

Chapter No.1

Content Questions

1- PESHAWAR

﴿ J. Spain ﴾

﴿ پشاور ﴾

اردو ترجمہ: اس مضمون میں مصنف پشاور شہر کا حال بیان کرتا ہے۔ وہ چوک یادگار سے لے کر پشاور یونیورسٹی تک کی ہر اہم چیز کا حال بیان کرتا ہے۔ وہ اپنا بیان چوک یادگار سے شروع کرتا ہے۔ یہاں اس کی ملاقات ایک ایسے شخص سے ہوئی جو دووائی فروخت کر رہا تھا۔ وہ ایک مرہم کی تعریف کر رہا تھا۔ وہ دعویٰ کر رہا تھا کہ اس کے استعمال کرنے والا سانپ کے زہر سے محفوظ رہ سکتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد مصنف نے گلیوں میں گھومنا شروع کر دیا اور وہ ایک قدیم سرائے تک پہنچ گیا۔ ماضی میں وسطی ایشیا سے آنے والے قافلے یہاں قیام کرتے تھے۔ اب یہ سرائے بے کار ہو گئی ہیں۔ چوک یادگار کے راستے ہم مسجد مہابت خان تک پہنچ سکتے ہیں۔ یہ مسجد تاریخ میں خاص اہمیت رکھتی ہے کہا جاتا ہے کہ سکھوں کے دور حکومت میں روزانہ دو مسلمانوں کو اس کے مینار سے لٹکایا جاتا تھا امام مسجد سے اجازت لے کر مصنف ایک مینار پر چڑھا اور شہر کا نظارہ کیا۔

پشاور میں الگ الگ چیزوں کے لئے الگ الگ بازار ہیں ایک تنگ سی گلی میں چاندی اور زیورات کا بازار واقع ہے اس کے علاوہ کپڑے کا بازار قالینوں کا بازار جوتوں کا بازار وغیرہ ہیں مصنف نے اپنے لئے جوتوں کا ایک جوڑا خریدا۔

پشاور میں چائے خانوں کی بہتات ہے۔ چائے فروش کے چہرے پر ہمیشہ مسکراہٹ رہتی ہے۔ اگر انہیں قہوہ خانہ کہا جائے تو بہتر ہوگا۔ یہاں کے باشندے بغیر دودھ کے سبز چائے (قہوہ) بنا کر پینا پسند کرتے ہیں اور چھوٹی الائچی ڈال کر اسے خوشبودار بناتے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد مصنف اس گلی میں گیا جہاں لوہے کا سامان فروخت ہوتا ہے یہاں مختلف قسم کے چاقو موجود تھے مصنف نے ایک خطرناک چاقو دیکھا اس کا خیال تھا کہ یہ فصل کاٹنے کے لئے ہے۔ مگر یہ جان کر وہ حیرت زدہ ہو گیا کہ یہ چاقو چہرے کاٹنے کے لئے ہے۔

پشاور شہر کے بعد مصنف پشاور چھاؤنی گیا۔ پشاور چھاؤنی ملکہ وکٹوریہ کے زمانے کے انگلستان کی خوشبو لئے ہوئے ہے ساتھ ہی ساتھ پٹھان قومیت کی چھاپ بھی ہے۔ یہاں بڑے اور کشادہ بنگلے ہیں۔ یہاں کی ایک قدیم عمارت ڈین ہوٹل ہے یہاں دو عجائب گھر بھی ہیں جن میں ایک پشاور میوزیم اور دوسرا پشاور کلب کہلاتا ہے چھاؤنی کا اپنا بازار ہے جو صدر بازار کہلاتا ہے پشاور کی سب سے عظیم الشان عمارت پشاور یونیورسٹی ہے۔

مصنف جب 1952ء میں امریکی سفارت خانے فلبرائٹ فاؤنڈیشن کے نمائندے کی حیثیت سے پشاور آیا تھا تو اس نے اس وقت کے سرحد کے وزیر اعلیٰ خان عبدالقیوم خان سے ملاقات کی تھی اور یہ جاننا چاہا تھا کہ فلبرائٹ والے یونیورسٹی کی تعمیر کے سلسلے میں کیا امداد کر سکتے ہیں۔ خان عبدالقیوم خان نے بڑے جوش و خروش کا مظاہرہ کیا اور اس کا عملی ثبوت پشاور شہر سے باہر پشاور یونیورسٹی کی جدید عمارت واقع ہے۔

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Describe in your own words the life picture of Peshawar as narrated by J. Spain

OR

Write the summary of the lesson, Peshawar

Answer:

J. Spain had visited Peshawar many times. He describes (بیان کرتا ہے) the city beautifully. His description is as under:

1. Medicine Seller

J. Spain begins the description of Peshawar from chowk Yadgar. He comes across (ملاقات ہوتا) a person who was Hakim. He was selling medicines. He was praising his balm. (مرہم) He was saying that it was an antidote against snake bite. A large crowd of people was standing around him.

2. Old Serais

The writer began to walk about the streets and reached the old Serais. (سرائیں) In the past the caravans (قافلے) of merchants (ساز) came from Bokhara. Sammer-Kand, Herat, Kashghar and Meshhed and stayed here. Now, these sarais no longer serve the purpose (مقصد) of hotelling. These have been changed into motor garrages and work shops.

3. The Mahabat Khan Mosque

Mohabat Khan Mosque is one of the true Peshawaris favourite sights. It is hundreds of years old. One can reach the mosque through chowk Yadgar. It has great importance in history. The minarets (مینار) of the mosque are very high. It is very spacious (کشادہ) and beautiful (خوبصورت). The writer climbed a minaret to have a glimpse (نظارہ) of the city. It is said that during the Sikh regime (عہد حکومت) two Muslims were hanged every day from its high minaretes.

4. Peshawar Streets

The business streets of Peshawar are highly specialized. They convey all the warmth (گرمی) of life. Different articles (چیزیں) are sold in different streets. Each street deals in just one particular trade. (خاص کاروبار) The city is famous (مشہور) for a large number of products. Shoes, caps, carpets (قالین) and hardware goods are a few of them. The shoes which are sold here are expensive as well as cheap. The writer bought a pair of shoes.

5. Tea Stalls

Tea stalls are another common feature of the city. The tea which is sold here is of different kind. Many people like strong black tea with milk and sugar mixed in it. Many shops serve Qahwa. It is a popular (مقبول) drink of all. It is

prepared (تیار کیا جانا) with great care. These stalls are scattered in every business street.

6. Peshawar Cantonment

Peshawar Cantonment (چھاؤنی) is situated in the Sadar. It is modern (جدید) both in style and character. It has broad (کشادہ) streets. It has churches, hotels, parks and shops of western type. Its large Bungalows and comfortable hotels also add to its beauty. It has a bazar known as 'Saddar' It has a big museum. It contains paintings and statues.

7. The University

The Peshawar University is situated (واقع) near cantonment. It is the most important achievement (کامیابی) of Peshawar through out its history. In 1951, it was a single building which was known as Islamia College, it expanded rapidly and now it is one of the largest universities of Europe, America and Asia. The writer came here in 1952. He met Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, the Chief minister of N.W.F.P. and Chancellor of the university. Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan asked him what help could American Embassy give. The writer did not reply and told that he would inform him shortly.

Q.2 Mahabat Khan mosque is one of the true Peshawaris favourite sights. (page-1)

These lines occur in "Peshawar" by J. Spain. Describe in your own words the picture of Mahabat Khan Mosque as narrated by J. Spain.

Answer:

Mahabat Khan Mosque

The Mahabat Khan Mosque is situated near Chowk Yadger. It is very beautiful. It has dazzling white

minaretes (میناریں) The minarets shine when the sun shines brightly. The central part of the mosque is very beautiful and attractive. (دلکش) The mosque is very spacious. There is a pool (تالاب) of clear water in the middle. The court yard is made of tiles. Rich red carpets (غالیچے) lie every where. The people offer prayers here. Every one in Peshawar seems to love it. People from all over the country come to Peshawar to see it and say their prayers here. The atmosphere (ماحول) is that of calm and peace.

A Historical Building

The mosque has a great importance. It is a historical building. It is centuries (صدیاں) old. It recalls to remind the past history of this area. Once Sikhs ruled this province. It was hard time for the Muslims. It is said that during their regime (نظام حکومت) two Muslims were hanged every day from its high minarets. Climbing up the minarets, a visitor can see the whole city round.

The writer climbs up the minaret

The writer got permission (اجازت) from the Imam of the mosque and climbed up the minaret to have a glimpse of the city. He witnessed (دیکھی) the real life that was going down there. He saw many men drinking tea and smoking Chilum. He also saw women who were chatting with one another while doing their usual work. (معمول کا کام).

Q .3

The merchandise in Peshawars Bazar is exotic.

(page-4)

What does the author mean by this sentence?

Or

"Peshawar is a seat of Trade" Discuss

Answer:**A seat of trade**

Peshawar is a seat of trade. The business streets of Peshawar are highly specialized. (مخصوص) The important feature (خوبی) of Peshawar is that there is separate (جدا، الگ) Bazar for every separate article. Shoes, cloth, carpets, hard-wares and other things are sold here. There are countless (بے شمار) of them. Each street deals in just one particular (خاص) trade.

1. Shoes

There is a street where all kinds of shoes are sold. Some shoes are costly (مہنگے) while others are cheap. The writer saw two dozen varieties of shoes in a single shop. These ranged from a narrow thin-sole Persian (ایرانی) slipper, embriodered (کشیدہ کاری) with blue and gold, to a massive (بڑا) pair of brogans of Dutch wooden shoes, designed with two inches thick soles. There are many varieties (اقسام) for the customers. (گاہک) The shop keeper has ready made definition for each variety. One is told that one pair was for wedding, another for going to Kabul etc. The writer bought a pair of shoes.

2. Hardwares

The writer visited the street of hard-wares. Hard-ware goods were just a few of the novelty things. Their quality was as impressive (متاثر کن) as the variety. Yet the price was very low.

3. Knives

The writer also saw knives of different kinds. They were made by black smiths. These were very beautiful and

skilfully (ہنرمندی) designed. He saw a large sized knife. He thought that it was for cutting corn but was stunned to know that it was for cutting human beings.

4. Ornaments

The writer saw a narrow (تنگ) Bazar near chowk Yadger for silver (چاندی) ornaments. (زیورات) This speciality (خصوصیت) facilitates (سہولت مہیا کرنا) a person to find as vast a variety of articles as possible at a fixed place. It also saves much of his time.

5. Sarais

In the past, caravan of merchants came to Peshawar from Sumer Kand, Bokhara, Herat, Kashghar and Meshhad. They stayed in Serais (inns) built at the out skirts (نواح) of the city for providing residence and safety (تحفظ) to the merchants. These Serais no longer serve the purpose of hotelling. These have been changed into work shops and motor garrages.

This does not mean that Pathans have changed their attitude (رویہ) towards trade. They know the rules of trade. Every article is presented in as many varieties as possible. The prices are also low to quote the author, "the merchandise in Peshawar Bazar is exotic".

Q.4: Caravans of powendas now pass through a scholarly community which can hold its own, Says J.Spain in his essay on Peshawar.(Page-10)

Do you agree with him? What do you know about the Peshawar university after reading the essay by J. Spain.

(Gomal University 2004)

Answer:**1. The carvan of powendas**

The Powendas (افغانستان سے سردیوں میں پاکستان آنے والے لوگ) used to come to Peshawar through Khyber Pass from Afghanistan during winter season. Now they enter the city after passing the University Buildings. The University Buildings have been constructed (تعمیر کرنا) out side the city. So J. Spain has rightly said that Powenda nomad (خانہ بدوش) now pass through scholarly (عالم) community. The university can hold its head high with pride as it has provided many facilities to the students who come to study here.

2. The University of Peshawar

The university of Peshawar is situated near the cantonment. (چھاؤنی) It is perhaps the greatest achievement of Peshawar during the last two thousand years. It is regarded as one of the best Universities of the world. It is one of the largest Universities of Europe, Asia and America. It was founded in 1951. Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, chief minister of N.W.F.P. was its first chancellor. He took keen interest in its construction (تعمیر) and development.

3. Arrival of the writer

The writer came here in 1952 as the representative of the American Embassy (سفارت خانہ) to see what help the Full Bright foundation could offer for the Peshawar university. He met Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan and talked about different items. Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan showed him the plan and asked for help under Full Bright Foundation scheme. It was granted at once. The University rose with great speed. The writer played his role in the

development of the University. He helped in preparing first class hostel for the students. 150 students came to reside in the hostel the same year.

4. Building of the University

Peshawar University has a number of colleges and departments. Different blocks of the University building are situated at a little distance (فاصلہ) from each other. These include, department colleges, hostel, administration and professor's residence. (رہائش)

All the buildings have been constructed according to the modern needs and techniques. The students have been provided separate rooms at the hostel. So that they could study peacefully. (سکون سے)

Q.5: The university is perhaps the greatest achievement of Peshawar's twenty -odd centuries (page-8)

This sentence has been taken from the essay 'Peshawar' by James Spain. How does he describe the evolution of the Peshawar University from 'a single old building' to a Scholarly Community' which can hold its own with the most venerable European and American Universities?

(Peshawar University 1998)

Answer:

The most important achievement (کامیابی) of Peshawar through out its history is 'The Peshawar University'. It is situated out side the city of Peshawar. In 1952, when the writer visited it for the first time, it was a single old building, a few miles west to cantonment (چھاؤنی) On the road

to Khyber and was known as Islamia College. In all its way, it is really one of the most important and modern seat of learning in the country at present.' It is one of the largest Universities of Europe, America and Asia. It can hold its head with pride (فخر) as it provides many facilities to the students.

1. Blocks of Buildings

Different blocks of University buildings are situated (واقع ہونا) at a little distance (فاصلہ) from each other. University has a number of colleges and departments at its credit. All the buildings of different departments, colleges, administration, professor's residence (رہائش) and hostel for students are built according to modern needs and techniques. Students are provided separate (الگ) rooms at hostels, so that they can study with out any interference (مداخلت) from any colleagues of theirs.

2. Foundation of University

The University was founded (قائم کی گئی) in 1951. Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan, the chief minister of N.W.F.P. was the first chancellor of the university. He took keen interest and worked actively for materialising the plan of university. James Spain happened to visit Peshawar on behalf of American Embassy (سفارت خانہ) in 1952. He came to examine the plan and beginning of the university and to suggest (تجویز کرنا) what help the young Fullbright foundation could give to it on a future date. He met khan Abdul Qayyum Khan who showed him the plan and told that the beginning (آغاز) of the University was made with full zeal and enthusiasm. The writer played his part in its development

(ترقی) through the Fullbright foundation and helped in preparing first class hostel for the university. One hundred and fifty students came to reside (رہائش رکھنا) in the hostel the same year when the session started. Each student was given a separate room so that he may study without the interference (مداخلت) of his colleagues. Thus the university rose with great speed. It is correct to say that Peshawar university is a seat of learning and one of the best universities of the world.

Q.6: **The Peshawar Cantonment is Victorian England with a rich Pathan flavour. (page-6)**

This sentence has been taken from the essay "Peshawar" by J.Spain. state in your own words the description offered by J.Spain.

(Peshawar University 2000)

Answer:

1. Victorian England

The Peshawar cantonment is Victorian England. It is modern in style. It presents a lovely fusion (ملاپ) of tradition (روایت) and change. The broad streets with their English names remind (یاد دلانا) the victorian England. It begins opposite the kissa Khwani bazar, beyond the great round sikh fort (قلعہ) which is now the headquarters of Pakistan Frontier corps and spread out along both sides of the wide tree-lined mall. The Mall with its green lawns lands a special charm (حسن) to it. There are churches, hotels, parks and shops of western type. Tongas are also seen there.

2. The Big Bungalows

Big bungalows can be seen on both side of the Mall.

They are scattered here and there, far back streets, with walls three feet thick and cieling (چھت) fourteen feet high. Most have colourful (رنگین) histories of their own.

3. Rooskeppel House

On the west side of the cantonment, there is the famous (مشہور) Rooskeppel house, the traditional (روایتی) residence (رہائش) of the political Agent for khyber agency. Here groups of Afridis can be seen drinking tea in the shade (سایہ) of verandas, waiting their turn to tell their troubles or make their demands upon the political Agent.

4. Hotels and offices

On one side we can see the Green's Hotel and on the other the offices of the only newspaper of N.W.F.P. The Khyber Mail. which deals with local and international (بین الاقوامی) news on the same level. More over, Dean's Hotel can also be seen in the cantonment. It is very much an old building, in tone, with the old cantonment atmosphere (ماحول). But the staff of the hotel is very cordial (پرجوش) and well behaved. The register at dean's Hotel in which the guest indicate (ظاہر کرنا) the point from which they came and their destination (منزل) and expected (متوقع) date of departure (روانگی) is an invaluable (انمول) and for the motorless travellers, seeking a ride to Rawalpindi, Kohat, Swat or Kabul.

5. Museums

There are two museums (عجائب گھر) in cantonment. One is government run Peshawar museum, and the other is privately managed, Peshawar club. The government run Peshawar museum, down the cantonment railway station, fosters (دنیا) an impression (تاثیر) of calm and serenity (سکون). The statues (بت) that stand in the museum take us two

thousand years back. The statues (جسے) that stand in its dark corners look like ghosts (بھوت). One can see old coins of Greek rulers who ruled over this province after the death of Alexander the great (سکندر اعظم). In Peshawar club, one has same feelings. The pictures of its walls, though not much old, have transformed (تبدیل کرنا) into a living tradition. The pictures on its wall relate to British days. Both the cantonment and the city seem to carry hundreds of years on their shoulders. Its buildings are modern in style, no doubt, yet it is a city centuries old. Both tourists and school boys are entertained and instructed by the curator.

Q.7: Write short notes on the following
1. Peshawar Museum 2. The Tea Stalls

Answer:

1. Peshawar Museum

There are two museums (عجائب گھر) in Peshawar. One is run by the Government and is called Peshawar museum. The other is privately run and is called Peshawar Club. The Peshawar museum is situated (واقع) at some distance from the cantonment railway station. It contains paintings relating to British days. There are some remains (باقیات) of old dressess and pots. One can see old coins (یونانی) of Greek rulers who ruled the province after the death of Alexander. (سکندر اعظم) The museum gives some insight into the culture of area. It has some statues (بت) that look like ghosts (بھوت). Tourists (سیاح) visit this museum. The children enjoy visiting it. It offers very little worthseeing things. Any how it is one of the favourite (مقبول) place of Peshawar. In peshawar club, one has the same feelings.

The pictures of its wall relate to British state. Both tourists and school boys visit the museum. They are entertained and instructed by the curator.

2. Tea Stalls

The tea stalls are a common feature of Peshawar. Pathans are very fond of tea. One can see different tea stalls in the street. Almost every second shop in the Bazar is a tea stall. The tea stalls are usually (عام طور پر) six feet wide and six feet deep with a narrow (تنگ) opening to the street. The tea seller wears a perpetual (دائمی) smile. Tea which is sold here is of different kinds. Many people like strong black tea with milk and sugar mixed in it. Tea leaves, milk and sugar are boiled together at the the same time.

Many shops serve Qahwa (قہوہ). It is chinese green tea. It is prepared with great care and arrangement. The tea seller washes the leaves with hot water. He mixes cardamom (الایچی) in it. In this way, he adds flavour (خوشبو) to it. It is the national drink of Peshawar. Usually there is the same kind of equipment (سامان) which include cups, pots and brass Samavor.

These tea stalls cater for different taste (ذائقہ). Some of them specialise in black tea, others in Kashmiri tea. Many serve Qahwa.

Q.8: "The business streets of Peshawar are highly specialized: one for shoes, another for head-gear yet another for cloth". (Page-3)

This sentence has been taken from the essay "Peshawar" by J. Spain. State in your own words the Description of these streets of Peshawar

(Peshawar University 2008)

Answer:

J. Spain visited NWFP on several times. He had the opportunity (موقع) of observing it closely "The way of the Pathans" He made many friends here.

The business streets of Peshawar are highly specialized one is for shoes, another of head gear, yet another for cloth, a fourth for silver, a fifth for carpets and so on. There are so many streets. Each deals in just one particular trade. The important feature of peshawar is that there is separate street for every separate article.

1. Visit to shoe street

There is a shoe street in peshawar. All kinds of shoes are sold here. Some shoes are costly (مہنگے) and some are cheap. One day the writer passed through different streets of the city. He wandered about in the shoe bazar and the street of hardware merchants (تاجر) He was much impressed (متاثر ہونا) with the variety of goods offered for sale. Walking through the shoe bazar, he counted almost two dozen varieties of shoes in one shop. These ranged from the narrow thin soled "persian slipper variety made of soft white leather (چمڑا) embroidered (کشیدہ کاری ہونا) with blue and gold to a massive pair of brogans of Dutch wooden shoe design with soles fully two inches thick. He inquired about the special purposes of the different type of shoes. The cobbler (موچی) was cooperative. He showed him a variety of shoes which are meant to be worn at different occasions, He told him that this one is for wedding of very rich lady", This shoe is for wedding time. It is worn by rich lady. The other one is for going to office. The third one is for the soldier and so on.

2. Hardware Merchants street

Now the writer entered the street of Hardware merchants. It is not far from the shoe bazar. Here he noticed different articles. Their quality was as impressive as the variety. Of these, knives are the most interesting. The knives of Peshawar are very special. The pathans make their own knives. There are different varieties (اقسام) of Knives. These were very beautiful and skilfully (ہند مندی سے) designed some were small delicate (عمدہ) pen knives. Some knives had large blades. He was greatly interested in these knives. He compared them with the knives of Gukhas and declared that they are equally fine and good.

3. Funny experience

One day he entered a shop. There he saw a very large knife. It was about eighteen inches long. He thought that it was for cutting crop. The shop keeper took it back and said by making a gesture (اشارہ) No, Sahib, it is for cutting the faces.

The business streets of Peshawar represent a very important aspect (پہلو) of its life. There is rush of business and variety of goods. The city is famous for a quite large number of products (پیداوار) like shoes, caps, carpets and hardware goods. The writer noticed that the prices of the goods were very low.