

6TH ISSUE

A ROOM FOR
UNTETHERED
PENMAN

EDITION SIXTH
FEBRUARY 2023

BORN N' BREWED

EXCLUSIVE WITH VICE ADMIRAL AHMAD TASNIM
HI(M) SI(M) SJ & BAR SBT

HEARTY CONVERSATION WITH NADIA AFGHAN

BORN WITH A PEN
BREWED WITH TIME

Bornnbrewed.com

POWERED BY INDARAJ
FEBRUARY 2023

FEATURING NADIA AFGAN

BORN WITH A PEN
BREWED WITH TIME

EDITION SIX | BORN N' BREWED

ABOUT US

BORNN'BREWED is an attempt to bring different writers on a single platform, be it a social/political writer or an inspiration which can inspire authenticity, integrity and can motivate youth back on track.

We are committed to open this space up for a diversification of issues, experiences, and understandings through the dignified medium. Readers will find multiplicity, where they will enjoy a combination of entertainment, knowledge and development.

We admit the world is facing serious issues and the solution to it is yet to be figured out. BORNN'BREWED is an escape while we all struggle through the situation. WORD is truth and it must have a proper form. We have tried to give it a shape.

We will try to bring the best for our readers



Write stories, articles, poems, growth stories and send it out into the world of readers, constantly awaiting good writing.

If you think you can be an inspiration, compile your best work with a theme and we could publish it as a photo-story.

Born n' Brewed

BORN N' BREWED EDITOR' NOTE



My great hope is that you'll enjoy every issue out of here and will be a part of our little journey. It really needs no introduction, but it does need engaged readers through which to come alive. And hopefully when you're reading, you'll forget the stressful routine of yours, which means I've done my job.

we welcome all readers to the platform for untethered penman.

Khunsha Tariq

Umeer F

The issue will spark your interest and give you the drive to explore those curiosities. A little treat to literary, creative and for those who are passionate about their goals. What matters most is that we continue to passionately share with others what makes each of us different.
Let's get to work.



Regular Contributor:

Umra Shahzad
Saman Tariq
Bakhtawar Syed
Ishaa Tariq

Content Associate:

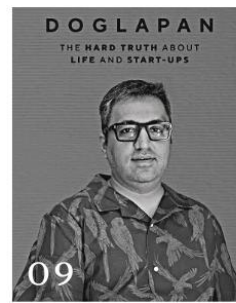
Saman Tariq

INSIDE THE EDITION

01 War series, 1971
Exclusive interview
with Vice Admiral
Ahmad Tasnim



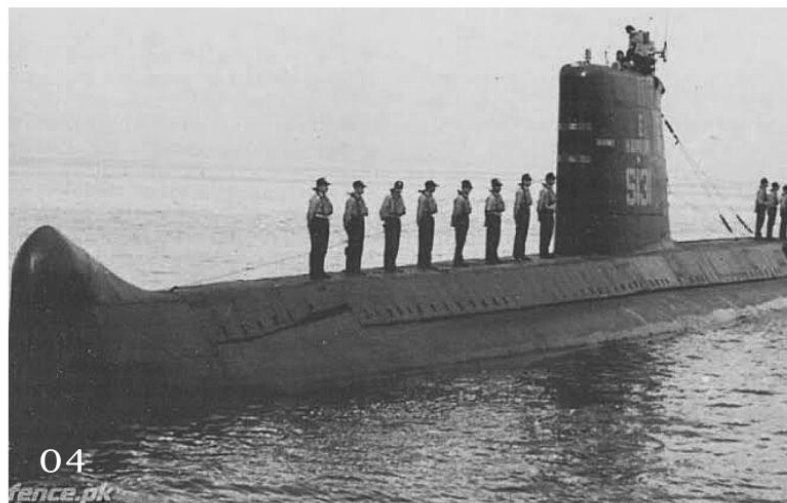
07 Book Review - Umra



DOGLAPAN
09 Book of the month,
Umer F.



11 Exclusive with Nadia
Afgan - a Hearty
Conversation.



15 Rexamining underlying
causes -K Tariq



17 Haveli Kahuta!
Bakhtawar syed

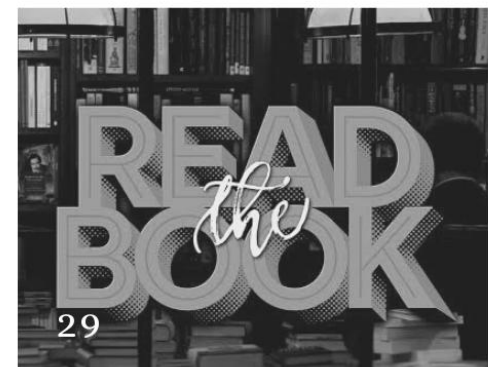
19 Pakistan's drug
conundrum.
Heera Arshad

21 Prevalence of Smoking
among adolescents
Umar Khawaja



'Two' by Gulzar.
a review - Iqra Aziz

25 Short story - Duped
Fake social media entities



27 Aesthete Delicacy -
Mishal Faisal

28 Aesthete Delicacy -
Ishaa Tariq

29 Book recommendations
Saman Tariq

BornN'Brewed

bornnbrewed.com

EXCLUSIVE

AHMAD TASNIM
HI(M) SI(M) SJ & BAR SBT

WAR SERIES



Photograph Courtesy Editors'
Born N' Brewed

Ahmad Tasnim's study room.

VICE-ADMIRAL AHMAD TASNIM

Vice-Admiral Ahmad Tasnim HI(M) SJ & Bar SI(M) SBt is a renowned admiral in the Pakistan Navy. He is famous for commanding the Hangor submarine that sank the INS Khukri during the 1971 war with India. In 1965, he served as the executive officer and second-in-command of the PNS Chazi and participated in the 1965 war with India. In 1967, he took command of the Chazi and was responsible for its mid-life update. He traveled to Paris in 1969 to acquire the Hangor-class submarine and eventually took over its command.

In November 1971, Cdr. Tasnim sailed the Hangor with a full wartime load of torpedoes towards Bombay harbor. After breaking radio silence to warn the Indian Navy of their presence, Cdr. Tasnim was faced with two ASW warships, the INS Khukri and INS Kirpan. He ordered his crew to fire the torpedoes, sinking the Khukri and killing 250 crew members, including Captain M.N. Mullah. Cdr. Tasnim evaded a massive search and destroy mission by the Indian Navy, eventually returning safely to Karachi after the ceasefire.

Cdr. Tasnim's actions have been regarded as heroic and have earned him numerous awards, including the Sitara-e-Jurat. He is remembered as a fearless and intelligent naval commander who played a crucial role in the 1971 war with India.

WAR SERIES

BNB: THE STARTING POINT, THE ORIGIN OF IT ALL.

Vice-Admiral Ahmad Tasnim:

By 1954, there was no Naval Academy so I was enrolled at the Royal Naval College Dartmouth in the United Kingdom, with us being 7 to 8 brown men.

In 1961, I was appointed as Field Marshal Ayub Khan's Aide-de-Camp (ADC), relocated to Rawalpindi. During my two-year tenure as ADC, President Ayub visited the US and secured the loan of PNS Ghazi from President John F. Kennedy for training purposes. After the acquisition of PNS Ghazi was confirmed, I was sent to the US Submarine School in New London, Connecticut for training.

BNB: HOW WAS LIFE IN A SUBMARINE?

Vice-Admiral Ahmad Tasnim:

Regarding life in a submarine, the first question a layperson asks is “waha machlia nazar ati hain” (can you see fish out there?), but it's hard for them to understand the conditions inside a submarine like S131, as it's cramped and so packed with steel that one has to bend to pass through certain areas. Despite our training, our heads still often hit certain places. Life is very tough, and we can't even have a hot chapati for 40-45 days. This is because cooking a chapati would consume battery power needed to operate the radars, solar systems, and other functions of the submarine (99% of the battery is used for the submarine, with only 1% reserved for personal use). Additionally, the dry wheat could enter the ventilation system. If we lived a comfortable life at sea, how could we fight effectively? So, we enjoyed one hot meal a day and trained ourselves to adapt during peacetime. During depth charges, we went without food for three days or more.

Moreover, We carried limited water, which we used for 5 minutes in the morning for brushing our teeth, then 5 minutes after lunch, and 5 minutes after dinner. The routine was the same for both the commanding officer and the sailor. During adverse conditions, differentiation between ranks can lead to mutiny, so one must live like a sailor, surviving without proper bathing and operating with limited air conditioning to conserve energy. These tough conditions are not wasted, as we are ultimately rewarded by the Almighty.

BNB: HOW WAS THE EXPERIENCE IN PNS GHAZI (S-130) AND WHAT EXACTLY HAPPENED TO THE SHIP?

Vice-Admiral Ahmad Tasnim:

During the 1965 war, I was the XO, and Admiral Niazi was the CO. I learned a lot from him. The Ghazi was a Fleet stalker submarine without air conditioning, as it was designed for the Pacific Ocean. During summer, it was unbearable to be inside the Ghazi. A submarine is like a thermos, with heat trapped inside. The air conditioners were only for the equipment, or else they would malfunction. New submarines have improved power systems.

Regarding what happened to Ghazi, I am 99% certain that the sinking of the Ghazi was not caused by enemy action, but rather an internal accident. The hatch was opened towards the exterior. Concluding, there are two possibilities: either one of our torpedoes or mines exploded inside, or the batteries exploded. The batteries were old, which can cause hydrogen gas to be released when charged and spark an explosion. This is my analysis and conclusion.

BNB: WHAT ARE YOUR REMARKS REGARDING CAPTAIN MAHENDRA NATH MULLA COMMANDING OFFICER INS KHUKRI WHO SANK WITH HIS SHIP?

Vice-Admiral Ahmad Tasnim:

One must always be graceful in victory, which is a tradition in both naval and military history. Honestly, the captain didn't have to go down with the ship. Therefore, let's give credit to Captain Mulla for his bravery in going down with his ship, as it was a matter of pride for him. I acknowledge and give him due credit for his courage and bravery in sinking with the Khukri.

BNB: WAR SCENARIO (THE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN PNS HANGOR V/S INS KHUKRI & INS KIRPAN)

Vice-Admiral Ahmad Tasnim:

On December 9, 1971, during the Indo-Pakistan War, PNS Hangor fired a torpedo at the Indian frigate Kirpan. Despite the torpedo homing in on its target, it passed underneath and failed to detonate.

In that moment of crisis, I made the crucial decision to fire another torpedo at Khukri within 90 seconds, by taking a sharp turn which was against textbook tactics. This resulted in a massive explosion that split the ship in two, resulting in the death of Squadron Commander Captain M.N. Mullah and 250 other crew members.

The torpedo hit the ship's magazine, causing a devastating explosion that sank the ship within 120 seconds. To avoid being hit by debris, the crew of PNS Hangor had to slow down their submarine.

A third torpedo was then launched at an enemy ship Kirpan again that was closing in to attack Hangor. The torpedo inflicted severe damage, and Hangor was able to evade 156 depth charges over the next three days with smart evasive maneuvers. After the ceasefire, Hangor arrived in Karachi unscathed.

BNB: NET RESULT OF HANGOR ACTION.

Vice-Admiral Ahmad Tasnim:

I consider this to be my humble contribution to my homeland. The outcome of the Hangor action was significant in that it prevented the third attack by the Indian navy on Karachi, which could have had devastating consequences. The action was a remarkable victory for the Pakistani navy, as it showcased their naval warfare capabilities and thwarted the Indian navy's plans.

The first attack by the Indian navy resulted in the sinking of two Pakistani warships, PNS Khaibar and PNS Shahjahan. In the second attack, the Indians set the Kemari Port on fire. Thanks to the Hangor action, the third attack was prevented, and the damage inflicted on Pakistan was limited during the Indo-Pak naval war of 1971.

In conclusion, the Hangor action was a crucial moment in the naval conflict and its successful outcome played a vital role in determining the outcome of the war. It was a proud moment for the Pakistani navy and a testament to their bravery and expertise in naval warfare.

BNB: SIR, DO YOU THINK THE PAKISTAN NAVY NEEDS AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER?

Vice-Admiral Ahmad Tasnim:

We are a small country, not seeking dominance. Our neighbor has acquired two aircraft carriers, but there is no need for the Pakistan navy to have one, as they cost approximately \$10.1 billion in 2021. We do not have such financial resources, and we cannot handle the financial loss if it were to sink. Furthermore, aircraft carriers are vulnerable targets in naval warfare. So we do not need any Aircraft Carrier.

BNB: WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON THE PROBLEM THAT AROSE IN EAST PAKISTAN IN 1971 AND ITS EVENTUAL SEPARATION FROM WEST PAKISTAN?

Vice-Admiral Ahmad Tasnim:

1971 was a political problem, there can't be a military solution to it.

The political problem in East Pakistan was escalated by military intervention in 1971, resulting in the formation of Bangladesh. The military solution failed to address the political grievances and only worsened the situation. As a war veteran, I have witnessed the devastating impact of political problems that were not resolved through parliamentary means. I have seen families torn apart, innocent lives lost, and entire communities destroyed. I strongly believe that political problems should be solved through the parliament, to ensure peace, stability, representation of all parties, and the best possible solutions. Solving political problems within the parliament ensures that all voices are heard and that a fair and just outcome is reached.

BNB: ANY MESSAGE WOULD YOU LIKE TO CONVEY TO OUR READERS?

Vice-Admiral Ahmad Tasnim:

Pakistan's Fate will only change when younger political leadership(40-45) takes over the helm because older leadership has become prisoners of the past and therefore most reluctant to undertake three dimensional reforms urgently needed to propel Pakistan to the 21st Century. Younger leadership will have the vision, knowledge and moral courage to undertake this difficult yet most desirable task.

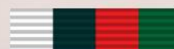
Also I would like to add that as a war veteran traveler, I recently visited the countryside of Pakistan and was overwhelmed by the hospitality of the people there. Despite the lack of basic facilities of life such as access to electricity, quality education, and healthcare, the people there were still very thankful to Pakistan. This made me realize how much we take for granted the things that Pakistan has provided us. We owe a great debt of gratitude to Pakistan for the progress and prosperity that we have achieved. Without the support of our beloved motherland, we wouldn't have been able to achieve the success we have today. We must thank Pakistan for all that it has done for us.

AWARDS AND DECORATIONS

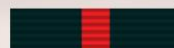


SITARA-E-JURAT AND BAR

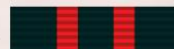
REPUBLIC MEDAL 1956



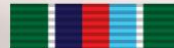
SITARA-E-HARB 1965 WAR RIBBON



SITARA-E-HARB 1971 WAR



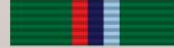
TAMGHA-E-DIFFA



TAMGHA-E-JANG 1965



TAMGHA-E-JANG 1971



HIJRI TAMGHA



HILAL-E-IMTIAZ



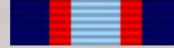
JAMHURIAT TAMGHA 1988



QARARDAD-E-PAKISTAN TAMGHA PAKISTAN



SITARA-E-BASALAT



SITARA-E-IMTIAZ

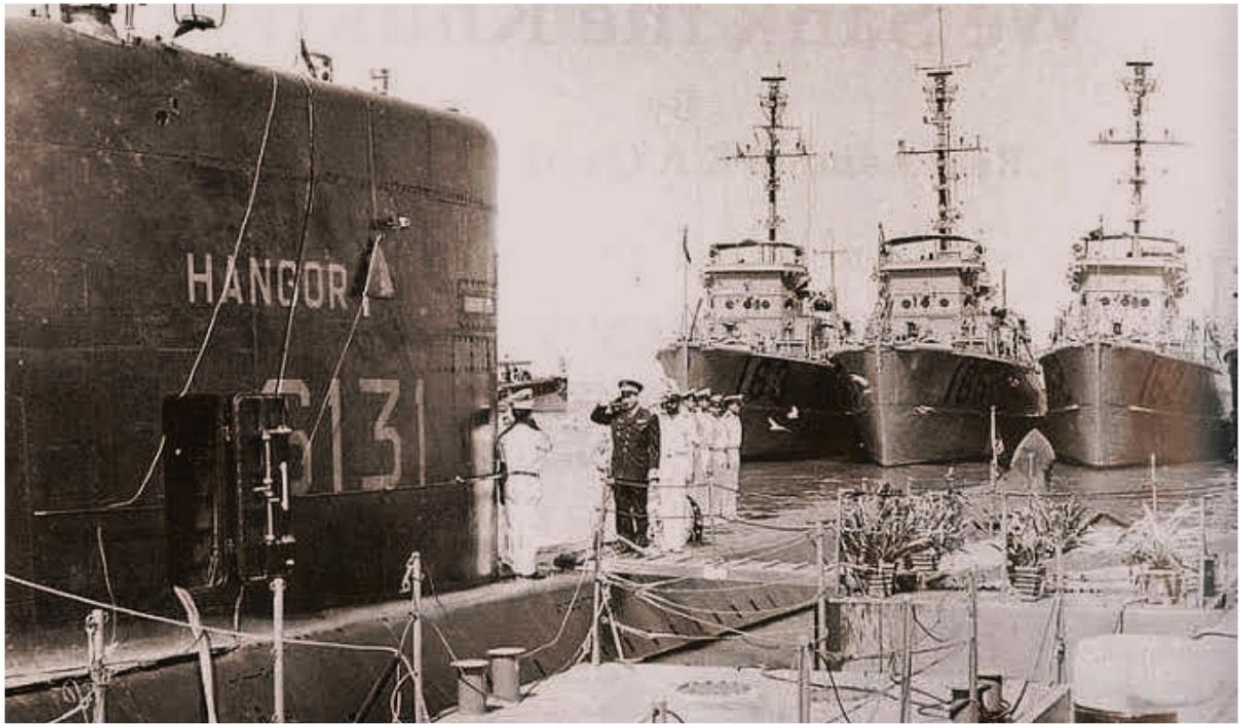


TAMGHA-E-SAD SAALA JASHAN-E-WILADAT-E-QUAID-E-AZAM



SITARA-E-JURAT

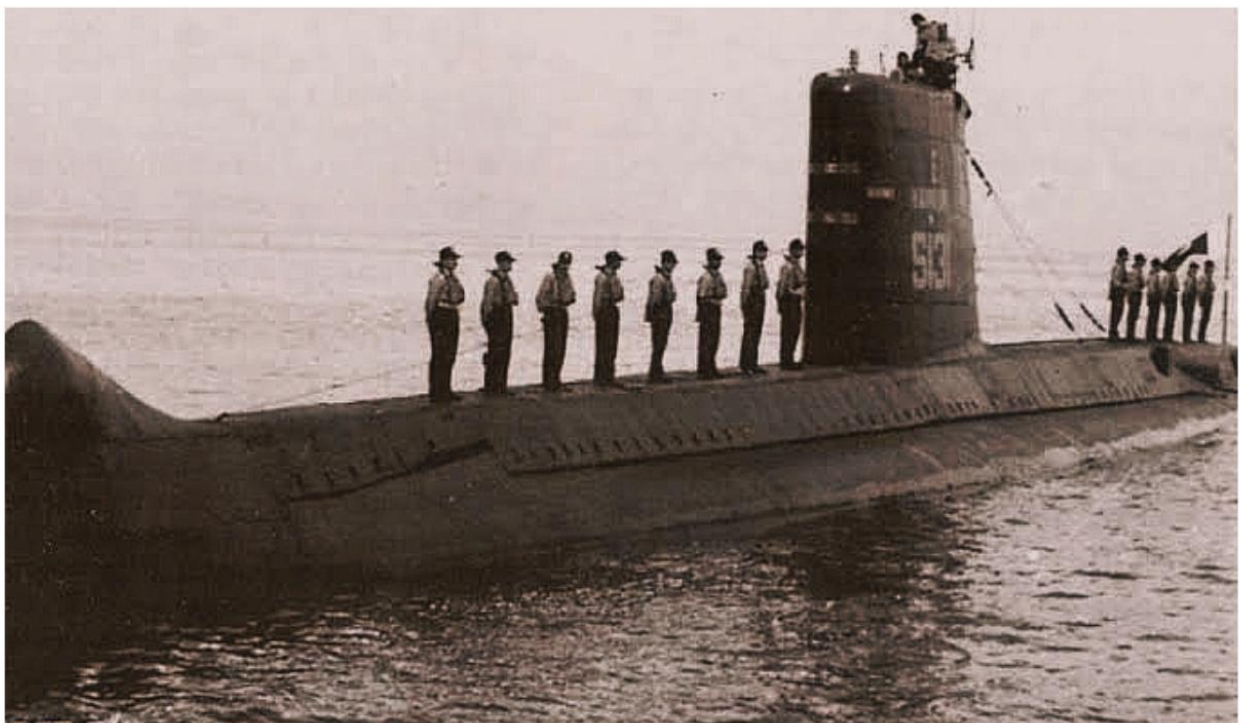




THE SUBMARINE EARNED RENOWN FOR ITS VALOUR & ACCLAIMING A KILL AFTER WW-II IN THE 1971 INDO PAK WAR, WHEN IT SANK THE INDIAN NAVY'S ANTI-SUBMARINE FRIGATE INS KHUKRI WITH TWO TORPEDOES.

STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE OF HANGOR ACTION WAS MANIFOLD. IT NOT ONLY DEMONSTRATED PAKISTAN NAVY'S OPERATIONAL SUPERIORITY IN SUBSURFACE WARFARE BUT ITS STRATEGIC GAINS FOR THE NATION WERE EVEN MORE PIVOTAL. THE SINKING OF KHUKRI FORCED INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN NAVY TO CANCEL ITS 'OPERATION TRIUMPH.

PNSM HANGOR NICKNAMED 'THE SHARK' A DAPHNE CLASS FRENCH SUBMARINE THAT BRAVELY UNDERTOOK A RANGE OF BRAVE OPERATIONS IN VAST OCEANS FOR PAKISTAN NAVY FROM 1970 TO 2006.



MOVIE REVIEW

BY UMRA SHAHZAD



UNAVOWED GRIEF OF A WOMAN: A MOVIE REVIEW

1940s famous singer Qala abandons the shadow of her abusive mother in the hills of Kashmir and moves to Calcutta to pursue her dreams of becoming an artist. Haunted by her past neglected childhood, filled with constant criticism, she slowly drowns in the pits of depression. The entire movie's Victorian gothic setup, cinematography, interior design, and locations like Himachal Pradesh, perfectly depicted Qala's chaotic and guilt-ridden life.

Based on her present-day successful career, when she wins Golden Vinyl, the narrative gives flashes of discomfiting truths of her life and reveals reasons behind her mother's hatred and abuse.

During the course of her success, in the interviews, her brother is brought up by various reporters. Qala, inconsolable, sadly responds that she does not have any siblings. In a flashback, Qala's mother Urmila gives birth to her along with a twin brother, but sadly, only Qala survives. With the loss of a son, Urmila adopts Jagan Batwal, an amateur singer, with an astounding voice who upstages Qala during a music evening. Feeling insecure, Qala does the unspeakable and tries to replace Jagan who haunts her for life.

Struggling at home and with her mother, Qala finds seduction her only way out to achieve success, so she becomes mistress to Sumant Kumar, a music producer based in Calcutta. At the peak of her career, depression, and hysteria scar her life and her mental illness becomes undiagnosable even by her medical therapist.

The movie director, Anvita Dutt beautifully shoots the scene where she begs the doctor to provide her with sleeping pills and he ensures her it is nothing more than hysteria. The unspeakable, and unexpressed emotions of Qala depict how women both with and without success do not possess the language to fully voice their pain and trauma. The movie paints a melancholic picture of layers of intertwined oppression Qala experiences all because of her gender which leads to horrendous consequences.

Qala, like Bulbul, makes extensive use of visual elements including setting, lighting, and camera movement to convey the range of the protagonist's feelings. The entire music album reflects Jagan's and Qala's inner turmoil. The song "Phero na najariya" has an apologetic tone, where Qala portrays how sorry she is for not satisfying her mother and for silently hating Jagan. The lyrics are plagued with a sense of belonging and wanting recognition that might come at the cost of the individual's sacrifices. Being unable to voice her trauma and reconcile with her mother, Qala meets a tragic end. The song played by the end of the movie, "Amma puchdi" depicts it well:

"Amma puchdi, sun dhiya meri e, dhubari itni tu kya kar hoyi ho"

The mother asks her daughter, what is that worries you? Why do you look so weak and pale?

"Parli baniya, mor jo bole ho, amma ji ine more nindara gavayi ho"

Daughter says: The calls of the peacock in the neighboring forest are not letting me sleep

These heart-wrenching lines are symbolic of Qala's mental illness and childhood trauma, that later in life makes it impossible for her to live and breathe.

The music album, cinematography, plotline, themes of parental neglect, abuse, exploitation in the industry, Victorian Gothic architecture, setting, and the outstanding performance of Tripti Dimri, and Babil Khan, make it all the way more interesting to watch this movie. Even though the ending is very predictable, the world-building of 1940's Calcutta, nostalgic times of the past, and the pre-partition era give a wonderful experience of the flourishing media industry.

*Book review by Umra Shahzad
Umra is a functioning book addict and a book blogger. Currently enrolled in MS literature, our regular contributor and is an amateur writer. Aspires to own a culturally rich bookcafe.*

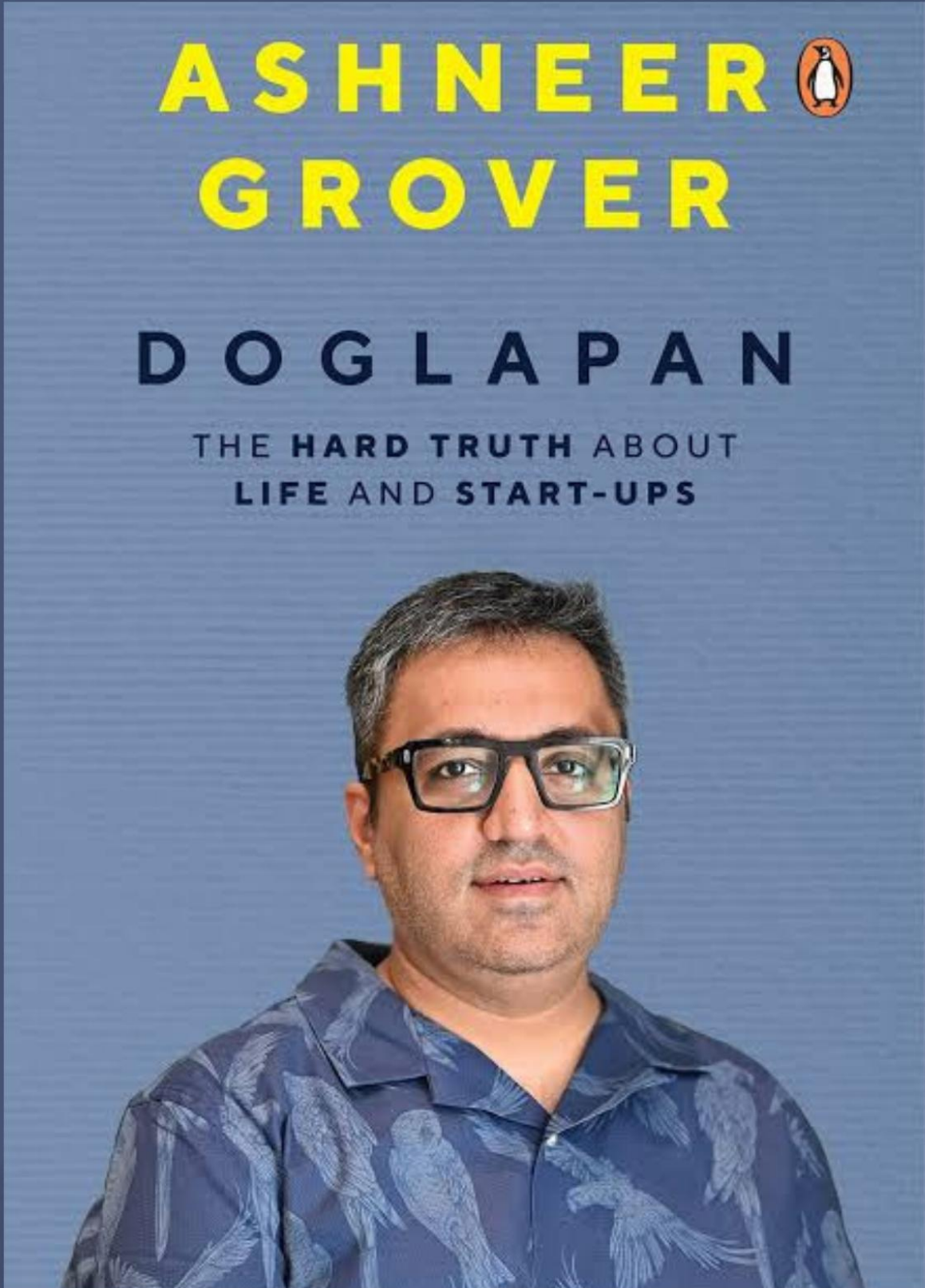




ASHNEER 
GROVER

DOGLAPAN

THE HARD TRUTH ABOUT
LIFE AND START-UPS





DOGLAPAN

DOGLAPAN

"Doglapan: The Hard Truth about Life and Start-Ups" by Ashneer Grover is a raw and honest account of the author's journey as a successful entrepreneur and investment banker. The book provides an unfiltered look into the life of a young boy from a humble background who went on to achieve academic excellence at IIT Delhi and IIM Ahmedabad, and later became a key player in the making of two unicorns—Grofers and BharatPe.

One of the book's strengths is the author's willingness to share his personal struggles and challenges, making it relatable to readers who may also be navigating the start-up world. The book also provides valuable insights into the world of investment banking and the start-up ecosystem in India.

The author's role as a judge on the popular TV show Shark Tank India adds an interesting layer to the book, as he shares his experiences with the media spotlight and the challenges of distinguishing fact from fiction in the age of social media.

Overall, "Doglapan" is a must-read for anyone interested in the start-up world and the personal journey of a successful entrepreneur. The book is storytelling at its finest and provides valuable insights into the mind of a man who has seen it all.



RATING: FOUR STARS



UMER F, A BOOK LOVER WHO LOOKS FOR QUALITY READ ALWAYS. WHILE HE READS WITHIN LINES, HE KEEPS HIS SELECTION CLASSIC AND WORK OF BRILLIANTS

HEARTY CONVERSATION NADIA AFGAN



PHOTO COURTESY: JODI PAI
EDITION SIX | 11

Nadia Afgan is a prominent Pakistani actress known for her work in Urdu plays, television, and theater. She has appeared in a variety of productions over the course of her career, including plays in both Urdu and Punjabi.

Afgan rose to prominence in the late 1990s with her appearance in the hit TV serial Family Front in 1997, which helped establish her as a talented actress in the Pakistani entertainment industry.

In 2000, she gained further success with her role in the PTV Home's most-memorable sitcom Shashlik, which was later re-aired on Geo TV in 2011. Throughout her career, Afgan has been praised for her comic timing and her ability to bring a unique energy to her performances.

Afgan garnered wider appreciation for her comic role in the Hum TV's blockbuster comedy drama Suno Chanda (2018) and for its sequel Suno Chanda 2, as Shahana Batool the following year. These performances established her as one of the most talented actresses in Pakistan, and cemented her reputation as a versatile performer. More recently, Afgan has appeared in the dramas Dushman as Malkani and Kala Doriya as Tanno, showcasing her talents and versatility as an actress.

HEARTY CONVERSATION WITH NADIA AFGAN

BNB: TELL US ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE IN MEDIA INDUSTRY AND RECENT PROJECTS SO FAR.

NADIA AFGAN

I recently worked on the drama serial "Dushman", which aired its last episode on PTV. The project, made within two years, was delayed due to the pandemic. It challenged patriarchy and showcased women holding power, with a fascinating setting in Bahawalpur. Although it didn't receive as much attention as private plays, people still loved it and appreciated its difference from typical plays. "Kala Doriya" is airing on HUM TV, but I had more fun working on "Sunò-Chanda". We attempted to make the character distinct from "Shahana" but still retains similarities.

I am currently working on a web series, directed by Asim Raza and written by Umera Ahmed. The cast is fantastic and includes Fawad Khan, Sanam Saeed, Rubina Ashraf, Sohail Sameer, and Mikhaal Zulfikar. The writing is beautiful and the series is quite different from conventional dramas. The performances and costumes are well taken care of, and I believe the audience will love it.

Recently, I was dealing with my father's illness and as the only one of four siblings available, I took on very little work. However, a new series named "Mumkin" is coming soon on ARY, directed by Ahmed Bhatti. I chose this project because the character I play has a negative side, with many gray areas, and has a reason to be that way. I believe the audience will enjoy it as well.

BNB: FROM "FAMILY FRONT" TO "SUNO CHANDA", WHICH CHARACTER DO YOU RELATE TO THE MOST?

NADIA AFGAN

Of course, I can relate to the character 'Mishi' in 'Shashlik.' Working in 'Family Front' was enjoyable, but I was also learning. As an actor, I'm always learning. I rarely watch my own performances, but if I catch a clip, I always think I could have done better.

I consider myself a constant learner, always discovering something new with each new script, cast, and team. However, I particularly enjoyed playing 'Shahana' in Suno Chanda as it was close to my heart. The character was honest, outspoken, and loud, traits I used to embody. Ultimately, 'Mishi' from 'Shashlik' is a mirror of who I am and who I was in my younger days.

BNB: HOW MUCH ARE YOU RELATED TO YOUR FICTIONAL CHARACTERS SPECIALLY SHAHANA BATOOL, THE ONE AUDIENCE ADORED THE MOST?

NADIA AFGAN

Shahana was very honest and brave, speaking her mind without hesitation, and I can relate to that. I observed Punjabi mothers, including my own, and used that essence to bring my character to life. I love the Punjabi culture and am fascinated by how they handle different situations. A Punjabi mother's response is often a 'chapair' or a 'chupal.' Although society has become more sensitive, Shanana Batool remains a pure-hearted mother. In general, I am a happy-go-lucky person. When Sarmad and I talk, we often laugh heartily and our conversation flows naturally with humor. I appreciate humor in others and prefer to be around people with a good sense of humor over those who are dull.

BNB: WOULD YOU BE EXCITED TO MEET ANY IN REAL LIFE?

NADIA AFGAN

This could end up being a horror film. If I ever met someone like that in real life, I'd have a lot to say or advise them on. When I do a character, I think about their attributes and add or subtract details. I'm not sure if I'll be excited or surprised. An interesting fact about Shanana Batool is that I based some traits on my house help Catherine, a hardcore Punjabi woman who has been with me for 18-19 years. Some lines and actions in the play were inspired by her, and the audience loved them. For example, "Mera tuade kolo ae AXPACT nai si," which I learned from Catherine. So, I may already have a real-life Shanana Batool in my life that I see every day.



BNB: WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN NOT WORKING?

NADIA AFGAN

When I'm not working, I'm usually at home. I enjoy being alone or spending time with my dogs, a 1.5-year-old husky and a 9-year-old Golden Retriever Lab mix. I also like to read, paint, draw, play Candy Crush, and work on a puzzle I've been trying to finish for a year. I watch movies, TV shows, and I often tell my husband that I've completed watching everything on Netflix. I listen to music, go for walks, do yoga, exercise, and eat healthily. I have a small circle of friends whom I visit or invite over. When I used to visit my parents, I used to spend time with my late father. In addition, I spend time with my best friend and husband, doing small tasks around the house. That's what I do in my free time.

BNB: WHAT HAS BEEN THE MOST EXCITING PROJECT SO FAR?

NADIA AFGAN

In my 23-year career, I enjoyed working on my character in 'Parizaad.' I like playing characters that have something to offer or express. Honestly, I seek a character that, after playing, will make me feel like I've accomplished something meaningful in my life. I wish for that one role and I manifest to receive an amazing character in future.

REXAMINING THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF PAKISTAN'S DECLINE



Tariq is social analyst and editor working for enabling writers to come on one platform in order to keep writing culture alive.

Pakistan, a nuclear state with nearly 220 million people and geo-strategic power, has become an economically fragile and politically unstable country. Despite facing the trauma of disintegration five decades ago, Pakistan was able to re-emerge as a promising country, but now the erosion of work ethics, corruption, nepotism, bad governance, and the absence of rule of law have contributed to the worsening of the economic predicament. The question is whether the elites are responsible for derailing the economy, governance, and politics of Pakistan or if the public also bears some blame for the societal degeneration.

Many developing countries that gained independence after Pakistan are now better off in terms of economy, governance, politics, and rule of law, leaving one to wonder why Pakistan has failed to settle down as a nation-state with a leadership that is hard-working, intelligent, committed and visionary.

The elite and popular perceptions on major national issues are not aligned, with the elites not interested in sacrificing their perks, privileges, and benefits for saving the present and future of Pakistan. To turn things around, the elites must focus on pulling the country from the brink of economic collapse; forging unity to ensure political stability; taking serious steps to eradicate corruption and nepotism and adopting good governance, rule of law, adherence to merit and improve living standards.

Furthermore, it is important to note that the culture of corruption and nepotism in Pakistan has also played a significant role in the failure of the elite's values and worldview. The elite have often used their wealth and power to gain unfair advantages and to maintain their hold on power, rather than working towards the betterment of society as a whole. This has led to a lack of accountability and transparency, making it difficult for the government to effectively address the issues facing the country.

To truly address the problem of elite state capture, Pakistan needs to implement measures that promote transparency and accountability, such as strengthening anti-corruption laws and institutions, and encouraging civic engagement and participation in governance. This will ensure that the elite are held accountable for their actions and that the resources of the country are used for the benefit of all citizens.

Furthermore, the government needs to focus on creating a more inclusive economy that promotes entrepreneurship and small businesses, which will help to create jobs and reduce poverty. This will also help to reduce the gap between the rich and poor and ensure that all citizens have an equal opportunity to succeed.

In summary, while bashing the elite may be a popular sport in Pakistan, it is important to understand that the real issues are rooted in a failure of values, culture, and ideology, as well as a culture of corruption and nepotism. To truly address these issues, Pakistan needs to focus on creating a culture of hard work, high-level skills, and law-abiding citizenry, and implementing measures that promote transparency and accountability, inclusiveness and civic engagement.

HAVELI KAHUTA; FAR BEHIND OR FAR AHEAD?



Syed, a regular Contributor bornnbrewed has proved to be a versatile writer and has a sharp sight on social issues.

A small and newly formed (2009) district of AJK; Haveli Kahutta, is situated at 162 km from Muzaffarabd. Equipped with natural views, eye-catching sights, seasonal fruits, and hardworking people; this district has been playing a pivotal role in the representation of Pakistan Administered Kashmir. Different flaws accompany the attributes of this district. Due to which it is not easy for one to decide if this place has enhanced or diminished status.

Here I am trying to unveil a few facts for you to take the decision regarding the status of this place. But before going into the depth; it would be good for you to know Why Haveli Kahuta?

Firstly, because I belong to, currently residing in and spending my time observing different aspects related to this place and people residing in it. Secondly, because this is the place that highly contributes to the overall literacy rate of AJK. As Jabbi Syedan (100% literacy rate) is situated within this district.

Let us now move forward to the status determining factors. Talking about education; where on one hand, Jabbi Syedan wears the crown of 100 % literacy rate. On the other hand, ASER 2012 demonstrates that on an average 2 in 5 students of 5th standard do not know how to simply read a story in Urdu. Despite the remarkably high percentage of people going to school, the quality of education and students is not remarkably good. The village known for the presence of a gazetted officer in nearly every single home is also the place where there is still an old and worn out road (not suitable for so many different cars to move over it). It's not just about this village, there are so many places that are worthy from tourists' point of view but lack a flat and well constructed road. Due to this reason, it becomes difficult and mostly impossible for tourists to reach there and acknowledge the presence of aesthetic views.

Similarly, treatment with the female parts of present a scenario that is far better than that in so many other parts of Pakistan and AJK. Whether it is education or working space, women are given the facilities of both. The thinking patterns of this place suggest that they have suffered a lot because of their poverty.

And they have realized that they would be able to overcome this issue only if they allow their women to contribute to the overall economy of the family. For this reason, women can be seen in educational institutes, hospitals, offices of different organizations, courts, and other such places. But, moving to the other side of the picture, this is the place where the hypothetical concept of 'good and bad woman' is believed and followed. Girls (with a few exceptions) are not provided with any liberty in expressing their choices; ranging from their choice of what to wear to the choice of whom they should marry and live with.

Moreover, Kahutta received huge bundles of fame for quick and just sentences to the women from Sargodha who were caught red-handed in the crime of providing the drugs to the inhabitants. But thousands of cases remain unheard, and undecided. Stacks after Stacks of files lay untouched and unopened. Judiciary not only delays the cases but also leads the poor and those having less or no authority, suffer to their last.

Coming to the health system; THQs, Military Hospital, DHQ and other dispensaries are situated at remarkable distances within the district. But medical staff are either not well-trained or are deployed on the required equipment. Referring to DHQ, most of the staff currently available in the hospital is appointed on the basis of political affiliations. These politically appointed workers have been playing with the sentiments, job securities and self respect of those coming from villages. Due to these reasons, every other person in the district is well aware of the statement, "Yahan Apni Izzat Bacha Kar Rakhna Bht Mushkil Kaam Hai!".

Coming to the treatment of patients, most of the dispensaries lack even the basic first aid boxes, THQs are usually working without any doctor, DHQ does not have any advanced machinery and that available can not be used properly for various reasons (electricity issues, inability of staff etc). Only option left for the public is a Military hospital where first aid is provided but they do not accommodate patients for a longer period, rather manage to refer them to Rawalakot, Abbootabad, or Islamabad.

Political situation in the district varies according to the overall government of the state. Within the district, different political leaders including Mumtaz Rathore and Muhammad Aziz are known for bringing about development and prosperity. But on similar grounds, political conflicts lead to the quarrels and bloodshed. Recently, two women (mother and daughter) were hanged because of political conflicts. People are unable to accept that they are social animals and have to live in collaboration with one another regardless of their variable views.

The district of Haveli Kahuta mainly consists of mountains, and lush green areas. Amongst the trees and mountains, there are different animals seeking and struggling for their survival. People also keep different animals, including; dogs and cats, as their pets. Animals such as cows, goats, buffaloes are also taken care of for dairy purposes. One side of the picture demonstrates human love for animals and the other side deals with carelessness even with other human beings. Talking about the forest department; people have been reporting the presence and roaming of different wild animals including tigers. But no one takes any interest in the security of inhabitants. A tiger injured three different men during Eid holidays last year. But nothing was done in order to prohibit the wild attacks. A few days back some of the natives accidentally / through planned implantation got to kill a baby tiger/leopard. And the forest department got furious over the killing of wildlife.

Referring to the electricity and internet connection; nothing goes well. Sometimes it feels like the inhabitants are still residing in the stone age. But with the accommodation of not-working televisions, dead-battery laptops, service-lacking mobile phones, connection-deprived refrigerators, heaters, and other such appliances. It's not that people do not have any source of electricity. Kahuta owns a dam of its own. But the dilemma is that it usually stays out of order or is not provided with the water required for it to start working. In the case of the internet, Haveli has the facility of Fiber but how can an innocent router give signals without service and energy.

In short, Haveli is the district which is a big question mark in itself. Everything in this world (except Allah Almighty) possess two sided pictures. If one side is clear and lovely, the other would be blurred and doubtful. The decision to pick out the clear or blurred side depends on the eyes watching both the sides. Enrichment of minerals, wildlife, hardworking inhabitants, viewpoints and life full of struggles makes it worthy of being lived. But so many different factors work for arousing the feelings of not belonging to this region.

PAKISTAN'S DRUG CONUNDRUM.



Arshad, a social analyst and a mentor has been guiding young ones and is pursuing her passion as a writer

Drug abuse is a deliberate drug overuse that ignores the potential harmful effects on both an individual and society level. The number of drug users in Pakistan has risen dramatically, from 7 million in 2015 to 9 million in 2021. Due to a lack of treatment facilities and information about drug addiction, the lack of a coordinated plan to address drug issues has led to an increase in drug trafficking and use in society.

Additionally, Pakistan's law enforcement and healthcare sector face major obstacles as a result of the trafficking of Afghan drugs into the country.

Drug smuggling into Pakistan has escalated further as a result of the recent withdrawal of US and NATO forces from Afghanistan and the Taliban's rule. The prevalence of drug misuse is rising alarmingly quickly in Pakistan. Risk factors, however, which heightened susceptibility to addiction, are mostly opaque.

Pakistan is significantly impacted by Afghanistan's production and refinement of narcotics. Around 70% of Afghanistan's opium poppy was grown in five provinces along its border with Pakistan in 2007, according to the UNODC's Afghanistan Opium Survey. This amplifies the need for further bolstering Pakistan's interdiction capabilities and has obvious significant ramifications for the country's drug situation.

It is essentially impossible to find accurate and comprehensive information on drug trafficking pathways. To get to Western Europe and other locations, drug traffickers are known to use three main routes: (i) the Western Route via Iran; (ii) the Southern Route through Pakistan; and (iii) the Northern Route through the Central Asian States. Due to its geographic setting, Pakistan offers a favorable route for trafficking.

The ANF's current manpower and funding levels are insufficient to stop the circulation of these medications across a large geographic area. The ANF's purview is extremely broad. Pakistan shares a porous border of more than 2,500 kilometers with Afghanistan and 900 km with Iran. This is in addition to the 1600 km border with India and the 1,062 km coastal belt. There are eight international airports, three seaports, and eleven dry ports in addition to seven official border entry/exit points. 16 The ANF is constantly present at all international airports and seaports; nevertheless, the ANF randomly and based on intelligence is checking the dry ports and border entry/exit sites.

Other law enforcement organizations, such as the Frontier Corps Balochistan and NWFP, the Punjab and Sindh Rangers, Pakistan Customs, and the Pakistan Coast Guard, share responsibility for border control with the ANF.

Therefore, it is impossible to overstate the significance of interagency cooperation. Pakistan's efforts to stop the flow of drugs are occasionally hampered by the border troops' heavy involvement in anti-terrorist operations.

Although it is well known that illegal narcotics are transported via Pakistan, accurate estimates of the kinds, severity, and volume of such movements, as well as their origin and destination, are woefully inadequate. Due to this, real-time information sharing on drug trafficking requires improved regional and national law enforcement agency coordination.

The ANF offers the international community its fullest collaboration on a number of fronts, including the necessary training to achieve the shared goals. The ANF will support initiatives that help participants build and hone the skills necessary for managing drug-related issues. International organizations should collaborate in providing invaluable support to international training academies since these training programmes give participants a chance to exchange experiences and information. The ANF will open a training facility in Islamabad to offer professionals from national, regional, and international drug LEAs training in drug law enforcement, drug demand reduction, assets investigation, and other drug-related topics. Additionally, it will act as a regional information hub for drug-related matters.

NGOs and CBOs working in a variety of disciplines, including rural development, the environment, literacy initiatives, women's empowerment, etc., will get involved in drug misuse prevention activities as a first step. Additionally, the NGOs would get support for treating and rehabilitating drug addicts in government hospitals, NGOs centers, and addicts' homes.

This initiative would engage the community and families.

The DDR Directorates of the ANF will be in charge of developing, overseeing, and assessing drug demand reduction initiatives. They'd do the following:

- o Design focused study on drug demand reduction issues.
- o Organize training for implementing partners in project design and management.
- o Enhance the capacity of NGOs and other partners in collecting, analyzing data and report writing.
- o Carry out periodic evaluation of the projects.

At last the only message I could give to the sufferers is that Addiction is the only prison where the locks are on the inside. Your decision to kill your addiction will only become a reality if you believe and reinforce the fact that you have capacity to do it. Let's pray for a drug free Pakistan.

THE PREVALENCE OF SMOKING AMONG ADOLESCENTS



Khawaja, a young writer has been focusing on economic and political issues of the state and has been teaching since few years now.

Nowadays the number of children addicted to smoking, are increasing in Pakistan. According to the Tobacco Control Cell (TCC) of the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation, and Cooperation, around 1200 children in Pakistan start smoking per day. This menace is raging owing to the affordability of cigarettes to children, cheaper rates of tobacco, the smoking habit of parents, aggressive marketing by tobacco companies, etc. This crippling agony is ramping up the burden on the health of children as well as on the state's economy.

Pakistan is one of the most vulnerable countries, which is withstanding the worst of smoking. A fact sheet released by the Ministry of National Health Services says that, in Pakistan, there are 23.9 million tobacco users and 15.6 million smokers, mainly children, present. Data shows that how much children are prone to smoking. Its ramifications, According to the WHO, tobacco kills 50 percent of its users, and because of this, according to the Global Health of Disease by the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation, USA, around 5000 smokers admit to the hospital every day in Pakistan, and the cost attributed to all smoking-related diseases in Pakistan for 2021 was Rs. 615.07 billion. Shedding an ink on the key reasons why smoking is very much common in children. First, the affordability of cigarettes is the main facilitator, according to WHO, for smoking among children.

According to the PIDE, the initiation age for tobacco users is as early as six years. Around 60 pc of smokers start smoking during their adolescent years.

Second, aggressive marketing by tobacco companies is also one of the major reasons behind children's addiction to smoking. Tobacco companies mostly target children because adolescents can be counted upon to continue smoking for decades. Despite the law passed in 2002 against this gloom, the promotion of cigarettes has not stopped in Pakistan. Through social media platforms, tobacco industries promote their products and target children to gain more profits.

Lastly, cheap rates of cigarettes in Pakistan set their cap in children to start smoking. According to the World Bank, there are 1.3 billion smokers around the world and 30 million consumers are present in Pakistan only because of eminent low rates of tobacco. WHO suggested that a minimum of 70 percent tobacco tax must be applied to tobacco, but the paucity of it, is one of the leading reasons behind it.

Well considering such a horrific situation, many institutions are working to put a halt to this havoc. Yet, a lot of work can be done to control this mayhem. To start with, the incumbent government should strictly implement the anti-smoking law, which prohibits the sale of tobacco within 50 meters of any educational institution. So, by this, the access of young students to tobacco can be controlled.

Furthermore, tobacco tax should be increased more than double the current tax. According to the US-based Campaign for Tobacco-free Kids, "Tobacco tax increases one the most effective ways to reduce smoking"

Sam Campaign says that every 10 pc increases in cigarette price reduce youth smoking by about 7 pc. In a similar fashion, tobacco companies should be held accountable for their misdeed in advertisements. In 2017, a federal court in the US ordered four tobacco companies to run corrective statements on TV, in print, and online.

To conclude, smoking is injurious to health and the to economy as well. This phrase is being seen on every cigarette's packet but we do not adhere to it. So this habit, mainly in children, should be curtailed otherwise its grave ramifications will become pall of gloom in the shape of the deaths of our beloved ones.

BOOK REVIEW

'TWO' BY GULZAR



Iqra Aziz, a true Pakistani by heart and soul. M. Phil in English Literature. Editor of the book “HR with Heart” authored by Arfa Farooqi.” An Avid book reader who has worked for - The Meraki Magazine as a staff writer



Gulzar is the nom de plume of the most astute and intellectual mind of the then British Indian Subcontinent that has been strangled into Pakistan and India. Sampooran Singh Karla known as “Gulzar Saab” in the literary world is the aboriginal of the “ONE” subcontinent that has been bifurcated into “TWO” countries. The birthplace of Gulzar Saab (18 August, 1934) is Dina, in the city of Jhelum, Pakistan. He migrated to India with his family, after the Independence cum Partition of the British Indian Subcontinent. Being a man of multiple talents and an all rounder person, Gulzar has earned fame, respect and success with flying colors. Aged 85, he is a film director, lyricist, screenwriter, producer, poet and an author. He has, in his credit, a total of thirty six noble category awards. The writing medium of Gulzar is Urdu lingua but the enriching quality of his works has paved the way for transliteration.

The transliterational post colonial novel “Two” is all about the grim and harsh realities of the Partitioning of the Indian Subcontinent. This partition movement is probed and anatomized by the lens of Refugees known as Sharanarthi. The book explores about the psychic traumas and identity crisis of the refugees after the partition. It highlights about issues of settling down of refugees after the havoc and chaos of partition. Seventy years have passed but till now the refugees are in process of settling down with their nostalgic minds, broken hearts and down trodden lost identities. These common people have suffered the wrath of partition that has crushed millions of innocent lives. These refugees are both physically and metaphorically in search of a place called home.

The story opens in the winter of 1946, when the subcontinent has not yet been partitioned but the natives have started drifting apart. Amidst the atmosphere of ambiguous uncertainties, Lakhbeera’s dhaba is the only sitcom for the townsmen and denizens of Campbellpur city to discuss the scuttlebutts, rumors, events and news about the partition of Indian subcontinent. As the independence movement comes nearer and nearer, the hustling and bustling city of Campbellpur turns into a ghost city. The cataclysmic events of partition are explored by a group of refugees who have taken a ride in the truck driven by Fauji – the bastard of the Nawab of Jaunpur.

Truck of Fauji loads the “to be refugees” and all of them have a story of their own. Lakhbeera, a Sikh, runaway from home and a true comrade of Fauji is the owner of dhaba in Campbellpur. He meets his death while migrating for the safe haven across the border.

The old Tiwari couple and their widowed daughter in law Kanta with her son Guddu, Panna – the prostitute, Soni and Moni – the rape victim twin sisters, Kakka and his grandfather and the family of Lala Ji – Rai Bahadur.

Moni becomes pregnant carrying the child of her rapist. She ends up in the mental asylum after killing that newborn. Soni is left all alone in the Amritsar gurdwara. Kakka – Kartar Singh is adopted by Panna, who takes her in Kanpaur. Kartar Singh in 1970’s meets his end in war-mobbed streets of Delhi during anti-Sikh riots. Lala Ji is killed during the camp lootings but his son Jaipal survives and fate takes him to the land of England. Fauji, finds his place in a graveyard in Kashmir and witnesses the Kargil episode in the last years of his life. Likewise, is the terrible fate of Master Fazal and Master Karmat Singh of Campbellpur middle college. In short, Gulzar has summarized this partition trauma and division of One into Two in the following lines:

Painde lambe ne lakiran de
 Umar de hisaab muk gaye
 Totey labbe taqdiran de
 Kisse lambe ne lakiran de
 Long are the passages of borders
 One has lost count of age
 Gathering the pieces of fate
 Long are the stories of partition...

The contents include foreword by Gulzar himself, Introduction by Pavan K. Varma, Part one is before partition, Part two is refugee movement, Part three is after partition lives of refugees lost souls, Part four is about insights and interviews. Total pages are 175 and published by Harper Perennial in 2017. Transliteration is by Sukirta, Shantanu and Gulzar himself.

Duped



Duped

Khunsha Tariq

The mirror ogled her face, dark circles stretching around her eyes. Haggard, droopy eyelids and pale phiz, the defeat was written all over her face. She either was staring at the reflector or was being stared at, not sure. She moved away. Glanced into his cupboard where few but fancy shirts were hanging and pants lying, nicely folded. Took out her favorite multi coloured shirt with pitch black pants. Few seconds later, she again was standing in front of the dresser. Moved her figures over the coveted vanity box.

Unbolted the box, took out the primer and applied it evenly all over her face. Next was foundation base, concealer, bronzer, contour. All was not enough to hide the dejection in her eyes but was much able to hold up her ailing face. Laid hold of a bright red lipstick, leaned on to the dressing table and applied the red stick on her inky lips. She moved back and applied the blusher, light pink in color. Now she stared as if she had defeated her inner downhearted beast. The disconsolate spirit was all gone.

No one can guess what the lady was going through. She grinned at her reflection, melancholic. Budget towards her phone. Leaving darkness behind, I went to the terrace, where the sun was perfectly shining and glinting. Unlatched the phone lock and took a few selfies. Not few but countless until she procured the perfect angle and the flawless picture. Settled foot on the sofa, untied her brassiere from within the shirt and started sorting out some filters on the picture, while wiping her face with makeup remover towelettes.

Then she uploaded the most perfect and edited picture on social media with the caption, "Happiness is sudden, outing with friends. (hash tag) #myday #outingeveryday #funday #blessedwithfriends #ootd".

The next moment she was replying to the comments and counting the likes every second. No sound was there in the room except the tick tocking clock.

(People on Social media post ideal photos of ideal selves carrying on with wonderful lives. You need their ideal life. Unknowingly, you partner it with the brands they have in their photographs (supported hence) so you go out and purchase those brands as well. Or on the other hand possibly you don't on the grounds that you can't manage the cost of it, so you purchase a knockoff. The impact is something similar — you just caused their way of life to appear to be much more attractive by attempting to impersonate it. Presently the entirety of your companions are as well, and some of them will purchase what the online media influencer has.

The brands that support the influencer bring in cash, so the influencer brings in cash, cash which came from you. It would be a certain something if these were genuine requirements, yet they aren't. You were content with your life until you saw that others' ideal existence with their ideal brands. You didn't feel that you required another handbag, or new cosmetics, or new shoes, until you saw another person with them via web-based media. Live your present to the fullest and do not be inspired. Remember, everything is fake. Follow the passion, not the people. They are the same as you are. BE REAL)

THE LITTLE BROWN GIRL

Mishal

The little brown girl
Who is like a dust storm in sehraa
Messy, strong and impactful

The little brown girl
Who smells like motiya and sandalwood
Sweet, exotic, intense

The little brown girl
Who walks erect on burning coals
Steady, wavering, indefatigable

The little brown girl
Who looks like a brown eyed doe
Curious, fragile, speedy

The little brown girl
Who seems like she's starved for a lifetime
Love, dreams, heartbreaks

The little brown girl
Who has the perfect pair of hands
Calloused, dainty, productive

The little brown girl
Who can make anything happen
Magic, disaster, poetry

This is Mishal, a literary enthusiast and a learner going through metamorphosis of life through expeditions of arts, aesthetics and poetry. For me, these artsy escapades are more than just a form of catharsis; they don't just reflect reality, they construct it!



SEASONS

Ieshaa

You're just like an autumn leaf
Attached to the tree branch
Waiting for letting yourself go
But you're too afraid to fall

At the end it has to be given up
One way or the other it has to go
That's the point of AUTUMN
Hence, given the name "FALL"

Some are summer
Warm but pleasant ,
Some are winter
Dark but cozy ,
Some are spring
Blooming but wise,

No,
She was autumn
Torn but beautiful

As cold as winter night
Yet, vague as morning fog
But, moist as dawn dew
And comfortable as daylight
Yet,
cold as winter night was She.

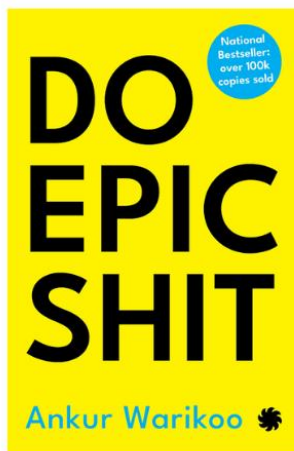
Iesha has been a phenomenal poetess and has served as a regular Contributor at Bornnbrewed. Pursuing her passion as a lawyer to be, she has been a remarkable spokes person recently.



MOTIVATIONAL READ
SAMAN TARIQ

BOOK
RECOMMENDATIONS

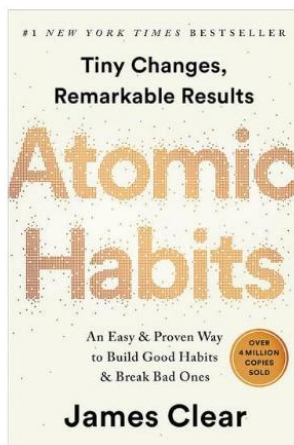
READ
the
BOOK



DO EPIC SHIT BY ANKUR WARIKOO

Do Epic Shit is a book by Ankur Warikoo where he writes about all the failures and successes he had in his life. He also reflects on the lessons he has learned the hard way to help us be aware of those situations. You will find valuable lessons in this book that you can use in your life.

There is nothing new in this book. It is meant to be a reminder. It probably won't change your life but it helps you to be more aware so that you can make better decisions in life; not from a state of ignorance rather awareness.



ATOMIC HABIT BY JAMES CLEAR

Atomic Habits by James Clear is a comprehensive, practical guide on how to change your habits and get 1% better every day. Using a framework called the Four Laws of Behavior Change, Atomic Habits teaches readers a simple set of rules for creating good habits and breaking bad ones. In Atomic Habits, James Clear argues that big goals shouldn't be your main focus in life. Instead, you should be utilizing frequent, repetitive actions and systems to help develop habits that stick.

James Clear is able to easily explain the workings of human behavior, discussing groundbreaking topics on human behavioral psychology and neurology. Clear explains precisely how and why it is that we form certain habits and patterns in our own lives. This book is divided into 5 distinct sections that each break down the process of habit formation, and provide an extremely practical framework to implement small improvements to your already existing routine, cultivating it for greater efficiency and growth.



ZERO TO ONE BY PETER THIEL

There are books that give you great strategies for selling, marketing and planning your business. And then there are books that tell you to forget about all of that, so you can take an approach that's so radically different, that you won't even play in the same league as the readers of those other books. This is one of those books. Peter Thiel is an anomaly, to say the least.

This book is for entrepreneurs, founders, or investors that want to build or invest in valuable businesses. While much of the advice is geared towards innovative startups, many of the insights also apply to small businesses that want to carve out a profitable niche. It's an inspirational read for anyone interested in business strategy.

Saman is working as a finance associate and holds MPhil in finance. She is a book lover and as part time reads books and review them.



BORN N' BREWED

BORN WITH A PEN BREWED WITH TIME

DARE TO AUTHOR A STORY THAT MAKES THE PEN SING AND THE PAPER LIVE. FOR SUCH IS THE POWER OF THIS KIND OF STORY THAT ONE PAGE READ WILL LEAD TO A HUNDRED LIVES CHANGED.

CRAIG D. LOUNSBROUGH

COPYRIGHT © 2022 BORN N' BREWED
POWERED BY INDARAJ