

# BHARATIYA SINDHU SABHA

## NEWSLETTER

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## Atal Bihari Vajpayee – End of an Era

Decoding the Genius that was Atal Bihari Vajpayee



The year 1957, a young Parliamentarian astounded then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with his vocal wizardry and extensive command over language. Highly impressed, Panditji had said that the young man would one day go on to

become the future Prime Minister of the country.

His words would prove prophetic. The young Parliamentarian was Bharat Ratna Shri. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a brilliant

statesman, orator par excellence and a dynamic poet whose verses evoked strong emotions among listeners.

Ø On the 7th of April 1967, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee delivered a powerful speech advocating the inclusion of Sindhi language in the 8th Schedule stating that it should be the language of the Nation. It was due to his immense efforts that the Sindhi language was recognised and accorded its rightful place in the Schedule. The Sindhis will never forget this and will forever remain indebted to him with unabated affection, gratitude and respect.

Ø Shri Atalji's speech in the Lok Sabha :-

Respected Chairman,

I rise to welcome and propose the passage of this bill. Although belatedly, we are rectifying the injustice done to the Sindhi language.

Sindhi is one of our National languages, and as such the preservation and growth of the Sindhi language is part of the cultural advancement of our country.

Why was Sindhi denied its rightful place in the Schedule for the last 20 years? My demand to include Sindhi in the Eight Schedule through a non-governmental bill was turned down in 1957 when I was elected to the Parliament for the first time.

On several other occasions too I had raised this demand but probably at that time Lady Luck was not favouring the Sindhi language. But I am happy that today the stars are favourable.

I must state that just according Sindhi its rightful place is not enough – that was long due and is now being implemented.

Sindhis do not have a state of their own and as such Sindhi will not be the regional language of any one state or province.

And from this point of view, Sindhi is non-regional and it is essential that it receives national protection.

And when Sindhi is not the State language of any state, we have to make Sindhi a national language and treat it as a language of the whole country.”

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi (on behalf of centre) said that Sindhi should be made the link language; and Shri Vajpayee agreed that this concept should be diligently pursued.

“The spread and progress of Sindhi literature, appropriate share of advertisements in Sindhi newspapers, facilities and assistance to writers and litterateurs are issues that the Central Government will have to seriously address.

Adequate justice has to be done to the Sindhi language in states with substantial Sindhi population. In the education sector too, Sindhi should be accorded its rightful place and Sindhi students too, where eligible should be given their rightful place.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be asked to take advantage of the Sindhi language to enable our voice to be heard not only within our own country but also across our border.

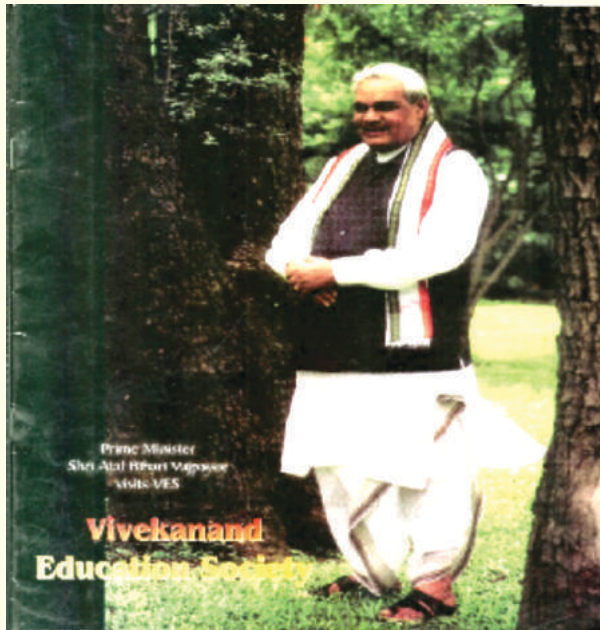
Today the desire of the Sindhi population is being fulfilled.

This is a moment of great joy and happiness for Sindhis and also for me. I rejoice in this achievement. I speak in Hindi but Sindhi is my 'Mausi' (Mother's sister) and I have the same respect for Sindhi as I have for Hindi.

All the languages of this country are sisters and I pray that they all prosper. And it is from this point of view that this bill deserves a warm welcome and smooth passage.

My congratulations to the honourable minister. Perhaps this memorable work was destined to be carried out by his auspicious hands and was hence held up for so long.

Thank you”.



Atalji, as he was fondly known among his admirers, shared a deep and ensuring respect for Shri. Hashuji Advani, a path-breaking educationist who laid the foundation of the Vivekanand Education Society (VES) Chembur Mumbai. Hailing Hashuji as a pioneer visionary, Atalji had stated that his love for a united India and empathy for all sections of society distinguished him from his fellow beings. He applauded the untiring efforts of Hashuji in empowering the future generation and contributing towards building a robust India through the tool of education. Shri. Vajpayee had also laid the foundation stone of the Hashu Advani educational complex in the VES complex, commemorating the efforts, zeal and vision of Hashuji.

**“Death of AtalBihari Vajpayee end of an era; it’s a personal loss for me: PM Modi”**

Shri. Vajpayee was the first non-Congress leader since India’s independence in 1947 to complete an entire term in office as head of a BJP-led ruling alliance between March 1998 and May

2004.

He was admired by friends and rivals alike for his rich oratory, his poetic jibes and his statesmanship. Shri. Atal Bihari Vajpayee BR was an Indian politician who served three terms as the Prime Minister of India: first for a term of 13 days in 1996, then for a period of 13 months from 1998 to 1999, and finally, for a full term from 1999 to 2004.

Vajpayee announced his retirement from politics at the end of 2005.

In late December 2014 he was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India’s highest civilian honour.

Shri Vajpayee was instrumental in placing India on the global nuclear map with the Pokharan nuclear tests in 1998. He also backed the tests with hectic diplomatic parleys with global leaders to justify India’s position as an emerging nuclear power which received positive responses from the global community.

>The Lahore bus journey was a historic initiative to normalize diplomatic relations with Pakistan. This overture firmly reinforced India’s position as a nation of peace and a country that respected the sovereignty and dignity of their neighbors. The move was hailed as a great peace



initiative the world over and consolidated Shri Vajpayee's global standing as a leader of great repute.

The Kargil misadventure in the immediate aftermath of the Lahore bus journey demonstrated his steely resolve that India would now be cowed down by its enemies. The tough fight the Indian armed forces gave in the face of difficult terrain, the motivated actions that succeeded in driving away the infiltrators from Indian Territory was an ingenious example of tough leadership in the face of adversity and an iron will to defend India's integrity and sovereignty at any cost. India's victory in the Kargil war also raised its standing as a global military power, a testimony to his visionary leadership.

Several unique characteristics go along with the name of Atal Bihari Vajpayee. In him, the nation had a three-dimensional leader: a statesman par excellence, a highly creative and talented poet, and a thinker with the courage of conviction.

All his life he strived to make politics more value oriented. He had an inimitable style of winning hearts.

He has several friends with views diametrically opposite his, but that has never come between him and them when it comes to frank sharing of ideas and feelings. Rarely does one find a leader with such a fine blend of toughness and tenderness.

He also strove hard to bring peace and stability to a volatile Kashmir. The clarion call for "Kashmiriyat, Insaniyat and Jamhooriyat" has become a model for reaching out to the state and assuring them that they are a part of us and we treat them as equal humans while respecting their distinct Kashmiri identity.

Shri. Vajpayee is also credited for rolling out second generation reforms by initiating policy actions which unleashed the latent growth potential of education,





telecom, agriculture, insurance and power in the country. He advocated strong economic reforms for India, stating that realizing the true economic potential of India was key to positioning the country as a global financial power.

A key follower of emerging trends in the field of education, Shri Vajpayee rolled out key steps to bolster the efficacies of the education sector during his tenure as Prime Minister.

As part of his government's efforts to promote universal education, he launched the "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" in 2000-2001 with a view to provide free and compulsory education to children in the age group 6-14.

It has been estimated that this endeavor resulted in bringing an increasing number of children within the mainstream academic setup, creating sustainable learning pathways for them.

It also created a conducive atmosphere for enhancing the enrolment numbers for children at the primary school level. The measure was also largely responsible for reducing the huge dropout rate in the academic system.

### **Will Miss My Closest Friend Immensely: L K Advani**

September 25, 2003, New York | "Global

interdependence today means that economic disasters in developing countries could create a backlash on developed countries." Vajpayee said this when he addressed the 58th United Nations General Assembly session

January 2004 | "If you do not like anything in a particular book, then sit and discuss it. Banning a book is not a solution. We have to tackle it ideologically." Vajpayee said, adding that he did not approve of the ban on Shivaji: Hindu King in Islamic India by American writer James Laine.

I along with three other Trustees of Vivekanand Education Society Chembur Mumbai were delighted to receive Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji the Then Prime Minister of India in the year 2003 from the Helipad made at Hashu Advani memorial Complex Chembur Mumbai , The occasion being 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Vivekanand Education Society.

He spoke with all of us , till he sat down in his car for going to the stage



*Shri Atalji receives a plaque from Shri Wadhvani,  
President, VES.*



Recognizing the long-term power of education in leading India towards a higher growth trajectory and building a strong foundation for future growth and development, Shri Vajpayee initiated key educational reforms in the country.

He placed great emphasis on upgrading the infrastructure of functioning academic institutions and promoting innovative educational initiatives with a view to give India the requisite competitive edge in the global academic domain.

During his tenure as Prime Minister, five new IITs were set up in 2003 to provide impetus to technical education and promote R&D initiatives.

If today, India is on the cusp of a larger education revolution, if we have advanced learning processes and can boast of world-renowned universities and academic institutions, a large part of the credit should go to Shri. Vajpayee.

He had the foresight and the vision to foresee that an academically enlightened India would emerge as a



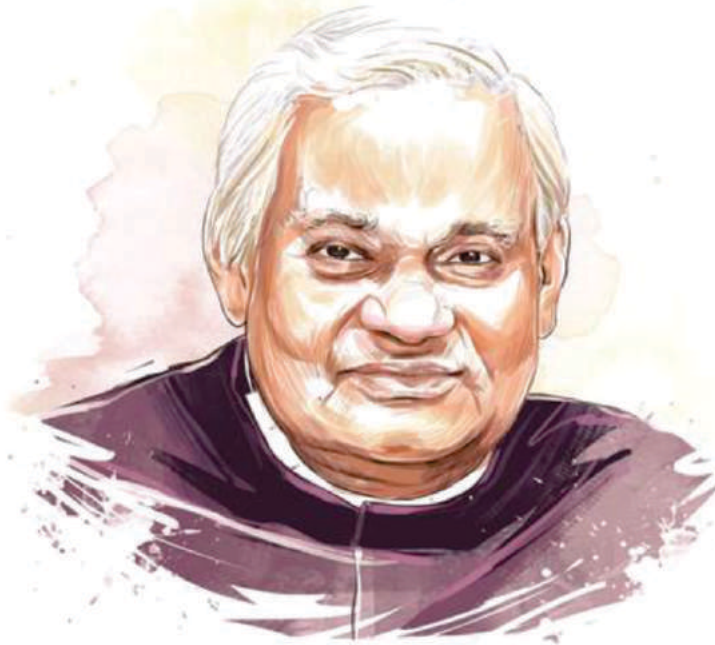
*Shri J. T. Wadhvani, President of the V. E. S., getting up to address the audience.*

mighty power in the world and demand its rightful status among the nations of the world. A rightful tribute to his memory would be to build a strong educational edifice in the country and position India as the hub of global learning and academics.



*Mahesh Tejwani*

Hon Secretary  
Bharatiya Sindhu Sabha,  
Mumbai



## PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

Namaskar, My old friend and President of VES Jhamatmal Wadhvani, Shri R.G. Keswani, Shri B.L. Boolani, Shri K.B. Mansharamani, Ladies & Gentlemen:

Today VES has completed its forty years and I feel contented. I had an earnest desire to visit the institution earlier when Shri Hashu Advani was alive. I wanted to attend the function organised by Hashu Advani but God's plans were different.

Vision of Hashu Advani :

Today, I recollect Hashuji's words. He was a true social worker. He worked a lot for the society but he was selfless. As we perform rites in a Yagna we sum it up saying, " This is not mine, this is yours and dedicated to you". Likewise, his life was dedicated to the society. He faced a lot of challenges in his life.

Hashuji was a member in the Municipal Corporation. He was a member in the State Assembly and he was a minister also in the state government. I recall an instance when his government was suspended. I do not want to get into the details of why it was suspended because we have seen many days like that. So, when the government was suspended, he hurriedly packed his luggage and rushed to his old house. He did not delay even a single day. He never threw his weight or exploited the benefits of government machinery. Today people lose the parliament election but they do not vacate the government quarters.

Hashuji had some moral standards in his life. He never thought about himself. His associates, like Shri Jhamatmal and many more, started an educational institution and nurtured it, and today it stands as an embodiment of quality education. I am very pleased to see this development. Shri Jhamatmal has solved one of my problems by not seeking government aid. As far as I am concerned, personally I have nothing to give here. There is no lack of money or anything in this country. If anything is desired passionately for a great cause, it will be fulfilled without difficulties.



# GLIMPSES FROM THE PAST



Ladharam H. Nagwani (@lhnagwani) tweeted at 10:35 am on Sat, Aug 18, 2018:

मेरे जीवन में भी कुछ ऐसे क्षण आए जब ऐसे महान व्यक्तित्व का स्नेह और मार्गदर्शन मुझे प्राप्त हुआ जो आज भी मुझे प्रेरित करता रहता है



# GLIMPSES FROM THE PAST



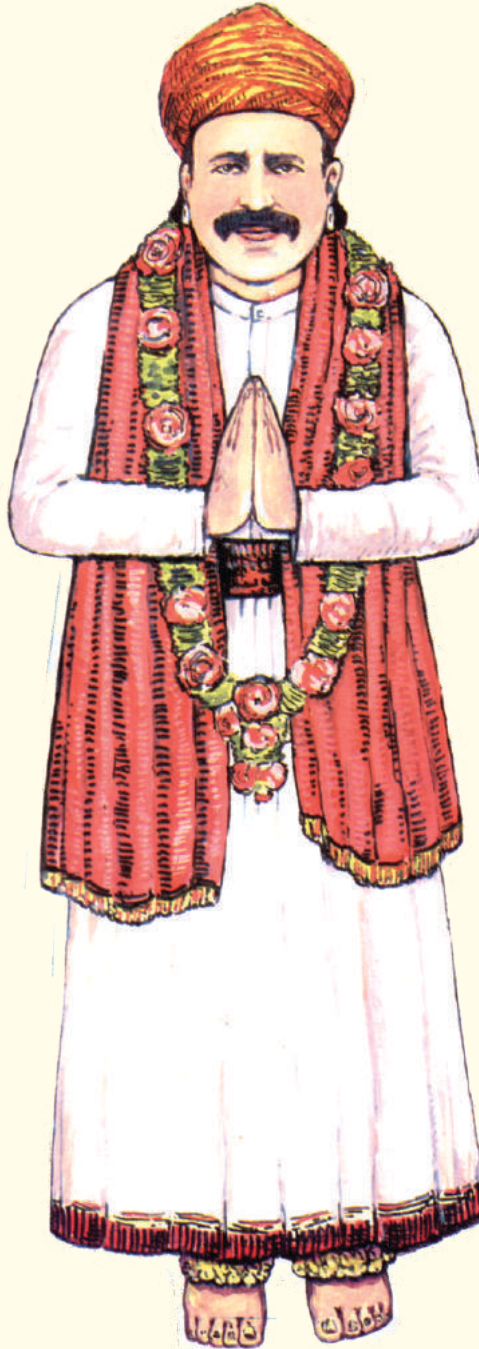
# सिन्धी शहीद - 5 भगत कंवरराम साहिब

बलीदान : 1 नवंबर 1939

सिन्ध जे सखर जिल्ले जे जरवार गोठ जो नालो सिन्ध जे इतिहास में अहम जाइ वालारे थो. हिन सौभाग्यशाली गोठ जी पवित्र धरतीअ ते सिन्ध जे निमाणे संत भाई कंवरराम साहिब जो जन्म थियो हो.

भगत कंवरराम साहिब जे कंठ में हिक विचित्र आकर्षण हुआ, आवाज में जादू हुआ. जइहिं गाईदा हुआ, तइहिं मिसिरीअ खां बि मिठो सुरु बुधंदइनि खे मोहे छडींदा हुआ. हुननि जो खासि गीत " नाले अलख जे बेड़ी तारु मुंहिजो " त भगत साहिब खे हर घर में मशहूर करे छडियो.

जनता खे बसि खबर पवे त अमुक जगह ते अजु भगत साहिब जे कीर्तन या भजननि जो कार्यक्रम आहे, पोइ त जनता उते श्रद्धा सां गडु थी वेंदी ऐं भजननि बुधण में अहिडो त महू थी वेंदा जो खेनि



दुनिया जी का बि समक न रहंदी हुई. भगत साहिब खे जेतिरा बि पैसा मिलंदा हुआ, उहे तुरंत दुःखी ऐं गरीबनि में विरिहाए छडींदा हुआ, पाण लाइ कुछु बि न रखंदा हुआ. पर खुदि कुहिर विकिणी जेको थोरो घणो मिलंदो होनि उहे पैसा बि विकलांग पीड़तुनि ऐं बेसहारा माणहुनि खे डई छडींदा हुआ. भगत साहिब सहायता करण वक्तु इहो कइहिं न सोचियो त ही हिन्दू आहे या मुस्लिमानु.

भगत कंवरराम साहिब में हिकु खासि गुण हुआ. एक्ता खे वधाइण लाइ, नयूं पैचायतूं ठाहिणु, टुटल पैचायतुनि खे जो इणु, धंधे या कुटम्बी मामलनि / झगिडनि खे दूर कराइणु में मदद कंदा हुआ. केतिरा ई माण्हू वटिनि पंहिंजा शख्सी मसैला खणी ईंदा हुआ. भगत साहिब बि निष्पक्ष थी न्याय अहिडो कंदा हुआ, जो



हरिको खुशि थी वेंदो हुआ.

भगत साहिब सभिनी खे सम-दृष्टिअ सां डिसंदो हुआ. गरीब, शाहूकार, हिन्दू मुस्लिम, राजा रंक सभिनी खे एक्ता जो सबकु सेखारींदो हुआ. लेकिन दुर्भाग्य हीउ थियो जो हिक पासे भगत साहिब एक्ता ऐं अखंडता जी प्रेरणा डई रहिया हुआ, त बिए पासे सिन्ध जे आकाश मथां कट्टरपंथी मुस्लिमाननि जा जुल्मी बादल घेरो करे रहिया हुआ, ऐं हिन्दुनि मथां अत्याचार वधण लगा.

सरखर जिल्ले में 'मन्जिल गाह' नाले हिकु वडो मैदान हो. किनि कट्टर पंथियुनि, उन मैदान खे 'मस्जिद गाह' नालो डई उन खे हड़प करण जी कोशिश करण लगा ऐं गडोगडु सरखर जे मशहूर 'साधु बेले' खे 'सयद बेलो' नालो डई विवाद खडो करण लगा. वातावरणु दूषित थी वियो. एक्ता जी दीवार में छेद अची वियो. मुस्लिमान मन्जिल गाह खे हथु करण लाइ आंदोलन शुरू कयो. पूरी सिन्ध, खासि करे सरखर जिल्ले ते डाढ़ो बुरो असरु थियो. नफरत जी आग में कई मासूम जली खाकि थिया. मुस्लिमाननि इल्जामु लगायो त हिक पीर जे पुट ते हिन्दुनि हथु हलायो आहे ऐं उन जो बदिलो हिन्दुनि जे कंहिं मशहूर माणहूअ जी हत्या करे चुकाईदासीं. अहिडो प्रचार हू जोरशोर सां करण लगा. इस्लाम जे नाले ते अहिडो गंदो प्रचार मुस्लिमाननि खे भडिकाइण लाइ काफ़ी हुआ ऐं हू कुझु बि करण लाइ तैयारु हुआ. आखिर नफरत जी आग तेज थियण लगी ऐं जान वरिती सिन्ध जे महापुरुष निमाणे भगत कंवरराम साहिब जी.....

सरउ जी मुन्द जी पुजाणी थी रही हुई. डियारीअ जे स्वागत करण लाइ हरिको तियारियूं

करण ऐं घरनि जी सजावट करण में मशगूल हुआ ऐं सिन्ध जे इतिहास जो अत्यंत अभागो डींहं 1 नवम्बर 1939 अची सहिडियो....

भगत साहिब यात्रा ते हुआ, रेल गाडी हिक जंक्शन स्टेशन ते अची बिहे थी . कुछ दहिशतगीर सन्त वटि अचनि था, सलाम कनि था. अंगूरनि जी पाटि पेशि कनि था. मंझंद जी तिखी उस भगत साहिब खे सुम्हणु नथी डिए ऐं हू साज कढी रागु "मारु" आलापणु लगनि था. हरिको हैरानु आहे त हिन कुमहिले वक्तु मारु रागु छो थो गायो वने ? लेकिन भगत साहिब त साम्हूं साक्षात मौत खे डिसी रहिया हुआ !! गाडी मस अवां हली त बन्दूक जूं गोलियूं सरसराट कंदियूं अची भगत साहिब जे सीने में लगियूं. 'मारु' गीतु बन्द थी वियो, साज टुटी पयो ऐं हिकु महापुरुष शहीद थी वियो .....इए लगण लगो जीअं कंहिं इन्सानियत जो गलो घुटे छडियो हुजे !! सत्य खे बलीअ ते चाढियो वियो हुजे. एक्ता ते खबीसनि हमिलो करे छडियो. हिक नेक, उम्दे, निमाणे इन्सान, जंहिं बिना कंहिं भेदभाव जे समूरी खलक जी सेवा कई, जंहिं केतिरनि अपाहिजनि, पीडतनि ऐं गरीबनि जे उत्थान लाइ पाण पतोडियो, अजु किनि मजहबी चरियाइप जो शिकारु थी वियो. भगत साहिब शहीद थी वियो. भगत साहिब अमर थी वियो.

"नाले अलख जे, बेडो तारु मुंहिंजो, लोली देवां लाल.." वगैरह गीतनि जो गायक, बेसहारनि जो सहारो, सिन्ध जे आहाश जो सितारो भगत साहिब कंवरराम सिन्धियुनि जे दिलियुनि ते स्थाई अथान प्राप्त करे वियो.

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## SINDHI MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



اسانکي فخر آهي ته اسين سنڌي آهيون. انکري اسانجي سڀني سنڌي پائرن  
کي نمائتي وڃي آهي ته پنهنجي گهر ۾ ٻارن سان سنڌي ۾ ڳالهايون.

असांखे फ़ख़र आहे त असीं सिंधी आहियूं. इनकरे असांजी सभिनी सिंधी भाऊरनि  
खे निमाणी वेनिती आहे त पंहिजे घर में बांरनि सां सिंधीअ में ग़ाल्हायूं.

Asaankhe fakhuru ahe ta asseen Sindhi ahiyon. Inkare asaanjee sabhinee Sindhee bhaauran  
khe nimaanee venitee aahe ta panhinje ghara mein baaran saan sindheea mein gaalhaayoon.

منهنجا مٺڙا پيارا سُهڻا سنڌي

دل ۽ فخر سان چئو ته مان سنڌي آهيان.

پاڻ سان انجام ڪيو ته مان سنڌيت ڪي وڌائڻ لاءِ، سنڌي ريتين راسمن کي وڌائڻ لاءِ پيرپور ڪوشش ڪندس.

मुहिजा मिठडा प्यारा सुहिणा सिन्धी ,

दिलि सां ऐं फ़ख़र सां चओ त मां सिन्धी आहियां. पाण सां इन्जाम कयो त मां सिन्धियत खे वधाइण लाइ,  
सिन्धी रीतियुनि रस्मुनि खे वधाइण लाइ भरपूर कोशिश कंदुसि.

Muhinjaa mithidaa suhinaa Sindhi, Dil saan ain fakhura saan chao ta maan Sindhi ahiyaan.

Paan Saan anjaam kayo ta maan Sindhiyat khe vadhaain laai,

Sindhi reetiyun ain rasmun khe vadhaain laai bharpoor koshish kandus

# KHANCHAND & SONS

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جي نينا جي روپ ۾ ڪم ڪري پوءِ ئي پرڏان منترِي بڻيو ۽ ان انيٽو ڪيس تمام ٺهريل چالاڪ راجنيتڪ ۽ فراغ دل وارو راجنيتا بڻايو. پرڏان منترِي بڻجڻ کان اڳ انترراشترِيه منچ تي هن کي راشتر سنگهه ۾ ڀارت جي نمائندگي ڪرڻ جو موقعو مليو. اُتي جنهن دورانديشيءَ سان ڪم سنڀاليو، ان هن کي راجنيتي ۽ جي چوڻيءَ تي پهچايو.

هن جي شاسن ڪال درميان ديش اندر ۽ ديش ٻاهر ڪجهه اهڙيون گهٽنائون گهٽيون، جنهن باجپاءَ جي شهرت ۾ چارچند لڳائي ڇڏيا. پرماتو پريڪشن، ڪارگل لڙائي، امريڪا مٿان ال-قاعدا جا حملا، آتنڪواد خلاف انترراشترِيه جنگ، عراق مٿان امريڪن حملو، پرويز مشرف سان ڳالهيون، جمو- ڪشمير ۾ انترراشترِيه نگرانيءَ هيٺ چونڊون ڪرائڻ، ڪشميري مٿلي تي الڳا وادين سان ڳالهيون، اهڙن انيڪ مٿلن جي سماڏان لاءِ ڪوششون ڪرڻ وغيره باجپاءَ کي هڪ ڪشلاج نينا جي روپ ۾ دنيا اڳيان اچي کڙو ڪيو.

اڏل بهاري باجپاءَ جي ڳڻپ هڪ سلجهيل نينا جي روپ ۾ ٿيڻ لڳي. هڪ سرل هرديو وارو ڪوي ساهتيه ڪيتر ۾ به اوترو ئي مقبول ٿيو. باجپاءَ جي شخصيت، هن جا ڪاريه، هن جا وهنوار ۽ هن لاءِ سرو سوپڪرتي سدائين هڪ آدرش جي روپ ۾ ياد رهندي. سچ پچ هو راجنيتي ڪيتر جو ڌرو تارو هئو، جيڪو ڀڳن ڀڳن تائين ياد رهندو.

پرياس ڪيو ۽ نه ڪا گندي راجنيتي هلائي ۽ نڪو آندولن ڪيو.

قلم ۳۷۰ جو وروڌ ڪرڻ لاءِ ۱۹۵۳ع ۾ ڀارتِيه جن سنگهه جو سنسٽاپڪ ڊاڪٽر شياما پرساد مڪرجي ڪشمير ۾ ويو، اُتي هن کي پڪڙي جيل ۾ وڌو ويو. اُتي حراست ۾ ئي ڊاڪٽر مڪرجيءَ جو رهسيميہ نموني موٽ ٿيو. ان گهٽنا هن جي شش ۽ پيشي ۾ پتريڪار شري باجپاءَ جي دل تي ڏاڍو ڊڪي ڪيو ۽ هن يڪدم فيصلو ڪيو ته هاڻ هو سڪريه راجنيتيءَ ۾ بهرو وٺندو.

۱۹۵۳ع ۾ وجيه لڪشمي پنڊت جيڪا سنسد تي چونڊيل هئي، ان کي سوويت سنگهه ۾ ڀارت جي ايلچي ڪري موڪليو ويو هو. هن جي استيفعا ڏيڻ تي جن سنگهه پاران باجپاءَ کي چونڊ لڙڻ لاءِ ٽڪيت ڏني ويئي. باجپاءَ فقط هڪ مهيني ۾ ڏيڍ سؤ کان مٿي سڀائون ڪري اينري ته واهه واهي حاصل ڪئي جو سڀ واٽڙا ٿي ويا. جيتوڻيڪ چونڊن ۾ باجپاءَ هارايو پر هو ٻئي نمبر تي بيٺو. ۱۹۵۷ع ۾ هو يو.پيءَ جي پلرامپور ٽڪ مان وري جن سنگهه جي ٽڪيت تي چونڊن لاءِ بيٺو. هن دفعي جيت حاصل ڪري پهريون دفعوسانسد بڻيو. باجپاءَ پنهنجي راجنيتڪ ڪاريه ڪال ۾ ۴۷ سال سانسد تي رهيو. هو ۱۰ دفعا لوڪ سڀا لاءِ ۽ ٻه دفعا راجيه سڀا تي چونڊيو ويو هو.

باجپاءَ آزاد ڀارت جو هڪ اهڙو نيتا هئو، جنهن انن پرڏان منترين جي سامهون وپڪش



## اجر امر اٿل

جي وياڪيان تي منتر مڱڻي ٿي ويندا هئا ، پوءِ پلي اهي هن جي ويچار ڌارا جا ڪتر وروڌي ڇو نه هجن! اڄ جي نيٽا پنهنجن وروڌين کي سهي نٿا سگهن. باجپاءَ جي وروڌين کي به پنهنجو بڻائي ڇڏيندا هئا، ڪڏهن به انهن جو ترسڪار نه ڪندا هئا. هن پنهنجي واڻيءَ جو اُپيوڱ ڪڏهن به پنهنجن وروڌين مٿان شخصي حملن لاءِ نه ڪيو. ڪانگريسي نرسنه راو ۽ ڊاڪٽر من موهن سنگهه يا ڪتر ڪميونسٽ سومناٿ چئترجي هن جا گهرا دوست هئا. سنسد اندر ۽ ٻاهر سنسد جي عزت بڻائي رکي ۽ پنهنجي خانداني برقرار رکي.

باجپاءَ جا وروڌي باجپاءَ لاءِ اڪثر ائين چوندا هئا ته 'رائيٽ مٿن ان رائڱ پارٽي'. تنهن هوندي به هنن ڪڏهن به پنهنجي پارٽيءَ جي تياڳڻ يا ان جي ويچار ڌارا کي تياڳڻ جو ويچار به نه ڪيو ۽ پڇاڙيءَ تائين وفادار رهيو. اين. ڊي. اي کي پهريون دفعو سرڪار بناڻ جو موقعو مليو ۽ ان مورچي ۾ ڪافي پارٽيون شامل هيون. ليڪن هر پارٽيءَ جي اڳواڻ پرڏان منٽريءَ اٿل بهاري باجپاءَ جي نالي تي يڪراءَ ٿي پنهنجي مڙهه لڳائي.

جيتوڻيڪ پرڏان منٽري بڻجڻ جو جڏهن پهريون موقعو مليو تڏهن فقط ۱۳ ڏينهن عهدي تي رهيا، ٻئي موقعي تي ۱۳ مهنا ئي عهدي تي رهيا ۽ ٽئين موقعي تي پورا پنج سال پڌ تي رهيا. اهڙيءَ طرح هو ديش جا پهريان غير ڪانگريسي پرڏان منٽري ۽ اندرا گانڌيءَ کان پوءِ وڌيڪ وقت تائين سرڪار هلائيندڙ بڻيا. پرڏان منٽري پڌ لاءِ هن پنهنجي طرفان نه ڪو

پارت جي آزاديءَ کان ترٽ پوءِ واري سميه ۾ پارت اندر تمام ڳاڻ ڳڻيا اهڙا نيٽا وڃي بڻيا هئا، جن عام جننا جي مقبوليت حاصل ڪئي هجي. اٿل بهاري باجپاءَ اهڙن نيٽائن جي صف ۾ سڀن کان اڳرو هئو. اٿل بهاري باجپاءَ پارٽيه راڄنيٽيءَ ۾ هڪ سرل ۽ سهج سپاڙ واري شخصيت هئي هن جي سموري جيون کي ڪڍي جاچي ته اهو ڏسڻ ۾ ايندو ته هن ڪڏهن به پاڻ کي اڳواڻ جو ڪوبه پرياس نه ڪيو. هو پنهنجو پاڻ نه فقط لوڪ پريه ٿيندو ويو پر سڙو سويڪاريه نيٽا پڻ بڻجي چڪو هئو. لوڪ سپا جي سانس جي ناتي لوڪ سپا ۾ جيڪي گجڙون ڪندو هئو. سڀ هن کي ٻڌڻ لاءِ آتا وينا هوندا هئا. هڪ دفعي برٽن جو پرڏان منٽري پارت جي دؤري تي آيل هئو. نوجوان سانس اٿل جو برٽن جي پرڏان منٽريءَ سان پريچيه ڪرائيندي جوهر لال نهروءَ ٻڌايو ته هي وپڪش جو جوان نيٽا هميشه منهنجي ٽيڪا ڪندو رهندو آهي، پر مونکي هن ۾ پارت جي اڳوڻ پويشيه جي جهلڪ ملي ٿي. ۽ هن لاءِ پويشيه ڪٿن ڪيو ته هي نوجوان هڪ ڏينهن ضرور پارت جو پرڏان منٽري ٿيندو.

عام ماڻهن سان جڙڻ لاءِ هن وٽ هڪ زبردست مضبوط هٿيار هئو ۽ اهو هٿيار هئو هن جي مڌر واڻي. وشال جن سموه کي فقط پنهنجي واڻيءَ جي ڪلا سان اينرو ته موهي ڇڏيندو هئو، جو هن جهڙو ٻيو ڪو نيٽا پارت جي راڄنيٽيءَ ۾ اڃان پڌا نه ٿي سگهيو آهي. هن جا وروڌي پڻ هن

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