

CHIEF EDITOR DR. SYED MUBIN AKHTAR
KARACHI PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL

BULLETIN

(Medical and General Articles)

AUGUST 2013

Regd. No. 95-237



NO DRUGS DAY 26th June 2013
A demonstration organized by Karachi Psychiatric Hospital



NO DRUGS DAY 26th June 2013
Dr. Syed Mubin Akhtar & Dr. Salahuddin addressing the press conference

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حق کے ساتھ بھیجا ہے تاکہ اس
کو ہر دین پر غالب کر دے خواہ
مشرکوں کو کتنا ہی ناگوار کیوں نہ
گزرے“
(سورہ توبہ آیت: ۳۳)

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Address: B-1/14,

Nazimabad # 3,

Karachi-74600

Phone: 111-760-760

Fax: 36681610

Email: editor@kph.org.pk

Email: support@kph.org.pk

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ROLE OF R.A.W IN 1971 WAR WAS MASSIVE

Leading Indian writer B Raman in his book 'Role of RAW in Liberation of Bangladesh' has disclosed that the role of R.A.W was five-fold, according to a recent research on how the Indian writers saw the 1971 War.

First, it was to provide intelligence to India's policy-makers and its armed forces; second, to train the Bengali "freedom fighters" in the clandestine training camps, then to the network with Bengali public servants from the East Pakistan posted in the West Pakistan and in Pakistan's diplomatic missions abroad; third, to persuade them to cooperate with the "freedom-fighters" and to help in the freedom struggle by providing intelligence; fourth, to mount a special operation in the CHT against sanctuaries and training camps of the Naga and Mizo hostiles; and fifth, to organize a psychological warfare (PSYWAR) campaign against the Pakistani rulers by disseminating reports about the massacres of the Bengalis in East Pakistan and the exodus of refugees. He writes that involvement of R.A.W was multi-pronged and that was the reason that Indira Gandhi decided to assist the Bengali-speaking people of East Pakistan in their efforts to separate from Pakistan



and achieve an independent state to be called Bangladesh.

"This was in the wake of the widespread disturbances in East Pakistan in the beginning of 1971 following the refusal of the military regime of Pakistan headed by Gen Mohammad Yahya Khan to honour the results of the December 1970 general elections in which the Awami League of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won a majority in the

Pakistan National Assembly," says the writer. Another Indian writer Dr Sarmila Bose writes in her book that the courageous Pakistan Army stood on the eastern front. Bose is niece of Netaji Bose, the great Bharati nationalist. She writes that there is much for Pakistan to come to terms with what happened in 1971, but the answers don't lie in unthinking vilification of the fighting men who performed so well in the war against such heavy odds in the defence of national policy. Rather, in failing to honour them, the nation dishonours itself. (I.N.P)

Editor's notes: This should clear the misconception that India had nothing to do with the formation of Bangladesh and that it was all fault of Pakistanis (West).

EGYPTAIR STEWARDESSES WEAR HIJAB!(AFP)

EgyptAir stewardesses who campaigned to wear the Muslim headscarf have begun donning the Hijab for the first time since the national carrier was founded in 1932, a company official said.

The first flight attendants dressed in the Hijab, which mainstream clerics say is mandatory, worked on flights to Jeddah in Saudi Arabia. Under President Hosni Mubarak, who was toppled in an uprising in early 2011, the Hijab was taboo for women in some state institutions such as state television and the national carrier.

But after the election of the Islamist President Mohamed Mursi in June, women in television and EgyptAir campaigned for permission to wear the Hijab, like most Muslim women in Egypt.

Editor's notes: Air hostesses of our Pakistani air lines should also cover their heads and bosoms as ordained in the Quran. As a matter of fact air lines should have only male attendants as this job requires strenuous work, living outside one's home and city, and sometimes country.

THE FAMOUS WRESTLER ANOKI EMBRACES ISLAM

(From an article by Alam Zeb Safi in The News)

Japan's renowned wrestler Anoki and his fellow grapplers will illuminate the National Hockey Stadium in Lahore in connection with the celebrations of the 60 years diplomatic relations between Pakistan and Japan.

The wrestling legend, who is now called Mohammad Hussain Anoki after embracing Islam.

Anoki also visited the tombs of Akram Pahalwan and Jhara Pahalwan.

He adopted the 13-year old nephew of Jhara Pahlawan and said he would meet all his expenses of his free-style wrestling training at his own academy in Japan.

Anoki also announced to establish an academy in Lahore with the collaboration of the Sports Board Punjab where Pakistan's cream wrestlers will be imparted training in free-style wrestling.

THE BREAKUP OF PAKISTAN

(From an article by Ehsan Mehmood Khan in The News)

The 41st anniversary of the fall of Dhaka fell on December 16. To Bengalis, however, Bangladesh came into being on March 26, 1971 - the day (West) Pakistan's security forces launched Operation Searchlight in Dhaka and its suburbs.

The period between March 26 and December 16 (266 days) was marked by a war, complex in all its dimensions - political, military, social, economic and global. For Pakistan certainly, it was a civil war waged by a section of society aided by a hostile neighbour. The Bengalis know it as a liberation war conducted by the 'Allied Forces' (Mukti Bahini and the Indian military). The rest is history.

For the most part, the war of 1971 has been viewed and analysed subjectively looking only at the subjugation of Bengalis by the state and its forces. This is but one side of the coin of conflict. Nevertheless, inter alia, there have been five sides of the coin of conflict.

The three million Bengalis that were killed by Pakistan's Armed Forces in the 266-day war has become a sacrosanct figure in Bangladesh and enjoys a sort of un-deniability - nothing less than the Holocaust. India puts the number of Bengalis killed in 1971 at one million, even though some Indian officials have been using the figures of 300,000 as well.

Pakistan puts it as 26,000 based on the situation reports of military units deployed

in the field at the time. The Hamoodur Rahman Commission Report considers even 26,000 as an exaggerated figure, deeming that it is based on the inflated statements of troops with regard to their achievements.

Computed simply, three million mortalities in 266 days come to an average of 11, 278 deaths per day and 338, 340 deaths per month. This also implies that the death and gore would have continued non-stop for 266 days. I remember meeting one Bangladeshi who had laughed at these official statistics saying, "It is impossible to inflict 3 million casualties in eight and a half months but it is even more impossible to refute it in Bangladesh, courtesy the political expediencies and widespread illiteracy."

To this end, Sarmila Bose argues in her 2011 book, *Dead Reckoning*, "The three million deaths figure is so gross as to be absurd ... [it] appears nothing more than a gigantic rumour." She goes on to note, "The need for 'millions' dead appears to have become part of a morbid competition with six million Jews to obtain the attention and sympathy of the international community." However, even a single life is as important as a million.

Looking at the other side of the coin, not many have dared to highlight the number of people from non-Bengali ethnicities - the Biharis and the West Pakistanis - who were killed, maimed, humiliated and looted

by Mukti Bahini (supported by its 'ally', India).

There were a large number of West Pakistanis, especially Punjabis, Pathans and Kashmiris, living in East Pakistan. Sindhis, Baloch, Gilgitis and Baltis too were living and working there in some proportion. Bengalis used to refer to all West Pakistanis as Punjabis.

Civil servants apart, several West Pakistanis were running their own businesses - ranging from small shops to tea gardens and jute factories eg the Bawanis, Adamjees and Ispahanis. Likewise, their employments ranged from peons to principals of schools, and bank managers to managing directors of big enterprises.

When war broke out, it hit the unarmed West Pakistani community, including women and children, the most. The story started with pillage and plunder, and led to harassment and homicide. The mistreatment of girls and women from West Pakistan is not much known to the pages of history.

Most people, even in Pakistan, know that the war had perhaps started with the commencement of Operation Searchlight on March 26, 1971. In point of fact, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his lieutenants had already made a 'rational' choice for armed movement, and the early hours of Friday morning (March 26, 1971) were fixed for the armed uprising. Dhaka University had become one of the training centres for Mukti Bahini.

Between March 1 and March 25, thousands of West Pakistanis and Biharis were killed; Bengali sources admitted to

have killed 30,000 to 40,000 West Pakistanis during the conflict. International sources gave the estimates between 20,000 and 200,000. The US Consul estimated that up to 66,000 non-Bengalis were killed.

Some 15,000 West Pakistanis had been killed in Bogra alone, with 10,000-12,000 in Chittagong in late March, almost 5,000 in Jessore on March 29 and March 30, 5,000 in Dinajpur between March 28 and April 1, and 5,000 in Mymensingh from April 17 to April 20 (the US Consul put the figure of Mymensingh at 500 to 2,000). Later, Mukti Bahini's atrocities too grew in measure and magnitude.

The third side of the coin is the war that started between India and Pakistan in December 1971. According to some accounts, the strength of Pakistani soldiers in East Pakistan was initially about 20,000, which grew to 34,000 by December. In addition, there were some 11,000 personnel from civil police and non-combatant categories.

About 100,000 Mukti Bahini rebels acted as the Indians' fifth column.

After the war, Indian Lt. Gen JFR Jacob, in his book *Surrender at Dacca: Birth of a Nation*, put the figures of Indian military casualties at 1,421 killed, with 4,058 wounded and 56 missing or presumed to be killed. Pakistan's military casualties during the war were about 4,000.

In short, war kills - and a complex war of the kind the 1971 war was, is bound to kill people from all sides involved. Mujibur Rahman was later killed, along with his family, by Bangladesh Army officers on August 15, 1975. Surely, March 26 or

December 16 did not come without a warning.

It was failure on the part of the government in the economic, social and political spheres that consequently led to a politico-military dud. But the Awami League had actually pushed the government to the wall at a critical moment when relations could have been repaired. While Sheikh Mujibur Rahman could team up with the 'allied forces,' certainly there were also allies of Pakistan within East Pakistan.

The fourth side of the coin showed up immediately after the fall of Dhaka. People who supported the unity of Pakistan have been put on trial in different ways. The Biharis are considered to be "stranded Pakistanis" and not even regarded as refugees.

They are a classic example of the 21st century word: 'stateless society'. In Bangladesh, six people, including Delawar

Hossain Sayedee - the Jamaat-e-Islami's leader - are facing war trials.

The fifth and brightest side of the coin is that many in Pakistan and Bangladesh understand the way the forces of history have acted against them. They remain tied in a unique kind of bond.

Editor's notes: The 95 year old former chief of Jamaat e Islami, Professor Ghulam Azam is also in jail, facing probable death penalty for aiding the Pakistan army in 1971. What is however painful is that former East Pakistan (Now Bangla Desh) that was considered a "headache" for the country's economy and a "bottomless pit" is doing better than our country and its "Taka" has more value than our rupee. One of the reasons is that they used their own language Bengali from the very beginning and we continue to cling to the language of the foreign master, English.

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SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN

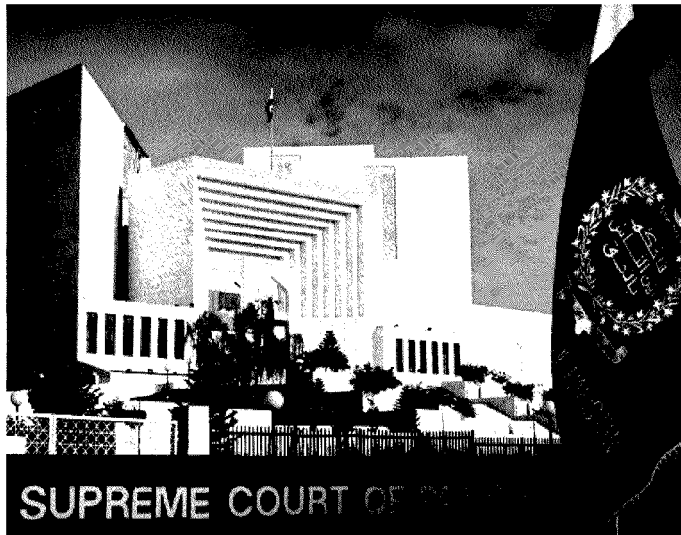
Constitution Avenue, Islamabad

**Respected honourable
Mr Justice Jawaad .S. khawaja,**

My name is Sanam I am 23 years old and I am currently a student at the I....., Karachi. I am doing my Bachelors This letter may take fifteen minutes of your time but I will appreciate it for a lifetime.

I am writing this letter to inform you that this city we live in is no longer ours. I have studied throughout the reign of PPP and I cannot even begin to explain to you how we all reach school every day. We Pakistani

citizens were publicly threatened on national television by Altaf Hussain for carrying out peaceful protests at Teen Talwar and Shahrah e Faisal. Many of us are educated people who come from good homes and we are out on the roads fighting for this nation. Many of us may not realise shouting "PTI" will not make much



of a difference but I realise that you can...
PPP and MQM have ruled as a coalition in Karachi for five years, these five years being the worst five years any Pakistani citizen has ever seen except those who enjoyed this political power. I saw a child at Jinnah hospital, a public sector hospital, being carried without a stretcher with half her brains falling out

and some being carried on dog's stretchers and this is something I just witnessed at a hospital and it gets far worse at every stage of society.

Why weren't these politicians questioned and punished for their horrific actions? There

are public videos, photographs and articles of our hopeless politicians indulging in activities such as gambling, consuming ungodly amounts of alcohol, prostitution, Mujras and much more at the cost of the state's treasury. Yet nothing is ever done about it. We have all told this to ourselves a

billion times but nobody has ever gotten up to speak of it because they are too afraid. You cannot imagine the amount of money these corrupt politicians have robbed off this nation, roaming around in their expensive cars with their extravagant clothing, the number of innocent people they have killed for all the wrong reasons, the number of families they have hurt because of some immature animosity and the amount of youth they have gashed, filling our gashes with lemon and leaving us to agonize in the most pathetic conditions ever. **Roti, kapra, makaan? This is what they have taken away from us! And MQM has done nothing but terrorize us and show us how "Altaf bhai" can shut the city down in five minutes because he got into some juvenile fight with ANP or some other hopeless party.** That should not be the power of a leader! That should be power of the people!

When their men ride across this city, fully armed with their fluttering flags, it secretes nothing but arrogance, misery and a deplorable state of affairs. What example is being set for those less privileged who are struggling for a good education? They end up doing things like robbing banks, snatching mobiles, threatening to kidnap for ransom and black marketing but nothing is ever done about it. Not to mention members of these notorious political parties are known for doing this to raise money for their parties before

elections or even otherwise. There is justice for absolutely nothing in this city. Where is the law? Who is the law? What is the law? What law? There are none in this decaying nation.

We no longer want MQM or PPP as our leaders for the provincial government because they are not leaders! They are thugs and criminals! They are not deserving of that stature. In fact they must pay the price for their actions, as per law. Do they even know what a leader does? Our apparent leaders are so daft that an entire city is yelling that we no longer want them because of not only their disgusting reign but the fact that they rigged these elections. However, they still choose to impose themselves on us.

Political parties are created to protect their own interests not the nation's!

Please take this letter into consideration as an appeal of the sick and tired awaam. Do this for us! Do this for yourself! Do this for Pakistan. Do this for the place we all call home. Ten years from now, none of us want to say "I have no country to fight for; my country is the earth, and I am a citizen of the world" we want to say "welcome to Pakistan"

I am hopeful that you will see what I see and give us what we really need: "justice"

Thanking you sincerely,

Sanam

A tortured resident of Karachi and
Citizen of Pakistan.

NAWAZ SHARIF

(From an article by Ayaz Amir in the News)

The standard-bearers of the old are the stuffed tigers of Raiwind, touting experience and achievement as their electoral card. Working the banks and having the courts on their side...this perhaps is the new definition of experience. As for achievement, hmm: sasti roti, subsidised tandoors, laptops, Daanish schools, jangla bus service, etc.

Five years that could have changed the face of Punjab, altered the outlook of the patwari and the thanedar, sacrificed at the altar of gimmickry. But it couldn't have been otherwise. The



Sharifs have been around for 30 years, a lifetime. Their specialty all these years has been the quick-fix gimmick. They can only repeat themselves, not chart anything new. Five more years and we'll get more of the same. Mix flour and water and atta is what you get. Try this a hundred times and the result will still be the same.

In party meetings party members refer to Nawaz Sharif as Mohtaram Quaid...Respected Leader...without a hint of embarrassment.

Consider some of the tickets distributed in Lahore: in NA-127 to Waheed Alam,

brother to the distinguished judge who gave Ms Ayesha Ahad in police custody on a ten-day remand; and in NA-130 to Sohail Shaukat Butt, son of Peela Butt, who proved helpful in settling matters between the Sharif family and those on their wrong side in the famous Bakery case (in which a bakery employee was given a lesson in manners because he was slow in serving a favoured daughter).

Politics of this kind...not everyone is adept at it. When in distant times the Sharifs served the interests

of the army and the ISI no one was more dutiful than them, paying regular court to various generals. When circumstances changed they did not look back.

When they were close to president Ghulam Ishaq Khan they said he was like a father to them. It was not long before Ishaq was given an education in paternal relations he would not have easily forgotten. When Leghari was president they used him against Benazir Bhutto. To get close to Leghari they used Abida Hussain and Shahid Hamid. All three were soon ditched.

BHUTTO'S 1973 CONSTITUTION VS ARTICLES 62 & 63

(From an article by Shahzad Chaudhry (R) Air-vice Marshal in the News)

Articles 62 and 63 of Pakistan's constitution is the new proverbial hydra of Pakistan's multifaceted internal challenges. Introduced into the constitution by Ziaul Haq, the articles call for prospective members to Pakistan's federal and provincial legislatures to have been people of sound and credible character; with beliefs supporting the Islamic character of the nation and the two-nation theory as the foundation according to which Pakistan was sought as a separate nation out of the Indian Union; of not having had a criminal record and of carrying a clean reputation; of not having ridiculed the judiciary and the military; and of not having ever worked against the security and interest of the nation. I paraphrase, of course.

The post-Musharraf democratic order under Pakistan Peoples Party in its thorough rehash, found no difficulty in retaining the two clauses without as much as an amendment.

Here is a composite view of the original Bhutto's 1973 Constitution as it stood, unadulterated yet with Articles 62 and 63, that are now the bane:

- o The name 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan' is selected for the state of

Pakistan.

- o Islam is declared the 'state religion' of Pakistan.
- o Steps shall be taken to enable the Muslims of Pakistan, individually or 'collectively', to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam.
- o Steps shall be taken to make the teaching of the Quran and Islamiyat compulsory, to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic as a language and to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Quran.
- o Proper organisation of Zakat, Waqf and mosques is ensured.
- o The state shall prevent prostitution, gambling and consumption of alcohol, and printing, publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements.
- o Only a Muslim will be qualified for election as president (male or female) and prime minister (male or female).
- o All existing laws shall be brought in conformity with the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Quran and Sunnah and no law shall be enacted that is repugnant to such injunctions.

- o A Council of Islamic Ideology shall be constituted, referred to as the Islamic Council. The functions of the Islamic Council shall be to make recommendations to parliament and the provincial assemblies about the ways and means of enabling and encouraging the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives in accordance with the principles of Islam.
- o The president or the governor of a province may, or if two-fifths of its total membership so requires, a house or a provincial assembly shall, refer to the Islamic Council for advice on any question as to whether a proposed law is or is not repugnant to the injunctions of Islam.
- o For the first time, the constitution of Pakistan gave definition of a Muslim which states: "'Muslim' means a person who believes in the unity and oneness of Allah, in the absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophethood of Prophet, Muhammad, and does not believe in, or recognise as a prophet or religious reformer, any person who claimed or claims to be a prophet, in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever, after Muhammad."
- o The state shall endeavour to strengthen the bonds of unity among Muslim countries.
- o The Second Amendment (wef September 17, 1974) of the 1973

Constitution declared for the first time the Ahmadiyya community or the Lahore Ahmadiyya Movement for the Propagation of Islam (Lahoris) as non-Muslims.

This is what Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, ordained for his countrymen in the new and the only constitution. He was ridden with compulsions, no doubt, but also had a vision of creating an Islamic fraternity.

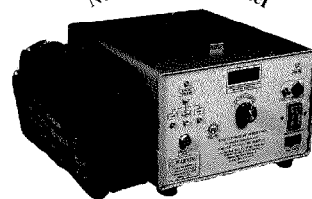
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DEATH OF DEMOCRACY

(From an article by Manzur Ejaz in The News)

It is usually worse to mutilate someone's spirit than to kill one: the spiritless half-dead body keeps dragging itself waiting for the end game. This is exactly what the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) government has done to democracy in Pakistan.

Most political analysts are dazed by the tenacity that President Zardari has shown in hanging on to his office and keeping his party in power. But few have acknowledged how he has achieved such an 'otherwise admirable' goal by maintaining unholy alliances with parties that have opposing agendas, resulting in a hard-to-fix proliferating anarchy. He also achieved his goal by not honouring publicly announced agreements with his opponents: his agreements with Mian Nawaz Sharif were the preface to what was going to follow. By saying that fulfilling political promises is not a religious dictate, Mr Zardari committed a cardinal sin because democracy means upholding socio-political contracts - written or otherwise.

To begin with, he violated the terms of his office by being a president and

heading a political party at the same time. Furthermore, other than passing some attractive constitutional amendments, he has not done much except cobbling a ruling alliance that was conducive to making money for its components. Grafts, embezzlements, cronyism and rent seeking became hallmarks of the PPP government and its allies. If anyone objected to such a rotten state of affairs, the rhetoric response would be that it was a conspiracy against democracy or part of an ongoing persecution of the PPP. When it became clear that the ruling coalition had no interest other than in making money, competing institutions like the military and the judiciary started to make a play for a place in state power.

Editor's notes: Z.A.Bhutto was instrumental in breaking up Pakistan and destroying its industry and education by "nationalization". Murtaza Bhutto indulged in open rebellion via Al-Zulfikar, Benazir skimmed billions from the country and deposited them in Switzerland, and Zardari is the master of corruption in government and thus destroyed democracy.

ALTAH BEING PROBED FOR MONEY-LAUNDERING, HATE SPEECH: BBC

(From an article by Murtaza Ali Shah in the News)

The BBC's flagship programme 'Newsnight' has said that MuttahidaQaumi Movement (MQM) chief AltafHussain is being directly investigated for money laundering worth at least £400,000 pounds as well as for incitement to violence.

The BBC's star interviewer Jeremy Paxman disclosed that the Metropolitan Police had seized hard cash from two properties in two blocks - £150,000 from the MQM office and £250,000 from the house in Edgware owned by AltafHussain.

These revelations were part of a documentary the BBC broadcast focusing on the alleged violent politics of MQM and the allegations surrounding the party.

The documentary contained video clips of AltafHussain on different occasions - cooking, joking, singing and making potentially violent statements including "we'll prepare your body bags" and "don't blame me if you get killed by our supporters", "it would be in the UK's best interests to stop hatching conspiracies implicating me in this murder case (a reference to Dr Imran Farooq's case)", "we'll tear open your father's abdomen to get our freedom". The BBC said that the police are now "assessing whether those speeches and others like them" breached the law of the UK.

Jeremy Paxman posed the question at the start: "Supposing if it (Britain) was offering sanctuary to an organisation that was using Britain as a base from which to threaten and persecute others?" and then went on to describe the MQM as "one of the most feared political organisations in Pakistan".

Speaking from outside AltafHussain's house in Edgware, BBC reporter Owen Bennett Jones pointed out that a police raid had taken place there on June 18 this year in connection with the Imran Farooq murder. He said that Karachi may be far away from Edgware but Hussain "exerts total control over his party".

The documentary featured a renegade MQM activist Naim Ahmed who alleged that the orders to kill people in Karachi came from London and a policeman who said he had fled Karachi because his life was at risk from the MQM. Ahmed told BBC: "They (the MQM) are not a peaceful party, they are a militant group, they are like a bunch of mafias They are an ideal party for violence." Ahmed said that the youth in Karachi involved in violence told him that "we got our order from London."

The BBC also featured a former Karachi police officer who alleged that the party was involved in violence and threats. The same police officer while applying for asylum said that "the reason he claims asylum is because of his fear of the MQM who have already killed his wife and brother because of his activities as a police officer against them". This case is interesting because while granting asylum to him a senior judge Lord Bannatyne accepted on 11 November 2010 that "the MQM has killed over 200 police officers who have stood up against them in Karachi" and that his brother was killed two days after catching people wall chalking "He who is a traitor to the leader deserves to be killed".

UK SAYS ALTAF HUSSAIN'S 'DISBAND ISI' LETTER IS AUTHENTIC

(From an article by Murtaza Ali Shah in the News)

The British government has confirmed that the MuttahidaQaumi Movement (MQM) leader AltafHussain wrote to the then Prime Minister Tony Blair in September 2001, calling for the abolition of the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), Pakistan's premier spy agency.

According to information released under the Freedom of Information Act, the letter was dated 23 September 2001, signed by AltafHussain and delivered to 10 Downing Street by Nirj Deva, who is currently a Member of the European Parliament (MEP) for the Southeast of England.

The British government was assured of MQM's support in countering terrorism in Pakistan in return for help in achieving "equitable participation in governing the province of Sindh and in disbanding the ISI". The letter appealed that the "ISI secret agency must be disbanded otherwise the ISI will continue to produce many Osama-bin-Ladens and Talibans in future". The MQM letter offered to provide "many demonstrations in Karachi in favour of the international community combating terrorism within five days notice after this agreement is signed, putting hundreds of thousands of people on the streets of



Karachi" and "unlimited resources throughout the towns and villages in the province of Sindh and the province of Punjab to some extent, to monitor the activities of fundamentalists and Taliban-led organisations, and also to monitor the activities of Madrasas (religious schools)". It also promised the UK "to ensure select groups to penetrate Afghanistan in the form of aid workers so as to enhance the Western agencies intelligence information capabilities".

In return for these services, the alleged letter asked for "equitable participation in the governance of the province of Sindh and the Federation as partners; genuine, equitable participation in all spheres of life including education, employment, army and administration; local policing consisting of Muhajirs and Sindhis".

Britain's Foreign Office has confirmed "the Prime Minister's Office received a letter from MrAltafHussain which was passed to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) for a response," said the Cabinet Office, adding: "No information is held indicating that a response was sent to Mr. Hussain".

ALTAF DID NOT APPEAR IN COURT DESPITE BEING SUMMONED

(From an article by Sabir Shah in The News)

Nearly three years and four months after the Sindh High Court (SHC) had summoned MQM Chief Altaf Hussain, the Supreme Court has asked the exiled political leader to appear before the court in person on January 7, 2012, in a contempt of court notice.

A two-member division bench of the SHC on August 20, 2009 had directing Altaf to appear before it on August 31, 2009, in connection with the May 12, 2007, violent clashes in Karachi.

The fresh notice has been issued to 59 years old Altaf Hussain under Article 204 of the Constitution and Section 3 of the Contempt of Court Law, just days after he had termed the judges' remarks as "unconstitutional" and "undemocratic," airing further that the court's observations were contempt for the mandate given by the people of Karachi and were nothing short of an "open enmity" for the metropolitan.

In 2009 the SHC was hearing a petition that had asked for General Musharraf and Altaf Hussain to be made a respondent, on account of violence that had rocked Karachi in May 12,

2007--the day when Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry had visited the port city in a deposed state, but could not step out of the airport due to the blood being shed unabated in the streets of country's largest city.

Former provincial Home Minister and another MQM leader Wasim Akhtar was also summoned in the SHC on August 20, 2009.

The three miscellaneous petitions in this context were filed by lawyer Iqbal Kazmi, who had taken the stance that the May 12, 2007, carnage had occurred on the directives of the then president, Pervez Musharraf.

The complainant had stated in his petitions that around 55 persons, including his relatives, had lost their lives in the May 12 incident.

It is pertinent to note that on January 1, 2013, which is just a fortnight away, Altaf Hussain would complete his 21 years in exile.

As newspaper archives reveal, on December 21, 1991, Altaf Hussain was attacked in Karachi, but he had narrowly escaped unhurt.

He had actually left Karachi Airport for his abode in Azizabad, after returning from a short visit to London, but armed attackers had intercepted him near Ayesha Manzil in the Federal B Area. The terrorists attacked his car with a hand grenade, but the device had exploded before hitting Altaf. An attacker was incidentally killed on the spot.

On January 1, 1992, Altaf had left Pakistan for Saudi Arabia and after one month, he had moved on to live in London.

The 1992 military operation in Karachi

had actually forced Altaf Hussain not to return to Pakistan, consequently compelling him to seek political asylum in the United Kingdom. Later, he became a British citizen.

Born to an Indian Railways Station Master, Nazir Hussain and Khursheed Begum on September 17, 1953, in Karachi, Altaf Hussain traces his roots in the Indian city of Agra. While he was attending the Karachi University, he had gone on to lay the foundation stone of the "All Pakistan Mohajir Student Organization" on June 11, 1978.

BAD GOVERNANCE ROOT CAUSE OF ALL ECONOMIC ILLS: DR ISHRAT HUSAIN

Dr Ishrat Husain, former governor of State Bank of Pakistan has said that bad governance is the root cause of all economic ills.

"The economy is facing lot of difficulties due to bad governance," he said at a seminar on 'Pakistan's Economic Outlook - 2013 & Beyond' organised by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP).

He said that it was an issue of governance that authorities were not taking action against tax evaders and

criminals. "Due to lack of enforcement the criminals feel comfortable," he said.

Editor's notes: All we need to do for things to improve in Pakistan is to elect honest people. This only Jamaat e Islami can provide. It has trained more than thirty thousand full members who have sworn on oath before Allah that they will try their best to commit no sin, and the record of the Jamaat people who have been in the government proves this point.

MQM BEHIND THE UNREST IN KARACHI: JI LEADER

(From an article in The News)

Jamaat-e-Islami's Karachi Ameer Muhammad Hussain Mehnti has alleged that the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM) is a terrorist party that has made the city of Karachi hostage to disturb the peace of the whole country.

He said this while addressing the representatives of the Lahore Bar Association (LBA) at LDA Plaza. He said the MQM had made the Karachi city hostage to fulfil its vested interests.

He said the Muttahida Qaumi Movement had got recruited its party workers in all departments to control everything in the city. The JI leader said that government and agencies were supporting the MQM as police officials and poor masses were murdered in Karachi but no one was ready to put culprits on trial.

He said no one was secure in Karachi but the political leaders were running here and there to secure their slots. He said lawyers have had laid down their lives to save democracy and they should come forward to play their role to save the country.

LBA President Ch Zulfiqar Ali asked the foreign ministry to produce the MQM chief Altaf Hussain before the Supreme Court in light of the show-cause notice issued by the apex court. He also demanded to ban the MQM from taking part in politics.

TREASON BY ALTAF

(From an article in the News)

Indeed, MQM chief Altaf Hussain's words, used in his address over an audio system to supporters gathered at Nine-Zero, go way beyond the unwise - and may even be seen as treasonous by many. Reacting to allegations of rigging in Karachi, on NA-250 and other seats, Altaf called on 'the Establishment' to 'separate Karachi (from the rest of the country) if you dislike the mandate of its people'. His tirade did not end here. He warned the Establishment that 'playing with fire' could lead to the whole country burning down. As PTI supporters gathered at Teen Talwar to protest rigging, Altaf also warned they could be 'cut to pieces' as he could not control MQM workers forever. These statements, in a tone very clearly threatening, were misplaced. He also spoke of the MQM being repeatedly victimised and that, pushed against the wall, people were left with no option but to create their own countries.

ALL WITNESSES OF THE MURDER OF WALI KHAN BABAR KILLED

(From an article by Amir Khan in The News)

Wali Khan Babar, 29, was gunned down on January 13, 2012, hardly a few hours after covering a police investigation in Pehlawan Goth, a Karachi locality with a high level of violence. According to the findings of a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) formed to probe the murder, the eight arrested accused were members of the notorious death squad of a Karachi-based ethnic group MQM. Karachi's Anti Terrorism Court No III was directed by the Sindh High Court on October 19, 2012 to wrap up the Wali Babar murder case within 45 days. However, the December 4 deadline has already expired, with no tangible progress in the case, mainly because of the elimination of the last surviving witness, Haider Ali alias Saleem. A total of 23 people witnessed the murder of the Geo News' reporter but only six had taken the risk of testifying before the Karachi ATC which is conducting the trial inside Karachi Central Prison due to security concerns. But unfortunately, all the six were gunned down one by one in a frighteningly systematic manner over a period of past 22 months.

Haider Ali, the sixth and the last surviving witness, who had already identified four of the five suspects before a magistrate was killed on November 11, just two days before he was to testify before the ATC.

Two armed men barged into his house in the Soldier Bazar area and shot him. His murder sent shockwaves across the country which is tagged as one of the deadliest countries in the world for journalists and one of the worst in bringing the killers to justice. Haider Ali, for whom the Sindh High Court had ordered extra protection, was killed despite being underground.

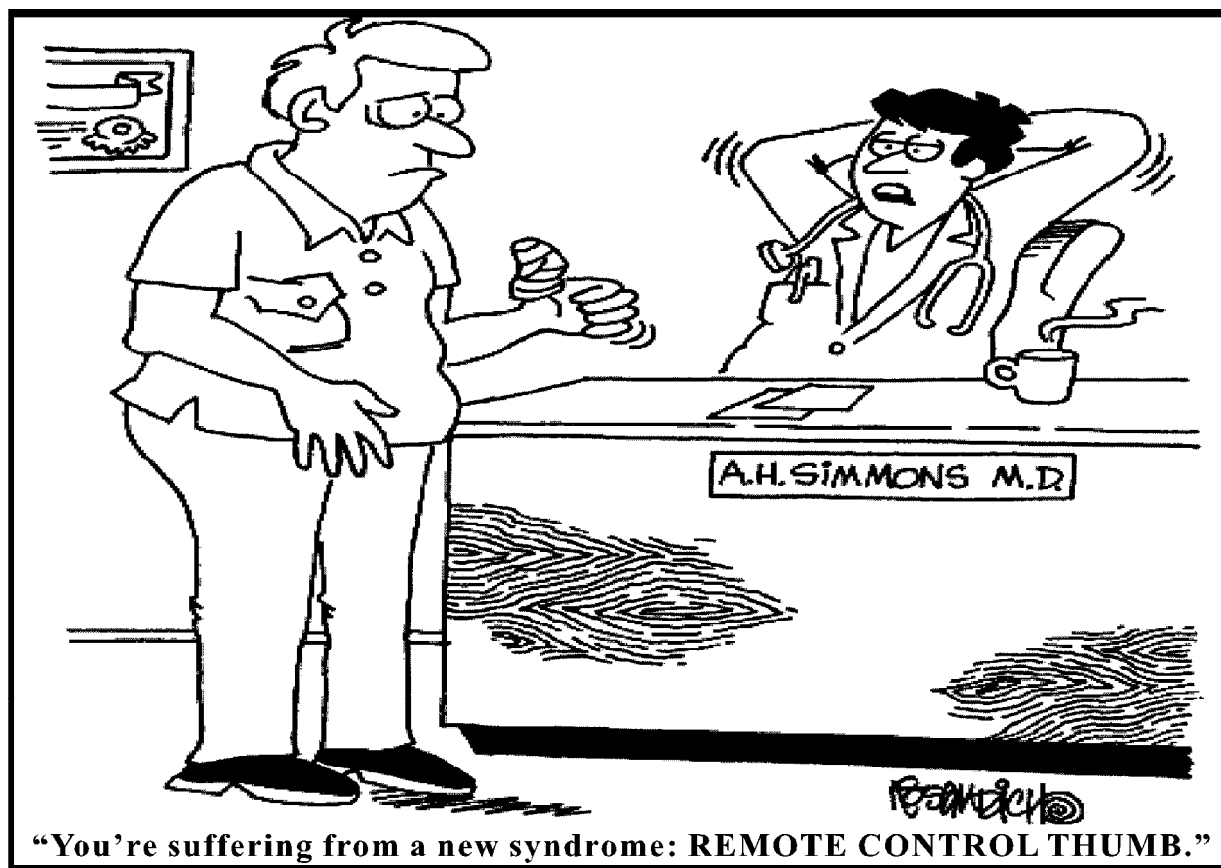
According to the findings of the Joint Investigation Team consisting of the officers from the Military Intelligence (MI), Inter Services Intelligence (ISI), Rangers Intelligence (RI), Intelligence Bureau (IB) and the Special Branch (SB) of Sindh Police, the eight accused had disclosed while confessing their role in Wali Babar's murder that the assassination orders were issued by their boss - Adeel aka Agha Murtaza - believed to be operating from South Africa. Adeel aka Agha Murtaza had passed orders to Faisal Mota and Asif aka Waseem Commando. Both of them subsequently finalised the murder plan, before distributing Wali Khan Babar's snaps among 28 shooters, eight of whom have already been arrested.

The first batch of the five accused in the murder was arrested from the Gulshan-e-Iqbal area on the night of April 8, 2011 while they were riding a stolen

vehicle. Those nabbed from Karachi included Shah Rukh aka Maani, Faisal Mahmood aka Nafsiati, Shakeel aka Malik, Syed Tahir Naveed Shah aka Polka and Syed Mohammad Ali Rizvi. The second batch of two accused was taken into custody from Hyderabad's Liaquat Market on December 9, 2011. Those arrested from Hyderabad included Syed Kamran aka Zeeshan Lamba and Faheem aka Buddha. A year later, on November 13, 2012, the agencies arrested another alleged killer - Asif alias Waseem Commando - from the College Road area of Town Ship in Lahore. Yet another alleged killer - Arif Commando - was also nabbed from Township area of Lahore on

December 12, 2012.

"The cold-blooded murders could make it impossible for the authorities to successfully conclude the trial and could dash any hope of justice in this case", said a press release by the Paris-based Reporters Sans Borders (RSB). The New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) has also condemned the targeted killings of the witness in the Wali Babar murder. "The murder of witnesses and investigators proves that there is an organized group which is involved in the murder. But it seems that the government and law enforcement agencies are too scared to come forward and say who is behind these brazen killings".



FAKE VACCINATION BEHIND KILLING OF POLIO WORKERS

(From an article by Amir Khan in The News)

The WHO-backed anti-polio campaign in Pakistan is facing the wrath of the Taliban fanatics ever since the May 2011 arrest and subsequent conviction of Dr Shakil Afridi who was hired by CIA to run a fake vaccination drive in Abbottabad to track Osama bin Laden.

The Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan had threatened to target the health workers involved in the anti-polio drive, saying it was meant to hunt down Taliban elements, as had been the case with bin Laden. Five female health workers were shot dead in Karachi and Peshawar on December 18 at the start of a nationwide anti-polio drive.

In July, the tribesmen and clerics in Waziristan had decided to follow the polio ban call by Taliban leaders - Hafiz Gul Bahadar of North Waziristan and Mullah Nazir of South Waziristan - asking the government to persuade the Americans to stop their deadly drone drive in Waziristan which has killed hundreds of innocent civilians.



Banning immunizations in the Waziristan tribal region, the Taliban had described the anti-polio campaign as a cover for CIA espionage activities. Dr Afridi was arrested on May 22, 2011, three weeks after a secret US raid had killed bin Laden.

According to the findings of the Pakistani agencies which had interrogated the doctor, while running a fake vaccination campaign in Abbottabad with the help of three health workers [between March 15-18 and April 21-23, 2011], Afridi had used cheek swabs to gather DNA samples from Laden's children. The Americans hoped that a blood

sample, when matched with the DNA samples they already had from other bin Laden family members, would provide proof that he or his family was living in the compound.

Afridi was subsequently found guilty of treason under the tribal justice system of Khyber Agency and sentenced to 33 years in jail besides a fine of Rs320,000 and the confiscation of his property. The treason

charge was brought against him after US defence secretary Leon Panetta had disclosed in January 2012 that Dr Afridi had worked for US intelligence collecting DNA to verify bin Laden's presence in Abbottabad.

It further transpired later that Afridi had also assisted the CIA in the final confirmation of Osama's hideout by speaking on phone to the supposed owner of the compound, Arshad Khan Alias Sheikh Abu Ahmed al Kuwaiti, who was the most trusted courier for the slain al-Qaeda chief. Using satellite photos and voice recordings, the CIA sought to identify the inhabitants of the suspicious compound, which was under observation. The samples of Kuwaiti's voice, which were taken by Afridi, actually provided the final confirmation to the CIA that the tall man seen by their drones inside the compound was none other than bin Laden. Being the health officer of the Khyber Agency, Afridi used to treat the wounded Taliban militants in the past including the Lashkar-e-Islami ameer Commander Mangal Bagh. What actually turned him against the Taliban was his 2007 abduction by the henchmen of Bagh who thrashed him for charging huge fees from some of the wounded militants. Afridi was kept by the Lashkar militants for several weeks and released after his family had paid heavy ransom. Since his wife, Imrana Ghafoor (headmistress at a government-run girls' high school) was an American national, Afridi left for the United States along with his family in 2008. Even though Afridi returned to Pakistan a few months later, his family stayed back.

During 2009-2010, Afridi met with American officials in Islamabad and Peshawar many times and agreed to become a CIA mole. As per his own confession before his Pakistani interrogators, he was introduced to the CIA by a UK-based humanitarian group - Save the Children - that promotes children's rights and helps support children in developing countries.

Afridi was actually asked by the Americans to spy for them in Mansehra, Hassan Abdal and Kamra areas under the cover of anti-polio campaign. Afridi's CIA contact was known to him as 'Peter' whom he used to pass on the information through satellite phone.

According to his interrogators, Shakil Afridi hired office space in Abbottabad, arranged for testing of blood samples at a private local hospital on cash payment and, also hired the services of a female health worker, who had no idea who she was really working for. Afridi was told by Peter to focus on Bilal Town and Nawan Shehr area. In April, Shakil was told to try obtaining samples from the house that Osama was residing in. Although he still did not know why he was being asked to, he began to suspect that there was a high value target there.

Shakil asked for, and received, an extra \$10,000 for this task. Having received the money on April 26, Dr Afridi was told by Peter to try to obtain blood samples of all residents of the compound and, in the event that he was not permitted to, he was provided a cell number, and was instructed to ask his female assistant to call, and speak in Urdu with some English

thrown in, as if she was more comfortable in English.

After their failure to directly approach the residents of the compound, Shakil Afridi's assistant made the phone call on the evening of April 26, 2011. A male voice responded and handed her over to Khairee, one of Osama's three wives. They spoke in English and when the puzzled female assistant found that she could not make sense of what Khairee was saying, she handed the phone back to Shakil. Khairee continued to speak non-stop in English for a minute or so and then concluded with some foul language in Arabic.

According to Afridi's interrogators, he was instructed to tape the conversation. As per instructions, Afridi handed over his cell phone as well as the tape to Peter (the CIA contact) after the conversation was over. But, for some reason, Dr Afridi decided to also make a copy of the taped conversation for him as well that was later taken over by ISI after his arrest.

Afridi finally managed to collect blood samples from Osama's compound on April 27, 2011, which matched through DNA tests from an American laboratory in Washington. On May 2, US Navy Seals raided bin Laden's hideout, killed himself and eventually buried him at sea. Peter flew out of Pakistan the day the 'Get Osama' operation was completed. A scared Afridi also disappeared after the operation and went underground. However, he was arrested by the Pakistani security agencies from the Torkham border on May 22, 2011 while trying to cross over to Afghanistan.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN FATA

(From an article by Murtaza Ali
Shah in The News)

Amnesty International has alleged in a new report that millions of people in Pakistan's northwestern tribal areas are locked in perpetual lawlessness where human rights abuses are allegedly being committed by the Taliban as well as the armed forces.

"Thousands of men and boys have been detained by the armed forces - many have alleged torture, are held in secret places of detention and never seen again.

"After a decade of violence, strife and conflict, tribal communities are still being subjected to attack, abduction and intimidation, rather than being protected," said Polly Truscott, Amnesty International's Deputy Asia Pacific Director.

The Amnesty report blames the Taliban and other armed sectarian and militant groups for continuing to pose a deadly threat to Pakistani society and for killing thousands in indiscriminate attacks or deliberately targeting civilians over the last decade.

"Our report details some of the horrific violations also by armed groups. But if the current situation of impunity for violations by state agents in the tribal areas is allowed to thrive, it will only hinder and not help this progress."

RIGHTS OF OUR CHILDREN

(From an article by Anees Jillani in The News)

Pakistan has innumerable problems but children suffer the most for the simple reason that they have no voting power and are thus politically powerless. Until recently, child rights were seldom mentioned in any of the election manifestos, although in the 2008 elections, a handful of political parties decided to insert one or two sentences promising to promote child rights.

Children under the age of 18 years constitute around 50 percent of Pakistan's population. This is more than the youth population of most countries in the world. But our political parties have no programme or policies for the betterment of such a large segment of the population. The indifference towards such a large segment of the society is indicated by the performance of the governments, both at the federal and provincial levels.

The 18th Amendment was introduced in April 2010. It inserted Article 25-A in the constitution promising free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of five and 16, in such manner as may be determined by law. Almost three years have passed but we do not even have the relevant law introduced in any of the provinces which can determine the manner in which Article 25-A is to be implemented.

Parliament only recently passed a law for the Islamabad Capital Territory.

It may surprise some that way back in 1962 the governor of West Pakistan introduced a Primary Education Ordinance, which was never implemented. In the 1990s and in the early part of this century, laws were introduced in all provinces except Balochistan to replace the 1962 ordinance. These laws were again not implemented.

According to some estimates, more than 30 million school going children are out of school in Pakistan. The least that the political parties can promise this nation is complete implementation of Article 25-A. After the 18th Amendment, education is now a fundamental right of every child in Pakistan. It is binding on the state to protect and promote this right and it is important that the government that comes into power must implement Article 25-A.

Children who do not go to school are potential child labourers. Child labour up to the age of 14 years is mostly prohibited in the formal sector by various laws and partly by article 11(3) of the constitution. But child labour beyond 14 years is allowed in all sectors and there is virtually a carte blanche for employing children in the informal sector. In other

words, children of any age can be employed as domestic servants, in the field of agriculture (65 percent of the populace lives in the rural areas) and in all those areas that are not recognised as formal labour by any law.

However, there is no law governing self-employed children who spend their whole lives polishing shoes or selling balloons to our children. Article 11(3) prohibits under-14 employment of children in 'hazardous employment' but this term has remained undefined throughout the country.

Isn't it about time that our political parties promised in their manifestos that child labour under the age of 16 years shall be prohibited in all sectors - formal, informal or semi-formal? Until such a ban is imposed, Article 25-A will remain meaningless as the education promised up to the age of 16 years is hardly possible if a child is working.

Another problem is that of juvenile cases; it is estimated that more than 80,000 children are facing trial in various Pakistani courts. Mercifully, no more than 1500 children are in prison at any one point of time which is a credit to the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (JJSO) which was introduced by General Musharraf's regime in 2000.

However, not a single exclusive juvenile court exists in the country under this law. Barring Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, there are few exclusive prisons for children. Under the Frontier Crimes Regulations (FCR), children in

the tribal areas can be imprisoned and convicted for an unlimited number of years, and sometimes even under the collective punishment clause. Is it too much to request the political parties to include that the JJSO be fully implemented; exclusive juvenile courts be established; and exclusive prisons with immense rehabilitation possibilities for the children be introduced?

Vague and confusing child rights laws have been introduced in three provinces, excluding Balochistan. Political parties should promise to revisit these laws, upgrade them and make them meaningful.

All forms of violence against children, whether corporal punishment, sexual abuse, rape or kidnapping must be strictly prohibited and exemplary punishments must be promised by all the political parties in their manifestos.

And lastly, there should be an authority to which the children can go to if they witness or experience a violation of their rights or they desire a positive right like recreation or entertainment. Ideally, a body to monitor and promote their rights must be established in each province and nationally, which can be in the form of a commission or an ombudsperson.

Political parties come and go, as is the nature of the democratic process. But the state of Pakistan cannot progress and advance until the rights of its children are supported, protected, and promoted.

POB TRUST TO CONDUCT 5,000 FREE EYE SURGERIES

(From an article in The News)

The Prevention of Blindness (POB) Trust aims at performing free 5,000 surgeries annually along with annual examination of 50,000 poor patients.

This was stated by Dr Misbahul Aziz, consultant ophthalmologist, and president of the Pakistan Islamic Medical Association (PIMA) Karachi.

He further stated that the POB Trust was to increase the number of training courses for ophthalmologists and paramedics, eye care institutes in Pakistan, and enhance research.

While sharing the PIMA Karachi's endeavours, he said that as many as 1,000 patients had undergone a broad range of eye surgical operations this year, and around 4,300 patients were examined/treated for different eye diseases across the country for free.

He said that around Rs7.5 million had been spent on cataract surgeries with the help of donations while the cost of one cataract surgery was around Rs4,000.

He said that the POB Trust - part of PIMA - was playing a pivotal role in holding free eye camps at national and international level to render diagnostic and surgical services in far-flung areas.

"Beside free-of-cost medicines to the poor patients, a large number of cataract blinds are operated upon and implanted with Intra Ocular Lenses (IOL) to restore their

vision. Treatments for minor eye ailments are also provided free-of-cost, while special pre-operative and post-operative care is taken for patients."

Editor's notes: "Prevention of Blindness Trust (POB) and Pakistan Islamic Medical Association (PIMA) are running under the patronage of Jamaat e Islami, as are other numerous welfare organizations including "Al-Khidmat."

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HOW LOW TESTOSTERONE AFFECTS HEALTH, MOOD, AND SEX

Researchers are unlocking the mysteries of how low testosterone is related to men's overall health. Along the way, they're uncovering connections between low testosterone and other health conditions. Diabetes, metabolic syndrome, obesity, and high blood pressure have all been linked to testosterone deficiency. Low testosterone isn't known to cause these health problems, and replacing testosterone isn't the cure. Still, the associations between low testosterone and other medical conditions are interesting and worth a look.

Does Low Testosterone Indicate Poor Health?

In recent years, researchers have noticed general links between low testosterone and other medical conditions. One showed that in 2,100 men over age 45, the odds of having low testosterone were:

- o 2.4 times higher for obese men
- o 2.1 times higher for men with diabetes
- o 1.8 times higher for men with high blood pressure

Experts don't suggest that low testosterone causes these conditions. In fact, it might be the other way around. That is, men with medical problems or who are in poor general health might then develop low testosterone.

Research into the relationship between low testosterone and several other health conditions is ongoing.

Diabetes and Low Testosterone

A link between diabetes and low testosterone is well established. Men with diabetes are more likely to have low testosterone. And men with low testosterone are more likely to later develop diabetes. Testosterone helps the body's tissues take up more blood sugar in response to insulin. Men with low testosterone more often have insulin resistance: they need to produce more insulin to keep blood sugar normal.

As many as half of men with diabetes have low testosterone, when randomly tested. Scientists aren't sure whether diabetes causes low testosterone, or the other way around. More research is needed, but short-term studies show testosterone replacement may improve blood sugar levels and obesity in men with low testosterone.

Obesity and Low Testosterone

Obesity and low testosterone are tightly linked. Obese men are more likely to have low testosterone. Men with very low testosterone are also more likely to become obese.

Fat cells metabolize testosterone to estrogen, lowering testosterone levels. Also, obesity reduces levels of sex hormone binding globulin (SHBG), a protein that carries testosterone in the blood. Less SHBG means less testosterone.

Losing weight through exercise can increase testosterone levels. Testosterone supplements in men with low testosterone can also reduce obesity slightly.

Metabolic Syndrome and Low Testosterone

Metabolic syndrome is the name for a condition that includes the presence of abnormal cholesterol levels, high blood pressure, waistline obesity, and high blood sugar. Metabolic syndrome increases the risk for heart attacks and strokes.

Studies show that men with low testosterone are more likely to develop metabolic syndrome. In short-term studies, testosterone replacement improved blood sugar levels and obesity in men with low testosterone. The long-range benefits and risks are still unknown.

Testosterone and Heart Disease

Testosterone has mixed effects on the arteries. Many experts believe testosterone contributes to the higher rates of heart disease and high blood pressure that tend to affect men at younger ages. By this reasoning, high testosterone might be bad for the heart.

But testosterone deficiency is connected to insulin resistance, obesity, and diabetes. Each of these problems increases cardiovascular risk. Men with diabetes and low testosterone also have higher rates of atherosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries.

A certain amount of testosterone may be necessary for healthy arteries because it's converted into estrogen, which protects arteries from damage. As yet, no studies

show that testosterone replacement protects the heart or prevents heart attacks.

Testosterone and Other Conditions

Low testosterone often exists with other medical conditions:

- o **Depression:** In a study of almost 4,000 men older than 70, those with the lowest testosterone levels were more than twice as likely to be depressed. This link remained even after allowing for age, general health, obesity, and other variables.
- o **Erectile dysfunction (ED):** Problems with erections are one of the most common symptoms of low testosterone. Most ED is caused by atherosclerosis. Men with risk factors for atherosclerosis -- diabetes, metabolic syndrome, or obesity -- often have low testosterone, too.
- o **High blood pressure:** The effects of testosterone on blood pressure are many and complex. Men with high blood pressure may be almost twice as likely to have low testosterone as men with normal blood pressure. On the other hand, too much testosterone can increase blood pressure. Testosterone acts in multiple ways on blood vessels, so this may account for the varying effects.

Testosterone Replacement Treatment Options

The question that remains is, does low testosterone cause or worsen medical problems like diabetes? Or are people

who develop diabetes, or other health problems, simply more likely to also have low testosterone?

Studies to answer these questions are under way, but it will be years before we know the results. In the meantime, remember that testosterone replacement hasn't been conclusively shown to improve any health condition other than

testosterone deficiency and its symptoms. For men with low testosterone levels as measured by a blood test who also have symptoms of low testosterone, the decision to take testosterone replacement is one to make with your doctor.

<http://www.webmd.com/sex-relationships/low-testosterone-8/other-conditions?print=true>

MORE TESTOSTERONE, LESS DECEIT?

PLoS One

Testosterone, commonly thought of as the male sex hormone, seems to promote honesty, a new study suggests.

Testosterone also is naturally found in women but at lower levels than in men, and is typically associated with macho attributes such as aggression and risky behavior. However, recent research indicates that the hormone also encourages social behavior.

In the new study, German researchers led by Dr. Matthias Wibral of the University of Bonn department of economics applied a testosterone gel to the skin of 46 men to boost their levels of the hormone and an inactive placebo gel to the skin of 45 other men. Neither the men, nor the researchers, knew which gel was applied to which study participants. All of the men then played games of dice where they could win money. The higher their scores, the more money they received.

The researchers structured the games so

that the men had opportunities to lie about their scores. The men played the games alone in separate booths and entered their scores on a computer.

But the researchers knew if the men cheated and found that men with the higher levels of testosterone lied less often than the other men.

The results challenge the belief that testosterone effects are limited to promoting antisocial behavior, the study authors said. They believe, instead, that testosterone may increase pride and the need to develop a positive self-image.

And the small financial gains the men could obtain through lying in this study "were not a sufficient incentive to jeopardize one's feeling of self-worth," study co-author Armin Falk, an economist, suggested in a university news release.

<http://www.drugs.com/news/more-testosterone-less-deceit-40948.html>

LARYNGEAL CANCER AND GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY

Vaezi MF et al. - Am J Med

Causative factors have been identified in the development of laryngeal cancer: smoking in particular, but also alcohol consumption. The roles of other genetic, environmental, viral, and occupational aspects remain to be established. Because gastroesophageal reflux disease is prevalent in patients with laryngeal cancer, it has been proposed to have a causal role. A recent meta-analysis of studies on the effects of GERD on laryngeal cancer showed a significant associated risk (odds ratio, 2.37; 95% CI, 1.38-4.08), but the studies might have been subject to bias and confounding by inappropriate control data.

A matched case-control study based on chart review in a single tertiary care center was conducted to evaluate the risks from smoking, alcohol, and GERD in 96 patients with newly diagnosed laryngeal cancer. These cases were matched with 192 controls of similar age, sex, and ethnicity. The diagnosis of GERD was based on ICD-9 codes and the presence of symptoms, use of long-term acid suppression medication, or radiologic or pH findings of reflux. Current tobacco smoking was significantly associated with laryngeal cancer in univariate analysis

(OR, 5.46; 95% CI, 2.59-11.50) and multivariate analysis (OR, 6.08; 95% CI, 2.82-13.10). Risk for laryngeal cancer rose incrementally with smoking duration (23% for every 5 years; OR, 1.23; 95% CI, 1.12-1.34) and intensity (fourfold increase with each additional pack per day; OR, 3.86; 95% CI, 2.26-6.57). Risk decreased approximately 23% with every 5 years of smoking cessation (OR, 0.77; 95% CI, 0.65-0.92), although the risk never disappeared entirely. Alcohol consumption had a more modest effect. In univariate analysis, drinking increased risk (OR, 1.97; 95% CI, 1.19-3.26), but multivariate analysis did not demonstrate a significant association (OR, 1.22; 95% CI, 0.67-2.20). GERD was associated with laryngeal cancer in both the univariate analysis (OR, 1.79; 95% CI, 1.03-3.11) and multivariate analysis (OR, 2.11; 95% CI, 1.16-3.85). Symptomatic GERD was more prevalent in cancer patients than in controls (OR, 2.58; 95% CI, 1.11-6.10). The risk for cancer was highest in patients who smoked and who had GERD.

<http://gastroenterology.jwatch.org/cgi/content/full/2006/1201/3?q=pfw&eaf>

METFORMIN MAY HELP IMPROVE ERECTILE FUNCTION

Pablo Knoblovits, M.D - E.N.D.O

Insulin-resistant men had significant improvement in erectile function when metformin was added to sildenafil (Viagra). Sildenafil alone had failed to improve erectile function, and men who received a placebo in addition to the phosphodiesterase-5 (PDE5) inhibitor continued to have erectile problems.

Metformin potentiates the activity of sildenafil by improving insulin resistance and nitric oxide activity in the vascular endothelium of the penis.

Erectile function depends in large part on the release of nitric oxide by the vascular endothelium. Sildenafil and other PDE5 inhibitors improve erectile function by inhibiting the breakdown to nitric oxide.

Obesity, metabolic syndrome, and type 2 diabetes all interfere with nitric oxide-mediated endothelial function. The three conditions are characterized by insulin resistance, which can interfere with PDE5 inhibitors' ability to prolong the effects of nitric oxide on penile vascular endothelium. In animal models of erectile dysfunction, the diabetes drug metformin improved erectile function. To determine whether the drug has similar activity in humans, investigators studied 30 insulin-resistant men who had significant erectile dysfunction despite treatment with sildenafil.

17 men used sildenafil on demand plus

metformin 1,700 mg/day, and the remaining 13 used sildenafil and placebo. Evaluations at baseline and after two and four months of treatment included calculation of body mass index and waist circumference; measurement of insulin and glucose; calculation of insulin resistance by homeostatic model assessment (HOMA); evaluation of adverse events; and evaluation of erectile function by means of the International Index of Erectile Function 5 (IIEF-5).

Baseline IIEF-5 score averaged 14.3 in the metformin group and 15.2 in the placebo group.

At two months, the mean score had increased to 17 in the metformin group compared with a decline to 14.8 in the placebo group ($P=0.01$).

After four months the mean IIEF-5 scores were 19.8 in the metformin group and 15.8 in the placebo group ($P=0.001$).

The improvement in erectile function in the metformin group coincided with significant improvement in HOMA compared with the placebo group at two and four months ($P=0.01$, $P=0.04$, respectively).

BMI and waist circumference also declined significantly at two and four months in the metformin group versus placebo ($P=0.03$ to $P=0.003$).

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THE IMPACT OF INTENSIFYING ACID SUPPRESSION ON SLEEP DISTURBANCE RELATED TO GASTRO-OESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE IN PRIMARY CARE

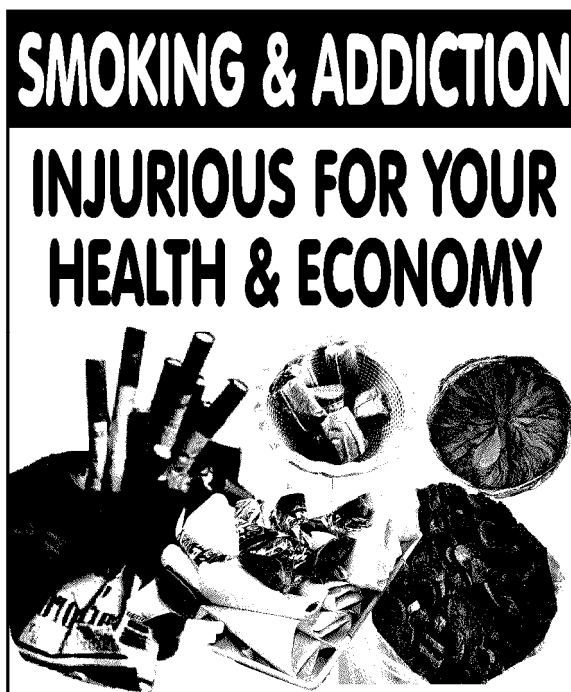
Moayyedi P et al.. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and sleep disturbance are highly prevalent conditions that occur together in many patients. Recent studies have demonstrated that effective treatment of GERD also ameliorates related sleep dysfunction. Proton-pump inhibitors (PPIs) have been demonstrated to improve quality of life, work productivity, and driving acuity. However, data have been limited to gastroenterology practice settings. In the current primary-care-based, industry-funded, cluster-randomized, open-label study, researchers evaluated the performance of a questionnaire in identifying sleep disturbance in patients being treated for GERD and, secondarily, the efficacy of esomeprazole in improving sleep disturbance.

From 180 primary care centers in Canada, 1388 patients were administered the PPI Acid Suppression Symptom (PASS) test, a validated questionnaire of five questions that identifies symptoms in patients on continuing acid-suppression therapy for GERD. One item regards sleep disturbance. Among the 825 patients who described sleep disturbance at baseline, 534 patients at 111 centers were randomized to switch from their current antisecretory therapy to once-daily esomeprazole (20 mg or 40 mg;

intervention), and 291 patients at 69 centers were randomized to continue current therapy (control). At 4 weeks, 23% of patients in the intervention group versus 55% in the control group reported continued sleep disturbance (odds ratio, 2.3; 95% confidence interval, 0.17-0.32). Mean improvements in quality-of-life scores and reflux symptom scores were higher in the intervention group than in the control group.

(<http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/apt.12254>)



SEROGROUP C INVASIVE MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

NEW YORK CITY, MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep

Historically, the most common source of meningococcal infection in adults has been exposure to an asymptomatic person with nasopharyngeal carriage of the organism. Now, researchers at the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) and the CDC report 18 cases of invasive serogroup C *Neisseria meningitidis* disease (SCMD) diagnosed between August 2010 and December 2012 in men who have sex with men (MSM). For 2012, the incidence of invasive meningococcal disease per 100,000 adults aged 18 to 64 was estimated at 12.6 in MSM, compared with 0.16 in non-MSM males.

All 18 patients were hospitalized, and 5 died. Median age was 32 (range, 21-59), and 10 of the men had HIV infection. Strains from 11 of the 12 cases reported in 2012 were closely related to a strain isolated during an SCMD outbreak in Brooklyn in 2006, and 6 of the last 7 strains isolated in 2012 were virtually indistinguishable from each another. Very little clinical information is available on these patients, and it is unclear whether they all had meningitis or some had a different invasive syndrome such as meningococemia. The DOHMH has recommended vaccination of all MSM in the affected geographic area.

ESTROGEN ALONE AND JOINT SYMPTOMS IN THE WOMEN'S HEALTH INITIATIVE RANDOMIZED TRIAL

Chlebowski RT et al.. Menopause

Data from the Women's Health Initiative (WHI) continue to provide insight into the effects of estrogen therapy on menopausal symptoms. In a post hoc analysis of the placebo-controlled, estrogen-only component of the WHI trial, researchers evaluated the relation between estrogen use and joint symptoms. Participants completed questionnaires at baseline and 1, 3, and 6 years later in which they reported any experience of mild, moderate, or severe

joint pain or swelling.

Joint pain was reported by 77% of participants at baseline. At 1 year, pain was reported less commonly in the estrogen group than the placebo group (76.3% vs. 79.2%, $P=0.0001$) and mean joint pain scores (range, 0-3) were modestly lower (1.16 vs. 1.22, $P=0.0001$). At 3 years, 72.5% of adherent women in the estrogen group reported joint pain whereas 81.7% of those in the placebo group reported pain ($P=0.006$).

PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTATION BY PHONE, E-MAIL AND SKYPE

Karachi Psychiatric Hospital was established in 1970, and today (2010) has branches in North Nazimabad, Nazimabad and Quaidabad in Karachi as well as a branch in Latifabad, Hyderabad. More than 200 patients come to our hospital daily and the average number of in-patients is one hundred and fifty (150). About 30 professionals, including psychiatrists, graduate doctors, psychologists and social therapists work in the hospital to treat the patients. The paramedical and other staff members are almost three hundred (300). Since there are less than four hundred (400) psychiatrists for the whole country of sixteen crore people we feel the immediate need to extend our psychiatric expertise to other cities and villages without actually going there. This we plan to do with the cooperation of the general practitioners and other doctors interested in providing proper treatment to psychiatric patients. We have a sliding scale of fees which people of various financial status can afford.

Patients can also contact us directly for consultation and advice.

The fee can be sent by easy paisa A/c no. 0344-2645552-2, or UBL Omni A/c No. 0344-2645551.

Online bank Account, MCB Bank: Title: Karachi Psychiatric Hospital, A/c No. 1236-662-2.

Meezan Bank Ltd. Title: Karachi Hospital (Pvt) Ltd. A/c. No.

0131-0100001143.

Dubai Islamic Bank. Title: Karachi Hospital (Pvt) Ltd. A/c. No. 0102284001.

The patients can choose the doctor according to the fees they can afford. The phone operators can guide in this matter.

Phone : 111-760-760

Skype ID : kph.vip

For further details please contact C.E.O,
Karachi Psychiatric Hospital
(Tell:021-36603244, 021-36684503,111-760-760)

WANTED

(For Quaidabad & Nazimabad Branches)

DOCTORS

Male / Female

Morning / Evening shift

PSYCHIATRISTS

Full time / Part time

Post graduate degree compulsory.

Male / Female

CONTACT

Dr. Syed Mubin Akhtar
M.D. Karachi Psychiatric Hospital,
Nazimabad # 3, Karachi
Cell # 03332129177
E-mail: jobs@kph.org.pk

(ہم ہندوؤں کو یقین دلاتے ہیں کہ پاکستان میں اقلیتوں کے ساتھ منصفانہ، بے رور رعایت اور فراخ دلانہ سلوک کیا جائے گا۔ اسلام کی پوری تاریخ اس پر شاہد ہے اور اسلام کی تمام تعلیمات کا بھی یہی مقصد ہے۔)

یہ دلچسپ بات ہے کہ یہ بیان بھی من و عن روزنامہ ڈان کی اشاعت 28 مارچ 1947 سے لیا گیا ہے، اور اس وقت بھی ڈان کے ایڈیٹر الطاف حسین تھے۔ پتا نہیں اسے مسلم لیگ کی دوسرے درجے کی قیادت نے سنس کر کیا تھا یا نہیں۔ کم از کم الطاف حسین اس معاملے میں خاموش ہیں۔ پاکستان میں معاملات کو کیسے چلایا جائے گا اس کی وضاحت ایک بار پھر قائد اعظم کے الفاظ ہی میں سینے۔ یہ خطاب بار ایسوسی ایشن کراچی میں 25 جنوری 1948 کو کیا گیا اور دی سول اینڈ ملٹری گزٹ کی اشاعت 27 جنوری 1948 میں موجود ہے:

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, speaking at a reception given to him on the Holy Prophet's birth day by the Bar Association, Karachi said he could not understand a section of the people who deliberately wanted to create mischief and made propaganda that the constitution of Pakistan would not be made on the basis of Shariat. The Quaid-i-Azam said, Islamic principles today are as possible to life as they were 1,300 years ago.

(قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح نے گورنر جنرل کی حیثیت میں عید میلاد نبی کے موقع پر کراچی بار کے جلسے سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ: میں نہیں سمجھ سکتا کہ کیوں ایک مخصوص چھوٹا سا طبقہ جان بوجھ کر شرارت پھیلا رہا ہے اور اس بات کا چرچا کر رہا ہے کہ پاکستان کا آئین اسلامی شریعت کی بنیاد پر نہیں بنے گا۔ قائد اعظم نے فرمایا: اسلامی اصول زندگی گزارنے کے لیے اسی طرح قابل عمل ہیں جس طرح 1300 برس قبل تھے۔)

اب وجاہت مسعود اور ان کی فکر کے حامل افراد یہ بتائیں کہ کیا قائد اعظم پاکستان میں سیکولر آئین چاہتے تھے اور قرارداد مقاصد صرف لیاقت علی خان اور مولانا شبیر احمد عثمانی کی ذہنی اختراع تھی؟

country, and the other three fourths will go to the Hindus where they will live also as a free and independent people their own life, according to their philosophy, culture, and social order based on Hindustani rites.

Muslims and Hindus are the two major nations in India. They are totally different and distinct in the essentials which affect everything that matters in life. Not only are we different and distinct but we are sometimes antagonistic. We, the Muslims have our history, culture, language, legislations and jurisprudence, music, architecture, calendar, social and educational life, which totally differs from that of the Hindus.

(ہم دو خطوں کی علیحدگی چاہتے ہیں جہاں تک بھی ممکن ہو۔ اور ہم مسلمانوں کی حکومت قائم کرنا چاہتے ہیں جہاں پر وہ بالادست ہوں۔ ہم ایک آزاد اور خود مختار قوم کی طرح اپنی زندگی بسر کرنا چاہتے ہیں، اور ہر چیز کی حفاظت کرنا چاہتے ہیں جو اسلام کا مقصد ہے۔ اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ ایک چوتھائی ملک ہمارا ہوگا اور تین چوتھائی ملک ہندوؤں کو مل جائے گا، جہاں وہ آزادانہ اور خود مختارانہ زندگی گزار سکیں گے۔ اپنے فلسفے، کلچر اور معاشرہ کو ہندو عقائد کی بنیاد پر تشکیل دے سکیں گے۔)

اب بھی اگر قائد اعظم کے تصور قومیت کے بارے میں ہمیں راہنمائی نہ مل سکے تو اسے قومی بد قسمتی ہی کہا جاسکتا ہے۔ قائد اعظم نے اپنی 11 اگست کی تقریر میں پاکستان میں موجود اقلیتوں کے حوالے سے جو موقف اختیار کیا تھا وہ عین اسلامی تعلیمات کے مطابق تھا۔ اس سے پیشتر جب قیام پاکستان کی منزل سامنے نظر آ رہی تھی، انھوں نے 27 مارچ 1947 کو بمبئی میں مین چیبر آف کامرس کے سامنے تقریر کرتے ہوئے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کچھ یوں کیا تھا:

We assure the Hindus that in Pakistan the minorities will be treated justly, fairly and generously. The whole history of Islam has shown that. The whole teaching of Islam is in that direction.

اصول کے عین مطابق تھا۔ یہاں ایک نظر قائد اعظم کی 11 اگست 1947 کی تقریر پر بھی ڈال لی جائے۔ اس تقریر کو اکثر قائد اعظم کے سیکولر ہونے کی دلیل کے طور پر پیش کیا جاتا ہے۔ اس تقریر کا پورا متن موجود ہے۔ قائد اعظم نے پاکستان کے حوالے سے ایک بار بھی سیکولر ریاست کا لفظ استعمال نہیں کیا۔ انہوں نے پاکستان میں بسنے والے افراد کے مساوی حقوق کی بات ضرور کی ہے اور درست کی ہے۔ یہاں وجاہت مسعود نے ایک اور نکتہ اٹھایا ہے جس پر بات کرنا ضروری ہے، وہ لکھتے ہیں:

ایک اہم زاویہ یہ ہے کہ اپنی تقریر میں قائد اعظم نے مسلمانوں اور ہندوؤں کے لیے کمیونٹی کا لفظ استعمال کیا۔ انہوں نے پاکستان میں ہندوؤں اور مسلمانوں کو نیشن قرار نہیں دیا۔ کیونکہ پاکستان بننے کے بعد قوم کا رتبہ پاکستان کو حاصل تھا۔ (آج کل، 7 مارچ 2010ء، لاہور)

آگے چل کر وجاہت مسعود پاکستان میں بھارت کے پہلے ہائی کمشنر سری پرکاش کی گواہی لاتے ہیں کہ قائد اعظم نے 31 اگست 1947 کی تقریر میں اسلام کا نہیں مسلم کا لفظ پانچ یا چھ بار استعمال کیا۔ بقول وجاہت مسعود: پاکستان مسلم ریاست ہے اسلامی نہیں۔ چلیے درست مان لیتے ہیں، مگر جہاں مسلمانوں کی واضح اکثریت ہوگی وہاں تو انہیں بناتے ہوئے عقیدے کا خیال کیوں نہیں رکھا جائے گا! اب یہاں وہ ڈان کے ایڈیٹر الطاف حسین کا کمزور حوالہ پیش کرتے ہیں کہ خواجہ شہاب الدین اور دوسری صف کے بعض مسلم لیگی راہنماؤں نے قائد اعظم کی 11 اگست کی تقریر کو سن کر کرنے کی کوشش کی تھی۔ الطاف حسین کی گواہی اس لیے کمزور ہے کہ اس بات کی شہادت کسی دوسرے فرد نے نہیں دی، اور پھر الطاف حسین کا جو کردار بعد میں رہا وہ بھی ان کے بیان کو مشکوک بناتا ہے۔ آگے چلنے سے پہلے میں 19 دسمبر 1946 کے قائد اعظم کے اس بیان کا حوالہ دینا ضروری سمجھتا ہوں جو انہوں نے مصر کے سرکاری ریڈیو کو دیا:

We want two regions to be separate where possible, and to establish a Muslim Government dominating their territories. We want to live as a free and independent people our own life and to preserve all that Islam stands for. This means one fourth of the

What are we fighting for? What are we aiming at? It is not theocracy, not for a theocratic state. Religion is there and religion is dear to us. All the worldly goods are nothing to us when we talk of religion, but there are other things which are very vital, our social life, our economic life and without power, how can you defend your faith and your economic life.

اب جہاں تک قائد اعظم کے اس بیان کا تعلق ہے کہ وہ تھیوکریسی یا تھیوکریٹک اسٹیٹ نہیں چاہتے، تو اس میں کوئی دوسری رائے نہیں ہے۔ اسلام میں تھیوکریسی کی کوئی گنجائش نہیں۔ اصل مسئلہ ہمارے سیکولر لبرل دانشوروں کے ساتھ یہ ہے کہ چونکہ وہ مغربی فکر کو بطور ماڈل اپنے سامنے رکھتے ہیں اس لیے وہ اسلامی تصورات اور اداروں کو بھی مغربی اداروں اور مغربی تصورات کی روشنی میں سمجھنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں اور ناکام رہتے ہیں۔ پاکستان کو جب اسلامی فلاحی جمہوری ریاست بنانے کی بات کی جاتی ہے تو اس کا مطلب اسلامی قوانین کی بالادستی ہوتا ہے، مولوی کی بالادستی نہیں۔ اسلام اپنے ہر پیروکار سے مذہب کی تفہیم کا مطالبہ کرتا ہے اور چودہ سو سال سے زیادہ کی تاریخ میں ہمیں ایک بھی تھیوکریٹک ریاست کی مثال نہیں ملتی مگر مذہب اسلام لوگوں کی انفرادی اور اجتماعی زندگی میں راسخ رہا ہے۔ جہاں جہاں حکمرانوں نے اسلامی تصورات سے روگردانی کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے انہیں مزاحمت کا سامنا کرنا پڑا ہے۔ ہندوستان میں اکبر کے دین الہی کا رد مسلمان مفکرین نے کیا۔

آگے چل کر خود وجاہت مسعود تسلیم کرتے ہیں کہ:

مسلم لیگ ایک خاص مذہبی شناخت رکھنے والی سیاسی جماعت تھی، چنانچہ قائد اعظم کی طرف سے مسلم لیگ کے اجتماعات میں اسلامی عقائد، مسلم ثقافت اور مسلم تاریخ کے روشن پہلوؤں کا ذکر اچھیجھے کی بات نہیں۔

حیرت ہے ایک خاص مذہبی شناخت رکھنے والی جماعت کے سربراہ کے طور پر مذہب کی بنیاد پر ایک الگ وطن کے لیے جدوجہد کرنے والے قائد اعظم، حاصل ہونے والے ملک کو سیکولر بنانا چاہتے تھے! قائد اعظم نے پاکستان میں اقلیتوں کے حوالے سے جو موقف اختیار کیا وہ اسلام کے مذہبی رواداری کے

میں نے یہ سب کالم اکٹھے کیے تھے مگر ان میں سے چند ایک ادھر ادھر ہو گئے۔ اس وقت میرے پیش نظر کالم نمبر 1، 2، 3، 4، 5، 7، 8، 9، 10، 11، 14، 15، 16، 17، 18، 19، 20، 21، 22، 25، 26 اور 27 ہیں۔ وجاہت مسعود کا نقطہ نظر یہ ہے کہ ”قرارداد مقاصد“ نہ صرف جمہوری اصولوں کے منافی ہے بلکہ یہ پاکستان کے قیام کے لیے جدوجہد کرنے والے اہم لوگوں بالخصوص قائد اعظم کے افکار سے بھی متصادم ہے۔ بقول وجاہت مسعود، جناح کا نصب العین ایک جدید جمہوری ریاست تھی اور قرارداد مقاصد لیاقت علی خان اور مولانا شبیر احمد عثمانی کی کاوشوں کا نتیجہ تھی۔ وہ مولانا شبیر احمد عثمانی پر کئی ایک اعتراضات کرتے ہیں جن میں ایک اعتراض یہ بھی ہے کہ وہ ریاست حیدرآباد دکن کے وظیفہ خوار تھے۔ یہاں ہمیں مولانا شبیر احمد عثمانی کا دفاع مقصود نہیں لیکن وجاہت مسعود سے یہ سوال تو کیا ہی جا سکتا ہے کہ متحدہ ہندوستان میں رہنے والے فرد کے لیے اگر یہ بات باعث الزام ہے کہ وہ کسی ریاست کا وظیفہ خوار ہے تو آج کے پاکستان میں این۔ جی۔ اوز کے زیر سایہ پرورش پانے والے دانشوروں کے بارے میں ان کی کیا رائے ہے جن کی زندگی کی ساری چکا چوند غیر ممالک سے ملنے والے عطیات (Donations) کی مرہون منت ہے! یاد رہے کہ امیر ملکوں کے وہ ادارے جو پاکستان جیسے ملکوں میں این۔ جی۔ اوز کو رقم فراہم کرتے ہیں، Doners کہلاتے ہیں۔

وجاہت مسعود نے 11 اپریل 1946 کو مسلم لیگ کے کنونشن میں کی گئی قائد اعظم کی تقریر سے ایک اقتباس درج کیا ہے:

ہم کس چیز کے لیے لڑ رہے ہیں۔ ہمارا مقصد تھیو کریسی نہیں ہے اور نہ ہی ہم تھیو کریٹک اسٹیٹ چاہتے ہیں۔ مذہب کے وجود سے کون انکار کر سکتا ہے اور مذہب ہمیں عزیز بھی ہے۔ لیکن اور چیزیں بھی ہیں جو زندگی کے لیے بے حد ضروری ہیں۔ مثلاً ہماری معاشرتی زندگی، ہماری معاشی زندگی اور بغیر سیاسی اقتدار کے آپ اپنے عقیدے یا معاشی زندگی کی حفاظت کیسے کر سکیں گے! (پہلا کالم، 6 مارچ 2010ء)

اب ہم اصل انگریزی متن کی طرف آتے ہیں جس سے ہمیں یہ اندازہ ہوگا کہ وجاہت مسعود نے کس خوبی سے ایک جملہ حذف کر کے قائد اعظم کے بیان کو اپنے معنی پہنچانے کی کوشش کی ہے۔ قائد اعظم کے اصل الفاظ یہ ہیں:

is a beautiful blend of thought and action. He combines in himself the idealism of a poet and the realism of a man who took practical view of things. In Iqbal this compromise is essentially Islamic. In fact it is nothing but Islam. His ideal therefore is life according to the teachings of Islam with a motto Dare and Live.

(اقبال صرف ایک فلسفی نہ تھے بلکہ وہ ایک عملی سیاست دان بھی تھے۔ ان لوگوں میں سب سے آگے تھے جنہوں نے ہندوستان کی تقسیم کا تصور پیش کیا جو کہ ہندوستانی سیاست میں جو مشکلات درپیش تھیں ان کا واحد حل تھا۔ وہ انتہائی اہم اور بااثر شخصیت کے حامل تھے جنہیں ہندوستانی مسلمانوں کا نقیب کہا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس لیے اقبال کا مقام محض فلسفی سے کہیں بالا تھا کیوں کہ ان کی فکر و تعلیمات میں خیال و عمل کا بہت خوب صورت امتزاج ہے۔ ان کی شخصیت میں شاعر کی بلند خیالی کے ساتھ ایک عملی انسان بھی تھا جو معاملات زندگی کو دیکھتا اور سمجھتا تھا۔ اقبال میں یہ عملیت پسندی بنیادی طور پر اسلامی ہے۔ حقیقت تو یہی ہے کہ کچھ نہیں بلکہ صرف اسلام!۔ ان کی زندگی کا مرکزی خیال اسلامی تعلیمات کے عین مطابق تھا کہ: حوصلہ کرو اور جیو!)

مندرجہ بالا اقتباس سے واضح ہو جاتا ہے کہ خود قائد اعظم ہندوستان میں مسلمانوں کی سیاسی جدوجہد میں اقبال کی فکر کو کتنی اہمیت دیتے تھے۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ یہ بھی معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ قائد اعظم کے ہاں جو جھکاؤ اسلام کے بطور تہذیبی اور سیاسی قوت کے آیا اس کے پیچھے بھی اقبال کی فکر کا رفرما تھی۔ اب ایسی صورت حال میں ایک نئی مسلم ریاست یا ریاستوں (صوبہ یا صوبوں) کے قیام کے تصور کے حوالے سے اقبال کو خراج تحسین پیش کیا جاتا ہے تو وہ ایسا غلط بھی نہیں ہے۔ ہاں اگر اعتراض صرف یہ ہے کہ قائد اعظم نے علامہ اقبال کے لیے خالق تصور پاکستان کے الفاظ کیوں استعمال نہیں کیے تو اسے صرف کج فہمی اور بحث برائے بحث ہی کہا جا سکتا ہے۔

یہاں مناسب معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ ایک سیکولر اخبار نویس اور کالم نگار وجاہت مسعود کے سلسلہ کالم بعنوان قرارداد مقاصد اور سیکولر ازم کا تجزیہ بھی کیا جائے۔ کالموں کا یہ سلسلہ روزنامہ آج کل میں مارچ-اپریل 2010 میں شائع ہوا۔

(اقبال) نے اپنے ان تصورات کو بلا کسی ابہام و شرط کے بیان کر دیا ہے، جن کا تعلق ہندوستانی مسلمانوں کے مستقبل سے ہے۔ ان کے تصورات کی بنیاد کم و بیش وہی ہے جو میرے اپنے خیالات کی ہے اور جن کی وجہ سے میں بھی غور و خوض کے بعد ان ہی نتائج تک پہنچا ہوں۔ میں نے تمام قانونی و آئینی مسائل و مشکلات جو ہندوستان کو درپیش ہیں اور جنہیں ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کی جانب سے ایک خاکے کی صورت میں لاہور میں منعقدہ آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے اجلاس میں ایک تجویز کی صورت میں 23 مارچ 1940 کو منظور کیا گیا اور جسے عام طور پر پاکستان منسوب کہا جاتا ہے۔)

مندرجہ بالا اقتباسات سے یہ تو واضح ہو جاتا ہے کہ علامہ اقبال اور قائد اعظم ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کے مسائل کا حل ایک الگ ریاست میں دیکھ رہے تھے اور کم از کم اقبال واضح طور پر اس میں (اسلامی قانون) Islamic Law کا نفاذ چاہتے تھے، اور قائد اعظم نے بھی اپنے پیش لفظ میں اس سے کہیں اختلاف نہیں کیا۔

حسن جعفر زیدی اقبال کے خالق تصور پاکستان ہونے کے رد میں یہ دلیل لاتے ہیں کہ اقبال کی وفات کے بعد جب آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کا اجلاس ہوا تو اس کی صدارت کرتے ہوئے قائد اعظم نے اقبال کو خراج تحسین پیش کیا لیکن ان کے اس پہلو کی طرف اشارہ نہیں کیا۔ اس حوالے سے انھوں نے قائد اعظم کا جو اقتباس درج کیا ہے وہ بالکل درست ہے، مگر کاش وہ اس سے آگے نکل کر 20 مارچ 1943 کے یوم اقبال پر جناح کے پیغام کا بھی مطالعہ کر لیتے۔ قائد اعظم لکھتے ہیں:

Iqbal was not only a philosopher but also a practical politician. He was one of the first to conceive of the feasibility of the division of India on national lines as the only solution of India's political problem. He was one of the most powerful though tacit precursors and herald of the modern political evolution of Muslim India.

Iqbal, therefore, rises above the average Philosopher, as the essence of his teachings

to solve the problem of bread for Muslims as well as secure a peaceful India.

(قانون اسلامی پر طویل عرصہ تک غور و خوض کے بعد میں اس نتیجے پر پہنچا ہوں کہ اگر اس قانون کو بخوبی سمجھ لیا جائے اور اطلاق کر دیا جائے، ہر شخص کے لیے کم از کم گزارہ لائق آمدنی کو یقینی بنا دیا جائے، لیکن جہاں تک کہ شریعت اسلامی کے نفاذ کا اس ملک میں تعلق ہے تو وہ ناممکن ہے سوائے اس کے کہ علیحدہ ایک یا کئی مسلمان ریاستیں قائم کر دی جائیں۔ گزشتہ کئی برسوں سے میرا یہی یقین ہے اور اب بھی میں اس بات پر کامل یقین رکھتا ہوں کہ مسلمانوں کے مسئلہ کا حل یہی ہے اور اسی طرح ہندوستان پر امن رہ سکے گا۔)

قائد اعظم محمد علی جناح نے اقبال کے خطوط کے جواب میں جو کچھ تحریر کیا وہ بد قسمتی سے دستیاب نہیں۔ یہ خطوط پہلی بار قائد اعظم کی زندگی میں اور ان کے (پیش لفظ) Foreword کے ساتھ شائع ہوئے تھے۔ قائد اعظم نے ان خطوط کی اہمیت اور علامہ اقبال کے ساتھ اپنے ذہنی و فکری روابط کی وضاحت کرتے ہوئے لکھا تھا:

Hence, I had no alternative but to publish the letters without my replies as I think these letters are of a very great historical importance, particularly those which explain his (Iqbal) views in clear and unambiguous terms on the political future of Muslim India. His views were substantially in consonance with my own and had finally led me to the same conclusions as a result of careful examination and study of the constitutional problems facing India, and found expression in due course in the united will of Muslim India as adumbrated in the Lahore resolution of the All-India Muslim League, popularly known as the Pakistan Resolution passed on 23 March 1940.

(اس بنا پر میرے لیے اس کے سوا کوئی دوسرا راستہ باقی ہی نہیں رہ گیا کہ میں اپنے جوابات کے بغیر یہ خطوط شائع کر دوں، کیوں کہ میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ خطوط بے حد تاریخی اہمیت کے حامل ہیں، خاص طور پر وہ خطوط کہ جن میں

امجد
طفیل

پاکستان کا تشخص اسلامی یا سیکولر

India National Convention.

(Zulfiqar, G.H., Pakistan: As visualized by Iqbal and Jinnah. Lahore: Bazm-i-Iqbal, p:29)

(مجھے امید ہے کہ آپ نے پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو کا خطبہ جو انھوں نے آل انڈیا نیشنل کنونشن میں دیا تھا، پڑھ لیا ہوگا اور آپ نے اس میں ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کے متعلق جس پالیسی کا بین السطور اظہار کیا گیا ہے، اسے بخوبی سمجھ لیا ہوگا۔ مجھے یقین ہے کہ آپ اس بات سے بھی بخوبی باخبر ہیں کہ (مجوزہ) نئے آئین کے تحت کم از کم ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کے لیے ایک بے نظیر موقع فراہم ہو جائے گا کہ وہ اپنے آپ کو منظم کر سکیں گے تاکہ وہ ہندوستان اور عالم اسلام میں آئندہ ہونے والے سیاسی عمل و اقدامات میں اپنا حصہ ڈال سکیں۔ حقیقت حال یہ ہے کہ ہم ملک کی تمام ترقی پسند سیاسی جماعتوں کے ساتھ مل کر چلنے کے لیے تیار ہیں، لیکن یہ حقیقت نظر انداز نہیں ہونی چاہیے کہ اسلام کو مستقبل کی اخلاقی اور سیاسی طاقت کے طور پر منظم کرنے کی تمام تر ذمہ داری ہندوستانی مسلمانوں کے کندھوں پر ہے۔ میں اس لیے تجویز کرتا ہوں کہ آل انڈیا نیشنل کنونشن کے خطاب کا ایک مدلل جواب دینا بہت ضروری ہے۔)

اسی طرح علامہ اقبال نے قائد اعظم کے نام اپنے 28 مئی 1937 کے خط

میں تحریر کیا:

After a long and careful study of Islamic Law I have come to the conclusion that, if this system of law is properly understood and applied, at least the right to subsistence is secured to everybody. But the enforcement of the Shariat of Islam is impossible in this country without a free Muslim state or states. This has been my true conviction for many years and I still believe this to be the only way

حسن جعفر زیدی علامہ اقبال کو خالق تصور پاکستان کہے جانے پر بھی نالاں ہیں۔ بقول ان کے اقبال نے اپنی کسی تحریر میں لفظ پاکستان استعمال نہ کیا اور اگر کسی نے یہ تاثر دینا چاہا تو اقبال نے اس کی سختی سے تردید کی۔ جہاں تک پہلی بات کا تعلق ہے تو یہ اس لحاظ سے تو بالکل درست ہے کہ اقبال نے شمال مغربی ہندوستان میں ایک مسلم ریاست کے قیام کی بات تو کی لیکن اس ریاست کے لیے کوئی نام تجویز نہیں کیا۔ لیکن جب اقبال کے تصور سے ملتی جلتی ایک ریاست وجود میں آگئی اور اس کا نام پاکستان رکھا گیا تو کیا اس سے صاف انکار کر دیا جائے گا کہ اس ریاست کے قیام میں اقبال کا کچھ حصہ تھا! اس حوالے سے ہمیں اقبال کے قائد اعظم کے نام خطوط کو نظر انداز نہیں کرنا چاہیے جن میں انھوں نے کھل کر اپنے تصورات کا اظہار کیا اور ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کی سیاسی سمت سفر کا تعین کیا۔ اقبال نے 20 مارچ 1937 کو قائد اعظم کے نام خط میں لکھا:

I suppose you have read Pandit Jawaharlal Nehrus address to the All-India National Convention and that you fully realize the policy underlying it in so far as Indian Muslims are concerned. I believe you are also aware that the new constitution has at least brought a unique opportunity to Indian Muslims for self-organization in view of the future political developments both in India and Muslim Asia. While we are ready to co-operate with other progressive parties in the country, we must not ignore the fact that the whole future of Islam as a moral and political force in Asia rests very largely on a complete organization of Indian Muslims. I, therefore, suggest that an effective reply should be given to the all

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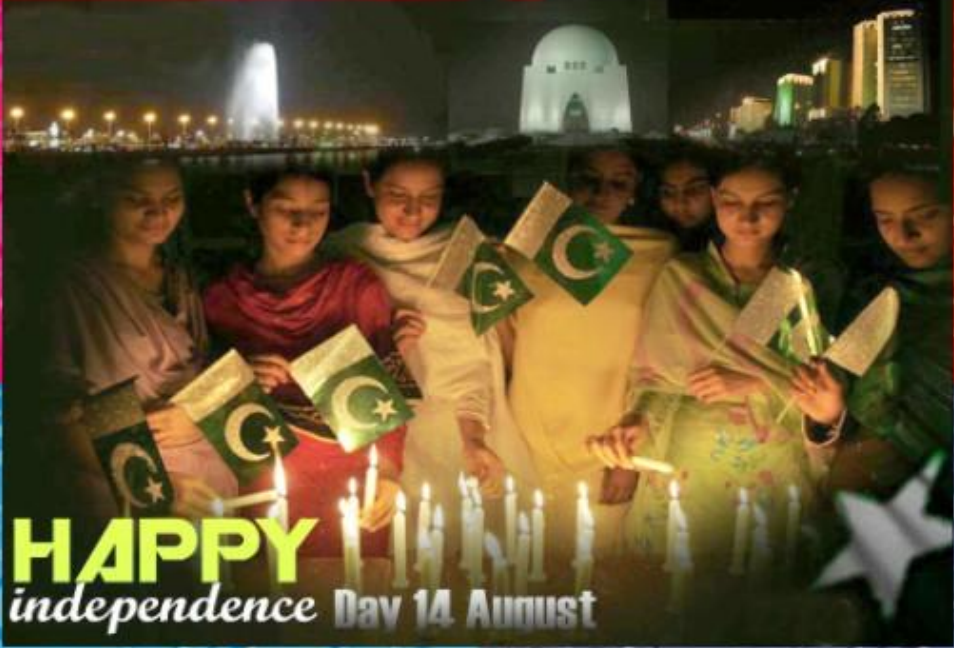
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منظوم اعلیٰ: ڈاکٹر سید مبین اختر (ایم. بی. بی ایس، سفیافو امریکہ)

111-760-760 www.kPh.org.Pk



Eid Mubarak!



HAPPY
independence Day 14 August