices, the Holy Prophet **B** preached that these wooden and stone-made are not god. God is one who is the Creator of this Universe. He over powers everything. Hearing this they became astonished.

2. Dominating the Universe and Recognition of Allah ******

The Holy Quran never puts its readers and listeners into complex philosophies and riddles, to impress them with heavy and strange terminologies. But invites man to think into the realities of the vast open spread universe around. The sun and moon and heavenly bodies invite the thoughts of the man to recognize the Highness of Allah **38**. The lush green field on the surface of earth, colorful flowers, variety of the fruit are the clear evidence of Allah's **38** presence. The dark clouds and life giving rain drops are the expression of Allah's **38** blessings. Allah **38** is the only God, One who can deny the creator. His the

By Prof. Muhammad Azeem Farooqi

only light, before Him the darkness of shirk and infidelity cannot sustain.

3. End of Infidel Traditions

The last part of this Surah refuels the non-believer's traditions of ignorance, which they have got into their practices to worship the animals giving them unfair status as being sacred. The Surah impresses upon them, it is not a reality, nor the order of Allah **ﷺ**, but due to your own evil wills, you worship them.

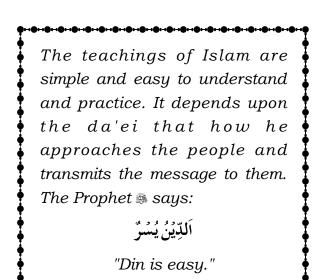
4. The Spirit of Oneness and Morality

The Surah also gives the lesson of good conduct and asks the believers not to be ill-mannered. The Holy Quran has politely taught the good conduct to the people. In the last Raku, Allah ﷺ has addressed the Last Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to proclaim:

وَبِذَلِكَ أُمِرُتُ وَأَنَاأَوَّلُ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ. (الانعام:164)

If you read the translation of the verses, your heart will make you clear. The Spirit of Islam -The Spirit of Oneness.

This Makki Surah (chapter) comprises 20 Raku and 165 Verses.



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وَمَا لَهَا بِمَا يَكُرُهُ. "(كتاب النكاح في سنن النسائي) Abu Hurairah ﷺ reported that once the Prophet ﷺ was asked: "Which is the best woman?" He ﷺ replied: "The one who pleases him when he looks at her, who obeys him when he gives her a command and guards her person and his property if he is absent." (Sunan an-Nasai)

Keywords in Hadith

اَتُّ النَّسَاَءُ	Which	of the	woman

- Better, best خَيُرُ
- She pleases him تَسُ
- She obeys him تُطِيُّ
- Which he dislikes بمَا يَكُرُهُ

Explanation

In this tradition we are told that a good wife has three main attributes. Firstly, she is a source of pleasure and comfort to her husband and always meets him with a cheerful face. Secondly, she is very obedient and carries out his commands. Thirdly, she is honest and responsible and protects his person and his property in his absence. This is a comprehensive description of a good wife. That man is most fortunate who has such a type of wife. In the family unit the wife plays a pivotal role. A good wife possessing these qualities can run a beautiful home. She keeps the husband happy and raises her children nicely.

A good relationship and understanding between husband and wife have great impact upon the upbringing of children. A home where the partners of life have not developed an understanding and have no respect and love for each other, turns into a hell. Consequently the children suffer.

In domestic affairs the wife plays the major role. If she possesses the qualities mentioned in the hadith she can make a positive contribution.

By Dr. Khalid Mahmood Sheikh



Ayesha reported that the Messenger & of Allah **; said: "make things easy for the people, do not create difficulties, make them happy and don't spoil their pleasure, fulfill their needs and bring them closer. The acts most pleasing to God are those which are done steadfastly." (Sahih of Muslim)

Keywords in Hadith

- Make (things) easy يَسِّرُوُا
- Don't make (things) difficult لَا تُعَسِّرُوا
 - Give good tidings بَشِّرُوًا
- لا تَنْفِرُوُا Don't keep (them) away, don't make them turn away
- Turn away, fulfill their needs سَدِدُوًا

Explanation

In tradition Rasulullah advises believers to make things easy for the people. Do not create difficulties for them that they may not follow or practice din i.e. the religion. A da'ei or the preacher should instil love and hope in them. Give them good tidings and encourage them to come closer instead of keeping them away. They should not infuse and inject in them the hatred and aversion. Rather they should help them and fulfill their needs and bring them closer. At the end, he said that the acts most pleasing to Allah are those that are done steadfastly.

Islam is a balanced way of life and does not put too much burden on its believers. They are not supposed to perform acts that are out of their reach and bounds. Religion of Islam does not demand too much of them.





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ذُوُ ٱلْوَجُهَيْنِ فِي الدُّنْيَا ذُو يسَانَيْنِ فِي النَّارُ.

The person with two faces, on the day of judgment, in the fire of hell will have two faces.

Narration of the Hadith

Sheikh Qazi Abu Al-Fazal in Ali Al-Wasti's school narrated that Abu Ali Al-Hassan Al-Hadad reported, who was narrated by Ali Abu Tahir Al-Hassan bin Wazir . He said that Abu Al-Matahar bin Abdullah Al-Ashbai got this hadith from Abu Naeem Ahmad bin Abdullah bin Ahmad Al-Hafiz, who was reported by Abu Muhammad Abdullah bin Jaafar. He said that it was told by Abu Masood Ahmad bin Farat sgot it from Abu Daud Al-Hazari , who says that Ibn-e-Rabee passed it down after getting from Naeem bin Hanzala who was narrated by Ammar bin Nasir .

Gathering of Two Teachers

It is an unwanted fact that two teachers should be get together. The recognizers report if you find a true and perfect follower the Holy Prophet 3, disciple must follow him.

The Recognizer of Higher Rank

Even a person who want to be the follower of the Holy Prophet's ***** way, he and his generation must have a close relation to a recognizer/seer. This will find him an easy way to find Allah.

The Recognizers and their Destination

The recognizers have various ranks and status. Some of them truly recognized Allah through their imagination and feared from Him. Some of them recognized Him through His blessings and attributed all goodness to Him. Him through His dignity and feared from Him. Some of the believers recognized Him as a sustainer and became completely dependent on Him. Some of the people recognized Him through His oneness, some recognized Him with His presence. All these are the evidences show that the people's fear from Allah is directly related to his perception or recognition of Allah and the recognition of Reality is related to meditation, hence the fear from Allah is related to the recognition of Allah's Highness. The human powers and given authorities are shaped from the recognition of Allah's attribute as sustainer. The conception purity and piety is related to Allah's quality oneness and the seer's will to meet Allah is related to the Presence of Allah.

Heavenly Presences and their Ranks

The presences in the heaven are different according to their practices of worship, as much they put themselves in Allah's worship, they get the status near Allah Almighty. Some has got the status of modesty, others got the status as closeness and love, some angels got their rank as being God fearing.

In the words of Al-Quran:

وَمَا مِنَّآ إِلَّا لَهُ مَقَامٌ مَّعْلُومٌ. (الصافات:164)

And We have fixed estimation about every thing.

Common Ranking of Recognition (Seers)

At the level of common ranking, are those people who recognized Allah thorough the Hadiths and information about Oneness that was told them by the Holy Prophet . they confirmed it through their heart and practiced it through their bodies. But when they stained their self through sins and Allah's disobedience, they live reckless life and met unavoidable dangers, only Allah's benevolence can save them.

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Insight Bearing People

The higher rankings are those people, who recognized Allah Almighty through their faculty of reason. These are the insight bearing people. They believed in Allah through His sign all around. They settled the matters of presence and above the limits of presence. These are the people who are at the right path. They always keep themselves under a cover. They are at a particular ranking of yaqeen (belief). They recognized Allah and held their firm belief. No element of cause and effect sway them away from their belief. The light and guidance of the Quran and Hadith give them the light of righteousness.

Comparing the Two Groups

No doubt those who recognized Allah Almighty through the wide open information and Hadith, they are like the brothers of Hazrat Yousuf 300, who became swayed when they recognized their brother's status and met their base end before Hazrat Yousuf 300.

قَالُوأ آ إِن يَّسُرِقْ فَقَدُ سَرَقَ أَخٌ لَّهُ مِنُ قَبُلُ. (يِسِف:77)

They began to say he has committed stealing as did his brother before.

And those who recognized Allah through reasons and rationality are like the example of Hazrat Yaqoob ﷺ, who recovered the Hazrat Yousuf ﷺ is alive and sadness doubled due to it. It added up pains in his continued sufferings when he was longing for meeting his son, he lost his eyesight. He had to his sons:

Go and search for Yousuf.

And further said:

The brother who were careless about him, said:

They began to say, for God's sake you are still swaying with the past things.

They further said:

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The Example of Hazrat Binyamin

And those who recognized Allah through His presence, they are like the brother of Hazrat Yousuf & held Binyamin with him and said to him, "O brother! Do you want to observe things while staying with me or you want to go back to the father." He said, "I want to see every thing spade."

Hazrat Yousuf said, ""If you want to stay with me you will have to be patient." The brother said, "I will bear any pains for you. I shall stay with you."

Then the bowel, which was kept for measuring wheat was kept and got out of Binyamin's sack. Hence the people of Egypt was accused to theft and condemned. The brothers also did the same. But he remained calm and cool in spite of all this. He did not fear about this condemnation. This is the example of a person who got the faith through Allah's recognition.

Recognizers' Three Grades Near Imam Hassan Basari

Sheikh ul Taifa Imam Hassan Basari says the seers (recognizers) in this world has three grades which are as under:

- Ones who are stick to Allah's worships and kept it his life and soul and recognized that Allah provides him the life provisions, who does sufficient to him. He followed Allah's promise and left the worldly life and found no interest in the worldly cravings and became carefree of all these desires and got busing worshipping Allah Almighty, till his death this type of life is above the worthy pearls.
- 2. Secondly, those who are tolerant like the first one and left the worldly love to accommodate the wealth save the share necessary for survival. In spite of all this they are God fearing and hope all the best from Allah Almighty.

3. Thirdly, those who never confirm Allah's orders but is completely involved in worldly life. He constructs high building and castles

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as if to live here all through his life. For such a person there is no share in the life hereafter. He may be successful only with Allah's Mercy.

Hazrat Christ's Event

I can to know through a Hadith, that Christ passed near to a group of people whose body have become weak and pale. He asked them why you met this miserable plight. They replied that it was due the fear of fire. The Prophet Christ said that Allah cares for those who fear Him and keep themselves on to the right path.

Then the Christ 2014, went to another class the people whose body were lean, with faded colour and weak bodies on asking the reason of their plight, they cleared out that their condition is due to the longing for the paradise. The Christ 2014 then said that Allah Almighty will enjoin on you what you hope for, you will be rewarded.

The Christ We reached the third party who were weaker and pale than the earlier ones. When Christ We asked about their thin condition. They replied that it was due to their love for Allah. The Christ We thrice said that you are closest to Allah Almighty.

Kinds of the Recognizers

The recognizers are of three types:

- 1. First type is of those people who never hold the love of those worldly life.
- 2. Secondly those people who believe in God and always live a humble life.
- 3. Thirdly, those people who follow greeted life and are proud of Allah's blessings. Allah says:

So many of them heavy on to their own souls.

Allah's High Blessings

People at the level of recognition to Allah are at two levels. Either they are at the rising level of recognition and increase the awareness of relationships. With Allah's blessings and DECEMBER 2008 benevolence they find themselves harder against enemies of Allah. Even during sleep they see Allah's Highness, Who is Perfect. He selects his second from his men and bestows countless with beneficence and Allah calls them to His blessings. وَإِنَيْتُوْ الْإِنْ رَبْحُهُ. (زم:54)

And ye return to your Allah.

Characteristics of the True Followers and Their Grades

So those people who accept Allah's oneness have their various ranking. They are:

- i. Repenting: They always care for the modesty.
- ii. Pious: Piety is the chief characteristic of these people. They always seek Allah's help and guidance.
- iii. God Fearing: They fear from Allah and make themselves closer to Allah in their love following Allah's defined path.
- iv. Recognizers: These people discern into Allah's creation and find themselves meek and bawed down before Allah's will.

The Recognition: A Divine Food

The element of recognition is like food for the seers, bestowed to Allah's selected ones. Some of these only taste it, others eat it and certain people have it as per their need. But there are the people who satiate themselves upto their fill or capacity.

The Recognizers' Flight and Stages

On the way to Allah's recognition, the seers cover their different stages some of them find the deep dens as their destination others are placed at some well-settled areas, some find their place in a big city, likewise other are just as living in stage which is quite similar to the life and hereafter.

Doom's Day Near The Holy Prophet 🎄

It is narrated that the Holy Prophet ﷺ said that on Doom's day some sounder will announce that those who believed and fixed with لَا إِنْهُ اللَّهُ even he had a little belief just like a little mustard grain, he will be drawn out of hell.

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Level of Ihsan and Recognition

The Holy Prophet said that "Ihsan" being compassionate to others, the carriers of this tribute, this means to worship Allah Almighty, as if you are seeing Allah or even He is seeing you, this just the quality of recognition. Allah will say to these people, your interest to Me and Mine to you is of high worth. O my people ye be safe. Allah is close to them as a companion. Allah smears of His Highness and says that paradise is for these people and offers them what they want.

Hazrat Rabia Basri's Love to Allah

It is narrated that Hazrat Malik bin Dinar and Sabet bin Asad Binai came to Rabia Basri . she asked Malik why we reverend Allah Almighty. He replied, "To find paradise." The same question she put to Sabet. He replied, "I obey Allah due to the fear of hell." Rabia said, "O Malik . you are like a bad laborer who works only for his greed. And Sabet you are like a bad slave who works fearing punishment." When both of them asked the same question to Rabia Basri . she replied, "I worship Allah through the core of my heart and with love only."

A Youth's Example

Once Zin-Noon Misari & were addressing the people and the audience were weeping while one youth was smiling. He was asked the reason, then he recited these verses:

ويرون المنجملة خطا جزيلا	
فمي ريماض عيونهما سلسبيلا	
انسا لا ابتسغس بسحبس بسليسلا	

كلهم يعبدون من خوف نار اوبان يسكنو الجنان فيضحو ليس في الخلدو الجنان هوائي

Mostly people worship Allah fearing from fire and consider it enough for being themselves safe, either keep it sufficient to live in paradise having gardens and fountains. But my wish is neither paradise nor to eternal life in it. There is no parallel to my love to Allah Almighty.

"He will have to learn, I know, that all men are not just, all men are not true. But teach him also that for every scoundrel there is a hero; that for every selfish politician, there is a dedicated leader. Teach him that for every enemy, there is a friend. It will take time, I know, but teach him, if you can, that a dollar earned is of far more value than five found. Teach him to learn to lose and also to enjoy winning. Steer him away from envy, if you can. Let him learn early that the bullies are easiest to lick. Teach him, if you can, the wonder of books, but also give him quite time to ponder over the eternal mystery of birds in the sky, bees in the sun and flowers on a green hill side. In school teach him it is far more honorable to fail than to cheat. Teach him to have faith in his own ideas, even if every one tells him they are wrong.

Teach him to be gentle with gentlepeople and tough with the tough. Try to give my son the strength not to follow the crowd when everyone is getting on the bandwagon. Teach him to listen to all men but teach him also to filter all he hears on a screen of truth and take only the good that comes through. Teach him, if you can, how to laugh when he is sad. Teach him there is no shame in tears; teach him to scoff at cynics and to beware of too much sweetness. Teach him to sell his brawn and brain to the highest bidders; but never to put a price on his heart and soul. Teach him to close his ears to a howling mob and to stand and fight if he thinks he's right. Teach him gently but do not cuddle him because only the test of fire makes fine steel. Let him have, the courage to be impatient, let him have the patience to be brave. Teach him always to have sublime faith in himself because then he will always have sublime faith in mankind. This is a big order, but see

what you can do. He is such a fine

little fellow, my son."

by: Prof. Muhammad Azeem Farooqi Charles TERES 1 Dickens

Birth and Childhood

Charles Dickens was born on the 7th February 1812 at Portsea, near Portsmouth, where his father was a clerk in the Navy Pay Office. From Portsea the family moved to Chatham when Dickens was three years old; his father had been promoted and was now at the government dockyard there. For a few years all went well. The family had two servants, one of whom, named Mary Weller, used to tell Dickens horrifying stories which gave him nightmares.

His Boyhood and His Ambition

From Dickens's own autobiographical notes we get several glimpses of him as a boy. He was able to visit the theatre, to buy books and steep himself in eighteenth century fiction both picaresque and sentimental. Already he began to harbor dreams of acquiring the education of a gentleman and saw himself through the world of books, becoming the heir of the centuries and moving with ease among the great writers of the past. But something happened rudely to disturb this dream.

Poverty and Work in a Blacking Factory

His father, John Dickens, lived consistently beyond his means, got hopelessly into debt, and was recalled to London. Charles, ignorant of the desperate circumstances of his family, followed and found them living in one of the poorest streets. In February 1824 his father was arrested for debt and taken to the Marshalsea Prison. The family situation was now almost critical: there was no money to buy bread and the boy was forced to pawn his precious books one by one. But worse was to come - an experience so bitter and humiliating that it continued to haunt him throughout his life. His parents found a job for him in Warren's Blacking Factory owned by a relative. For six months, in utter despair, Charles, still little more than a child, worked in the dirty, rat-infested old house, sticking labels on blacking bottles. This was the first raw impact of life on

the sensitive nerves of a boy who had lived in a dream world. From a psychological point of view, the boy experienced a sense of complete betrayal by those from whom he expected love and protection.

The Callousness of His Mother

When his father left prison, Charles thought that this would mean an end to his own shame and degradation. But the family were in no hurry to take the boy a way from gainful employment, and he remained in the factory until his father quarreled with the relative who owned it and the boy was removed. Even then his mother was in favour of patching up the quarrel and sending the boy back. Charles could never forget throughout his life this attitude of his mother. Years later, when he was a man, he always tried to avoid the locality where that particular factory was situated, and he never forgave his mother.

The Painful Experiences of Early Life

After leaving the factory, Charles resumed his schooling at Wellington House Academy. But the mischief had been done. In the depths of his nature a split had occurred; a sensitive, delicate boy had been plunged into experiences that could only have been endured by somebody tough and obstinate. The vision of a world of grim, twisted shapes, deformed, exaggerated caricatures, a world full of horrid images, impressed itself permanently upon the soul of a child. It was thus that he always continued to see the Victorian scene. Loving beauty, he had, during his childhood, been forced into contact with the seamier side of life, with dirt, squalor, shame and humiliation. The resulting disgust and utter hopelessness were ineradicable. He had seen the sordid underworld of London, inhabited by men and women, diseased in mind and body, where the victims of some vast, incomprehensible system were oppressed and destroyed.

An Office-Boy and then a Shorthand Writer

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Dickens left school when he was fifteen. He

took up a job as an office-boy in a firm of solicitors. He proved himself extremely useful but he soon realized that this kind of work could only be a temporary phase for a young man of his energies and ambitions. After his day's work at the office, he started learning shorthand in the evenings and acquired amazing proficiency in it. In eighteen months he left the solicitors' office and became a professional shorthand-writer. To begin with, he got a job in a court of law where he acquired much of his know-ledge of the intricacies of the law, as well as his contempt for it, and became also familiar with legal characters who are found in abundance in his novels.

Acting as a Hobby

But shorthand was not his only interest. During his spare time he visited the theatres and music-halls of London. As a small child, standing on the kitchen table, he had entertained his father's friends with comic songs. He was a born entertainer. Acting in plays now became one of his hobbies; and his famous public readings from his novels in his later life were a form of acting.

As a Press Reporter

Soon, because of his great speed and accuracy in shorthand, he became a reporter in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons. He was just twenty at the time. He made a tremendous success of his new job. One of his colleagues said that he occupied the very highest rank, not merely for accuracy in reporting but for a marvelous quickness in transcript. Another colleague wrote: "There never was such a shorthand-writer." From the Press Gallery of the House of Commons he looked down on the final parliamentary skirmishes over the Reform Bill of 1832 and in doing so earned twenty five guineas a week. He developed as low an opinion of Parliament as he had previously formed to courts of law.

Sketches of London Characters

A year later Dickens took to original writing. He began with brief sketches of London characters he had come across in his hours of wandering about the city. He signed these sketches "Boz", which was his nickname for his young brother, derived from the child's mispronunciation of Moses. He had also been now appointed to the regular staff of a newspaper; he reported parliamentary proceedings when the House was in session; and he traveled up and down the country covering elections, great political meetings and other events.

The Famous Author of "Pickwick Papers"

His first book, "Sketches by Boz" appeared in 1836. it met an enthusiastic reception as the work of a new humorist. His next work, which appeared in monthly installments, was "Pickwick Papers". This book made Dickens instantaneously famous, chiefly on account of its character of Sam Weller. Dickens was at this time only twenty four. It is doubtful, says one of Dickens's biographers, if any other single work had ever before aroused such wild and widespread enthusiasm in the entire history of literature as "Pickwick Papers" had done. With each new novel that Dickens now wrote, his fame grew, until before he died he was probably the most widely known living Englishman.

His Country's Conscience

Dickens proved himself to be not only the greatest entertainer of his age, not only his country's greatest novelist; he was, as perhaps none had been before, his country's conscience. He spoke for millions; and in an age of very great men he was recognized as the most outstanding of them all. Certainly he excelled all of them in his restless, almost fierce energy. His novels did not occupy all his attention; he also edited magazines, produced plays and acted in them; he traveled extensively not only in England, but in Europe and America; he delivered endless speeches, sponsoring charitable causes. His energy was, indeed, boundless.

Marriage; Love-Affair; Separation

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In 1836 Dickens had married a twenty on year old girl, Catherine Hogarth. The marriage proved a failure. In April 1856 Dickens wrote to his friend John Forster, "Poor Catherine and I are

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not made for each other and there no help for it." By this time, fed up with Catherine, he had also fallen in love with Ellen Ternan, a pretty young actress whom he had come to know well in the course of rehearsals of plays in which Dickens was so interested as a hobby. In May 1858 Dickens separated from his wife. She had born him nine children. After the separation, most of the children remained with Dickens and his household was managed by his sister in law, Georgina Hogarth.

Public Readings from his Novels

At the age of forty six he also embarked on what became almost a second career: he began to read passages and scenes from his novels to large audiences in Britain and America. He acted all the roles in turn and threw himself into them with a tremendous zeal. His public readings had a hypnotic effect on his audiences, but these readings exerted an enormous strain on his mind. In the end he had to give up these public readings, and he retired to Gad's Hill to write "Edwin Drood", which might be described as a psychological thriller but which he could not complete.

Sudden Death

His death was sudden and dramatic. On the 9th June 1870 he had put in a long day on "Edwin Drood", when he had a stroke at dinner. He got up from the table in a stunned condition and said that he had to go to London at once. Then he fell to the floor and never recovered consciousness. He died the next afternoon. He was buried with pomp in Westminster Abbey, an honour which he fully deserved.

Charles Dickens

The Great Humorist

The Pure Humorist in "Pickwick Papers"

With the publication of Dickens's very first novel "Pickwick Papers", Dickens's gift of humour became apparent. Here we find Dickens the pure humorist, rejoicing in his ability to dash DECEMBER 2008

off character after character, rejoicing too in the language he puts in their mouths, a language so fertile and exuberant in comic invention as to have a lyrical quality almost of poetry. Mr. Pickwick undergoes the rigors of trial for breach of promise; he is put in prison; he is fleeced by rogues. Yet the world of this book is an innocent world; this is the world of fairy-tale, with the bad fairies not monstrous but absurd. In this book the crudities and miseries of the real world are sterilized by humour.

Two Kinds of Comic Characters

It is possible to divide Dickens's comic characters into two groups. When he accepts them without the intervention of any moral standards and rejoices in them for their own sake, the result is pure humour. Such are Pickwick, Sam Weller and Tony Weller, Mr. Micawber, Boffin, and above all, Mrs. Gamp. When Dickens feels a strong moral disgust the result is a character not so much of humour as of savage comedy with no good nature in it at all. Characters of this second kind are most evident when Dickens is attacking social injustice or flaws in the social code. Bumble, Heep, and Gradgrind are typical figures of savage comedy; ridicule and contempt are poured upon them, but they remain monstrous and they terrify. Among figures of the first category, Mrs. Gamp may be regarded as the shining example of "the poetry, of the comic"; only a great poet could have invented her; she belongs to the same order of creation as Falstaff. Some Examples of Humour from Dickens's

Novels

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The humour, the pathos, the power of description, the power of tragic representation in Dickens seem but the efforts of one faculty of imagination. His super-abundant humour depends for its full appreciation on a knowledge of the characters who are its source and incidents which give rise to it. But this humour also has something which always marks it as the product of one peculiar and creative mind. When Mrs. Crupp is asked by that young gentleman how she knows that love is the cause of his restlessness

and bad spirits, she, slightly drunk with David's brandy, solemnly replies, "Mr. Copperfield, I'm a mother myself".

When jerry cruncher, suspected by Mr. Lorry of having passed his nights in digging up bodies for the doctors, is asked by his employer what he has been besides a messenger, he conceives the luminous idea of replying, "Agricultural character".

The young man of the name of Guppy, in his memorable proposal of marriage of Esther Summerson, mentions as one of his qualifications that his mother "is eminently calculated to be a mother-in-law".

With full confidence can we endorse the following opinion: "While we live, and while our children live, Sam Weller and Dick Swiveller, Mr. Pecksniff and Mr. Gamp, the Micawbers and the Squeerses, can never die. They are more real than we are ourselves, and will outlive and outlast us as they have outlived their creator. This is the one proof of genius which no critic, not the most carping or dissatisfied, can gainsay."

Delightful Absurdities

One may be sure, says a critic, that Dickens will make future generations laugh as much as he made his own contemporaries laugh. His humour is so rich, so thorough, so varied, and so original that it must always appeal to the liking for oddities and eccentricities inherent in human nature. There is humour which does not exactly amuse, and there is humour which simply amuses and is delightful. Dickens had extraordinary humour of the second kind. He was infinitely droll and various in his mirthful moods, and the animal spirits abound in all his writings. The delightful absurdities of whom the chief are Dick Swiveller and Mark Tapley, Miggs and Mrs. Gamp will be delightful to reading humanity for a long time to come.

Immortal Comic Figures

The quality of humour founded in the roots of common humanity can never grow stale: nor can it die. It seems impossible to imagine a day when the world will refuse to laugh with Dickens. The Wellers and the Pecksniffs, the Swivellers and the Micawbers must surely abide for ever, unchanging and immortal - immortals of lesser note, but still of the same lineage with Falstaff.

John Ruskin's View

This is how John Ruskin commented on this aspect of the genius of Dickens in a letter to his father written in 1863: "I quite agree in your estimate of Dickens. I know no writer so voluminous and unceasingly entertaining, or with such a store of laughter - legitimate, open-hearted, good-natured laughter; not at things merely accidentally ridiculous or at mere indecencies, but at things inherently grotesque and purely humorous.

Note

Sam Weller, probably Dickens's greatest comic character, appears in "Pickwick Papers". Mrs. Sarah Gamp, who does not lag far behind Sam Weller, appears in Martin Chuzzlewit; and so do Pecksniff and Mark Tapley. Squeers and Crummles appear in Nicholas Nickleby, Mr. and Mrs. Micawber and Peggotty, belong to the world of "David Copperfield", as does Barkis. Guppy are characters in "Bleak House". Mr. and Mrs. Boffin appear in "Our Mutual Friend". Dick Swiveller belongs to "The Old Curiosity Shop". Jerry Cruncher and Mr. Lorry are to be met with in "A Tale of Two Cities".

Themes in "Great Expectations" Recurrent Themes in Dickens's Novels

Certain themes occur again and again in the novels of Dickens. Helpless and unhappy children, prisons and criminals, cruel and unjust institutions, greed for money and power - these are constantly recurring motifs in Dickens's plots. They all appear in "Great Expectations" and are woven into an interlocking pattern of great subtlety and intensity among the central figures. **Unhappy Childhood, One of the Themes**

Some of the most poignant scenes in the book are the opening ones, which describe the atmosphere in which Pip grows up. He is introduced as "a small bundle of shivers", alone in

the graveyard; and this is followed by the terrifying intrusion of the world of active violence and fear as the convict seizes him. then we see the household at the forge, where he is made to feel guilty and ashamed of his very existence; the Christmas party at which he is rebuked and bullied by his elders; his treatment at the hands of the hypocritical Pumble-chook; his introduction to Estella who calls him coarse and common (Pip's agonies as a child are perhaps even more trying than those of David Copperfield). Dickens knew that in children there is nothing so finely perceived and so finely felt as injustice, and looking back on his childhood, Pip too knows that truth: "Within myself, I had sustained, from my babyhood, a perpetual conflict with injustice." The atmosphere of the first stage of Pip's expectations is predominantly that of depression and isolation. (This atmosphere pertains not only to the child Pip but also to the old woman, Miss Havisham).

The Theme of Guild and Imprisonment

Mingled with this atmosphere of emptiness and desolation is another suggestion which permeates the whole book: it is the suggestion of human guilt and imprisonment. In the opening scene, Pip meets the terrifying and terrified convict, Magwitch, who is to play so vital a part in his expectations. The leg-iron, got rid of for the time with the file which Pip steals for the convict from Joe's forge. Pip's feelings a little later, when he is hoping that the convict will elude the pursuing soldiers, might apply to the whole atmosphere: "The dismal wind was muttering round the house ... the tide was flapping at the shore, and I had the feeling that we were caged and threatened." As a child, while Pip is still helpless and innocent of any wrong-doing, he is treated as if he were guilty. His sister's attitude to him has always been that towards a young offender. Pumblechook pushes him before the magistrate, when he is to be legally apprenticed to Joe, exactly as if Pip had that moment picked a pocket or set fire to a corn-rick. Later Pip is to find that his great

expectations are nothing but a cage; as he says, "the taint of prison and crime" seems to pursue him. His first view of London is of the grim shape of Newgate prison. His final complete involvement is the discovery that he owes his prosperity not to the respectable Miss Havisham but to the convict Magwitch.

The Theme of the Ruthlessness of the Law

Crime and imprisonment are inseparable from the law. The law is the mechanism which society has developed to dispense justice. Professedly, the law protects the strong and the weak alike, the gentleman and the commoner, the adult and the child. Dickens, however, gives us the bitterest satire on legal pretensions, and on the cruelties inflicted by the powerful upon the helpless, especially upon children. When the convict first appears in the opening scene, he is described as "a man who had been soaked in water and smothered in mud, and cut by flints, and stung by nettles, and torn by briars." Symbolically this is what society has done to bring Magwitch to this condition, and when we hear his story later, we see how from his earliest childhood he was doomed to become a criminal by poverty, degradation, and the indifference and inhumanity of those who wield authority. From Mr. Jaggers's description, we learn that children were solemnly tried in criminal courts, imprisoned, whipped, neglected, and cast out. Dickens's final comment on the ruthlessness of the law is the picture in the court as Magwitch is condemned to death. Magwitch is one of the thirty two men and women who have been given death sentences. They are herded together, surrounded by legal officials, and by a large crowd of people who have come to watch the show. The judge gives a pompous, moralistic speech, singling out the already dying Magwitch as a "scourge to society."

The Theme of the Lack of Love and Sympathy among Human Beings

A large part of the novel deals with adult suffering and with the states of mind of imprisonment, isolation, and loveless ness, the cruelties of the strong towards the weak and helpless, are the outward symbols. Pip's infatuation for Estella and the frustration of his passion is only one of the negative elements in the emotional texture of the book. The minds of the main characters are all deformed by the lack of love. All Pip's relationships and moral values continue to be turned upside down repeatedly. The great expectations of money and love are all reversed into ironic paradox.

The Theme of the Corrupting Power of Money

Pip's journey through life, after he has been introduced to Miss Havisham's house, may be called a snob's progress. After meeting Estella, he at once begins to think that her standards are the correct ones and that he and his relatives are coarse and common. The forge now seems to him dirty, and he feels ashamed of Joe's ignorance and simplicity. When he is informed by Mr. Jaggers about his great expectations, he never doubts that his benefactor is Miss Havisham and that Estella is part of the design of his fortunes. As he goes out alone on his last evening at home, intending to forget the marshes, he remembers with shame his meeting with the convict, but comforts himself with the thought that it was all a long time ago and that the man was now probably dead. Dickens's account of Pip's life as a gentleman in the city of London and at Hammersmith is a bitter satire on the possession of money without any sense of responsibility for its use. Dickens did realize the great value and importance of money. After all, it is through money that Pip is able to learn the manners of good society, to acquire a knowledge of the world, and to get some kind of education under the charge of Mr. Matthew Pocket. But the fact remains that Pip's life in the years of his prosperity is purely parasitic. During these years Pip leads an existence of empty futility, spending his allowance on clothes and pleasure, and leading his friend Herbert into expenditures which he cannot afford. In personality, Pip becomes absorbed into the background of his associates, who have no real human fellowship,

no intellectual or artistic interests, and no purpose what ever. He lives in a world of make-believe and self-deception, restless, aspiring, discontented, haunted by the guilt of his rejection of Joe, and tortured by his unrequited passion for Estella. He sees his feelings as high emotions. Into this world of false values and false hopes breaks the terrible truth that his benefactor is the convict whom he had helped on the marshes many years age.

The Mind, Character, and Development of Pip

The Growth of Pip's Mind and Character

The story of Great Expectations is narrated by the hero himself. The hero's name is Philip Pirrip, but he calls himself only Pip. We watch Pip growing from a child into an adult before our own eyes. We are witnesses to the development of Pip's mind, character, and personality. The novel traces the growth of the mind of its hero, although it acquaints us with a multitude of other characters as well. The novelist gives us a peep into the inner mental state of Pip at different times in his career, besides dwelling upon his external circumstances.

Pip's Extreme Sensitiveness

His fears and Terrors after Meeting the Convict

The most striking characteristic of Pip is perhaps his sensitiveness of which we get some evidence at the very outset. This sensitiveness shows itself in the fears and terrors that he experiences as a consequence of his meeting with a stranger in the churchyard. The convict who meets him in the churchyard frightens him with the threat that there is a certain young man who is very fond of eating children's hearts and livers and that, if Pip fails to bring the food and the file, Pip's heart and liver will be consumed by that young man. Pip runs home in a state of fright after promising to procure the food and the file demanded by the stranger. At home, Pip is haunted by the specter of the devourer of children's hearts and livers and says: "If ever anybody's hair stood on end with terror, mine must have done so then." Pip further describes his state of mind thus: "I was in mortal terror of the young man, who wanted my heart and liver." That night Pip can hardly sleep; and if he does sleep somewhat, he gets bad dreams.

Fight with Pale

Throughout his life, Pip is pursued by a fear of something or the other. His mind is deeply bruised by his sister's ill-treatment, and this ill-treatment makes him even more sensitive. Pumblechook and Mr. and Mrs. Hubble aggravate the situation. It is only Joe who applies some balm to Pip's lacerated spirit. When, after having been forced to a fight with the pale young gentle man (namely, Herbert) in the courtyard of Miss Havisham's house, Pip goes home, he feels oppressed by the fear of consequences. The more he thinks of that fight, the more certain he feels that some harm would now come to him. when he goes the next time to Miss Havisham's house, his terrors reach their height. He wonders whether the agents of justice would be sent from London to deal with him for his having knocked down the pale young gentleman. He wonders whether Miss Havisham would herself punish him by shooting him with a pistol. Indeed, his fear of the possible consequences of the fight makes him most wretched and miserable.

His Uneasiness during the Night Preceding his Departure for London

On the eve of his departure for London to begin a new life, Pip again feels most uneasy. This time he is troubled by the fear that things might take a wrong turn and that he might not be able to go to London after all. The last night that he spends at the smithy proves almost to be a torture. Throughout that nigh he sees dreams of his coach taking him to wrong places instead of to London, and fantastic failures of his journey occur to him till at last the morning comes and he feels reassured.

His Fear on Seeing a Convict on the Coach

Another occasion when Pip feels most

oppressed by his feeling of fear is when, getting into a coach to go to his native town on a brief visit, he recognizes one of the two convicts on the same coach as the man who had shown him the file at the Three Jolly Bargemen and given him a shilling. On this occasion, he tells us, there was a great fear in his mind though he could not define his fear. As he walks to the hotel where he wishes to stay, he almost trembles with a feeling of dread. "It was the revival for a few minutes of the terror of childhood," he tells us.

The Arrival of Magwitch, and Pip's Fear

The sudden arrival of the convict, Magwitch, whom Pip had helped as a boy causes a great tumult in Pip's mind. He recalls that this man was a desperately violent type of individual who was almost on the point of murdering a fellow convict with whom he was grapping in the ditch. Pip now feels himself to be unsafe under the same roof with the convict. He experiences "a half-formed terror that it might not be safe to be shut up there with him in the dead of the wild solitary night.

Fear Caused by Wemmick's Warning

Yet another occasion when Pip is filled with a feeling of fear is when he receives Wemmick's note warning him not to go home that night and when Pip spends the night in a hotel. Throughout that night he cannot drive out from his mind Wemmick's warning "Don't go home". On this occasion also Pip can hardly sleep.

Fear of Compeyson

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On learning that Compeyson has been dogging his footsteps, Pip is again overcome by fear. He tells us that he felt a special and peculiar terror at the thought that Compeyson had been sitting behind him at the theatre like a ghost. He simply cannot get Compeyson out of his thoughts.

Pip, Not a Coward; His Imaginative Nature

Pip's constantly experiencing one terror or another should not give us the impression that he is a coward in the physical sense. He is brave and courageous enough when danger actually confronts him, as we discover when he is trapped

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by Orlick in the sluice-house near the lime-kiln on the marshes. Pip is by nature a very imaginative person, and he is inclined to magnify and exaggerate a danger whenever he thinks of it. It is his imaginative nature and his sensitiveness which are responsible for his experiencing fear and terror on various occasions.

His Sense of Guilt Born of His Sensitiveness

Closely connected with his proneness to fear, is the sense of guilt which Pip experiences on various occasions. This sense of guilt is also a direct consequence of his sensitive nature. He has a sense of guilt after the has stealthily given the food and the file to the convict.

His Keen Feeling of Inferiority

Almost at the very outset of his life Pip develops a sense of inferiority and suffers a good deal on account of it. This sense of inferiority takes its birth in his mind at the time of his first meeting with Estella at Miss Havisham's house. Estella treats him with contempt. She calls him a stupid, clumsy, laboring boy with coarse hands. She mocks at him for calling the Knaves in the pack of cards "Jacks". She "beggars" him in the game that they play to please Miss Havisham. All this gives him a sense of inferiority; he feels humiliated, hurt, spurned, offended, angry, sorry; and even tears come to his eyes. On this occasion, after Estella has left him, he cries, kicks the wall, and plucks his hair, so bitter are his feelings. His sense of inferiority now urges him towards self-improvement. He starts attending a school where Biddy is a teacher. He tells Biddy that he would like to become a "gentleman," mainly on account of the beautiful young girl who lives at Miss Havisham's house. He feels ashamed of being apprenticed to Joe to Become a blacksmith. His life begins to appear to him coarse and common. He thus expresses his feelings when he becomes an apprentice to Joe: "I had a strong conviction on me that I should never like Joe's trade. I had liked it once, but once was not now."

course, his passion for Estella. He falls in love with her when he is yet a small boy, and he continues to love her throughout. When a stranger (namely, Mr. Jaggers) comes and informs Pip that fortune is going to smile on him, Pip's expectations rise. Attributing this turn in his fortune to Miss Havisham, he begins to nurse the illusion that Miss Havisham intends Estella for him. As time passes, Pip falls more and more hopelessly in love with Estella. This is how he describes his feelings towards Estella: "The unqualified truth is that, when I loved Estella with the love of a man, I loved her simply because I found her irresistible".

Pip's Forgiving Nature

Although pip feels strongly resentful of the deception that Miss Havisham has been practicing upon him by encouraging him to believe that she is the source of his good fortune, he readily forgives her when she begs his forgiveness. He has every right to feel aggrieved with her for permitting him to harbor an illusion with regard to the identity of his benefactor, and he expresses his grievance to her in plain terms. On the first occasion when he expresses his grievance, she justifies herself rather than apologizes, but on a subsequent occasion she falls at his feet to seek his forgiveness, and he immediately softens. This is how he describes his reaction to her kneeling before him: "To see her with her white hair and her worn face kneeling at my feet, gave me a shock through all my frame. I entreated her to rise and got my arms about her to help her up." A little later, when Miss Havisham's dress catches fire, Pip does everything possible to save her life. Thus Pip is not the man to entertain any feelings of revenge against a repentant person. Similarly he harbors no ill feeling against Estella in spite of having been spurned by her. He proposes marriage to her when, as a widow, she expresses her regret over her past lack of appreciation of his love for her.

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His Passion for Estella

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Pip's Snobbery n' 1

The most conspicuous fact of Pip'	s life is, of	Pip's relationship with Joe is one of the
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important themes of this novel. When Pip is still a small boy, he is deeply attached to Joe who is the only person who treats Pip with kindness and sympathy. Pip feels very grateful to Joe at this stage in his life because his child's heart is starved of affection and he gets all the affection that he needs from only one individual, namely Joe. Later, Biddy also shows a lot of consideration and affection for Pip. However, when fortune begins to smile upon Pip, Pip's attitude towards Joe and Biddy begins to undergo a change. At the time of his departure for London he does not express to Joe and Biddy the kind of sentiment that the occasion demands. Joe and Biddy are overcome by their feelings on this occasion. But Pip does not seem to respond to their feelings. Soon afterwards, however, he realizes that he has been somewhat cold towards them, and he is overtaken by a strong desire to go back and have "a better parting", though he cannot do so. When Pip has stayed in London for some time and become a regular city resident, his outlook upon life changes and he becomes snobbish.

Pip's Aversion to Magwitch

Pip has long remained ignorant of the identity of his benefactor. He has all along had a vague feeling that his good fortune has flowed from Miss Havisham. Therefore, on one wet and stormy night, when Magwitch suddenly arrives at Pip's apartment in London and discloses the true facts, Pip receives a great shock. The feeling that he owes all his good fortune to this convict in unbearably painful to him. he experiences a feeling of strong a version to the convict. This is how Pip describes his state of time: "I only saw a man who had meant to be my benefactor, and who had felt affectionately, gratefully, and generously, towards me with great constancy through a series of years." Pip now tells Magwitch that he will remain by his side as long as he can. Pip pays him regular visits in the prison where he lies seriously ill.

Pip's Capacity for Friendship

The essential goodness of Pip is seen not only in the way he behaves towards Miss Havisham and Magwitch, but also in his relations with Herbert. He develops a keen interest in Herbert's welfare, and his friendliness towards that man is deeply reciprocated by the latter. He is deeply concerned about Herbert's career and invests an amount of two hundred and fifty pounds with Clarriker, a shipping-broker, who promises to take Herbert as a partner in due course. Pip does this without even telling Herbert, to save his friend from any possible feeling of embarrassment. On all occasions Pip takes Herbert into confidence about his own difficulties and problems - his love for Estella.

Pip's Hatred for Pumblechook and for Orlick

The only persons for whom Pip entertains any hatred are Pumblechook and Orlick. Pumblechook always treated Pip contemptuously when Pip was a small boy. Pumblechook's patronizing attitude was always detested by Pip. Pip regards this man as a swindler and scoundrel. But there is a bigger scoundrel, namely Orlick, whom Pip hates even more and with greater justification.

A Summing Up of His Character

Pip is on the whole a likable person, and worthy of being the hero of the novel. He is certainly not an ideal character. He has his weaknesses and his shortcomings. But, on the whole, he wins our sympathy, regard, esteem, and even our admiration. He is a man of strong intelligence, sound judgment, and amiable temper. He shows his intelligence not only in the manner in which he, ably assisted by Herbert, makes arrangements for Magwitch's escape but also in his quickly perceiving the resemblance between Molly and Estella. His judgment of the character of Drummle is perfectly correct and his warning to Estella not to marry him was fully justified. The portrayal of Pip is one of the triumphs of Dickens in the field of character-creation. Never at any point in the story do we doubt about the reality of Pip, even though here and there we may doubt an occurrence or happening. And long after we have finished our reading of the novel, Pip remains in our minds

like a man whom we have actually met and moved with.

The Character and Role of Abel Magwitch

Magwitch's Encounter with Pip

Abel Magwitch is the convict whom we meet in the very first chapter. He suddenly pounces upon the child Pip and imposes him some food to eat and a file to remove the iron on his leg. He is described at this time as a "fearful man", with o hat, with broken shoes, with an old rag tied round his head, a man who had been "soaked in water, and smothered in mud, and lamed by stones, and cut by flints, and stung by nettles, and torn by briars." He shows a grim sense of humour when he tells Pip of a young man who has a peculiar way of catching hold of a small boy in order to eat his heart and liver. The convict builds up a terrible image of this mythical young man in order to frighten Pip into complying with his demand for food and a file.

Grappling with Another Escaped Convict

When the convict is recaptured by the soldiers, it appears that it was possible for him to have given a slip to his pursuers but that he was very keen that a fellow-convict, who had also escaped from the prison-ship, should be captured. In fact, the convict Magwitch is found grappling with the other convict in a ditch and, when the soldiers arrive, Magwitch declares that he does not mind being captured himself as long as the villain whom he is holding does not run away. In other words, Magwitch's desire for some sort of revenge upon the other convict proves stronger than his desire for his own freedom. Later in the story we learn that the other convict is a man called Compeyson, a great scoundrel who was largely responsible for initiating Magwitch into a life of crime.

His Anxiety to Save Pip from the Consequences of the Theft of Food

It is noteworthy that, before being taken away by the soldiers, Magwitch falsely declares that he had stolen food from the blacksmith's house. He makes this false declaration evidently to protect Pip who might otherwise have been forced to confess the theft he had committed and might have been punished for it. Already we have here the seeds of sympathy we shall feel later on for Magwitch. He shows a strange, unexpected concern for the little boy who had brought him food and a file.

Magwitch's Decision to make a "Gentleman" of Pip

Next to his being a criminal and a convict, the most striking fact about Magwitch is the part he plays in changing Pip's fortune. Pip was living a wretched life as a blacksmith's apprentice in a small village. Under Magwitch's instructions, the lawyer Mr. Jaggers arrives in the village with good news for the young apprentice. Magwitch has decided to make a "gentleman" of Pip. He has paid Mr. Jaggers a handsome amount of money partly as the lawyer's professional fee but mainly for the education and training of Pip who is to be taken away from the village to the big city. Magwitch has made a lot of money in Australia whither he had been transported and he has decided to make use of his money in transforming a village boy into a city gentleman. Mr. Jaggers faithfully carries out Magwitch's instructions. As desired by Magwitch, his identity as Pip's benefactor is to revealed to Pip and is kept a close secret till Magwitch himself returns to London and chooses to disclose the true facts to Pip.

His Deep Affection for Pip

Magwitch makes a sudden and dramatic entry into Pip's London apartment on a wet and stormy night. Pip is completely surprised to see a muscular man of about sixty, strong of legs, browned and hardened by exposure to weather. The stranger then reveals who he is. He is the convict whom Pip had helped as a small boy, and it was to repay Pip for the service that he had done to the convict at that time that Magwitch had decided to make a gentleman of him. Magwitch's joy of seeing Pip knows no bounds, even though Pip shrinks from his very touch. Magwitch tells pip that he regards him as his son and that he has saved a lot of money, all meant for Pip. He then explains that he has taken great risk in coming to London and that it is necessary to take every possible precaution to keep his identity a secret. If he has come back to London at the risk of his life, it is only to meet Pip. We cannot help feeling a certain admiration for this man who has developed a boundless affection for Pip on whom all his hopes are now centred.

His Past

From the account of his life that he gives to Pip and Herbert, it becomes clear that the life of crime which Magwitch had been leading was partly due to his own nature but mainly due to the pernicious influence of Compeyson upon him. this is how Magwitch describes his early life: "tramping, begging, thieving, working some time when I could, a bit of a poacher, a bit of a laborer, a bit of a waggoner, a bit of a haymaker, a bit of a hawker, a bit of most things that don't pay and lead to trouble." Eventually, when he had become a seasoned criminal, he and his boss, Compeyson, had been taken into custody and put on trial for felony. At this time, Compeyson had deserted him, with the result that, while Compeyson had been sentenced to seven year's imprisonment, Magwitch was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. They were both put on the same prison-ship. It was on account of this background of Compeyson's treachery that Magwitch had become a sworn enemy of Compeyson. This explains Magwitch's catching hold of Compeyson on the marshes in the early part of the novel, and his pouncing upon Compeyson and both of them going down in the water in the later part. Magwitch's bid for escape from England is thwarted by Compeyson who has been keeping a watch on the movements of Pip and Herbert and who has informed against Magwitch to the police.

Wins Our Sympathy

There is much in Magwitch to repel us. He is crude and clumsy; he is not fit for the company

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of refined gentlemen; he has no delicacy of feeling. Pip's initial aversion to him is fully justified. He was not prepared for the kind of revelation that Magwitch brings with him, and that is why he shrinks from Magwitch as from a snake. Pip can scarcely conceal his disgust when Magwitch meets him in his apartment. This is how Magwitch is described at this time: "He ate in a ravenous way that was very disagreeable, and all his actions were uncouth, noisy and greedy. If I had begun with any appetite, he would have taken it away, and I should have sat much as I did, repelled from him by an insurmountable aversion, and gloomily looking at the cloth." However, Magwitch soon wins our sympathy and even our admiration, as he wins Pip's affection and devotion. Our sympathy and admiration for the man stem, of course, from the deep and genuine love which he has developed for Pip. When he lies ill in prison, Pip attends upon him like a son, and Pip consoles him in his dying moments by revealing to him the fact that his daughter is still alive and doing well. Magwitch's whole record of his criminal life is ignored by us at this stage, when he lies dying; we now think of him only as the man who had the best of intentions towards Pip and who had devoted all his energies to the making of money to finance his project of making a gentleman of pip. His boldness and fearlessness also contribute to the favorable opinion that we now form about him. Magwitch is certainly not a scoundrel out and out, as are Compeyson, Arthur, and Orlick. His criminality is greatly redeemed by his goodness towards Pip and the fearlessness and the composure which he displays at the time of the attempted escape.

Magwitch is a key figure in the story. Apart form his vital role in the plot, he contributes to one of the dominant themes of the novel, namely the theme of money values in a materialistic society. He becomes the symbol of money which governs social life and without which nobody can hope to make any headway in life. He also represents the criminal section of the society of the time, but he is a criminal with certain redeeming qualities, and he is contrasted with other criminals who have not an iota of goodness in them. Finally, Magwitch's role in the novel is such as to contribute to the suspense and excitement of the story. Most of the incidents in which he figures are of a melodramatic nature: the opening incident of Pip's encounter with him; his recapture when he is grappling with his fellow-convict; his sudden appearance in Pip's apartment in London; his abortive bid for escape under the direction of Pip and Herbert. His death is one of the most moving incidents in the story.

The Mind and Character of Miss Havisham

Her life of Seclusion

We first hear of Miss Havisham when it is decided that Pip should go and play at her house in response to her which to have a small boy to come to her house sometimes to play there. Miss Havisham, we are told, was "an immensely rich and grim lady living in a large and dismal house barricaded against robbers, and leading a life of seclusion." Mrs. Gargery and Pumblechook believe that Pip's fortune may be made by his going to Miss Havisham's house.

A Withered Woman with a Broken Heart

Pip's first impression of Miss Havisham accords well with the little information that is provided to us when we first hear about her. Pip tells us that she was "the strangest lady" he had ever seen. He finds her dressed in rich materials satins, laces, silks - all of white. There are bright jewels sparkling on her neck and on her hands. At the same time, Pip finds that everything that she wears seems to have lost its luster and looks faded. She wears a bridal dress, but the dress is as withered as the lady herself. The dress had been put upon the rounded figure of a young woman, but the figure upon which the dress now hangs loose is shrunk to a skeleton. Miss Havisham tells Pip at this first meeting that she has not seen the sun for many years. Then putting her hands on

her left side, she tells Pip that she has "a broken heart".

Her Frustration

It is much later in the novel that we come to know (from Herbert) the true story of Miss Havisham. She had inherited a lot of wealth from her father who used to be a brewer and who had married a second time. She had been courted by a young man who had proposed marriage to her. However, that young man, after having robbed her of a good deal of her money, had deserted her, failing to turn up on the day that she was to marry him. in all this trickery and deceit, her half-brother had played a leading part. Since that evil day, Miss Havisham had remained confined to her own room, shutting out the daylight and living like a recluse. The deep humiliation and frustration that she had suffered because of the desertion of her lover had broken her heart completely and had cast a permanent shadow of gloom upon her life. Later still in the novel we learn that the lover who had courted her was no other than Compeyson, the crook and scoundrel, who had so much to do with Magwitch and whose associate Arthur, Miss Havisham's half-brother, had been.

Estella, An Instrument of Her Revenge upon the Male Sex

Miss Havisham's bitter disappointment has wrecked her happiness, but she has decided to wreak her vengeance upon the male sex. With that object in view, she rears a little girl, supposed to be an orphan, to whom she gives the name "Estella" and whom she proposes to use as an instrument of her revenge. She wants Estella to grow into a hard-hearted woman incapable of feeling any sympathy or pity for any man, and taking a malicious pleasure in arousing a hopeless passion in the heart of every man who comes into contact with her. When Estella is still a girl in her teens, Miss Havisham sends for a boy, Pip, of nearly the same age, so that she may witness the effect that Estella's beauty would produce upon the boy's mind. And she feels quite satisfied to see that, while Pip is falling more and more under

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the influence of Estella's beauty, Estella treats the boy with a kind of haughtiness and arrogance which Miss Havisham had encouraged her to cultivate towards all men.

Her Spiteful Nature, and her View of Love

Often, when Pip goes to Miss Havisham's house, he overhears her whispering into Estella's ears: "Break their hearts my pride and hope; break their hearts and have no mercy." By this she means that Estella should conquer the hearts of men with her beauty and charm, and should even go out of her way to arouse their desire for her, but that she should never respond to any man's love. Estella's beauty is thus a great asset to Miss Havisham, and she derives much satisfaction from the fact that Estella is admired by all the men who see her. Again and again she asks Pip whether he thinks her beautiful and whether he admires her. On one occasion, when Pip comes to see Miss Havisham from London, she draws Pip's head close to her own as she sits in her chair and says to him, "Love her, love her, love her! If she favours you, love her. If she wounds you, love her. If she tears your heart to pieces, love her, lover her, love her!" Never haps Pip found such passionate eagerness in any one as he now finds in Miss Havisham's utterance of these words. Vehemently she tells Pip that she adopted Estella to be loved, that she educated her to be loved, and that Estella has developed into what she is, so that she might be loved. Then she goes on to say to Pip: "I'll tell you what real love is. It is blind devotion, unquestioning self humiliation, utter submission, giving up your whole heart and soul to the smiter - as I did." Thus Miss Havisham would like others to go through the same agony which she herself experienced when she was young and fell in love with a man who forsook her at the last minute. The only thing that can now console Miss Havisham is the suffering of others in their experience of love. Her motive in sending Estella to Richmond is that Estella should get into a larger social circle so as to break the hearts of as many young men as possible.

Her Shabby Treatment of Her Relatives

Miss Havisham, as is to be expected in view of her bitter experience, has become utterly cold-hearted. She treats her relatives who call on her in a harsh, brusque, and almost insulting manner. It is true that these relatives come to her with no noble motives; they come with mercenary motives only, and she is aware of their motives. Even so, her cynical disregard of their feelings does her no credit. She certainly gives an amount of twenty five guineas to help Pip to settle down as an apprentice to Joe, the blacksmith, and she certainly gives a guinea to Pip every time he visits her on the occasion of his birthday. But, even when she seems to treat Pip with kindness, her real motive is to hurt the feelings of her relatives by arousing the feeling of jealousy in them. For instance, when Pip goes to her to tell her that he has been adopted by some rich benefactor, she puts a few questions to him in the presence of Miss Sarah Pocket, and Pip on this occasion tells us: "She quite gloated on these questions and answers, so keen was her enjoyment of Sarah Pocket's jealous dismay."

The Deception She Practiced upon Pip

There is also an element of trickery in Miss Havisham's nature. She allows Pip to harbor the illusion that she is the source of his good fortune. She even encourages him to continue to have such an impression. Later on, when Pip has discovered the secret of who his benefactor really is, he mildly scolds Miss Havisham for having deceived him. he asks her if it was an act of kindness on her part to have encouraged him to entertain a false belief. Miss Havisham's reply to this is characteristic. Why should she be expected to show kindness to any one? she asks pip. In other words, she justifies the deception that she practiced upon Pip because life has not treated her with any kindness.

Her Shocking Discovery of Estella's Cold-Heartedness Towards Her

Miss Havisham succeeds only too well in her scheme of hardening Estella's heart. The result is that Estella becomes so cold-hearted that she

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treats not only men with complete callousness but also Miss Havisham herself. Indeed, we may say that Miss Havisham is hoist with her own petard. Miss Havisham discovers, to her utter dismay and chagrin, that Estella has no regard for her feelings and does not even feel grateful to her for having brought her up and educated her. She is naturally upset at Estella's coldness towards her and, when she mentions this to Estella in an aggrieved tone, she receives a most cruel reply. Estella tells her that she is what Miss Havisham has made her. In vain does Miss Havisham fret and fume, saying that she could never believe that Estella could become so proud and hard towards her; Estella shows a complete absence of any affection in her heart for Miss Havisham. That night Miss Havisham is unable to sleep because the discovery of Estella's ingratitude towards her has come as a great shock to her.

Her Repentance and Remorse

Later in the novel, there is a change in Miss Havisham. Pip's pleadings on behalf of the Pocket family, and especially Herbert, produce the desired effect upon her mind. She sends for Pip and authorizes him to receive an amount of nine hundred pounds from Mr. Jaggers as financial help for Herbert. She is now full of remorse over her past cynicism and hard-heartedness. She feels particularly repentant of her having allowed Pip to continue to have the wrong impression that she was the source of his good fortune. She even falls at Pip's feet, crying in a state of despair: "What have I done! What have I done!" she now seeps, and Pip is surprised. Pip had never before seen her shedding a tear. Pip realizes the great folly that Miss Havisham had committed in having taken to a life of seclusion and in trying to extract happiness from the suffering of others. Pip thus describes his reaction to Miss Havisham's state of mind at this moment: "That she had done a grievous thing in taking an impressionable child to mould into the form that her wild resentment, spurned affection, and wounded pride, found vengeance in, I knew full well. But that in shutting out the light of day,

she had shut out infinitely more; that in seclusion, she had secluded herself from a thousand natural and healing influences; that her mind had grown diseased; I knew equally well." Miss Havisham now confesses her guilt in having perverted Estella's heart. "I stole her heart away and put ice in its place." She says with reference to the manner in which she has brought up Estella.

A Pathetic Creature

Miss Havisham now becomes a pathetic creature. We begin to pity her even a Pip pities her. And we pity her even more when her dress catches fire and she is badly burnt. The woman who was so formidable and frightening has now become utterly helpless and powerless, and lies dying.

According to some critics, the change in Miss Havisham is unconvincing. But such a view does not seem to be valid. Miss Havisham's cynicism and hard-heartedness were the result of her deeply frustrating experience of love. She was not by nature spiteful or malevolent. With the passing of time, her bitterness was bound to diminish. Besides, she herself now feels starved of affection because the only person from whom she could legitimately expect any affection has badly let her down. Her eyes are at last opened to the injustice that she has been doing to Pip and to her relatives. She now gives money not only to Herbert but leaves some for Mr. Matthew Pocket also. The change in her seems to be natural. It is not a correct interpretation to regard her as a "flat" character, that is, a character who does not develop but remains the same.

Dickens as a

Great Humorist

"Great Expectations" tells a story which, in its essentials, is serious and even somber. In spite of that, there is plenty of humour in this novel as in other novels by Dickens. Dickens was undoubtedly a great humorist, and almost every novel by his pen provides ample evidence of the exuberance of his comic invention. His humour is always fresh and original, never stale or stereotyped. He does not imitate the humour of great comic writers; he is himself a great originator of comic scenes and a comic portrayal of character. "Great Expectations" provides examples of the comedy of situation, the comedy of character, and the comedy that results from a witty use of language.

Examples of the Comedy of Situation

There are several examples of what is known as the comedy of situation in this novel. We have, for instance, a comic situation when, at a dinner at which a few guests are also present, Joe secretly offers gravy to pip each time Pip is rebuked or snubbed by Mrs. Gragerty or by any of the guests. We have a comic situation when every child coming to Mrs. Pocket stumbles and falls and when it is discovered that there is a foot-stool lying under Mrs. Pocket's skirt without her being aware of it. The discovery of this foot-stool makes the governess Flopson say to Mrs. Pocket, "If it ain't your foot-stool? And if you keep it under your skirt like that, who's to help stumbling?" There is a funny situation when Pumblechook has a fit of coughing because, as a consequence of Pip's filling the wine-bottle with tar-water. Pumblechook drinks this tar-water under the impression that he is drinking wine. The manner in which Wemmick puts his arm around Miss Skiffins and she quietly and gently unwinds his arm from round her waist is another example of the humour of situation. The manner in which Wemmick gets married according to plan but producing an impression that the whole thing is accidental may also be regarded as an example of this kind of humour. Then there is Joe who does not know where exactly he can put his hat when he visits pip in London. Joe takes off his hat carefully with both hands, like a bird's nest with eggs in it, looks all round the room for a suitable spot on which to deposit it, and ultimately palaces it on the chimney-piece from which it afterwards keeps falling at intervals.

Persons Described so as to Appear Funny

Next is the comedy resulting form a

description of the external appearance of most of the characters. There is Mrs. Joe whose skin is so red that Pip wonders whether she washes herself with a nutmeg-grater instead of soap. There is Joe himself how, in his holiday clothes, looks "more like a scarecrow in good circumstances than anything else. Nothing that he wore then, fitted him or seemed to belong to him." There is Mr. Wopsle who "united to a Roman nose and a large shining bald forehead, had a deep voice, which he was uncommonly proud of." Uncle Pumblechook is described as "a large, hard-breathing, middle aged, slow man, with a mouth like a fish, dull staring eyes, and sandy hair standing upright on his head." Even the formidable Mr. Jaggers is described in an amusing manner as "a burly man, with an exceedingly large head and a corresponding large hand. He was prematurely bald on the top of his head, and had bushy black eye-brows that wouldn't lie down but stood up bristling." His clerk, Mr. Wemmick, is described in an even more amusing manner. Mr. Wemmick's mouth was "such a post office of a mouth that he had a mechanical appearance of smiling." When he sits lunching at his desk on a dry hard biscuit, he throws pieces of it "from time to time into his slit of a mouth, as if he were posting them." The other clerks working in Mr. Jaggers's office are also made to appear funny. One of these clerks is described as one "who looks something between a publican and a rat catcher"; another is "a little flabby terrier of a clerk with dangling hair"; and another is "a high-shouldered man with a face-ache tied up in dirty flannel."

Joe, A Comic Character

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Then there is humour which results from the behaviour, habits, disposition, mannerisms, etc. of the various characters. In this kind of humour, Joe undoubtedly occupies the foremost place. Indeed, Joe may be regarded as the greatest comic character in this particular novel. The original thing is that Dickens has created comedy out of a character who is otherwise almost idealized by him as representing the best qualities of a true

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Christian. Joe is a delicious combination of a true gentleman and a comic figure. The manner in which Joe gives to Pip an account of how his father used to treat his mother is quite amusing. Joe's father was a cruel-hearted man given to heavy drinking and he treated Joe's mother in a beastly manner, but Joe insists that his father was good at heart. Joe is ungrammatical style of speech while giving this account and the inconsistency between Joe's father "hammering away" at his mother most unmercifully and hammering away at Joe also in the same manner and Joe's insistence that his father was essentially kind hearted are most amusing. Then there is Joe's description of his wife, Mrs. Gargery is given to government, which "I meantersay the government of you and myself," he says to Pip. Joe calls her a Mogul, a Buster, a mastermind, who is generally "on the Rampage." And Joe has his own way of pronouncing these words so as to lend to them the proper emphasis. Joe addressing Pip every time he is asked a question by Miss Havisham, when she has summoned him to discuss pip's future is another example of the humour of character. Pip feels very uncomfortable when, in answering every single question which Miss Havisham asks him. Joe turns toward pip and supplies the required information in his own peculiar style, speaking as if the questions were being asked by Pip. Indeed, this is one of the funniest pieces of writing in the whole novel. Then there is Joe's clumsy behaviour in Pip's apartment in London. The humour here is, of course, mingled with pathos but in spite of pathos, we cannot help feeling amused. Especially amusing here is the way in which Joe eventually manages to get from Herbert a cup of tea after having first left it to Herbert's option whether to serve him tea or coffee and then saying "yes" to a cup of coffee. This certainly is an example of hilarious comedy, and Joe gets his cup of tea without in the least appearing to be clever or smart. Indeed, it is the sheer simplicity of the man that is the source of much of the humour that results from his

behaviour. One wonders, however, whether Joe is not capable of a certain slyness occasionally. For instance, when he returns from his interview with Miss Havisham, he tells his wife that Miss Havisham has given him a sum of twenty five guineas to be handed over specifically to Mrs. Gargery, while Miss Havisham did not mention Mrs. Gargery at all! In addition to Joe's peculiar style of speaking, there are a couple of mannerisms which amuse us when he speaks. He makes a frequent use of the expressions "I meantersay," and "what larks!" The portrayal of Joe is undoubtedly an example of Dickens's original and creative humour.

Mrs. Joe, a Stock Figure of Comedy

Mrs. Joe is also a figure of comedy. Although she is extremely harsh towards Pip and her attitude towards both Pip and Joe is bullying and domineering, somehow we feel amused by her harshness and hard-heartedness. The reason is that she represents a familiar type of female character in literature: she is a shrew, and a shrew always provokes mirth and laughter. She is the only character who may be regarded as a stock-figure of comedy in this novel. But we see a certain originality in the manner in which even this traditional figure of the shrew is presented to us by Dickens.

The Comic Mannerisms of Jaggers

Jaggers is an awe-inspiring man; he commands great respect in legal circles, and not only criminals but even magistrates are afraid to him. but Dickens has lent touches of comedy even to this character. For instance, we are told that while eating he seemed to bully his very sandwiches. We are also told that he never laughed but that his creaking boots laughed. Likewise, his habit of biting his forefinger, his flourishing his handkerchief, and his washing hands with scented soap are amusing mannerisms in him.

Wemmick, an Original Comic Creation

As a figure of comedy. Jaggers's clerk, Wemmick, occupies a position next only to Joe. We are amused by the dual personality that he

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possesses; he is one man at his office and quite another at his house. At the office, he is businesslike and cold; at his house he is sociable, genial, and even warm-hearted. The description of his household is very amusing. His small house is in very particular like a castle or a fort: it has a moat around it, a flagstaff on the top, and a gun mounted on the wall. If this house were besieged by an enemy, Wemmick could hold out for a fairly long time, because he has plenty of provisions in the castle in the shape of the vegetables growing in his garden, and the fowls, the rabbits, and the pig that he has in his backyard. Wemmick's constant harping upon "portable property" is also amusing. But the most amusing part of his household is his Aged Parent with whom Wemmick is on terms of perfect understanding and cordiality. The Aged Parent is happy as a king as long as he gets from Wemmick, or from any friend of Wemmick's, a nod every now and then. Wemmick too is an original comic creation.

Pumblechook and Wopsle, Comic Characters

Pumblechook and Wopsle are also largely comic characters. As there is some element of wickedness in Pumblechook, he may be regarded as "the comic villain" of the story. What amuses us most about this man is his bumptiousness and his hypocrisy. He is all the time claiming credit for the good fortune and prosperity of Pip, though all he did was to introduce Pip to Miss Havisham's household. Pumblechook is almost as stern in his treatment of the boy Pip as Mrs. Gargery, but as soon as Pip becomes prosperous, Pumblechook's attitude towards Pip becomes servile. Pumblechooks' cringing to Pip at Mrs. Gargery's funeral is quite amusing. Wopsle amuses us by his vanity in thinking himself an accomplished actor. The bubble of his vanity is pricked at the Three Jolly Bargemen by Jaggers who takes him to task for misleading his audience. When Wopsle becomes a professional actor in London, his performances are greeted with ironic applause by the audiences; and Pip tells us that, instead of bringing about the revival of drama, Wopsle succeeded only in accelerating the process of the decline of drama.

Other Comic Characters

Other comic characters in the novel are Mr. and Mrs. Pocket, and Mr. barley (Clara's father). Mr. Pocket has a habit of trying to raise himself from his seat by clutching his hair whenever he finds himself faced with some problem. At one stage we are told that "Mr. Pocket got his hands in his hair again, and this time he really did lift himself some inches out of his chair." (This should be treated properly as an example of the humour of situation). Mr. and Mrs. Pocket are quarrelling most of the time, and their bickering and friction excite much mirth in us, though we do not have any first-rate comedy here. Mr. Barley is an invalid, but a very rowdy kind of invalid who keeps talking to himself and makes exacting demands upon his docile daughter. His addiction to liquor is his extra qualification.

Oddity, Eccentricity, Caricature

It is evident that much of the comedy of character results from oddities and eccentricities of manner and behaviour. There is a touch of caricature in the portrayal of such persons as Jaggers, Wemmick, Mr. and Mrs. Pocket, and Mr. Barley. The humour in this case is of a genial nature. In the case of Mrs. Gargery and Pumblechook, however, the humour is satirical. *Verbal Humour*

Finally, there is the humour resulting from the manner in which language is used. For want of any other label, this type may be called verbal humour. For instance, this is how Pip describes the manner in which Mrs. Gargery prepares him for his visit to Miss Havisham's house: "With that, she pounced upon me, like an eagle at a lamb, and my face was squeezed into wooden bowls in sinks, and I was soaped, and kneaded and toweled, and thumped, and harrowed, and rasped, until I really was quite beside myself." There are numerous incidental touches of humour in the course of the narration, which depend upon a clever or ingenious use of words.

The Educ	and	
The Education System by: Muhammad Akhlaq of Pakistan		its Problems
Education, which has	rightly been opportunity to participate	e in education.

conceived of as a mechanism for the preparation of life; it is a productive activity that involves investment of human resources, physical as well intellectual. A progressive and welfare state never ignores its importance. For socialization of a nation, education is considered to be the chief organ. Moreover, it is the essence of development and progress. Education prepares the people in accordance to the realities of life. Although the modern world has complete faith in the power of education as an agent for change, yet none differs that no any system of education can rise above the standard of education system.

UNESO (2006) has defined education as it organizes and sustains instructions designed to communicate both social knowledge and understanding, valuable for all the life activities.

Education includes the process that develops human ability and behaviour. These are the ways in which society informs and instructs its member. Before the formal education of schools, family and group members teach the children, basic life skills as well as cultural traditions.

Plight of Pakistani Schools

The basic education in Pakistan is called primary education, elementary or primary education is the fundamental right of all citizens of Pakistan, without any discrimination. Primary education, which is the bedrock and foundation of the entire educational pyramid, has the highest rate of return as compared to the other sectors and levels of education. Research studies indicate that rate of return to investment in education is generally high, specially at primary level. The average private rate of return is 29% at primary, 19% at secondary and 21% at the tertiary level. The social rate of return is 27% at primary, 16% at secondary and 13% at tertiary level.

Comparison and analysis of socio-economic development indicators, particularly, among the countries of South Asian provide convincing evidence to the fact that elementary/primary education and literacy have deep, direct and determining effect on overall development, well-working and education of present and future generations. Certainly, it is more expensive and costly to keep a girl illiterate and uneducated than educating her. Unfortunately, girls and women have lesser

The shortage of physical structures and equipments is a critical issue in primary schools. According to an estimate, about 25000 primary schools are without classrooms and boundary walls. Majority of the schools do not have toilets and water installation. There is also shortage of desks, chairs and other physical facilities. A significant number of middle schools don't have enough space to accommodate the students who passed primary level. Similarly proper trained and competent teachers have not been provided to these schools. Major issues and challenges of elementary education are as under:

- i. More than 5.5 million primary school children of age 5-9 are left-outs.
- Approximately 45% children drop-out of ii. school at primary level.
- Instructional supervision is weak at primary iii. level.
- iv. Learning materials are inadequate and of poor quality. Teaching methods are harsh and uncongenial for learning and motivating pupils.
- The teacher training programs are V. inadequate for effective learning.
- Recommendation to make Primary Education Effective
- Quality of primary education may be 1. improved.
- Access to primary education may be 2 increased through effective and optimum utilization of existing facilities.
- 3. Character building, humanism oriented, tolerance and moral buildup on Islamic lines at primary level may be assigned the top priority.
- 4. Teacher competence may be improved and the relevant teacher training programs be introduced.
- The role of family, school, community, 5. non-governmental organizations and the media in the provision of primary education be maximized.
- 6. Disparities and imbalances of all type might be eliminated so as to promote equal education opportunity to all.
- High priority be accorded to the provision of 7. elementary education to out-of-school children.
- Financial resource base of primary 8. education be diversified.

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Secondary Education

Worth of education is now universally recognized in moral, cultural, political and socio-economic development of a nation. Nations taking bold initiatives in this regard, have made revolutionary reforms during the last two decades. Being conscious of this reality, one of my main tasks has been to mobilize the political will and support from all sections of the society.

Secondary education is an important sub-sector of the entire educational system. This education needs to revamped in such a way that it prepares young men and women for the pursuit of higher education as well as prepares them to adjusts to their political lives meaningfully and productively.

In Pakistan secondary education is very narrow as compared to primary education. The enrollments of the girls is particularly very low. The problem is quite complex and needs not be taken in a simplistic manner. The number of science and mathematics teachers at the secondary level is very crucial and needs to be considered very seriously. The second facet of this problem relates to the availability of science graduates in teaching profession. Science graduates tend to seek employment in other technical areas, if possible, and joining teaching as their least resort. The ratio of science students at degree and master levels is not encouraging. Females in this area face most of this disadvantage. Even in townships and cities, the females secondary schools do not have teachers in science and mathematics.

Addition of technical and vocational components at secondary level has remained a very controversial issue during the past 50 years. During 1960s technical schools with different nomenclature were established with limited seats in selected schools with different locations.

Physical facilities, such as class rooms, laboratories, libraries, furniture and other equipment are not according to the need. Nevertheless, deficiencies are every where and in some schools the facilities are insufficient. Many schools do not have the required equipment and consumable items for conducting experiments are generally missing. On the whole, lack of well designed and well equipped classrooms and laboratories hinder the proper delivery of the education appropriate to secondary level.

Suggestions for Secondary Level Education

- 1. Critical importance may be given for proper development of students' personality.
- 2. Setting up one model secondary be started at district level.
- 3. Vocational and technical education be started at secondary level to prepare/train skilled persons in the country.
- 4. Curriculum at secondary level might be revised.
- 5. Multiple text books should be introduced at secondary level.
- 6. A commission may be established for the recruitment of teachers, so that the shortage of teacher at secondary level can be eliminated.
- 7. Salary structure of the teacher should be on qualification based.
- 8. Special education card should be provided to the needy and poor students.
- Guidance centres be established at every high school with an expert, to provide career guidance to the students, when they complete their secondary level of education.



مگراُس کی آنکھیں چیرت سے پھٹی کی پھٹی رہ گئیں جب اس نے بزرگ کونه صرف اپنا پیالد بلکداین ساتھی کا پیالہ بھی جمرت ہوئے دیکھا۔ احمد اور آمنه کو بمشکل اینی آنگھوں پریفتین آیا۔ [•] د میں شاید بوڑ هااور کمز ور ہو گیا ہوں اور میر ی یا دداشت بھی ختم ہو گئی ہے، اس لئے میں بھول گیا ہوں گا کہ گھڑے میں کتنا دودھ تھا۔'' احمد نے سوحيا۔ '' دودھواقعی بہت لذیذ اور مزیدار ہے۔ایہا دودھ میں نے اپنی ساری زندگی میں نہیں پیا۔مہربانی کر کے تھوڑا سا دود ھادر ملے گا۔'' دوسرے بزرگ نے کہا۔ احمد نے گھڑ بے کواُٹھامااوراُ س کے اندر جھا نکتے ہوئے بولا ،''اپ اس میں تھوڑ اسادود ہو بچاہے، وہ میں آپ کی خدمت میں پیش کردیتا ہوں۔'' ہی کہتے ہوئے اس نے پورا گھڑا پیالے پراُلٹ دیا تا کہ سارا دودھ باہر آ حائے۔مگر بہ کیا وہ دیکھ کر جیران رہ گیا کہ دودھ سے نہ صرف پیالہ کناروں تک بھر گیا بلکہ دودھ کناروں سے نگل کر زمین برگر گیا۔ اس نے جلدی سے گھڑ بےکوسیدھا کیااوردوبارہ دیکھاتو اُس میںاب بھی چند گھونٹ ہی بجے تھے۔ '' دود ہے کی اتنی پیاری خوشبو میں نے آج سے پہلے بھی نہیں سوکھی '' آمنہ نوش سے حیران ہوتے ہوئے بولی۔ ^{**}زیادہ حیران اور پریشان ہونے کی ضرورت نہیں میرے دوست!^{**} یہلے بزرگ نے احمد ادرآ منہ کی حیرت کو دیکھتے ہوئے کہا۔'' بیتمہاری نیکی اور مہمان نوازی کا انعام ہے۔اس گھڑے میں اگر چہ دیکھنے میں دودھ کے چند قطرے ہیں مگرتم جب بھی اس سے دودھ نکالو گے، تازہ اورخوشبودار دودھ تتهمیں ملے گاتا کہتم اپنا جی بھی بھر سکوا ورمہما نوں کوبھی جی بھر کرکھلا پلاسکو۔'' یہ کہنے کے بعد دونوں بزرگوں نے وہاں سے اپنا سامان اٹھایا اور چل دیئے۔جبکہ احمد اور آمنہ کئی سال بعد تک بھی جب تک زندہ رہے، اس گھڑے ے خود بھی دود ہے بیتے رہے اور اپنے مہمانوں کو بھی پلاتے رہے۔ سیج ہے کہ نیکی کاانعام جلد ملے یا دیرہے، ہمیشہ اچھا ہوتا ہے۔

^{در نہ}بیل، اس کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ کیونکہ ہم جانتے ہیں کہ تم بہت صاف اور تیچ دل کے ہمدردانسان ہو۔' پہلا ہز رگ بولا۔ احمد مزید بتاتے ہوئے بولا،' ہم غریب لوگ ہیں اور میری بیوی آپ کے لئے کھانا تیار کرر بی ہے۔ مہر بانی کر کے جور و کھا سو کھا ہوگا قبول فرما نیے گا۔' اتنی درید میں کھانا کپ کر تیار ہو گیا۔ احمد اور آ مند نے کھانا مہما نوں کے سامنے رکھا اور انہیں کھانے کی دعوت دی۔ کھانا انہائی سادہ روٹی اور کم من پر مشتمل تھا، جبکہ ایک گھڑ ہے میں تھوڑ اسا دود دھتھا۔ دستمل تھا، جبکہ ایک گھڑ ہے میں تھوڑ اسا دود دھتھا۔ وہ سرگوشی کرتے ہوئے ہوئی،''اس کے علاوہ گھر میں کھانے کے لئے اور کچھ تھی نہیں۔' احمد نے مسکراتے ہوئے ہز رگ کی طرف دیکھا اور انہیں کھانا شروع کرنے کے لئے بولا۔ احمد دل میں دعا کرتا رہا کہ اگر چہ انہیں ایک ہفتہ تک بھوکا رہنا پڑ لیکن ان کے مہمان جی بھر کر کھانا کھا سکیں۔ کھانے کے دور ان

پہلے بزرگ نے دودھ کی طرف دیکھا۔احمہ نے فوراًایک پیالے میں دودھ جمر کرمہمان کو پیش کر دیا۔ بزرگ نے دیکھتے ہی دیکھتے دودھ^ختم کر دیا اور پیالہ مزید دودھ کے لئے احمہ کی طرف بڑھایا۔احمہ نے پیالے میں اور دودھ ڈال دیا اور بزرگ نے وہ دود ھ بھی ختم کر ڈالا۔

''اگر چہآج زیادہ گرمی نہیں ہے مگر پھر بھی میں کافی پیاسا ہوں۔ برائ مہر بانی تھوڑا سا دود ھادر ملے گا۔'' بزرگ نے مسکراتے ہوئے احمد کی طرف پیالہ بڑھایا۔ احمد دل ہی دل میں دعائیں کرتا رہا، کیونکہ گھڑے میں بشکل ایک یادو گھونٹ ہی بچے تھے۔ '' میں بہت شرمندہ ہوں، کیونکہ گھڑے میں اب مزید دود ھنہیں ہے۔'

''میں بہت شرمندہ ہوں، لیونلہ کھڑے میں اب مزید دودھ ہیں ہے۔'' احمد نے افسوس کرتے ہوئے جواب دیا۔

'' کیوں نہیں ہے؟ جبکہ جھےتو دود ھ نظر آ رہا ہے۔' بزرگ نے جواب دیا، اور اُس نے گھڑ ااپنے ہاتھ میں لے لیا اور اُسے اپنے پیالے پر اُنڈیلا۔ پیالافور اُدود ھ سے بھر گیا۔

''اب اس میں یقیناً مزید دور ہنہیں ہے۔''احمد نے سوچا۔ DECEMBER **2008**

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غيوراحد غزالي

انہوں نے فیصلہ کیا کہ وہ بھو کے رہ کر بھی مہمانوں کو کھانا ضرور کھلا کیں گے۔ جبکہ احمد مہمانوں کے لئے اپنی بکری کا دودھ دو ہے چلا گیا۔ آنے والے مہمانوں نے مصیبت سے نجات پانے اور سکون ملنے کے بعد خدا کا شکر ادا کیا۔ تھوڑی ہی در میں احمد بکر یوں کا دودھ لے کروا پس آگیا اور اُس کی ہیوی آمنہ گرم کھانا تیار کرنے لگی تا کہ جب کھانا پک کرتیار ہوجائے تو اسے مہمانوں کے سامنے پیش کیا جا سکے۔

· ^{ری}مجمعی به گاؤن بھی بہت خوبصورت ہوا کرتا تھا۔ یہاں ہرطرف مختلف بچلوں کے باغات تھے۔ آم، انگور، جامن یہاں اُ گا کرتے تھے۔ درختوں کے درمیان میں خوبصورت تالاب بہتا تھا،جس میں رنگ برنگی محصلیاں تیرتی تھیں۔ چرندجانے اسے کیا ہوا،سب کچھتم ہو گیا۔وہ تالا بخشک ہو گیا۔وہ سارے چل دار درخت سوکھ گئے، یہاں کچھ بھی باقی نہ رہا۔'' مہمانوں کے کے پاس بیٹھتے ہوئے احدافسوں سے مہمانوں کواپنے گاؤں کے بارے میں بتانے لگا۔ " مجھے لگتا ہے کہ یہاں کے لوگ اس قابل نہ تھے کہ ان پر اتنے احسانات کئے جاتے۔ یہاں کے لوگوں کی ناشکری اور مہمانوں سے بُرے سلوک کی دجہ سے ان سے بیتما معمتیں واپس لے لی گئی تھیں۔'' بوڑ ھے مہمان نے جواب دیا۔ احمر بوڑھے کی بات سن کرخاموش ہو گیا۔ · · قدرت کا اصول رہا ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ اپنے انعام ایسے لوگوں پر کرتا ہے جواًس کے بندوں سے اچھا سلوک کرتے ہیں اور جومہما نوں کو کھانا کھلاتے ہیں۔ناشکری کرنے اور مہمانوں کے ساتھ بُراسلوک کرنے کی وجہ سےانسان کوعطا کی گئی نعمتیں واپس بھی لے لی جاتی ہیں ۔'' دوسرے بزرگ نے مزید بتاتے ہوئے کہا۔ '' میں اپنے ہمسایوں کے بڑے اور نارواسلوک کی وجہ سے آپ سے معافي مانگتا ہوں۔''احمر بولا۔

جاددة كمر ا

بہت عرصہ پہلے کا ذکر ہے کہ کسی گاؤں میں احمد اور اُس کی ہو کی آمنہ رہتے تھے۔ وہ بہت نیک اور شریف تھے۔ گاؤں سے کچھ فاصلے پر اُن کی جھو نیڑ کی تھی۔ اگر چہ وہ غریب تھ مگر وہ بہت زیادہ خدا ترس اور مہمان نواز تھے۔ جننے وہ اچھے اور مہمان نواز تھے، اُن کے گاؤں کے لوگ اتنے ہی بُر ے اور مہمانوں کے ساتھ بُر اسلوک کرتے تھے۔ ایک شام وہ اپنے گھر سے باہر بیٹھے باتیں کر رہے تھے کہ اچا تک انہوں نے بچوں کے شور مچانے اور کتوں کے کچو نگنے کی آوازیں سنیں۔ آہت آہت شور کی آواز ان کے قریب آتی گئی تو انہوں نے دیکھا کہ کچھ شرارتی قسم کے بچے اور آوارہ کتے، دوغریب مسافروں جو کھانے یا پناہ کی تلاش میں اس گاؤں میں آ نگلے ہیں مگر یہاں کے لوگ، جو ہوت گندے ہیں، انہیں کھا نادینے کی بجائے دھکے دے کر اور پھر مار کر گاؤں سے باہر نکال رہے ہیں۔

'' یہ بچ بھی بھی سدھرنہیں سکتے جب تک کہ ان کے والدین انہیں مہمانوں کے ساتھ اچھا سلوک کرنے کی ترغیب نہیں دیتے ۔ ہمیں جلدی سے ان مہمانوں کی دیکھ بھال کرنی چاہئے۔'' آمنہ بولی۔

^{دو} تم بالکل ٹھیک کہتی ہو۔' احمد نے سر ہلاتے ہوئے جواب دیا اور وہ دونوں مہمانوں کے پیچھے لیکے۔سب سے پہلے انہوں نے آ وارہ بچوں اور کتوں کو وہاں سے بھگایا اور پھر وہ ان غریب مسافر وں کی طرف بڑ ھے اور بولے،'' آپ یقیدناً بھو کے ہوں گے اور بہت زیا دہ تھک بھی گئے ہوں گے۔ وہ سامنے میری کٹیا ہے، اگر آپ وہاں تک چلیں اور تھوڑی دیر آ رام کر لیں تو میں بہت خوش ہوگئی۔' دونوں بزرگ سہی سہمی نظر وں سے انہیں دیکھنے لگے مگر وہ بھوک اور تھکا وٹ سے بے حال تھے اس لئے ان کے ساتھ چل پڑے۔ آ منہ نے جلدی سے جھو نپڑی میں ان کے بیٹھنے کی جگہ صاف کی اور پھر خود آٹے سے روثی بنانے لگی جو صرف دولوگوں کے کھانے کے لئے تھا۔ مگر **مگر EM ENGLISH MAGAZINE**

DECEMBER 2008

فوزبيطاهره

د کھوں کی چھا ؤں

اچھاتھا۔ ہرکسی سے دہانتہائی خوش اخلاقی سے پیش آتی تھی۔ صحن عورتوں سے کھیا سمج جرا ہوا تھا۔ درمیان میں میت دھری تھی اور نہلانے والی مائی، اختر ی کو آخری عنسل دینے کی تیاریوں میں مشغول تھی کچھ ہی در بعد مرنے والی کی قریبی رشتہ دار مورتیں میت کوننسل دینے کے لئے ذرایرے لے گئیں.....جگہ خالی ہوتے ہی صحن میں بٹی سب عورتیں ایک دوسرے کے ساتھ سر جوڑ کر بیٹھ گئیں.....اختر ی کی دیورانیاں اپنے اپنے بچوں کو لئے ساتھ والی پڑوین کے ہاں چلی گئیں تا کہ روٹی کے دوجار لقمے نگل سکیں...... آخر کب تک بھوک برداشت کرتیں،اور پھرم نے والوں کے ساتھ مرابھی تونہیں جا تا..... '' بے جاری! یا نچویں مہینے سے تھی۔' مرنے والی کی چھو پھی ساس نے ماسى بركتے كوبتایا۔ ··جب میری رانی کی منگنی ہوئی تھی ت^یب بی_د بلّو پیدا ہوا تھا......' ··سنا ہے رانی کی شادی طے ہوگئی ہے..... "، پاں!الحلے جمعےاللہ کے فضل سے شادی ہے۔ابھی تو تیرے گھر دعوت نامەدىي بھى آناب مجھے...... ''جب جی جاہے آ …… تیراا پناہی تو گھر ہے۔۔۔..' ''الله بٹی کے *نصیب اچھے کرے*۔۔۔۔۔ بٹیاں تو دِنوں میں سرنکال لیتی ہیں۔'' یہ کہہ کر ماسی بر کتے نے مرنے والی کی چھوٹی بہن آ منہ کی طرف تنکھیوں ے دیکھا جو ^{بہ}ن کی جدائی میں روئے چلی جارہی تھی۔ ^{عنس}ل سے فارغ ہو کر میت کوعزیز رشتہ داروں کے درمیان لاکرر کھ دیا گیا۔ جاروں طرف مشک کا فور کی خوشبو نے موت کے سائے کواور زیادہ گہرا کر دیا تھا۔ میت تو بالکل تیارتھی بس اختری کے ماموں کا انتظارتھا، جود بٹی میں رہتا تھا۔ شام کے سائے گہرے ہونے کو تھے۔اب مزیدا نظارسب کے اختیار سے ماہر ہور ہاتھا۔ نہ صرف بچوں کا بھوک سے بُرا حال ہور ہاتھا بلکہ اب تو بڑے بھی نڈ ھال دکھائی دینے لگے تھے۔میت اٹھانے کے لئے جارا دمی اندرائے۔ (بقیص خدا ۳ پر) AZEEM ENGLISH MAGAZINE

 خِلُو تو رورو کے ہلکان ہوا جار ہا تھا اور کسی کی بھی گود میں نہیں بڑک رہا تھا۔ آ ج بھلا اُ سے کون چپ کرا تا، اُس کی ماں تو آئل میں بند کئے چپ چاپ چار پائی پر بسدھ پڑی تھی، دنیا و مافیدہا سے بخبر..... یوں لگ رہا تھا کہ چیے کوئی مسافر صد یوں کا سفر طے کر کے اور تھک ہار کے نیم کی چھا ڈں میں بیٹھے اور پھر وہیں سوجائے بلو کی ماں نے بھی تو زندگی کا بڑا طویل اور تھکا د بنے والا سفر طے کیا تھا۔ ستر ہ برس کی ہوئی تو مال نے بھی تو زندگی کا بڑا طویل اور تھکا ہیاہ دی۔ بشیرا کوئی کا مکان تو کر تانہیں تھا، البتہ جب موڈ ہوتا باپ کی کر یا نہ کی د کان پر چلا جا تا اور دن بھر کی آ مدنی میں سے جو کچھ ہاتھ لگتا، لے آتا اور پھر ہو تے میں ہار دیتا۔ یہ اُس کا روز کا معمول تھا۔ سال کے سال اس کے گھر ہو تو میں ہار دیتا۔ یہ اُس کا روز کا معمول تھا۔ سال کے سال اس کے گھر ہو تو میں ہار دیتا۔ یہ اُس کا روز کا معمول تھا۔ سال کے سال اس کے گھر ہو تو از اس کے بوز اند وہ بچ کی آ واز ضرور سائی دیتی۔ پانچ بیٹیوں کے بعد دیکھر پیدا ہوا تھا۔ اگر چہ ڈاکٹر وں نے تو صاف صاف بتا دیا تھا کہ اب اور بچہ دنیا میں نہیں آ نا چا ہے ، لیکن بشیر کو کون سمجھا تا..... اُست تو سات بیٹے چا ہے ہو اُس کا باز و بنیں۔

وہ بیٹیوں کے وجود کواپنے لئے ایک طعنہ بجھتا تھا، شاید یہی وجبھی کہ اس نے اپنی بیٹیوں کو بھی ایک دھیلہ بھی نہیں دیا تھا، بلکہ جب جب جوابار کے آتا تو اپنی بیوی اختری کے علاوہ اپنی بیٹیوں کی بھی خوب پٹائی کرتا۔ شادی کو صرف چھ برس ہی گزرے تھا کیکن وہ اس طرح مرجھا گئی تھی جیسے چھوئی موئی کا پھول ہوا کے چھونے سے ہی ٹملا جائے۔ آنی اس چھوئی موئی کے پھول پر موت کی نرددی چھائی ہوئی تھی، زندگی کے جھملیوں سے آزاد ایک نئے راستے پر چل نگلی نقلی ہو تی تھی، زندگی کے جھملیوں سے آزاد ایک نئے راستے پر چل نگلی تھی۔ آنی ندتو مؤتو کے رونے پر اُس کا دل ہل رہا تھا اور نہ ہی بشیرے کی مار کا تھا۔ وہ بیسو پی سوچ کے ہلکان ہوئی جارہی تھی کہ وہ اپنی لاڈلی بیٹی کو آتی اپنی ہاتھ سے کس طرح منوں مٹی تلے دفن کر کے گی۔ ایس جس جس جس اختری کی موت کے بارے میں سنادہ آئے بغیر ندرہ سرکا، کیونکہ اس کا اخلاق ہی بہت کی موت کے بارے میں سنادہ آئے بغیر ندرہ سرکا، کیونکہ اس کا اخلاق ہی بہت

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DECEMBER 2008

دکھوں کی حیماؤں بقيه دوگھڑی کے لئے ایک کہرام مچااور پھراُس کے بعد.....ایک خاموشیجیسے سب نے این این ہمت کے مطابق روکر اختری سے این محبت کا قرض اتار دیا ہو۔ چند ہی کمحوں بعد بادر چی خانے سے برتنوں کے کھڑ کنے کی آوازیں آنے لگیں.....مرنے والی کی دیورانی ٹرے میں نان پکوڑے رکھ کر لے آئی اور صحن میں بیٹھی عورتوں کے آگے لا کر رکھ دیا.....میت نہلا نے والی بشیر ہے کی بڑی بہن سرداراں کے ساتھ بحث میں الجھے ہوئے تھی اور مُصرتھی کہ جایانی جوڑ ااور دوسورویے لئے بنانہیں جاؤں گی۔آخرکارایک عدد یا کستانی جوڑااورسورویے د _ کراُ _ نمٹایا گیا۔گلزار بی بی اورآ منہ کوتو کسی بات کا ہوش ہی نہ تھا۔ کیا محال كە مېچ سےاب تك يانى كاايك گھۈن بھى حلق سے أتارا ہو! مغرب كاوقت ہو چکا تھا۔ سارے مردمیت دفنانے کے بعد واپس آنا شروع ہو گئے تھے۔ بشیر ابھی گھر آتے ہی صحن میں بچھی دری پر یوں آ کرلیٹ گیا جیسے آج بہت بڑا بو چھا س کے سرے اتر گیا ہو۔ ساتھ کے کمرے میں میٹی بشیرے کی نزدیکی رشتہ دار عورتیں اس کے باپ کے ساتھ کھسر پھسر میں مصروف تھیں۔ ··· آمنه پھر بے ہوش ہوگئی ہے۔'' پیچھے سے ایک آواز آئی۔ بشیرے کا باب آمنہ کے پاس آ کر کھڑا ہو گیا۔ بشیرا آمنہ کے یاؤں کی تکیاں جھسنے لگا،گلزار بی بی نے اُس کے منہ پر پانی کے چیپنٹے مارے تا کہ وہ جلد ہوش میں آ سکے.....آمند نے دھیرے دھیرے آئلھیں کھولیں اوراپنے آس پاس کھڑ بلوگوں پرایک مریل ہی نگاہ ڈالی۔نقابت کے باوجود دوہ اٹھ کربیٹھ گئی۔ '' آج سے تواس گھر کی بیٹی ہے۔''بشیرے کے باپ نے آمنہ کے سرکو دوپٹے سے ڈھانیتے ہوئے کہا۔ آمنه نے سرجھکا لیااور بَلّو کو گلے لگا کرزار وقطار رونے لگی۔ بشیرے نے پاپ کی یہ پات تن کرآ منہ کی طرف اس طرح دیکھا جیسےاس نے پہلی مرتبہ اختری کوئیر خ جوڑے میں بیٹھا دیکھا تھا اور ایک عجیب سی چیک اُس کی آنگھوں میں عُو دآئی تھی۔

میں مت مے خانہ جونماز اداکرتا ہوں، اس میں نہ قیام ہے، نہ کوئی رکوع، نہ کوئی سجدہ۔ ای ہو علیا این ہو دو جھان پاک بسوزی آن دم کہ بر آری ز دل سوختہ دودی اے بوعلیا این مید دونوں جہان جلا کر را کھ کر دو گے، جب جلے ہوئے دل سے آہ کروگ۔ (۵)

ساقى گرفت جام مى لاله گون به كف مطرب ترانه كرد بر آهنگ چنگ و دف ساقى نے گلِ لالہ جیسی سرخ شراب کا جام تھیلی یہ رکھ لیا مغنّی نے چنگ اوردَف کی کے پرگیت شروع کیا۔ گر نشنویم نغمه و ساغر نه بر کشیم مامی کنیم عمر گران مایه را تلف اگرہم گیت نہ سنیں اور جام شراب نہ پئیں تو گویا ہم نے اپنی قیمتی زندگی ضائع کردی۔ دوش از شکست تو به پشیمان همی شدم آمد ندای هاتف غیبی که لا تخف کل میں توبہ کے ٹوٹے پر پشیمان ہور ہاتھا کہ فرشتہ غیبی نے آواز دی كەنپەۋرو_ راز نهان پیر مغان است در دلم چون گوهری که سر نه برون آرد از صد میرے دل میں پیر مغاں کا رازیوں پوشیدہ ہے جیسے کوئی موتی جو سپی سے ماہر نہ نکتا ہو۔ جان و دل از براى هدف پيش آورم تيرى اگر به غمز و نشانى تو بر هدف اگرتو ناز سے کوئی تیرنشانے پر لگائے تو میں نشانے کے طور پراپنی جان اوردل پیش کرتا ہوں ۔ بايد تواكه تيغ برون آرى از نيام ما عاشقان ستاده چو باشیم صف به صف جب ہم عاشق صف بہ صف کھڑ ہے ہوں تو تجھے تلوار نیام سے باہر نکال لینی جاہئے۔ این لعبتان شوخ که باشند سنگدل رحمی نمی کنند به جان و دل شرف بیشوخ محبوب جو پقر دل ہوتے ہیں، شرف کے جان و دل بید رحم نہیں كرتے۔

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بوعلی قلندر ؓ کے کلام میں عشقِ مجازی کی حدیں عشقِ حقیقی سے ملتی ہوئی محسوں ہوتی ہیں۔ بیعشق جاودانی ہے۔ بیا یک قوت ہے اور اس سے عاشق کو روحانی تقویت محسوں ہوتی ہے۔

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۳۱۔ شعرِناب،^ص۳۳

هست در سینهٔ ما جلوهٔ جانانهٔ ما بت پرستیم و دل ماست صنم خانهٔ ما ہمارے سینے میں ہمارے محبوب کا حکوہ ہے، ہم بت پرست ہیں اور ہمارادل ہمارابت خانہ ہے۔ ای خضر! چشمهٔ حیوان که بر آن می نلزی بود یک قطرہ ز درد ته پیمانهٔ ما ای خضر! آب حیات کا چشمہ جس پرتم پھو لے ہیں ساتے ، بیز ہمارے پیا لے کہ تہہ میں بچی ہوئی تلچصٹ کا ایک قطرہ ہے۔ جت و نلر پس ملست به صد مرحله دور می شابد به کجا همت مردانهٔ ما؟ جنت اور دوز خ ہمارے بیچے سینکڑ وں منز لیں دوررہ گئے، ہماری ہمت **AZEEM** ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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مرداندکہاں بھاگی جاتی ہے؟ جنبد از جا وفند بر سر افلاک برین بشنو دعرش اگر نعرة مستانیة ما عرش اگر ہمارانعر 6 مستاند تن لے تو اپنی جگہ سے پل جائے اور او نچ محمو پرواند بسوزیم و بسازیم به عشق اگر آن شمع کند جلوہ به کاشانیة ما اگروہ شمع ہماری کٹیا میں جلوہ گرہوتو ہم پروانے کی طرح عشق میں جلیں۔ ما بنازیم به تو ، خانہ تر ابسپاریم گریوانے کی طرح عشق میں جلیں۔ اگر تم وصال کی رات کو ہمارے گھر آ و تو ہم تم پر ناز کریں اور تمہیں سونپ دیں۔ محت لو خلدوزان گرید چو کردم به درش بو علی هست مگر عاشق دیوانی ما بوغلی ہماراد یوانہ عاش ہے!'' (۲)

سر اندر بسای وی آرم، فدا سازم دل و جسان را اگریم کسی رات کواچا تک حینول کے اس با دشاہ کود کیولوں تو اس کے قد موں پر مرر کھ دوں اور دل وجان قربان کر دوں۔ فسر وزم آتشسی در دل ، بسسوزم قبسلسهٔ عسالسم پس آن گه قبسله ای سازم من آن ابروی جاندان را میں دل میں ایک الا وَ د برکا وَک اور اس میں دنیا کا قبلہ جلا کر را کھ کر دوں۔ پچرمجوب کے ان ابرووک کوقبلہ پنالوں۔ دل و جسان کر دہ ام اند بر بت ان اکنون ہمی خواہم دل و جسان کر دہ ام اند بر بت ان اکنون ہمی خواہم مدل و جان کو دہ ام اند بر بت ان اکنون ہوں کہ اگر کوئی میں دل وجان کوتو بتوں کی نذر کر چکا ہوں ، اب چا ہتا ہوں کہ اگر کوئی خریدار لی جائے تو دین وائیمان کونتی ڈ الوں۔ نتسر سسم ز آتسشِ دوزخ ، نسه پسروای جنسان دارم منہ شورید ان جان ، نخواہ م حور و غلمان را

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الدین بختیار کا کُنَّ یا خواجه نظام الدین اولیاء کے خلیفہ تھ لیکن ان روایتوں کی کوئی سند نہیں مل سکتی۔⁽¹⁾ بہر حال ہی طے ہے کہ آپ چشتی سلسلے سے ہی وابستہ تھے۔ آپ کو چشتیہ سلسلے کی قلندر میشاخ کا بانی بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔⁽²⁾ سلطان جلال الدین خلجی اور علاء الدین خلجی کو آپ سے بہت عقیدت تھی۔ دہلی کے اکثر حکمران آپ سے ارادت رکھتے تھے۔⁽¹⁾ آپ حضرت امیر خسر وُاور حضرت خواجہ نظام الدین اولیاءً سے بہت محبت کرتے تھے۔ ساہ رمضان ۲۲۲ کھ اس اووفات پائی۔ کرنال میں دفن ہوئے۔ بعد میں آپ کے جسد کو پانی بت میں منتقل کر دیا گیا۔

فارسی دیوان کے علاوہ مندرجہ ذیل کتابیں آپ مسسوب بیں؛ مکتوبات بیا ما ختیار الدین، حکم نامہ، مثنوی کنز الاسرار، رسالہ سوال وجواب^(۱) حضرت بوعلی قلندر تحظیم مجذوب اولیاء میں سے تھے۔ شعر ناب کے مصنف کے بقول:'' آپ ہندوستان میں قلندری مشرب کے عظیم ترین نمائندہ بیں نہایت صاحب جلال وجبروت بزرگ تھے۔ استغنا کا بی عالم تھا کہ دنیا و مافیہا کو خاطر میں نہ لاتے تھے۔ آپ کی صورت سے سطوت و تمکنت، وقار اور د بد بہ پڑا برستا تھا۔ بڑے بڑے صاحب ہمت اوگوں کو بھی آپ کے سامنے آنے سے تامل ہوتا تھا۔ ''(^{۱۱)}

حضرت بوعلى قلندر برصغير كيابي اہم فارس شاعر ہيں۔ آپ كى مثنوى بہت مشہوراور مقبول ہے۔ غزليس بہت زور دار ہيں۔^(۱۱) آپ كےلب وليج اور زبان و بيان ميں ايك قادرانه وحا كمانه زوراورا دعا پايا جاتا ہے۔ انہوں نے عشق كى عظمت كوحسن كے مقابلے ميں اجمارنے كى كوشش كى اور بيان ك قلندرانه مزاج كااظہار ہے۔

بوعلى قلندركى فارس شاعرى سنائى غزنوى ، فريد الدين عطار ، مولا ناردم او فخر الدين عراق كى شعرى روايات سے وابسة ہے۔ عشق كى شدت ، جذب كاجوش وخروش ، ليچ كا والها نه بن ، ريا كارى سے نفرت ، خلوص بيان اور بلند آ منگى ان كى شاعرى كى نماياں خصوصيات بيں۔ ان كى غزليں جذب وكيف ، دردوسوز اور وجد دمستى كى آئيند دار بيں۔ ان كا كلام صوفيائے كرام كے حلقوں ميں بہت مقبول ہے اور ساع كى تحفلوں ميں بہت پسند كيا جاتا ہے۔ **م27FFM** ENGLISH MAGAZINE میں اورتم ، من ولو کے بغیر، ذوق وشوق سے انتظم ہوں، ایک دوسر ب کے پریثان کن مسائل سے فارغ اور خوش وخرم ۔ طوطیان فلک ی جملہ شکر خوار شوند در مقامی کہ بخندیم بدان سان من و تو وہاں میں اورتم اس طرح سے بندیں مسکرا کیں کفر شے بھی مسر ورہوجا کیں۔ این عجب تر کہ من و توبہ یکی کنج اینجا ہم در این دم بہ عراقیم و خراسان من و تو وقت میں اورتم خراسان اور عراق میں بھی موجود ہیں۔ بہ یکی نقش بر این خاک و بران نقش دگر در بھشت اب دی و شکر سنان من و تو ہم اس شکل میں اس دنیا میں ہیں اور ایک اور تم دائیں اور تک ہم اس شکل میں اس دنیا میں ہیں اور ایک اور تم دائیں اور تک ہم اس شکل میں اس دنیا میں ہیں اور ایک اور تم دائیں اور تک ہم اس شکل میں اس دنیا میں ہیں اور ایک اور تم دائیں اور تم دائیں اور تم دائیک ہم ہیں اور تم دائیں ہیں ہیں اور تم دائیں ہیں ہیں اور تم دائیک ہیں میں اور تم دائیں ہیں ہیں اور تم دائی

حضرت بوعلى قلندر اورا بي كى قارسى شاعرى شيخ شرف الدين نام اور بوعلى قلندر لقب تحار آپ كاسلسلة نسب حضرت امام ابوحنيفه (م ۵۰ هه) سے جاملتا ہے۔ آپ كے والد سالا رفخ الدين ۲۰۰ هه/ ۲۰۰۳ ، ميں عراق سے ہندوستان آئے۔ ⁽¹⁾ بعض لوگوں كا خيال ہے كہ يہى فخر ۱۹ ما ابوحنيفه (م ۵۰ هه) سے ہندوستان آئے۔ ⁽¹⁾ بعض لوگوں كا خيال ہے كہ يہى فخر الدين عراق سے ہندوستان آئے۔ ⁽¹⁾ بعض لوگوں كا خيال ہے كہ يہى فخر موئے - آپ نے كم سى ہى ميں تمام خاہرى علوم حاصل كر لئے۔ آپ كے استادوں ميں مولانا سران الدين كى ، خم الدين دشتى ، شيخ شہاب الدين عاش خدا اور مولانا ركن الدين سامانوى كے نام ملتے ہيں تعليم سے فارغ ہوكر آپ ركھا اور ہزاروں لوگوں نے آپ سے فيض پايا۔ ^(۳) بچر آپ كى زندگى ميں مولانا جلال الدين روى كى طرح انقلا بى باطنى تبد ملى آگى اور آپ كتا ہيں دريا ميں ڈال كر جنگلوں اور بيابانوں ميں گوشة شين ہو گئے اورقلندر بن گئے۔ بعض روايات کے مطابق آپ چشتى سلسلے کے شخ طريقت حضرت خواج قطب ميں ڈال كر جنگلوں اور بيابانوں ميں گوشة شين ہو گئے اورقلندر بن گئے۔ ميں ذالي حالات کے مطابق آپ چشتى سلسلے کے شخ طريقت حضرت خواج وقطب

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خنک آن دم که نشینیم در ایوان من و تو به دو نقش و به دو صورت، به یکی جان من و تو کیابی اچھا ہوگا وہ لحہ جب علی اورتم ایوان علی بیٹھے ہوں۔ علی اورتم دوقتش، دوصورتیل، لیکن ایک روح۔ داد بساغ و دم مسر غسان بلھد آب حیسات آن زمسانسی که در آییسم بسه بستسان من و تو جب علی اورتم باغ علی آتے ہیں تو آب حیات باغ اور پرندول کوئئ زندگی دیتا ہے۔ اختسرانِ فسلک آیسنسد بسہ نظارۂ مسا مسہِ خود را بسنمسایسم بدیشان من و تو تو تال دکھا کیں۔ من و تو بسی و من تو تو جمع شویم از سرِ فوق خوش و فسارغ ز خسرافسات پسریشان من و تو خوش و فسارغ ز خسرافسات پسریشان من و تو

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تو را غروب نمايد، ولى شروق بود لحد چو حبس نمايد، خلاص جان باشد توغروب بمجمتا بے کیان بیطلوع ہے، قبر قید خانے کی طرح لگتی ہے لیکن روح کی منزل نجات ہے۔ کدام دانه فرو رفت در زمین که نوست؟ چرا به دانهٔ انسانت این گمان باشد؟ کون سا دا نہ زمین میں جا کرنہیں چوٹیا ؟ تہہیں روح انسانی کے بارے میں ایپا گمان کیوں ہے؟ كمام دلمو فرو رفت و پر برون نامد؟ زچاه، يوسفِ جان را چر افغان باشد؟ کون سا ڈول ڈ وینے کے بعد بھر کریا ہر نہیں آتا؟ روح کے پوسف کو كنوئين كاكباغم؟ دهان چو بستی از این سوی آن صرف بگشا که های هوی تو در جو لامکان باشد تونے إدهر سے من بند كرليا تو أدهر كھول لے كہ تيرے مستانہ نعر ب لا مکاں کی فضاؤں میں گونجیں۔ (٣) بيا، تاقدر همديگر بدانيم كەتاناگەزىكدىگر نمانيم آ وُ کہایک دوسرے کی قدر وقیت جان لیں،کہیں ایبا نہ ہو کہایک دوسرے سے اچانک الگ ہوجا ئیں۔ چو "مومن آینهٔ مومن" یقین شد چرا با آینه مارو گرانیم؟ جب یقین ہے کہ مومن مومن کا آئینہ ہے تو ہم آئینے سے کیوں منہ پھیرے ہوئے ہیں؟ کریمان جان فدای دوست کر دند 💿 سگی بگذار ، ماهم مر د مانیم کریم لوگ محبوب پر جان قربان کر دیتے ہیں، کمینگی چھوڑ و، ہم بھی انسان ہی ہیں۔ فسون قبل اعوذ و قبل هو اللُّه جرا در عشق يكديگر نخوانيم؟ قل اعوز اورقل ھواللّہ کاور دہم ایک دوسرے کی محبت میں کیوں نہ کریں؟ غرصها تیره دارد دوستی را غرصها را چرا از دل نرانیم؟ غرضیں محبت کوتاریک کردیتی ہیں،ہم انہیں دل سے دھتکار کیوں نیدیں۔

گهی خوشدل شوی از من که میرم چرا مرده پرست و خسم جانیم؟

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صرف ونحوییں بھی ان کے تصرفات نہایت دلچیپ ہیں۔مثلاً نزدیکتر کی بجائے نزدیک، پیروزی کی جگہ پیروز اور تنگین کی بجائے نتگ جیسے الفاظ کا استعال ہمیں صرف انہی کے ہاں دکھائی دیتا ہے۔

غزلیات دیوان شمس کی ایک نہایت اہم خوبی ان میں پائی جانے والی موسیقیت اور آ ہنگ ہے۔مولانانے نہایت دکش اور رواں بحور استعال کی ییں ۔عروضی اوزان کا تنوع بھی غز لیات یٹس میں بے حد نمایاں ہے۔ بلکہ شاید ہی کوئی وزن ایسا ہوجس میں مولانا نے طبع آ زمائی نہ کی ہو یخز لیا یے شرس عروضی موسیقی کے ساتھ ساتھ قافیداورردیف کے ذریعے بھی موسیقی پیدا کی گئی ہے۔ مولانا نے قافیہاورردیف کوجس خوبصورتی سے استعال کیا ہے، کلا سکی فارس شاعری میں اس کی مثال نہیں ملتی ۔ان کے ماں روایتی قافیہ کے ساتھ ساتھ داخلی قوافی بھی کثرت سے دکھائی دیتے ہیں جوان غزلیات کوئی صورت بخشتے ہیں۔ ان تمام لفظی آہنگ کے ساتھ ساتھ مولا نامعنوی موسیقی سے بھی بے خبرنہیں ۔ یہ سے خصوصات مل کرغز لیات شمس کوفارسی شاعری کاایک شاہ کاربنادی ہیں۔ مولانا کی اکثر غزلیات میں داخلی انسجا م اور ہم آ ہنگی موجود ہے۔غزلیات سمس كوموضوعاتي اعتبار سيمحض دوكيفيات كايرتواورا ظهمارقرارديا جاسكتا ہے۔ ان میں سے ایک کیفیت ہجر وفراق کی ہے اور دوسری وصل وملاپ۔اور بیشتر غزلیات محافل ساع کا حاصل ہیں۔مولانانے غزل کی ساخت میں نت نے تجربات کئے ہیں۔مثلاً بعض غز لیات کے وسط میں قافیدردیف میں یا ردیف قافیے میں بدل جاتی ہے۔ حتیٰ کہ بعض اوقات ردیف وحدت قافیہ کے بغیر ذکر ہوتی ہے۔ تبھی غزل کے درمیان ایک حکایت آ جاتی ہے جو بعض اوقات داستان کا روی بھی دھار لیتی ہے۔ گویا مولانا قواعد عروض کے یابند نہیں۔ در حقيقت بفتّى ^د نقائص' ، بى غزل مولانا كااوج تشخص اورشان وشكوه بي . کتاب شناسی ا ۔ افلا کی،مناقب العارفین، بیچیج یازیجی، جاپ آنکارہ،۱۹۵۹ء ۲ جامی، نفحات الانس، چاپ تهران، ۲۲ ۳۲ اش

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 - او نیستی، غلام حسین، چشمهٔ روثن، انتشارات علمی، تهران، ۱۳۵۸ش

غزلیات مولا ناجلال الدین رومیؓ (۱)

ہے هَ مِ گان به سر شود، بے توبه سر نمی شود داغ تبو دارد ایس دلم، جای دگر نمی شود سب کے بغیر گزارا ہوجا تاہے، تیر بغیر گزارانہیں ہوتا۔میرے دل یر تیراداغ ہے، بیجگہ کوئی اور نہیں لے سکتا۔ ديدهٔ عقل مستِ تو، چرخـهٔ چرخ پست تو گوش طرب به دست تو، بي تو به سر نمي شود عقل کی آنکھیں بچھ سے مست ہیں، آسان کا چکر تیرے سامنے تقیر ہے، عیش ونشاط تیرے مطیع ہیں، تیرے بغیر گزارانہیں ہوتا۔ جان زتو جوش مي كند، دل زتو نوش مي كند عقبل خبروش مبي كنيد، ببي توبه سو نمي شو د روح تیری دجہ سے جوش میں ہے، دلتخصی سے سیراب ہوتا ہے، عقل کا جوش وخروش بھی تیری ہی بدولت ہے، تیرے بغیر گز ارانہیں ہوتا۔ خسمر من و خسار من، باغ من و بهار من خواب من و قرار من بي توبه سر نمي شود میری شراب اور میراخمار بھی توہے، میرا باغ اور میری بہار بھی توہے، AZEEM ENGLISH MAGAZINE

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مولانا كى تخليقات

ا۔ مثنوی معنوی

مولانا کی اہم ترین یادگار مثنوی معنوی، جسے پہلوی زبان کا قرآن بھی کہاجا تا ہے، ۲۶ ہزار کے لگ بھگ اشعار پر شتمل ہے۔اسے بجاطور پر تاریخ انسانی کی اہم کتابوں میں سے ایک ہونے کا درجہ حاصل ہے۔ مولانا نے اہم عارفانہ، صوفیانہ اور اخلاقی مضامین کو آیات و احادیث کی روشنی میں بیان کیا ہے۔ بیمثنوی عرفان و تصوف کے بنیا دی مسائل طلب وعشق سے لے کر عارفانہ کمال تک کے مراحل کونہا بیت خوبصورتی سے بیان کرتی ہے۔

غالباً بے صوفیانہ شخص کی بنا پر میمننوی صوفیاءاور عرفاء کے ہاں سب سے زیادہ پڑھی جانے والی کتاب رہی ہے اور متعدد باراس کی شرعیں لکھی جا چکی ہیں۔ نصوف وادب پراس کے اثرات کسی بھی دوسری کتاب سے زیادہ ہیں۔ یہ کتاب نہ صرف یہ کہ تمام حکماء، شعراءاور علا کے تربیت واخلاق کی کتب پو فوقیت رکھتی ہے بلکہ اگر قرآن وحدیث اور اتم ہے ملفو ظات سے صرف نظر کریں تو اسے انسانی تاریخ کی اہم ترین تصنیف قرار دیا جا سکتا ہے۔ مولانا نے اس بے مثال مثنوی میں نہایت سادہ وسلیس زبان میں دلچسپ حکایتیں اور تصے بیان کتے ہیں اور ان حکایات میں اخلاقی مطالب اور عارفانہ مسائل کو یوں سمویا ہے کہ یہ مثنوی انسانیت کی تربیت واصلاح کے لئے ایک شاہکار کی حیثیت اختیار کر گئی ہے۔ **۲۔ غز لیات سی ش**

مولانا روم کی دوسری اہم ترین تصنیف دیوان کبیر یا کلیات بش تبریز مولانا نے سے ہزارا شعار پر شتمل اس عظیم مجموعے میں اپناتخلص یا نام استعال کرنے کی بجائے اپنے مرشد شش کا نام اور کہیں کہیں ''خاموش''، ''خموش''یا ''نتمش'' کے کلمات بطور تخلص استعال کئے ہیں۔

مولانا کی غزلیات عشقِ عرفانی سے لبریز ہیں۔ان کے کلام میں جوش و جذبہاورا حساسات دجذبات شدت کی انتہا کو چھوتے ہوئے محسوں ہوتے ہیں۔ قلبی محسوسات کے بیان میں مولانا کو کمال حاصل ہے، بلکہ یوں کہا جائے تو بے جانہ ہوگا کہ اگر انسانی احساسات کو صفحہ قرطاس پزشقل کرناممکن ہوتو **AZEEM** ENGLISH MAGAZINE

اس کی بہترین صورت کلیات میٹس ہی میں دکھائی دیتی ہے۔ غزلیات ش درحقیقت مولانا کی روح کا پُرتو ہیں۔ میٹس تمریز سے مولانا کا عشق درحقیقت عشق حقیقی اورانسان کامل کی جبتو ہے۔ وہی انسان کامل جس کی تلاش اکثر و میشتر صوفیاءاور عرفاء کورہی ہے۔ مولانا ہت اور وجود کو زیر بحث لاتے ہیں۔ جہان اور جان جہان کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ انسان اور انسانی جذبات ان کا خاص موضوع ہیں۔ مولانا کی غزلیات کا ایک اورا ہم موضوع انسان کا اصلی وطن ، اس طون کی طرف بازگشت اور وصال حق کی شدید خواہش ہے۔ یا در ہے کہ ایل بلد عرفاء ' حب الوطن من الا یمان' کی تفسیر بھی اسی بنیاد پر کرتے ہیں۔ مولانا ہلد عرفان کے ہاں وطن سے مراد ایران وشام وچین نہیں بلکہ جہان لا مکان ہے۔ جان عشق ساری کا مُنات کی قوت محرکہ اور وجو دِکا مُنات میں جاری و ساری ہولانا کی مفہوم مولانا کی میشتر غزلیات کے موضوعات پر حاوی ہے۔ مولانا

مولانا کانخیل اتناوین ہے کہ ازل اور ابد کو باہم جور دیتا ہے اور مستی کا ننات کی وسیع تصویر ہمارے سامنے کھنچتا ہے۔ مولانا خوبصورتی، عظمت اور شان وشکوہ کو یک رنگی یعنی وحدت مطلق میں تلاش کرتے ہیں۔ مولانا کی غزلیات میں زندگی، موت، قیامت، ازل، ابد، عشق، سمندر اور پہاڑ جیسے کلمات کثرت سے آتے ہیں۔ بلکہ ان تے خیل کا اظہار انہی کلمات کے ذریعے سے ہوتا ہے۔ اگر چہ بی تصاویر تکر ارکی ہیں لیکن غزلیات کی فضا کو بوجھل نہیں بنے دیتیں بلکہ حرکت وحیات کے سفر میں مدومعاون ثابت ہوتی ہیں۔

غزلیات میں میں مولانا انسان بلکہ انسان کامل سے خاطب ہیں اور مجھی ہے باک گفتگو کادائرہ وحدت مطلق تک سیمیل جاتا ہے۔ سیم ان کی غزلیات میں مجترت استعال ہوئی ہے۔ ان کے ہاں ہر چیز زندہ متحرک، گویا اور فعال ہے۔ زبان اور بیان کے اعتبار سے میغزلیات اپنی مثال آپ ہیں۔ مولانا نے دیگر شعراء کے برعکس غزل کو محصوص روایتی اسلوب بیان سے نجات دلائی اور اسے عوامی زبان کے نزد یک کر دیا۔ ان کے ہاں خراسانی لیچ کے اثر ات مجھی دکھائی دیتے ہیں۔ مثلاً وہ ''گویڈ' اور ''خواہد'' کی جگہ ''گو دُ' اور ''خوہد' جیسے کلمات استعال کرتے تھے۔ ان کے ہاں زبان محض تھنہیم وتھا، ہم کا DECEMBER 2008

از ڈاکٹر معین نظامی المجاريد في المريد في المريد

مولا ناجلال الدين محد فخي

۲) مطالعهفاری لسانیاتوادب

اوردشق بھیج دیا، جہاں ان کی ملاقات محی الدین ابن عربی سے بھی ہوئی۔ یہ تعلیمی سفر ۱۳۳ ھ سے ۱۳۷ ھ کے در میانی عرصے پر محیط ہے۔ سیّد بر ہان الدین محقق ۱۳۳ ھ میں انتقال کر گئے اور مولانا جلال الدین محمد نے ایک بار پھر مسند ارشاد سنجال کی اور درس وند ریس کا سلسلہ شروع کر دیا، جو مزید چار سال تک جاری رہا۔ ۱۴۳۳ ھ کا سال مولانا جلال الدین محمد کی زندگی کا اہم ترین سال ہے جب ان کی ملاقات مش تبریز کی سے ہوئی، جنہوں نے ان کی زندگی میں روحانی انقلاب بر پاکر دیا۔

مولانا اور میس تبریزی کی ملاقات کے بارے میں متعدد افسانوی روایات نقل کی جاتی ہیں لیکن ایک بات طے ہے کہ میس نے مولانا کی زندگی کو ند و بالا کر دیا اور ایک مفتی ، واعظ ، مدرس اور خطیب ، ایک عاشق سرگشتہ اور عارف شیفتہ کے روپ میں ڈھل گیا۔ یہ کیفیت مولانا کے مریدوں کو پند نہ آئی اور غالباً انہی متعصب شاگردوں کے ایک گروہ کے ہاتھوں شکس ۲۵ م میں شہید ہوئے۔ اس وقت مولانا کی عمر ۲۰ برس تھی۔ میں کو ڈھونڈ نکا لنے ک لیے انہوں نے شام کا سفر بھی کیالیکن ناامید ہوتے ، پھر قونید واپس پر انہوں نے واقعے نے مولانا کی زندگی پر انمٹ نقوش چھوڑے۔ قونیہ واپسی پر انہوں نے درس وند رایس کا سلسلہ ترک کر دیا اور زندگی کے باقی ماہ و سال اس عشق کی آگ میں جلتے ہوئے گز ارد ہے۔

میش سے جدائی مولانا کوصلاح الدین زرکوب کے نزدیک لے آئی اور جب ١٥٢ همیں شیخ صلاح الدین زرکوب کا انتقال ہواتو قرب کی سعادت حسام الدین چلبی کے حصے میں آئی۔ بیوہی شخصیت ہیں جنہوں نے مولانا کو منتوی کیسے پرآ مادہ کیا اورزندگی کی آخری سانسوں تک ان کا ساتھ دیا۔ ایک شاعر کی حیثیت سے مولانا کی زندگی کا آغازان کے باطنی انقلاب یعنی ١٣٢ ہو کے بعد شروع ہوتا ہے۔ مولانا نے ٢٩ سال کی عمر میں ٢٤٢ همیں داعی اجل کو لیک کہا۔ مولانا جلال الدین محد، جنہیں مولانا روم، ملائے روم اور مولوی کے القاب سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے، فارس ادب کے عظیم ترین شعراءاور عرفاء میں سے ہیں۔جلال الدین محمد ۲ مربع الا وّل ۲۰۴ ھادیلخ میں پیدا ہوئے۔ان کےوالد کا نام بهاءالدین ولد تھا۔متعدد واسطوں سے ان کا سلسلہ نسب حضرت ابوبکر صدیق سے جاملتا ہے۔ان کے دالد بہاءالدین محمد اپنے عہد کے متاز علاءادر مشائخ میں سے تصاور جم الدین کبر کی کے تربیت کردہ تھے فخر الدین رازی اور اس کے زیراثر سلطان محمد خوارزم شاہ کے ساتھ پیدا ہونے والے اختلافات کے باعث ۲۰۹ ہو با ۱۱۰ ہو کے لگ بھگ بہاءالدین ولد اپنے خاندان کے ہمراہ بلخ سے ہجرت کر گئے اور نیپٹا یور، بغداد، مکہ اور شام سے ہوتے ہوئے بالآخرعلاءالدین کیفیاد کیجو قی کی دعوت پر قومنہ میں جایسےاورا بن زندگی کاباقی عرصہ یہیں بسر کیا فیجات الانس میں مذکور ہے کہ اس طویل سفر میں نیپثا پور سے گزرت ہوئے جلال الدین محمد، جن کی عمراُس وقت چھ سات برس سے زیادہ نہتمی، کی ملاقات ش^خ فریدالدین عطار ہے بھی ہوئی اور عطار نے این مثنوی اسرار نامهانہیں بطور تحفہ پیش کی ۔ نیز بہاءالدین سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے مولانا کے بارے میں پیش گوئی کرتے ہوئے کہا کہا ہے اس فرزند کی حفاظت کرد که بیایند م آتشیں ہےجلد ہی سوختگانِ عالم میں آگ جُڑکا دےگا۔

اس عبد میں تونید سلابقد روم کا دارالحکومت تھا اور متگولوں کے حملوں کے باعث عالم اسلام کی متعدد عظیم شخصیات مثلاً صدر الدین قونوی، فخر الدین عراقی، شرف الدین موصلی، شخ سعید فرغانی اور مجم الدین دایدا سی شہر میں موجود تحصیں۔ ۲۲۸ ھ یا ۱۳۲ ھ کے لگ بھگ بہاء الدین ولد نے دنیائے فانی کو خیر باد کہا اور مریدوں کے اصرار پرنو جوان جلال الدین تحد نے مسند وعظ وفتو ک سنجال کی لیکن ابھی زیادہ وقت نہیں گز راتھا کہ ان کے والد کے ایک مرید بر هان الدین تحقق تر مذی اُدھر آ نطک۔ انہوں نے مرشد زادے کی تر بیت کا

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ہوٹھ سرخ یاقوت جوک لعل چمکن، تھوڑی سیب ولایتی سار وچوں نک الف حینی دا پیلا سی زلف ناگ خزانے دی بار وچوں

سادا حسن پیند نه لیاؤنا ایں، جا ہیر سیال دی ویاہ لیاویں تیتھے وَل ہے رناں ولاؤنے دا، رانی کوکلاں محل توں لاہ لیاویں

وارث شاہ اوہ سدا ای جیوندے نیں جنہاں کیتیاں نیک کمائیاں نیں بنال عملال دے ناہیں نجات تیری، ماریا جائیں گا قطب دا بیٹیا اوئے

کشمیر جیہا کوئی ملک نحیں، نحیں چاننا چن دے نور جیہا اگے نظر دے مزا معشوق دا اے، اتے ڈھول نہ سوہندا دُور جیہا

اوّل حمد خدائے دا ورد سیجئے، عشق کیتا سو جگ دا مول میاں پہلے آپ ہی رب نے عشق کیتا، معثوق ہے نبی رسول میاں عشق پیر فقیر دا مرتبہ اے، مرد عشق دا بھلا رنجول میاں کھلے ننہاندے باغ قلوب اندر، جنہاں کیتا اے عشق قبول میاں

دوئی نعت رسول مقبول والی ، جیند ے حق نزول' 'لولاک' ' کیتا خاکی آ کھ کے مرتبہ وڈ ادتا ، سیر خلق دے عیب تھیں پاک کیتا سرور ہوئیکے اولیاں انبیاں دا، اُگے حق دے آپ نوں خاک کیتا کرے'' اُمتی اُمتی' روز قیامت ، خوشی چھڈ کے جو ین مناک کیتا راضی ہو پنجاں پیراں تھم کیتا بچہ منگ لے دعا جو منگنی ہے No وارث شاہ میاں پیراں کاملاں نے کر چھڈی ہے نیک تدبیر میری n قالوبلیٰ دے دن نکاح پڑھیا، روح نبی دی آپ پڑھایائے قطب ہو وکیل وچ آ بیٹھا، حکم رب نے آن کرایائے جرائیل میکائیل گواہ جارے، حزرائیل اسرافیل بھی آیائے اگلا توڑ کے ہور نکاح پڑھنا، آکھ رب نیں کدوں فرمایائے جر معشق دی اگ دے تاؤ تتے، تنہاں دوزخاں نال کیہ واسطائ جہاں اک دے نانو تے صدق بدھا، انہاں فکر اندیثرا کاسدائے آخر صدق یقین تے کم یوی، موت چرخ ایہہ پُتلا ماسدائ دوزخ مورماں ملن بے صدق جھوٹھے، جہاں ماں تکن آس ماسدائے لکھیا وچ قرآن کتاب دے ہے، گنہ گارخدائے داچور ہے نی تحكم مانوت باب دامن لينا، ايهوراه طريق دا زورب ني دهیاں دیناں کرن مسافراں نوں، ویچن ہور دھر مال جوائیاں دا وارث شاره نه معتبر حاني جي قول جب، سنبار قصائبان دا عثق ہیر ہے عاشقاں ساریاں دا، بھکھر ہیر ہےمستیاں پاساں دا حتو تیلی جیوں ہیر ہے تیلیاں دا، سلیمان ہے جن بھوتا سیاں دا سوٹا ہیر ہے وگڑے تگڑیاں دا، داؤڈ ہے زرہ نواسیاں دا پاس حلوباں دی خبر مردیاں دی، نال دعائیں دے جیوندے ماردے ہُو اُنِّے، کوڑ هیاں، لُولیاں وانگ، بیٹھے قرعہ مرن جہان دا ماردے ہُو

چڑی چو ہمکدی نال جان ٹرے پاہندھی پیاں ڈدھ دے وچ مدھانیاں نے اٹھ عنسان دے واسطے جان دَوڑ سے سیاں رات نوں جنہاں نے مانیاں نے

نین نرگسی، مرگ مولڑے دے، گلھاں ٹہکیاں پھل گلاب دا جی بھواں وانگ کمان لاہور دِن، کوئی ^{حس}ن نہ اُنت حساب دا جی کہی ہیر دی کرے تعریف شاعر، مُتھے چمکدا ^{حس}ن مہتاب دا جی خونی چونڈیاں رات جوٗں، چن دوالے *سرخ* رنگ جوُں رنگ شہاب دا جی A**ZEEM** ENGLISH MAGAZINE

قصہ ٹھیٹھ مجازی رنگ وچ ککھیا اے تے رہتل بہتل رساں رواجاں دی بڑی سۇنى گھرونٹ كىتى اے۔اوس نے قصے دےاخيروچ دسيااے كەہمى را بخصابنج لین جاندااے تے پچھوں ہیر مرجاندی اے۔جدوں رائجھےنوں ایہ ہی پالگدا اےاوہ وی اپنے آپنوں مارلیند ااے۔

احمد کوی توں تیراں ورھیاں بعد چراغ دین اعوان (۱۲۱۱ء) نے ایہہ قصه ککھیا۔اوہناں دانعلق ڈیرہ غازی خان نال سی تے اوہناں دی زبان اُتے سرائیکی پاملتانی دااثر بڑا ڈونگھااے تشبیہاں تے استعاریاں دی کمال ورتوں کر بے خیال بڑا اُچارکھیا ہے،اوہ بہادر شاہ دا دَور ہی۔

الیں توں بعد • سااء دے نیڑے تریڑے ایہہ قصہ پنجابی دے شاعر شابجهان قُبْل لکھا۔اوہ خاہری اُکھاں توں اُنّبے سَن پر ماطنی اُکھاں بڑیاں روثن بن ۔اوہناں بڑےاخصارتوں کم لیاتے جس ماروں تھاں تھاں ابہام پیدا ہوجاندا اے۔

دمودر داس دمودر ← احمد کوی گجراتی (۱۹۹۲ء) ← جراغ دین اعوان (۱۲۱۱ء)← شاہجان قبل (+۷۱۱ھ)← سیّد وارث شاُہ (+۸۱۱ھ)← سیّد فضل نتآه(۱۹۹۸ء) ← مولا بخش کشته امرتسری (۱۹۱۳ء)

سيروارث شاة ديزناني كردار ہیر- سیالال دے مہر چو چک دی دِھی – سہتی – ہیر دیاں سَکھیاں۔۔۔ رانچھے دیاں بھابیاں۔۔۔ لُڈن ملاح دیاں بیویاں۔۔۔ ہیر دی ماں مَلکی — سہتی دی ماں ۔ وارث شاه میاں ایہناں عاشقاں نوں فکر ذرّہ نہ جند گواونے دا n بناں مرشداں راہ نہ ہتھ آوے، دُدھ پابچھ نہ ہُندی ہے کھیر میاں! n وارث شاہ میاں اُنت خاک ہونا، لکھ آب حیات جے بیو نائیں No وارث شاہ میاں رب شرم رکھے، جگ وچ مصیتاں بھاریاں نے No کیہہ صفت ہزارے دی کرے شاعر گویا بہشت زمین تے آیائی No مطی بولی دیا وارثا شچ منیں ، منّاں میں پنجابی دا پیریتیوں

دِ تِي جندتوں ہیرسلیٹڑی نوں، دےگئی سدا دی زندگی ہیر تینوں

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وارث شاہ سخن دے وارث نیندے کون اوہناں نوں حرف اوہناں نے اُنگل دھرنی نئیں مجال اُساں نوں (حضرت ممان محد بخشٌ)

سے آگھنا کیں ہنیں آگھ مینوں، ایہو سے تے جھوٹھ دا ویلڑا ای تاعشق دی جھلنی کھری اوکھی ،مشق گورو تے ہچگ سب چیلڑاای

ایہ قرآن مجد دے معنے نیں جیہ یے شعر مئیں وارث شاہ دے نیں η_o وارث شاہ جے بیاس نہ ہووے اندر، شیشے شربتاں دےنا ہیں چھیڑ بے نی No وارث شابل میاں سیھو کم مُند ے جدوں رب ہندا مہر بان میاں! No وارث شاہ محبوب نوں تدوں یائے جدوں اُپنا آپ گوالئے η_o وارث شاہ میاں سے معاملے نوں لنگے رچھ نے موڑ جگایائی η_o وارث شاہ ناں مُراں رُجھیڑ بے توں بھاوس باب دے باب دایا ب آ وے η_o وارث شاہ انت خاک ہونا، لکھ آب حات جے یو نااس n وارث شاہ وساہ کیمہ زندگی دا بندہ کبرہ ہتھ قصائیاں دے No ہیر آگھدی رانجھیا قہر ہویا ایتھوں اُٹھ کے چل جے چلنائی No دونوس أٹھ کے کمڑے راہ ہوئے کوئی اساں نے دیس نہ ملنائی وارث شاہ نوں ٹھکیو دگا دے کے جہاں کیتیاں سواساں پائیاں نے η_ρ ہیر آ کھیا اوس نوں کڑی کر کے بُکل وچ لُکا لیایا ج No قلوب المونيين عرش الله تعالى قاضى عرش خدائے دا ڈھاہ ناہيں η_o جتھ رائجھ دے عشق مقام کیتا او تھے کھیڑیاں دی کوئی واہ ناہیں داغ أنب دى رسادے ليے ناميں، داغ عشق دائج بنے جا مياں No جنہاں بیٹیاں ماریاں، روز قیامت سر تنہاں دے وڈا گناہ میاں No وارث شاہ جیمڑی دھیچ بُری ہووے روڑھ سمندروں یار اُمّاں No گئے عمر تے وقت پھرنیں مڑدے، گئے کرم تے بھاگ نہ آنودے نی No گئی گل زبان تھیں تیری چٹھا گئے، روح قلبون نہ آنودے نی گئ جان جہان تھیں چھڈ جسہ، گئے ہور سیانے فرمانودے نی وارث شاہ میاں سانوں کون سڈے، بھائی بھابیاں ہنر چلانو دے نی پنجال پیران نوں رانجھے نے یاد کیتا جدوں ہیر سنیہڑ ا گھلیائی η_o AZEEM ENGLISH MAGAZINE

دمودر ہوری جھنگ شہروچ ہٹی کردین تے او تھے گا ہکاں دے آون جاون پاروں اوہناں نوں سار کے گل دا پتالگا ہوناوے تے فیر آپ وی او تھے گئے ہونے نیں۔ تاریخی لحاظ نال دی ویکھیا حاوے تے ایہہ داقعہ اوسے زمانے وچ ای پیش آیا جہدے بارے دمودر ہور دَسوں یا ندے نیں۔ وڑیا وَنج چوچک دے شہرے جٹھے سال ابدالیں آکھ دمودر خوش ہوئیس اوہناں دے چالیں! چوچک بہوں دلاسا کیتا تاں دلگیری لاہی آکھ دمودر ہویا دلاسا ہٹی اوتھے بنائی ہیر دا واقعہ پیش آون ویلے دمودر دی عمریندراں سولاں ور ھے تی تے نالےاُنج دی ایس عمر دیچ دو جیاں دےشق دی ٹوہ وچ رہن دی خواہش بڑی ہُندی اے۔ ينده سو أنترى آبا سمت بكرم رائ! ہیرتے راجھا ہوئے اکٹھے جھیڑے رب چکائے س نی ہیرے گنی گیرے صاحب دا فرمایا جس رائح دامان کریندی سو را بخط حق برابا دمودر چنگا بھلامنیا پر منیا شاعر سی تے اوس نیں قصے نوں دلچے سے بناون لئی شاعرانہ فنکاری تے شعری محاین توں وی چوکھا کم لیا اے۔تشبیہاں تے استعاریاں داچذگا ورتوں کیتا اے۔ دمودر نیں دسیاے کہ پُی کُنج ایہ پیشق مجازی فیرعشق حقیقی دیاں سرحداں وچ داخل ہویاتے ہیر فیررانخصے دے پیار وچ فناہوئی۔بقول بتھے شاہؓ: رابخها رابخها آكهدى ميں آيوں رابخها ہوئى سدو ہن مینوں دھیدو را بھا ہیر نہ آ کھے کوئی د دمودر ہوران تون ڈیڑ ھسوور ہے بعد احمد کوی ہوران ایہوقصہ ککھیا۔اوہ ذات دا تجرت تحجرات دار، من والاس _او بنے قصے دا أنت الم يہ وکھاياتے اِک پھر ثابت ہویا تاں کہ اُ گلے کھن والے اوبدی پیروی کرسکن ۔سادہ نے عام فہم زبان واتی اے تے دمودر ہوراں تو وکھر ارتگ اپنایا اے۔ او ہناں ایہہ DECEMBER 2008

نظريے نوں جھٹيا دن لئ اک ہورنظر بہو کھو۔ ۲_ بلال زبیری ''ہیر دا اُصل ناں ہیرنمیں سی تے عزت پی پی سی، تے رانجھا جنہوں اد ہناں دا عاشق آ کھیا جاندا اے اد ہندا ناں را بجھانئیں سی سگوں ادہدا اُصل ناںمراد بخش ہی، تے اوہ ہیر دامرید ہیں۔'' اوېدوں عزت یې یې دی نیک طبیعت تے سگھڑین ویکھدیاں ہویاں حضرت مخد دم کبیر شاهٌ ہوراں چو چک دے گھر ایہ بشارت دِتی سی: ··· تیری بیوی دا راجه رب ذ دالجلال دی بارگاه وج بهت أطا اے۔ میں عزت دالی بی نوں اولیائے عظام دی صف وچ ویکھیا اے تے تیری دھی أج توں ہیرہووے دی تے ایسےناں نال دنیاد چ عزت یاوے دی۔'' اوه سلطان بهلول لودهی دا زمانه سی جدول هیر دی ولادت ۸۳۰ و چ حضرت شاه مخدوم کبیر ہوراں دی دعا نال ہوئی۔نواب بہلول مائی صاحبہ ہوراں دى بڑے معتقد سن تے آپ ہوراں كول آؤند بر ہندے سن، او ہناں آپ تے آب دیاں درویشاں فقیران نوں بڑی وڈھی جا گیروی عطاکیتی ہوئی تی۔ پنجابی ادب دے سارے موڑخ صرف ایس گل اُتے یقین رکھدے نیں کہ پئی اوہ سلطان بہلول لودھی دا زمانہ تی پرایہ گل اُگا وی منن نوں تیار نئیں کہ ہیرتے را نجھا آپس وچ پیرتے مریدین۔ ، من تیجانظر به و یکھو جیہڑ ابڑا دلیلاں نال پیش کیتا گیا اے ت^{ے ح}قیقت دے نیڑ بےلگداا ہے۔ ۳۔ دمودرداس دمودر

دمودر ہوراںسپ توں پہلوں ایس قصےنوں نظماماتے فیر ےمثل تے لا فاني بنادتا - اوه بهلول لودهمي ديز مانے وچ پيدا ہوياتے ايک سودوور هياں دى عمروچ مغلبه بادشاه اكبر اعظم دےعہد وچ فوت ہویا۔او بنے قلال تھاں ایہہ ظاہر کیتا کہ یکی او بنے آپ ایس واقعے نوں ویکھیا۔ رائجھےنوں وی ملیا تے چوچک کول وی گیاسی۔ آ کھ دمودر میں اُکھیں ڈٹھا گی ہون لڑائی آ که دمودر میں اُکھیں ڈٹھا جو سرسلیٹی دی آئی AZEEM ENGLISH MAGAZINE

قيدو— كهاني دي الميدانجام داذمهدار جھوٹیاں بچاں چغلیاں بول کے تے گھروگھری توں لوتیاں لاؤناایں پيو پُټر ان نوں ، پاراں متران نوں ، ماداں دھياں نوں ہاڑ وکھاؤنا ايں قیدو ڈھونڈ دا کھوج نوں پھرے بھوندا، باس پُوری دی بیلیوں آؤندی اے وارث شاہ میاں ویکھو ٹنگ کنگی شیطان دی کلا جگاؤندی اے سروں لا ٹوبی، گلوں تو ڑسلی، لکوں چا کے زمین تے سُٹیا ہُو وارث شاہ فرشتیاں عرش اُتوں شیطان نوں زمین نے سُٹیا ہُو

ہیرداسفر _وارث شاقۃ تائیں ''ہیر را بچھا'' بارے بوہت چوکھی پر کھ پڑ چول دے با وجود وی حالے تائیں ایہد ےاُصل بارے چنگی طرحاں پتائنیں تے ایہد ے بارے بڑے مغالطے تے گھلے نیں۔ ہُن تاکیں ایس مارے تِن مختلف نظر بے ساہنے آۇندےنىں: ا۔ پروفیسر سمیع اللد قریش ۲۲۲٬ ق م توں پچھوں سکند ہے اعظم دباں یونانی فوجاں علاقہ جھنگ تھائیںلنگھدیاں وی رہماں تے ایتھے اوہناں وَسوں دی کیتی تے وہاہ وی کیتے ۔ مُڑ اپنے دیویاں دیوتاواں دے مندر وی بنائے۔ ہیرا (Hera) ایہناں دیویاں وچوں اک پریت دی دیوی اے۔ ہوسکتا اے اوہدا مندر وی ایتھے ای کدھرے ہودے جتھے اُج ہیر دامقبرہ بنایا گیا اے۔۳۷اء وچ ایس تھاں وچوں محکمہ آثارِ قدیمہ دے سانیاں نیں اک دو اِٹاں کڈھ کے اوہناں دی عمر دا گویڑلا ؤن کان کیمیائی پڑچول کر کے ایہوسٹا کڈ ھیا ہی پُی ایہہ دوہزارسال یرانی یونانی ڈھب دی اٹ اے۔ اُج وی داھے دے داھے قبرأ یہ میلالگداا ہے جس وچ مقامی وینس (Venus) قبیلے دی آبادی تیر کمان بنا کے دیچیدی اے۔ایہ گل وی یونانی روایت دے نیڑے ہے تے وینس قبيلہ جہدی اُج وی دسوں ہیر دی قبر دے آ سے پاسے اے، آپ وی اُپنے آبنوں یونانی نسل وچوں آکھدااے۔'' ایس دیومالائی نظریے لئی لمّی چوڑی پر کھ پڑچول دی لوڑ اے تے ایس AZEEM ENGLISH MAGAZINE

م⁷ کیا حال ساواں دل دا کوئی محرم راز نه ملدا سارا ننگ نموز دنجایم ما منه دهوڑ مٹی سریائیم Yb مγ کوئی پچھن نہ ویٹرے آیم بتحول ألثا عالم كجلدا عشق لگا کھیڈاں کھیڈدی نوں تے کھیڈاں بھُلدیاں بھُلدیاں بھُلدیاں تدوں شوق ہویا قصبہ جوڑنے دا حدوں عشق دی گل اظہار ہوئی وارث شاہ فقیر دی عقل کتھے ایہہ پٹیاں عشق پڑھا ئیاں نیں

قيدود يكرداردانفساتي جائزه قیدونوں ہیر داجا جا آکھیا جاندااے تے اوہ جھنگ دااک کنگڑ افقیر سی۔ ولن دا کردار — خیرتے شردی جنگ وچ ابلیس دا وجود — اک پاسے ویکھیا جاوے تے پنڈ دی عزت دارا کھا، دوج پا سے ویکھیا جاوے تے حاسد تے فتنہ ہاز—دو دلاں نوں پیارتوں روکدااے۔قیدودیاں شیطانیاں تے چغل خور پاں۔ چُوری کھوہ کے بیونوں وکھانا تے ہیر تے رائھے دے یہار دا بهيت كهولنايه

قید و-لنگڑا شیطان— لنگے دی اک رگ وادھو ہندی اے۔ ہیر تے غصوج آ کےاوہدا گھارساڑ دیتا۔

بقول ڈاکٹر رشیدانور—قیدو اِک آنکھی، غیرت مند تے اپنے بنڈ دی دهىنوں يے عزت ہوندياں نئيں و مکھ سکدا۔

بقول شوکت رفیق باجوہ —اوینے ہیرتے رائجے دیاں بیلیاں وچ لگ حچپ کے ملاقا تاں دابھیت کھول کے چوچک نوں خبر دار کیتا کہ اوہ أین یگ دی خیرمنالوے۔

بقول عبدالقيوم قريثى—قيدو داكردار وارث شاہؓ داضمیر ای اے جیہڑ ا اودوں ظاہر ہُندا اے جدوں کوئی اجیہا واقعہ پیش آؤندا اے جیہڑا ساجی، معاشرتی تے اخلاقی قدراں دےخلاف ہندااے۔

قیدو- اک از لی برائی-- آدم تے حوا دی جنت وچ ناگن دا روب دھاركے آؤندااے۔

بقول ولي دكني عشق کے ہاتھوں ہوئے دل رایش کیا بادشاہ کیا دروایش! بقول بلمح شاه توں عشق ہویوں رب دا تے ہوئی ملامت لاکھ یتیوں'' کافر کافر'' آکھدے توں'' آہو آہؤ' آکھ را بتحا را بتحا آ کھدی ہن میں آیے را بتحا ہوئی سدو مینوں دھیدو راجھا ہیر نہ آکھ کوئی بقول دارث شاة اوّل حمد خدائے دا درد شیحئے ،عشق کیتا سو جگ دا مول میاں پہلے آپ ہی رب نے عشق کیتا ،معثوق ہے نبی رسول میاں عشق پیر فقیر دا مرتبہ اے، مردعشق دا بھلا رنجول میاں کھلے تنہاندے ماغ قلوب اندر، جنہاں کیتا اےشق قبول میاں نئیں چھٹر بخے رب دیاں عاشقاں نوں جنہاں کیڑے خاک وچ ریگے جنهاں عشق دے معاطے سریں چائے، وارث شآہ نہ کسے تھوں رہن سنگے عثق مجازى توب عثق حقيقى تيك داسفر''ہيرتے رائجے'' راہيں كيتا۔ _{یہ} وارث شاہ^عشق حقیقی دے لین مزے پہلوں بی کے پیالہ عشق محازیاں دا ے مسلک عشق دے ہوئے راون سالک جنہاں کرنیاں ہفت طیرانیاں نی! حضرت میاں محمد بخش جس دل اندر عشق نه رچیا کتے اُس تھیں چنگے مالک دے در راکھی کردے صابر بھکھے نگے بابابلج شادفر ماؤند بي عشقه دی جھنگی وچ مور بولیندا ساہنوں قبلہ تے کعبہ سہنا یار دسیندا ساہنوں گھائل کر کے خبر بندلئی آء تیرے عشق نیچایا کر کے تھیّا تھیّا! حضرت شادهسين فنرماؤند بي ^کنجری بنیاں میری ذات نہ گھند ی 💦 تے مینوں خچ خچ یار مناون دے ECEMBER 2008

ہڑاے۔ایہدا کم زمانے نال موافقت یا مطابقت پیدا کرنانہیں سگوں ناموافق ت ألٹ زمانے نوں اہنیاں سدھراں دے مطابق ڈھالنا ہندا اے۔'' ڈاکٹر علامہ محمدا قبالؓ اقبآل تیرے عشق نے سب بل دیئے نکال مدت سے آرزو تھی کہ سیدھا کرے کوئی اک پنجابی شاعردے بقول عشق دی شان اے سب توں جدا سطحش دی ایہہ پریت سب توں جدا ابهه شاه ويكحدا نه گدا ويكحدا نه ايهه راه ويكحدا نه كراه ويكحدا جتھے جاہنداں جھکا لیندا اے عاشق دا سر جتھے جا ہندا اے جھکالیندا اے عاشق دا سر نه ابهه راه وبکھدا نه کراه ویکھدا 🚽 نهابهه کعبه ویکھدانها بهه کربلا ویکھدا بقول حضرت مياں محمد بخش جنهاں عشق خرید نه کہتا اوہ ایوس آن لگتے عشق بابجھ محمد بخشا کیا آدم، کنیا کتے! اک اُردوشاعرد بقول عقل کو تنقید سے فرصت نہیں عشق پر ایمان کی بنیاد رکھ بقول حضرت سلطان العارفين غوث قطب ، من اورے اورے عاشق جان اگیرے ہُو جهڑی منزل عاشق پہنچن اوتھ غوث نہ یاون چھیرے ہُو عشق جنہاں دے ہڑیں رچیا اوہ رہندے جی چیتے ہو لُوں لُوں دے وچ ککھ زماناں اوہ پھر دے گنگے پاتے ہُو بقول گوہر بستر مرگ تک لے آیا ہے مرض عشق اِسے نادان دل اب بھی دیدارِ یار مانگے ہے بقول إك پنجابي شاعر عشق لگا کھیڈاں کھیڈدی نوں کھیڈاں بھلدیاں بھلدیاں بھل گئیاں AZEEM ENGLISH MAGAZINE

پچپیا کھوں پائی ہوئے عطر عبر تیری ذات اے خشک غبار مٹی جواب دِتا مینوں او ہے نالے بول پَی نال پیار مٹی صاحب مدتاں رہیاں کول گل دے، اوہدے پاک تجاں دا اثر محبت نیک دی نیک بنائے دائیم، گوٹھ ہُرے دی کرے خوار مٹی **دنیا دی نیک بنائے دائیم، گوٹھ بُرے دی کرے خوار** مٹی **دنیا دی اصلیت انور نیڑے ہو کے جانی!** دوروں وانگ شتو تاں لگیاں مینوں ہریاں مرچاں ذات دی نفی

وارث شاہتے Aldous Huxley:

Egoism must be curbed and chained.

وفاداری دا دَرس سے اشقانہ رنگ ستو حید دی بنیا د۔ نظريه جبريه تےنظريہ قدريہ بنده دوماں دے وچکاررہ کے جندڑی گذاردااے۔ کہادتاں تے حکمتاں دیاں گلاں نہیں چُوڑھے دے پُت ہوئے ستر، گھوڑے ہون ناہیں یت لیلماں دے وارث شآہ فقیر نہ ہون ہر گز، پُت جٹال تے موچیاں تیلماں دے وارث شاہ ہوراں دانصورِعشق · أَلْعِشْقُ نَارٌ فِي الْقَلُوُبِ يُحُرِقُ مَاسِوَى اللّه''--- حديثِ مباركه بقول غلام رسول عالم ورى عشق کرم دا قطرہ اُزلی، تیں میں دے وَس ناہیں اِکناں کبھدیاں ہتھ نہ آوے، اِکناں دیوج راہیں بقول حضرت مياں محمد بخش ا عشق محبت سبحدذا تان تقييں أچي ذات نيازي عشق ہووے بندہ عرشاں دا تارا بن جاندا اے عشق بناں تن دشمن دِل داتے دِل دشمن تن دااے بقول خليفه عبدالحكيم ^{, دع}ث عمل دیٹل تے بریتن<u>ا</u> دے جوشاں دا اِک انموڑ تے مونہہ زور AZEEM ENGLISH MAGAZINE 46

ک۔ساغر صدیق کا نئات بستی میں اگر عورت نہ ہوتی خیالوں کی ترتکیں جنت نہ ہوتی **۸۔عورت دااسلام وضع مقام**:ماں، بھین، بیوی۔ چنگی تربیت دادرس سے نکاح و لیے مرضیٰ پچھن داحکم۔ **۹**۔ اَج دی عورت دی آزاد خیالی تے ہیر داسکھیاں سہیلیاں نال آزاد پھر نا۔ **۹**۔ اَج دری عورت دی آزاد خیالی تے ہیر سائح دیاں عورتاں وی اِنج ای نیں۔ **۹**۔ ای پودی خود خرضی خوشی دی راہ و چ رکا وٹ۔ **۲**۔ نال پند یہ ہشادی۔ سداداروگ۔ **۲**۔ نال خورت اُتے ظلم تے زیادتی دے پہاڑ۔ دوویں راہ مجازی دے رہے تابت، نال صدق دے گئے وہا میاں دار ش شاہ اس خواب سراں اندر، کئی داجڑے گئے وہا میاں

م مرسي علم ت فضل داخرانه تصلیحین ج ہیر رائج ج تے شمیں ورچ بازارال دے رولی دے کردے ممان اُسی وارث شاہ ساڈا، اسی وارث آل اُپی بولی دے ہیروارث شاہ نے پنجابی ادب ورچ تقریح پادی۔وارث شاہ ہورال دا مقام اِنج ای اے جیو بی غالب ہورال دانال اُردووچ وَجدااے۔ ہیروارث شاہ ورچ عشق حقیقی نے مجازی، دین نے دنیاوی، زندگی تے موت،خوش نے منی، تخیل نے حقیقت، نے ہوروی ہزارال علیاں وڈیاں گلاں موت،خوش نے منی، تخیل نے حقیقت، نے ہوروی ہزارال علیاں وڈیاں گلاں فضل دی کان نے تصوف داخزانداے۔ نے روزے دی تلقین جبر نے قدر اد لے دابدلہ سے دنیا تے اون دا مقصد اللہ نے مجروسہ سددعادانتیجہ۔

"A man is known by the company he keeps." یشخ سعدی فرمان حمام اندر اِک دن مِتھ آئی خوشبو دار مٹی DECEMBER **2008**

واری الم الم موران دا UBelfield ග්සිංග්ර Hithet Bleek لالحطوب ลรี่เป็นสีรสื่อรูม (٢)

Hamartia in his character-The role of fate or destiny-His tragic end-A.C. Bradley-Aristotle-A romantic tragic hero.

ہیرداکردار_اک نفساتی جھات **ار را نخصے دی معشوقہ** : ہیر دئن — جھنگ دے سالاں دی دِھی—اوہدا پیو مهر چو چک این قبیلے دا سرکڈ هواں سر دار۔ ہیر دا اُصل ناں عزت پی پی۔ چو چک دا اکوای پتر سلطان سی۔ ۲۔ ہیر داخش: جوبن تے دھاں چواں یا سے — رائچھے نال لڑائی تے فیر پیار— قیدو نال چُوری لیجاون توں لڑائی— قیدو دیاں شیطانیاں— ہیر دے ویاہ دا پروگرام — سیدے کھیڑے نال ویاہ دا اعلان — نکاح ویلے قاضی نال ہیردی بحث تے ہاں نہ کیتی۔ پہلی راتے سید بے نوں ایناں ڈرایا کهاوه ساری رات اومدیتوں پرے رہیا۔ **۳۔ اِک ضِدی گُڑی:** دل گردے والی تے بہادراے--- سوہریاں گھر جا کے ننان سہتی نال گلرا جاندی اے ۔۔ مراد بلوچ نال اوہدا پیار کچھ کے تے اوہنوں اُپنامطلب کڈھن لئی ورتدی اے تے راضحے نال ملاقات داسامان کر لیندیاے — بڑی چالاک تے چالبازاے۔ ۳ - را تخص نول ثابت قدم رکھنات بلا شیری دینا-- را تخص نوں منزل دی راہ دکھاناں۔۔۔ ماں پیودے ہتھوں زہریں لیندی اے۔۔۔ اِک پیچا پیار کرن والی کڑی—اوہدی ٹریچک موت۔ ۵_ ہیر: جد بدعورت دی نمائندہ کردار ۲_بقول علامه محداقبالٌ: وجودِ زن سے بے تصویر کائنات میں رنگ اس کے ساز سے ہے زندگی کا سوزِ دروں DECEMBER 2008

را بخصي داكر دار – إك وكرُبا هو بابال مرکزی کردار — اصل ناں دھید و— تخت ہزارہ صلع جھنگ دے چودھری موجوداست توں نگا پتر —اوہدےاُ ٹھ پُتر تے دودھیاں تن۔ اوہدے پو دے مرن توں بعد بھراواں نے اوہنوں کم وچ لان دی کوشش کیتی پر لا ڈلہ ہودن یاروں اوبنے ناں کر دِتی۔ بھا ئیاں طعنہ دِتے، بھرجا ئیاں جوانی و کچھ کے ڈورے پائے پراوہ ڈھیٹھ رہپا۔بھرجا ئیاں مہنا دِتا که جافیرتوں کوئی ہیر وبالیا۔تے اوہ ایس گلوں گھرچھڈ کےٹرگیا۔

را بجها گلاں دا گالھڑی۔۔۔میبت وچ رات گزارن کئی ملّاں نال اک کھڑ کا—ملّاح لڈن نال لڑائی بھڑائی—ونجلی وجا کےلوکاں دے دلاں نوں جِتنا۔۔۔ ہیر دی تیج تے سوں گیا۔۔۔ ہیر نال لڑائی۔۔۔ ہیر نال پیار یاناں--- ہیردا آ کھامنا۔

را بجھا پیراں دامنن والا--- اوہ عشق اُتے ثابت قدم صرف ہیر دے آ کھن اوتے رہیا۔۔۔ ہیر دی ہلا شیری تے قیدو نال پڑکا پاناں۔۔۔ ہیر دے آکھن تے جو گی بنیا، تجھاں جرایاں۔۔۔رنگ یوروچ سہتی نال ککرلئی۔

ادہ رنگ مازاے تے اینامطلب کڈھن داڈ ھنگ جاندااے۔۔۔ضدی وی اے ۔۔۔ ہم دے سوہر بے وَل گیا تیسہتی نوں تِن کرامتاں دکھا کے جوگی ثابت کر دِتا—او بنے سہتی نوں مراد بلوچ ملا دِتا—راجہ عدلی دےسا ہے کر دِ تِي تِ رائجْھےدی بددعا ہٰال یورےشہرنوں اُ گ لگ گُی ۔ فیرکھیڑیاں نے ہیر نوں چھڈیاتے تاںاً گرجھی۔

را نجھاقسمت دادھنی ہو کے وی بذشمتی توں نہ بچا۔ ویلے ہتھوں انسان نوں اپنی مارنی میندی اے۔ ہم دا زہر کھالینا تے لاگی کولوں خبر س کے را بتھاوی مرجاندا ہے۔۔۔۔ را بچھا اک ضدی، وگڑیا ہویا نے اُتھرامال۔

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سرہو ترمیں اور ہم میں سراکٹر لوگ	يكر كريالي قرياني كانقاضا كرر	ن میں برسوال اُٹھا کا عبد قریان	عبدقربان قربير بالمركسي ذبم

عید قربان قریب ہے۔ کسی ذہن میں بیہ سوال اُٹھا کہ عید قربان پہ جانوروں کو کاٹنا ہی کیوں ضروری ہے۔ جانور کی قیمت کے مساوی رقم یا اشیائے ضرورت اگر غربا اور حاجت مندوں میں تقسیم کر دی جائیں تو کیا بید یادہ بہتر نہ ہوگا؟ یوں ہر ضرورت مند محض گوشت خوری کے بجائے اینی حقیقی ضرور توں کو پورا کر سکنے کے قابل ہوجائے گا اور ڈیری کی صنعت ہمی' روبیتر تی'' رہ گی، جانوروں کا خون بھی نہیں سے گا، اور فریضہ بھی ادا ہوجائے گا۔

لیکن بیہوچ معتبر نہیں،اوراس کی سادہ می دلیل بیہ ہے کہ ہمارے رسول ﷺ کاعمل اس موقع پر جانور ذخ کرنا ہی تھا چنا نچہ اس کے سوا کوئی دوسری راہ معتبر نہیں۔

لیکن ہاں عید قربان پہ جانور کا ٹ کر قربانی کے جس عمل کی تربیت دی جاتی ہے اس کا تقاضا اور حاصل ہیے ہے کہ مومن سارا سال اپنے آپ کو راہ خدا میں ضرورت مند انسانوں کی داد رس کے لیے تیار رکھے ہمارے معاشرے کے دکھ بہت زیادہ ہیں، ہمارے دور کا انسان بہت زیادہ زخمی ہے۔ ان دکھوں اور زخموں کی وجہ پچھ تھی ہوہم نے اپنے رسول کی پیروی میں دکھوں کو مٹانے اور زخموں کو کھرنے کا کا م کرتے چلے جانا ہے۔ انفرادی حیثیت میں بھی اور اجتماعی طور پر بھی۔ یہی شیدہ مسلم چب تضادد کیھنے کو ملتا ہے کہ عید قربان پہ ہر عبادت گاہ میں ہزار ہالوگ ہے ہیں لیکن عین اس لیمے عبادت گاہ کے دروازے پہ بھو کہ پیا ہے، مفلوک الحال، بے بس اور بے سہارا بچوں ، عورتوں اور بوڑھوں کی ایک قطار گی ہوتی ہے۔ جونماز عیداد کرنے کے لیے آنے والوں کے پائیے ملکوک الحال، بے بس اور بے سہارا بچوں ، عورتوں اور بوڑھوں کی ایک

کیا کوئی مذہبی یا دینی جماعت، کوئی ساجی لیڈر، حکومت کا کوئی کارندہ یا الیکٹرا نک میڈیا کا کوئی چینل اپنی ساری تو جہات اس طرف مبذ ول کرنے کے لیے تیار ہوسکتا ہے کہ کوئی ایسا قابل عمل منصوبہ یا نظام تشکیل دیا جائے کہ ہماری گلیوں میں کوئی بچہ بھوک سے نہ ملکے، ہمارے پڑوں کے کسی آنگن میں کوئی پھول پنا لباس سردی میں نہ تش طرے، کوئی بوڑ ھا آباد بستیوں میں رہ کے بھی دوائی کے لیے نہ تر سے، کسی بیوہ کی آنکھ اپنائیت کی چمک حاصل کرنے کے انتظار میں پھرا نہ جائے کوئی عورت اپنے بیٹ کا دوزخ جمرنے کے انتظار میں پھرا نہ جائے کوئی عورت تر رے۔ اس ضمن میں کوئی کوشش تبھی کا میاب ہو گی کہ افراد معا شرہ اجتماعی طور پرا یک جامع اور قابل عمل منصوبہ بندی پڑھل پیرا ہوں ۔ اور ہر

ا پنا دامن جھٹک کر مسجد کی اطلسی صفوں یہ بیٹھ کے قربانی کی فضیلت یہ

درس سننے میں مشغول ہوجاتے ہیں۔

فرداپنے اپنے حصے کا کردارادا کرنے کے لیے خودکو تیار کرے۔ مسلم معاشرہ صدیوں سے، اور ہمارا دلیں برسوں سے جس بے ترتیبی، اخلاقی زوال، سابتی ناہمواری اور بے ہتکم پن کا شکار ہے اسے قرونِ اولیٰ کے ایک مثالی فلاحی معاشرہ (An Ideal Welfare State) کا روپ دینے کے لیے اب صرف بکروں، چھتروں کو کا ٹناہی کافی نہیں بلکہ ہم میں سے ہرا کی نے اپنے اپنے ''اساعیل'' کسی قربان گاہ میں لا کر تیتی ریت پہ لٹا کے ان کے ساتھ اپنی محبت کے سارے



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