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SANGAT

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SINDHI ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

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سنڌي لکو!!!

سنڌي پڙهو!!

سنڌي سکو!

FROM THE EDITOR.....

In the last few weeks we have received several comments from our readers. We appreciate your interest and wish that you will continue your support in the future. Before responding to your comments, it should be made clear that we are not a publishing agency and that we do not have staff or resources to carry out the kind of tasks which are necessary to bring out a magazine of superb quality and with regularity. There are only two persons involved with putting together and issuing SANGAT. The editor puts it together, whereas the President distributes it. It is also worth noting that both are working in managerial positions and quite busy with their professional and family obligations. Nevertheless, both of them have used whatever free time they get and whenever they get it to bring out SANGAT to you as best as they can. No doubt, there is a room for improvement, but working within the above constraints, considerable improvements are not possible immediately.

One set of comments which we have received pertains to the poor quality of appearance, print size, and compilation. The reason for poor quality in this regard is the quality of the manuscripts which are received for publication. There is no time available to retype each and every manuscript we receive so that a uniform and consistent printing is possible. You have been informed in the past and we are asking you once again to follow the requirements in sending the manuscripts for publication. All manuscripts must be typewritten (legible if typing is not possible) with no more than six(6) lines per inch and each line not exceeding four(4) inches in length.

Some of you have expected the issuance of SANGAT on the first day of every quarter. Although we try to meet this goal but it is not possible all the times. Nonetheless, we have issued SANGAT after every quarter give or take few days and that is the best we can do at this point.

A second set of comments is regarding the size of the newsletter, being too big. Some have even suggested to restrict the size to four pages and to news items only. Although this would decrease the time needed to put together the newsletter, but the scope of the newsletter will be drastically limited. It was our understanding that SANGAT was to serve as a vehicle to communicate and inform ourselves and others about Sind, Sindhis, and Sindhi language. Therefore, we do not see how this objective will be achieved if SANGAT is restricted only to news items.

Some of the readers have objected or taken exception to certain articles which were included in the past issues of SANGAT. It is our policy that the editor is not responsible for the contents of the articles included in SANGAT. SANA as an organization and the editor of SANGAT do not necessarily agree with the views expressed in these articles. We simply follow the SANA general body mandate which is to give space to different points of views on various issues. We are sorry that you did not like a particular article in SANGAT, however we can not accommodate your wishes in this regard because you do not agree with or do not like a particular point of view. We use our best judgement for including various items in SANGAT, keeping in mind the general body mandate and the broader goals and objectives of SANA.

In the conclusion, we submit to you that we realize that we are probably not the right persons to carry out this task of issuing SANGAT. We know that there are others among us who could probably do a far better job than us. We urge you to come forward and take charge of SANGAT. We will continue working to assist you for as long as and as far as you need us.

## NEWS BULLETIN

(News gathered from newspapers, periodicals and individual sources)

### Front Leaders Arrested

Sixteen people were arrested on November 1, 1986 in Larkana after a Front rally. Mr. Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, the Front Convener and Mr. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, the General Secretary of SBPF were among those who were arrested. Others belonged to SBPF and Jeay Sindh Movement. Mr. Bhutto has been placed in a C- class cell of the Karachi prison. The houses of both Mr. Bhutto and Mr. Pirzada were ransacked by Karachi Police and occupants were mistreated. Sardar Mengal of the Front said in London that the military junta in Pakistan has proven that it is incapable of establishing democracy in Pakistan. Opposition leaders in Pakistan have criticized the government action against the Front leaders and have demanded that all political prisoners should be immediately released. Miss. Benazeer Bhutto (PPP) and Mr. Rasool Bux Palejo were among those leaders who called for the release of the Front leaders.

### Thousands Killed in Sindh

Mr. Jam Sadiq Ali, a former Sind minister and prominent PPP politician addressed a press conference in London. He said that since July 1977, over 5783 people had been killed in Sind, including 543 students, 197 women and 86 children. He further said that military deployed in Sind consists of 95% Punjabis and that the present situation is creating a hatred against Punjabis in Sind. He however predicted that the situation will become normal in Sind once the military is removed from the province.

### One Thousand Sindhi Students Imprisoned

The Jeay Sind Students Federation (JSSF) has issued a list of over 1000 Sindhi students who are still detained in Sind jails. They include 24 in Nara jail, 74 in Hyderabad jail, 42 in Landhi jail, 22 in Karachi jail, 11 in Sukker jail, and 800 others in various jails in Kotri, Dadu, Jacobabad, Khairpur, etc.

### Sind Political Prisoners

Mr. Rafiq Saifi, Convener of Sind Political Prisoners and Human Rights Committee has released a list of political prisoners from Sind. According to this list, there were 142 political prisoners in Sind as of August 9, 1986 (Before the August 14 movement). 37 of these prisoners are under death sentences from the military special courts. In addition 118 detainees were released on bond or after completion of their sentences in July. Three Sindhi leaders namely, Murtaza Wasan (SPSF, Khairpur), Illahi Bux Syal (PPP, Dokri), and Ghulam Mohd. Noohani (Sindh Peoples Hari Committee, Tando Mohd. Khan) were done to death by the govt. in July 1986. The above list includes Mr. Jam Saqi (Prisoner of Conscience declared by the Amnesty International) and 82 years old Sindhi leader Mr. G.M. Syed (Founder of the Jeay Sind Movement).

### Atrocities in Sind

During the movement for democracy in August, 1986, several atrocities were committed against the people of Sind by the Pakistani Security forces. Some examples are provided in the following:

In Udero Lal, five persons were clubbed with rifle butts by a contingent of Pakistan Army. Afterwards, boiling bitumen asphalt (a road surfacing material) was poured over the bodies of these people causing severe injuries.

In Tharparkar, house of Mr. Ramazan Latani was broken into by the security forces and all inhabitants including women and children were killed by machine gun fire. On the top of that 25 people were rounded up from the neighborhood and charged with murder and attempted murder.

In Lyari, a poisonous gas canister was hurled at the protesters. A little boy was instantly killed and several people were injured in a blatant violation of international agreements on chemical armaments.

Women protesters were dragged by hair and their possessions snatched away by the police.

Several people were openly stripped of their cloths and forced to be naked, humiliated and severely beaten. People were dragged from houses, schools, places of worship and hospitals, severely beaten and detained incommunicado for several days.

In Nasarpur, a little boy of 4 years age was charged for leading a procession on August 14, 1986, which broke the law and put people of Nasarpur in jeopardy.

In Goth Brihamani, people were attacked without any provocation by the police. Five were killed and several seriously injured, including three women.

Thousands of reports of torture were received from every corner of the Sind province. In village Hatri, tens of Sindhi women were stripped of clothes and forced to be naked in public. In Khesana Mori, six Sindhi pregnant women were tortured resulting in the loss of their pregnancies and one death. Several women were locked up with strange men in the jails against the laws of the land, whereby women are supposed to be placed in separate cells.

Village Ahmed Khan was surrounded by security forces and attacked with machine guns and mortars on the ground and helicopter gunships from the air. Whole village was turned into a heap of rubble. Five persons were killed, including a 8 years old Imtiaz. Several injuries were reported, including three women and a 83 years old blind man Chutto Brihamani. Similar atrocities were also reported from villages of Khesana Mori, Tayab Thaheem, and Ali Abad. In Tayab Thaheem, a little girl of seven years Noor Khatoon died alongwith three other persons. A video movie filmed by an amateur of these atrocities was shown to international press in Karachi by the Humans Rights Committee.

Thirty Five women were arrested in Tando Jam and six of them were held secretly for several days. The six women eventually surfaced in Bhitshah where they were held by police and mistreated.

Several educational institutions were closed and

converted to either jails or residences for the security forces brought in Sind from Punjab.

Dr. Zafar Arif, an Associate Professor of Karachi University and Mr. Zaheerudin Ghuman, a human rights activist were roughed up and dragged by hair for wanting to know the arrest warrants.

### **Amnesty Report**

Amnesty International has issued its report for the year 1986. The report on Pakistan has charged that the government opponents are continuously arrested and imprisoned for participating in peaceful political activities. Some long-term prisoners of conscience still remained in detention. Political prisoners are routinely convicted by special military courts after unfair trials. The reports of torture, and sentences of flogging and death persisted. Persecution of Shias and Ahmedis was also pointed out by the report. The Amnesty is concerned that deaths of 'suspects' have occurred in police custody. It has recorded 57 executions and 84 death sentences imposed mostly by military special courts. The Amnesty has submitted cases of Ayaz Samoon's execution together with the cases of a number of others sentenced by military courts, to the UN Special Rapporteur on Summary or Arbitrary executions.

### **Pak. Army Attacks Sind**

There are reports that the Pakistan Army has deployed several divisions in Central Sind supported by helicopter gunships and Air Force fighter jets. The deployment stretches from Kotri to Sukker on both banks of the river Indus, particularly in the Kacha area and forest region. Whole area has been sealed off. This area is reported to be the stronghold of the resistance against the armed forces. The army has destroyed several villages, killed and wounded many people and many people have lost their homes, families and livelihood. The government has covered its actions against Sindhis under the guise of dacoits eradication. Independent observers however say that the deployment is far more than a mere action against the dacoits considering the number of the personnel and the kinds of the arms deployed. Many observers are of the view that the army's actions are reminiscent of the similar action in East Pakistan which resulted in the creation of Bangladesh.

### **G. M. Syed**

Mr. G. M. Syed, the veteran Sindhi leader, who had been under treatment at the Jinah Hospital, Karachi for last four months has returned to his home in Dadu district. He still remains under house arrest. Speaking to Mr. Qamar Bhatti of JSSF, Mr. Syed said that the government was worsening the situation by arresting students in Sindh. Mr. Bhatti presented a report to Mr. Syed on student arrests in Sind. He said there were 65 JSSF students arrested in one day in Larkana alone.

### **Plane Commandeered in Karachi**

A PANAM plane was commandeered on the tarmac at Karachi Airport by a group of Palestinians. The plane had landed after arrival from New Delhi and was supposed to have flown to New York. The episode ended with violence when the Palestinians opened fire and hurled grenades on the passengers. Several people including women and children died and were wounded. Emergency doors were forced open by some of the passengers and ultimately the surviving passengers got out of the plane. 15 minutes after the incident, the Pakistan army commandos approached the plane and apprehended the terrorists. The commandos were reported to have been drinking tea during the violence aboard the plane. Pakistani authorities were also unprepared to handle the casualties and treat the injured passengers. Pakistani authorities were severely criticized for their ineptness and unpreparedness in protecting the passengers and providing the emergency measures. Indian Prime Minister categorized the Pakistani handling of the situation as inept and totally unprofessional.

### **Ethnic Riots in Sind**

A couple weeks ago, Pathans and Mohajirs clashed in Karachi and Hyderabad after a bus full of Mohajirs passed through a Pathan dominated area of Karachi and raised anti Pathan slogans. The confrontation included fire exchanges and several small battles were fought between them. scores of people on both sides were killed. Curfew was imposed and security forces opened fire on the rioters killing and wounding several people. The riots continued several days and were finally brought under control in the third week of November.

### **Saifi's Press Conferences**

Mr. Rafiq Saifi, Convener of the Political Prisoners and Human Rights Committee, addressed press conferences in Karachi on August 22, 1986 and September 3, 1986. Excerpts of the statements released to the press are included in the news item under Atrocities in Sind.

### **Miss. Bhutto After Release**

CO- Chairperson of the PPP, Miss. Benazeer Bhutto, after release from jail in September, addressed a press conference. She blamed the Pakistani Military government to have blundered in provoking the peaceful demonstrators and using brute force to quell the unrest. She however conceded that the junta had forced upon her supporters to launch a protest earlier than they had planned for. Consequently, they were unprepared and the movement could not catch on to other provinces but Sind. She also said that she would have to rethink her strategy to force the government to hold mid term elections.

### **Plane Crash in Peshawer**

A plane was crashed in the city of Peshawer just before landing. Investigations have concluded the plane was apparently shot down by gunfire from a marriage procession on the ground, where the participants were firing to celebrate the occasion. Several members of the procession including the grooms have been detained for further investigations.

## **Makhdoom Khaliq Resigns**

Makhdoom Khaliquzaman has resigned from the presidency of the Sind PPP. He is reported to have resigned in the best interests of the party. Mr. Mehran Khan Bijarani has been appointed as the care taker president until suitable replacement for Khaliq could be found. It has however been reported in the press that Khaliq had spoken in public and in the party meetings against the duplicity of the Punjabis during the movement for democracy. His comments had reportedly irked many party leaders from Punjab including Rtd. General Tikka Khan. These leaders persuaded Miss Benazeer to demand an apology from Makhdoom Khaliq. Makhdoom Khaliq resigned in protest after learning that Miss Bhutto had agreed with the Punjabi leadership. He was nevertheless persuaded by his father Talibulmaula and brother Amin Faheem to be positive about his resignation and relationship with the party and Bhutto family.

## **"Regional" Parties Banned**

The Pakistan government has announced to have been considering the banning of about 25 parties which are concerned with the rights of the people from the smaller provinces and oppose Punjabi domination of their provinces. They include SBPF, Jeay Sindh Movement, JSSF, Sindh Hari Committee, Confederal Students Federation, Sindhi Medicos and others from Sind.

## **Bangash Passed Away**

Mr. Bangash, a prominent leader of the SBPF and MKP died in Peshawar last month. His funeral was attended by several thousand people and the government controlled Pakistan TV covered the news of the leader's death and his funeral. Mr. Bangash was a prominent leftist leader and responsible for MKP's development in Pakistan.

## **Rumors of War**

Reports about Indian troops movement in Kashmir and Punjab were received in November. Sources say that the movement of troops is in an attempt to seal off the Pakistani border in order to prevent Pakistanis from instigating the Sikh insurgency in India. Pakistani authorities have claimed that India was planning to attack Pakistan. Mr. Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister is reported to have said that he has the evidence of the Pakistani complicity in India's Internal affairs. The relations between the two countries have deteriorated considerably in recent weeks.

## **Weinberger in the Subcontinent**

US Defense Secretary Mr. Casper Weinberger was on a visit to Pakistan and India during the last month. There are reports that he has promised to the Pakistani authorities that the US would provide AWACS planes to Pakistan. India in the meanwhile has reiterated that the arming of Pakistan with sophisticated arms would tilt the balance in Pakistan's favor and force India to counter the Pakistani advances. Mr. Weinberger has tried in vain to convince India that the arming of Pakistan is not intended to be used against India.

## **Pakistani Atom Bomb**

The Indian Prime Minister has revealed that there is no doubt that Pakistan is developing an atom bomb. He said that India would have to match Pakistani efforts to safeguard India's security. He reiterated that India's future plans depend on internal changes in Pakistan. He also said that Pakistani interference in the Indian affairs has worsened relations between the two countries.

## **All Parties Govt. Opposed**

Miss. Benazeer Bhutto has said that she opposes the all parties government, because the people of Pakistan want elections and not mere change of faces in the government. She was talking to pressmen in Karachi. In response to a question about a proposed ban on political gatherings by Mr. Junejo, she said that this was an example of the "democratic" thinking of these people who claim democracy is flourishing in Pakistan.

## **Pakistan Imposes Visa Requirements**

Pakistan government has issued regulations requiring Visas from the citizen of those countries who have similar restrictions against the Pakistani citizens. USA may be one of such countries.

## **Jatoi Forms New Party**

Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, former Sind PPP president, has formed a party of his own, called as National Peoples Party. Mustafa Khar, S.M. Zafar, Nasrullah Khatak and Raisani are the party officials. Among other party members are Gen. Rao Farman Ali, Gen. Faiz Ali Chishti, Haneef Ramey, etc. Currently, Mr. Jatoi is on a trip to Europe. Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah, a prominent Sindhi commented after returning from abroad that Mr. Jatoi has not only damaged his own position but has also betrayed Sind by his actions.

## **PPP International Committee**

Miss. Bhutto has formed an international PPP coordinating Committee under her own chairpersonship. Other members of the committee are Jam Sadiq Ali, Dr. Naseer Shaikh, Dr. Zafar Niazi, and Safdar Hamadani.

## **Khar Returns**

Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khar, former Governor of Punjab, returned to Pakistan after several years of exile in London. He has been arrested and is serving a sentence of 14 years which was passed against him in his absence.

## **Wali Khan Reverses Position**

Khan Abdul Wali Khan, President of Awami National Party has said that he no longer supports the confederation but supports federation instead. He also said that he has accepted all four points of the MRD, including the elections under 1973 constitution.

## Dr. Schmmel's Book Launched

"Pearls from Indus", by Dr. Annemaree Schmmel, a German scholar and Harvard professor, was launched last week by the Sindhi Adabi Board in Hyderabad. At the ceremony, she spoke of her love for the Sindhi language, literature, music and folklore.

## Computer Software for Sindhi

Dr. J.R. Laghari, a SANA member has programmed a software for Sindhi writing which can be run on IBM PCs and compatibles. An example of the writing is as follows:

نيويارڪ يونيورسٽي ۾ اليڪٽريڪل ۽ ڪمپيوٽر انجنيئرنگ جي پروفيسر ڊاڪٽر جاويد رسول بخش لغاري، آءِ بي ايم (IBM) ڪمپيوٽرن واسطي سنڌي جي استعمال جو طريقو ڏيڻو آهي. ڪمپيوٽرن جي استعمال لاءِ سنڌي پروگرامنگ ۽ اکرن جي پروسيسنگ جي سلسلي ۾ هي هڪ اهم قدم آهي.

ان مقصد لاءِ هڪ اسيمبلي لئنگئيج تيار ڪئي وئي آهي جيڪي خود بخود سڄي کان ڪبي ڏانهن لکندي - ڪنهن خاص هنڌ تي اکر جي شروعاتي، وچين يا آخري شڪل گهرجي، انجي خود بخود سڃاڻپ ٿي ويندي - اکر خود بخود گڏجي ويندا - اکرن کي جدا ڪرڻ جي ضرورت هجي نه وڃو ٿي وڃي ڪين ڌار ڪري سگهيو - سڄي طرف سنڌي انگ خود بخود ڪبي کان نائيپ ٿيندا - ۽ ان لاءِ ڪرسر کي ريلوڪيٽ ڪرڻ جي ضرورت نه هوندي -

اڪرن جي ايڊٽنگ يعني اکر کي ميسارڻ، ڪڍي ڇڏڻ يا ڪٽي سنڌي جو نئون اکر وجهڻ واري پروگرام جو به مظاهرو ڪيو ويو آهي. لفظ، سٺو، يا فائيل ڊسڪ تي اتاري محفوظ ڪرڻ يا آءِ بي ايم پرنٽر تي ڇاپڻ جو به مظاهرو ڪيو ويو. هتي خبر سنڌي اکرن جي ايڊٽنگ پروگرام وسيلي ڇاپي وئي آهي.

## First Sindhi Composing Computer

Dr. Warren Gloves presented the first Sindhi Composing Computer in a seminar in Karachi on the Sindhi Journalism. The computer, in the size of a portable typewriter, has been developed by the Summer Institute of Linguistics in the United States, and has the advantage of being battery operated and thus, is not affected by power fluctuations or breakdowns.

## SANA NEWS

### SANA Press Release Published

SANA press release issued in the month of August over the Sind situation was published in many newspapers around the world. The publication of the press release has publicized SANA and what it stands for. Many well wishers have approached SANA

### Response to SANA appeals

In response to SANA appeals to the US congress and administration over the situation in Sind, SANA has received notes from several congressmen. Senator Lugar, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has indicated to SANA that he will not hesitate to push for the restoration of democracy in Pakistan. He also assured SANA that the internal developments within Pakistan will be taken into account in consideration of aid to Pakistan by the US Congress.

### Membership Committee

Mr. Badar Shaikh(NY), who is the chairman of the SANA Membership Committee has now completed the formation of the committee and the following persons have accepted to serve on the committee:

1. Mr. Badar Shaikh(NY), Chairman
2. Mr. Zahoor A. Siddiqui
3. Dr. A. Hafeez Abbasi
4. Mr. Faiz M. Pirzada

The functions of the committee include making new members and extend help to all SANA members in various endeavors. The committee has indicated that its services are available to all Sindhis and the Chairman of the committee can be contacted for further information.

## **Sind Under Siege**

**By: Abdul Hafeez Pirzada**

Some thirty thousand military and para military forces assisted by the Sindh Police have been deployed along the flood bunds on the two banks of the river INDUS. Ostensibly they have been inducted at the request of the provincial administration, to weed out the dacoits from the riverian areas of Sindh, generously endowed with forests and fertile lands.

In the above process, the entire Kacha tract from down stream Sukkur barrage, upto Dadu district on the right bank, and Hyderabad district on the left bank has been totally sealed off, and a large population running into lacs, residing in these Kacha areas has been bottled up. These Sindhis are under seige since the last four weeks. Scores of their villages have been surrounded, and their entire population has been subjected to brutalities and inhuman humiliation. In the so-called encounters with the "Dacoits", the valiant soldiers of Islam, have wiped out and raised to the ground, some of the villages of their brothers and sisters in faith. For weeks upon weeks, innocent and law abiding Sindhi villagers have been held in wrongful custody of these "Law enforcing agencies", merely because they could not identify themselves on the spot.

Hundreds of those who had temporarily left their abode to attend to some urgent work in towns and government offices, could not persuade the members of these forces to allow them to return to their homes. Often they had to spend days and nights sleeping on the Bunds.

In the districts of Khairpur, Larkana, Dadu, Nawabshah and Hyderabad, hundreds of private vehicles were arbitrarily impounded and taken over by the military personnel without any advance notice. Often the owners and passengers were unceremoniously booted out, and in most cases left by the road side or at gas stations. **The force of the military was obviously greater.**

Sindh was once again pounced upon, and it was not even afforded a breather to recuperate from the blood bath of last August. The cruel irony of fate is that in reality the operation is intended against the very people who ought to have been safe guarded.

The object of the operation is to secure for the army personnel and other settlers from the Punjab, the vast and fertile riverian lands of Sindh; and the elimination of the dacoits is only the pretext and the ploy to gain a foot hold for the military forces into these areas.

It is well known that Sindh has some 20 lac acres of fertile agricultural land between the flood bunds on the two banks of the river Indus, downstream of Sukkur barrage, and upto district Dadu on the right, and district Hyderabad on the left. Most of this land is endowed by nature and environment, with rich forests. Apart from some private rights, the government grants leases on Khris Mokal, of such pieces which can be cultivated, and the local population brings them under the plough.

In its resolve to colonise Sindh, the Punjab has considered the agricultural lands of Sindh as its paramount and prime object. The process has continued unabated since 1947. In the post 1977 martial law period, the eyes of the Punjab military and bureaucracy have been set on the remaining large tracts of state lands, mainly located in the riverian belt and known as Kacha lands. During the rule of the military governor under martial law, General Abbassi, serious attempts were made to usurp the other two tracts of state land, although they were not as lucrative as the Kacha lands. These were the BARANI tracts, which were sought to be given away to the military personnel and their industrialist collaborators, as CATTLE RANCHES in Tatta and Dadu, and the other, COASTAL tract, criminally allotted for Fish Farming and coconut plantations.

In order to create pressures and justification for allotment of Kacha lands to the military and bureaucracy from the Punjab, the so-called menace of the dacoits, and threat to law and order, was engineered under a well conceived conspiracy. In this regard, sophisticated weapons were made freely available through the courtesy of the "AFGHAN REFUGEES"

working under the patronage of, and close collaboration with the various law enforcing agencies. In the same phase, followers of Pir Pagara who already had para military background, were inducted in support of the Sindh Police, to weed out the dacoits. These forces went on rampage and operations of loot plunder, rape and arson, in many cases motivated by personal gain or vendettas. Villages upon villages were attacked and ransacked. Children and adults alike were brutally murdered without discrimination. Women were raped and disgraced. In the encounters thus forced upon innocent people, many casualties were inflicted on both sides, thus forcing scores of peaceful Sindhi citizens to flee and seek the protection and association of the desperados.

Ironically, top desperados and the bandits had close contacts with and protection of senior officers of police and the local military commanders. Majors and colonels used to visit dacoits under detention in jails, only to repay old debts and demonstrate solidarity. Proceeds of robberies, dacoities and loot, and also huge ransom amounts were shared and shared alike. Many a police officer and local military commander made huge fortunes. They often became the agents and procurers of the dacoits and bandits.

During the post 1977 period, educational institutions of Sindh were systematically besieged and converted into huge prisons and concentration camps, thus forcing a number of Sindhi youth to flee and seek refuge in some of the areas permitted as sanctuaries for the dacoit and bandit.

Thus, the stage was finally set for invocation of the military forces to come to the rescue of the provincial administration. In a well orchestrated move, the minion of the military, the chief minister of Sindh requested for army assistance and the same was forthwith provided. Some one dozen battalions of the crack SSG units were inducted into the operation to capture dacoits and simultaneously occupy the Kacha lands.

In order to aggravate the situation, Sindh is being pushed into a virtual civil war position. Tribes are being set by the junta to operate against some other tribes. Hurs have been let loose to reek



vengeance and destruction. Punjabi settler is being armed and encouraged strike at the Sindh. Fortresses and impregnable walls have been built to surround and seal off the Sindh educational institutions. Police and the military have openly taken over Sindh colleges and universities.

As if this were not enough, a number of military cantonements are being planned for Sindh. In fact the work on the Pano Akil cantonement is proceeding at an unprecedented pace. Sindhis have been ejected from the declared boundaries of this cantonement without having been provided a place for sheltering their young and old. The proposed cantonement township is designed to accommodate 500,000 people--obviously from the Punjab military and families of soldiers.

Kalabagh dam is being constructed. After its completion the Kachas of Sindh will no longer come under flood inundations. With the help of electricity and tube wells, army personnel will be settled on these 20 lac acres, and the area will be denuded of forests. The justification will be to combat the dacoit menace. The plan is well conceived and quite unambiguous.

Eventually the siege and occupation of Sindh will be complete by inducing a civil war and inducting the Punjab military to come and take over permanently.

## **Exploitation of Sind's Energy Resources**

**By: Dr. J. R. Laghari**

The province of Sind is fortunate not only in being self-sufficient in energy resources, but in also having large reserves of such resources. Unfortunately, these resources have always been and are being continuously exploited to their maximum extent by the Punjab-controlled bureaucracy and government of Pakistan. All these resources and the money generated thereof are either being carried away to the Punjab, or are not being harnessed to their maximum potential. There is, therefore, a strong need for the people of Sind to become aware of, be concerned with, and protest over this bloodtransfusion of Sind's economy and resources to the Punjab. These energy resources include, amongst other things, oil, coal and gas, electricity, water and natural forests.

The oil fields in Hyderabad and Badin districts are presently pumping out over five million barrels of oil per annum, which is all being shipped away to Punjab. This is worth over Rupees Two billion per year (one billion = one arab). It also represents a savings of over \$120 million per year in foreign exchange alone. None of these revenues are being utilized for any developmental project in Sind. For example, establishing an oil refinery, a petrochemical plant, or even a thermal-electric power station in that particular area would not only provide employment opportunities for the local Sindhi population (assuming they are given the jobs), but it would also help in making Sind economy flourish by providing the necessary energy to establish a large and major industrial base in these two districts, which would in turn generate another employment boom for the people of Sind.

Stealing away this oil revenue is not the only loss being imparted to the people of Sind, but efforts are simultaneously being made to hurt the oil reserves and the oil production level. It is a well established scientific fact that when oil is pumped out of a well at peak capacity in its infant years, there is a possibility of a decline in its production capacity. This fact has recently become evident when oil production in these fields dropped from 14,000 barrels to 8,000 barrels per day. It is quite necessary that an oil well must take its own time to mature to its highest levels of production, which may even take up to a few years. The Sind oil fields are instead being intentionally pumped out at their peak capacity in their early years.

In addition to the above oil reserves, there is also evidence of large quantities of off-shore oil reserves, about 100 miles south of Karachi. If this oil too is optimally drilled for, and when combined with Badin and Hyderabad oil, Sind could not only become self-sufficient in oil, but could actually become an oil exporter to other provinces.

The other major discovery in Sind is that of abundant coal reserves at Lakhra. It is estimated that over 234 million tons of coal can be extracted from this deposit alone. In this case, too, like that of oil,

not only is the coal being shipped away to Punjab, but also most of the mining licenses, contracts, and employment opportunities are being given to non-Sindhis. This coal, especially if used to generate electric power, could provide up to 1000 MW (enough to supply all of present day Karachi!) for 100 years! It is important also to know that even though Sind had recommended to the Federal bureaucracy the establishment a 600 MW power plant at Lakhra, no money was allocated for this project by Islamabad in the sixth five year plan.

Critics of this development in the Federal Government argue that coal does not provide clean energy as compared to hydro or oil. They also point out that Lakhra coal contains up to 6% of sulphur, which would produce toxic gases such as sulphur dioxide when burnt and is, therefore, unsuitable and unsafe for both the generator turbines as well as the environment. However, little do they know (or perhaps they know all too well) that with the present coal-burning technologies, such as coal gasification and pressurized-fluidized bed (in which pulverized coal is mixed with crushed limestone and burnt under high pressure), the high concentration of sulphur is easily removed with the ash, leaving behind clean flue gases which are safe both for the environment and the turbines. An abundance of limestone is also available in Sind. Both of these technologies are now widely used for burning coal throughout the United States, which has more concern than any other country in the world for public and environmental protection. (It is estimated that by the year 2000, over 70% of the total U.S. electric power would be provided by burning coal that is high in sulphur content.)

So it goes without saying that the Lakhra coal should be used to establish a large power plant in the region. This would, in turn, bring about another industrial revolution in the area, providing additional business and employment opportunities for the local population.

Shortage of electricity has always been reported for Pakistan, and load shedding in Sind has now become a daily affair. As a result of this shortage, no progress has been made in electrifying additional villages, installing tubewells, and setting up new industrial centers throughout Sind. The Hyderabad and Badin oil, or the Lakhra coal, will be able to very economically and efficiently solve these problems if used for electric power generation in Sind.

However, despite this reported shortage of electricity, one needs to examine very carefully the current status of electric power generation in Sind. Pakistan generates about 5000 MW of electricity. In the Sind province, about 1000 MW are generated in Karachi alone. This is the equivalent of 20% of the total power generated in Pakistan. The demand for electric power at Karachi is about 880 MW. This means that even Karachi, which has the largest industrial base in both Sind and Pakistan, is self-sufficient in electric power. Additionally, 400 MW are generated at Guddu, with a large number of smaller power plants scattered through the province. So one indeed fails to understand why there is need for load-shedding in Sind. Where is the additional power, which is being generated in Sind, going? The answer to that may very well come from the recently constructed High Voltage lines between Karachi (via Jamshoro) and Tarbela. These lines were originally constructed to bring the Tarbela

electric power to Sind and are capable of transmitting up to 600 MW of power in either direction. It is, therefore, possible that these lines may instead be transmitting electric power from Sind to electrify villages, tubewells and industries in the Punjab.

Sind has a lot of potential to generate enough electricity. The Lakhra coal can easily be used to generate electric power up to 600 MW, and new systems can be added to the present Karachi units, but somehow, for reasons unknown, none of these plans have materialized in the sixth five year plan despite recommendations from Sind. Also, a large power station can be established using the Badin and Hyderabad oil. Guddu, in the north of Sind, also has the potential to upgrade its power generating capacity from 400 MW to 1000 MW using the natural gas available from Dharki in Sind, or from Sui in Baluchistan just across the Sind border (with proper compensation due to the government of Baluchistan). But none of these developmental plans have so far materialized because all electric power decisions are made by the Federal bureaucracy and Government at Islamabad only after the recommendations of WAPDA headquarters at Lahore, and not by the Sind government or its people. In the present five year plan, over Rupees Eleven billion were allocated to the Federal Government for electric power, but only Rupees sixty-two million were allocated to the provincial governments. One can already see the big difference on how this money is being utilized. The Federal bureaucracy and Government, represented by a Punjab majority, is, of course, more interested in developing its own economic and power base, and exploiting that of the smaller provinces.

Indus waters have always been the most important economic resource available to the people of Sind for over 5000 years! They have always been used for agriculture, farming, forestation, transportation, fisheries, and domestic use, and are also useful for industrialization and power generation, etc. But since the creation of Pakistan, Punjab has exploited the Indus waters for its own advantage at a disastrous cost to Sind.

In 1945, as a prerequisite for living together, the governments of Sind and Punjab entered into a mutual agreement whereby after the formation of Pakistan, Sind was to receive 75% of the Indus waters and 25% of the water from the five Punjab rivers. Instead, presently Sind is hardly receiving any water from the five Punjab rivers and less than 25% water from the Indus. Because of the water treaty with India in 1960, Sind lost about 3 million acre feet of water (in addition to some Punjab losses). Mangla and Tarbela dams, which were subsequently constructed to store and provide this lost water to the two provinces, have instead cut back even further the flow of Indus waters through Sind, while providing additional water, much above those what it lost, to the Punjab. With the proposed Kalabagh dam, Punjab intends to steal the remaining water flowing through Sind by stopping and storing the rest of the Indus river waters in the Punjab. This dam will bring about an economic disaster in Sind. Not only should the construction of this dam be halted with immediate effect, but the old agreement with Sind honored by Punjab to return back the lost and stolen Indus waters to Sind. If Sind were to receive its due and proper water share, all agriculturists and farmers in Sind, as well as the consumer of such products, would be able to benefit economically, and Sind will actually be able to embark on major agricultural and farming projects which will be in a scale unparalleled anywhere in Pakistan.

Also, trees and forests in Sind are being cut down at an alarming rate, while in Punjab, they are being continuously planted at a rate of over 10,000 per year. This deforestation of Sind is being done intentionally under the pretext of solving the dacoit problem in Sind. In addition to this loss, the forest contracts are being awarded to non-locals, and these new landlords are shipping out most of the cut wood to Punjab. With the loss of these forests, not only will the local areas be affected, but the rest of Sind will also suffer. There will be complete changes in the weather patterns with increasing dry spells and loss of rainfall. Ecological changes will occur with a loss of wild life and game species. There will be a total depletion of raw material for basic industries, handicrafts and construction. Also, due to drier spells and loss of trees, major soil erosion may take place in Sind. This is basically what Punjab is out to achieve, to completely shatter the Sind rural economy and demoralize the local people. This cutting down of trees and deforestation must be halted with immediate effect, and new projects started to grow trees and increase the forest area in Sind. This can be done very effectively in the flood plains if the water losses are restored completely.

The combined effect of the loss of all these resources is to completely destroy the foundations of Sind economy. These losses will become more evident in about ten years time, from which Sind may never be able to recover. But by then, it will be too late, for this whole process is irreversible.

Only a representative Sind government with sufficient authority and power could stop this federal exploitation of Sind and embark on major developmental projects. It is, therefore, quite essential that in order to safeguard the interests of the people of Sind (or any small province), absolute powers must completely lie within the administration of such province. This will ensure correct and timely decisions made by a trustworthy and representative provincial government. Also, the revenues and taxes generated by resources should be solely at the discretion of the provincial government to be used for its own benefit and development. The people of Sind should struggle for such changes.

BOOK REVIEWS

1. Modern Sind Ja Masaala

Author: Dr. Anwar A. Almani
Publisher: Sohni Publications, Ulahando Kacho, Hyderabad, Sind, Pakistan
Price: Pak. Rs. 4/-

This is a 36 page publication by a young author. He has tried to ponder over the problems Sind faces today and has offered his own solutions. Although this book is a good effort by the author, the solutions offered by the author are rather simplistic and lack the rigor which comes with experience and research. On the whole, this book is a good reading

2. Abani Ukeera

Author: Dr. Niranjan Dudani
Publisher: Sindh Cultural & Educ. Welfare Society, Karachi, Sind, Pakistan
Price: Pak. Rs. 25/- ( In USA \$ 3.00)

This book is a collection of poetry by the author. The author has written this poetry in remembrance of his ancestral land and its people. His poetry is full of his immense love for his land and his feelings about loosing it. The book also includes an introduction by a renounced Sindhi scholar, Mohammad Ibrahim Joyo. This book is available from the author in USA and can be had by sending \$ 3.00 on the following address:

66 Phillips Ave., Swampscott, MA 01907-2436, USA

3. Sindhiun Ji Mustaqabal Jo Chha Thendo

Authors: Syed Shams and A.R. Baloch
Publisher: Sindh Sagar Party, Karachi, Sind, Pakistan
Price: Pak. Rs. 5/-

This 36 page book is an important study in the demographic trends in Sind. The book uses government published census data and makes an analysis of population growth in the province. The conclusions of this analysis are rather gloomy. The book projects that by the year 1991, the Sindhi speaking people in Sind would be converted to a minority if the present trends of migration and growth continued. The book also predicts that by the year 2000, 90 out of 100 Sindhi speaking people will be jobless and the famine like conditions in Sind are a real possibility. The book also discusses social, political and economic repercussions of these developments. This book is a must reading for all of the Sindhis.

(سنڌ جي پرک رهڻا جناب پليجي پنهنجي تازه آمريڪي دوري دوران هيٺيون پيغام آمريڪا ۾ رهندڙ سنڌين لاءِ ڏنو - ايڊيٽر)

موتلي انشائي خوشي آهي ته اسان جي دوستن ۽ ساٿين هتي پاڻي سانا ۾ منظم ڪيو آهي ۽ ٻين تنظيمن کانسواءِ سانا سنڌين جي هڪ منظم جماعت آهي. اهو معلوم ڪري موتلي انتها ئي خوشي ٿي آهي ته سنڌي ماڻهن پنهنجي وطن کان پري رهي به پنهنجي وطن جي ماڻهن کي نصرف ياد رکيو آهي پر جيڪي به ڪانٽ ٿي سگهي ٿو سو ڪن ٿا. اها تمام خوشي آهي ۽ اوهان مٿي تي مبارڪ هجي. اميد ته آئنده به سنڌ جي حالتن جي باري ۾ پڙهندا ۽ مطالعو ڪري سنڌ هينئر جهڙن حالت ۾ آهي ان کي بضر بناڻي جي لاءِ پنهنجي ذهني ۽ مادي ۽ ٻين صلاحيتن کي ڪتب آڻيندا.

سنڌ کي پنهنجي پنج هزارن سالن جي تاريخ ۾ ٻيڙيون ڀيرو اهڙي صورت حال جو سامهون آهي جنهن ۾ اسانجي ماڻهن کي تيزي سان اقليت ۾ تبديل ڪيو پيو وڃي. سنڌ ۾ جو پاڻي بند ڪيو پيو وڃي. سنڌ جون زمينون کسيون پيون وڃن. سنڌ جو پيشو ۽ واپار ۽ صنعت ۽ ٻين ادارن کي ڪسيو پيو وڃي. سنڌ جا شهر اسان کان ڪسي پيا وڃن. اسانجي ٻوليءَ کي ڪو حق ڪونهي. پاڪستاني سياسي ۽ ٽيڪني مسئلا آهن. سنڌين کي هڪ وڏي چئلينج جو مقابلو آهي. انهن جي ڏاهپ، ذهن جي همت، دليرت، سرفروشي ۽ جذبه حب الوطنيءَ کي چئلينج آهي. اسانجي پنهنجي عوام جي هزارن سالن جي روايتن کي قائم رکڻو آهي. اڄ اسانجو جيترو قدبت آهي ان کان وڏا مسئلا اسانجي درپيش آهن. تنهنڪري جيئن تاريخي لحن ۾ قومون پنهنجي قدبت کان وڌيون ٿينديون آهن تيئن سنڌي قوم کي پنهنجي قدبت کان وڌو وڃي هنن زبردست تاريخي چئلينجن جو مقابلو ڪرڻو پوي. جدوجهد جي ڪوري ۾ پيپي راس ٿي هڪڙي اهڙي قوم ٿيڻ کپي جيڪا دنيا جي ٻين معزز قومن جي صف ۾ عزت وارو مقام حاصل ڪري سگهي.

هن جدوجهد ۾ ۽ هن جنگ ۾ اسانجي پنهنجن انهن سمورن قوتن کي استعمال ۾ آڻڻو آهي جيڪي اڃا تائين ڪتب نه آيون آهن. اسانجي پنهنجن انهن سڀني قوتن ۽ صلاحيتن کي ڪتب نه آندو ويو آهي تنهنڪري استعمال ۾ آڻڻو آهي. اسانجي وڏي ۽ وڏي ڳالھ اها ڪرڻي آهي ته اسانجي سمجهڻ ۽ سلڻو آهي. پر ڊباري ۽ عقل کان ڪم وٺڻو آهي. جيئو ۽ جيئو ڏيو، سکو ۽ سمجهايو، سمجهڻ ۽ رواداري، ٻين جي نقطن نظر کي سمجهڻ ۽ ٻڌڻ ۽ لاءِ جيڪي ڳالهيون ضروري آهن سي ڪرڻيون آهن. هيستائين اسان جا ويا جاگيردارانه رهيا آهن ته جيڪا ڳالھ مون ڪئي سانئڪ آهي ٻي جي ڳالھ غلط آهي ۽ اٽڪي ٻڌڻ به نه. اهي غير جمهوري لائرا اسانجي راه ۾ رڪاوٽون آهن. انهن غير جمهوري لائرن کان پري رهڻو آهي. جيڪو ماڻهو جنهن جهڙن هنڌ نٿي آهي ان کي کڻي ته پنهنجي خيالن کانسواءِ ٻين جي نقطن نظر کي سمجهڻ جي ڪوشش ڪري قوم جي گڏيل هڪ CONSENSUS يا قومي اتحاد ۽ ذهني، فڪري ۽ عملي ٻڌڻيءَ جي لاءِ هر ماڻهو کي جدوجهد ڪرڻو پوي.

آڏون اوهان سڀني کي سلام چوان ٿو ۽ جيتي به هڪ خوش هاجو. شال! اوهان سڀني ۾ لطيف جو جذبو پيدا ٿئي ۽ پنهنجي وطن ۽ قوم لاءِ اوهان پنهنجي ذهن جو نئي ۽ ٻين نسن جو زور لڳايو. جيئو سنڌ! ۽ جيئو سنڌي عوام!

## اباڻي اڪير نرخه دوداڻي

### سامونڊيءَ جا ساڻي

ڏس نه ڪيئن انهناس جي گردش ۾ ٿيا سي دربدر،  
سوچ ڪر تواريخ ڇا آندي تباهي گهر به گهر،  
آريا، هن ۽ سڪندر، شاڪ ۽ تيمور لنگ  
ڪاه قاسم جي ڪيو بي گهر، مغل افغان تنگ  
سام انگريزن گهٽيو ويهي ڪيائون ڌار انگ

برهه ڦٽيءَ جو ڪوڪون ڇاڪون - سج کي سڏ ڪرين  
دوريءَ تان ٿو غورابن کي - ڌرتيءَ جا ڏس ڏين  
ڇو پڪيٽڙا تنهنجي سر ۾ وڇڙيل جا ورلاپ  
رڙيون ڪري ۽ باڪاري ڇو - ناحق من چيرين؟

ان چڪر ۾ ناس ٿيا آهيون ايمان کان اسان  
هر صديءَ يا ٻي صديءَ آهي اسانجي پاڇ سنگ!

سامونڊي ڏس سامهون تنهنجي - لڇڪي ڦٽڪي مان ٿي ٿي  
واڻ منيري لهر نديري - تڙڦي تڙڦي سانت ٿي ٿي  
توڪي آڪرن بي چئي - رات نه ڏينهن جو مان  
پتڪيل آهين روح سيلاني، تو سان ڪنهن جو ساڻ؟

هن سني سنسار ۾  
سپن سجيل سنسار ۾

جي نه ٻاڻان ڪيئن نه گولهيان ڪو حقيقي رازدار  
سونهن جي ڀر ۾ رهي گولهيان پيو ٿو غمخوار!  
لوچ پاتي ٿم اباڻي آه پتڪن پاڪ ۾،  
ٿي تڙڦ تن من ٿيائي باغ ۾ برسات ۾

ديس وديس ۾ رلندي گهمندي - جت ڪٿ ڪل خوشي ۾ رهندي  
هتڪ نه ڪائي، ٺهڪ جاروڪي، ڏانهن نه ڪائي درد پيڪوڙي  
هت دل دلبر پيو ڪو سوچيو، همدل دل جي رخ پيو لوچيو  
دڪي کي گهر جي چائنٽ ڇائي سڪ سان آيس  
آڪيري تي قبضو ٻي جو، بي گهر نڪري ٻاهر آيس

وڻ سرءُ جي ڪود ۾ ٿو سوز جو همدل پسان  
ٿي وياڪل ٿو سڪل پن پن مٿان لپتي پواز

تو وانگر مان ڪوڪ ڪيان ڪيئن؟  
سيلانين ڪي ڏس ڏيان ڪيئن؟  
مون وانگر تو پنهنجو ناتو  
جاني جاتو ڪڏهن نه پاتو

جي لتاڙي ڪوئي تنڪي سر ڪين سرگم سندا،  
ڪود ۾ جن جي بسنت لپتان سهارو تنهن سدا

پنهنجي باري، وڇڙيل واري  
مرڻ پڄاڻان تو ۾ سايو  
بار اهو، سيلاني رايو!

هن سني سنسار ۾ ڇو ٿو رهان مان بيقرار  
سونهن جي ڀر ۾ رهي گولهيان سدائين غمخوار

هر ذري ۾ سونهن آهي نقش آهي نور جو،  
نور ڇا هي، سڏ نه آهي، راز جلوي جو اهو،  
هيءَ ڄاڻان، پيو نه ڄاڻان، هيءَ سٺو سنسار آ  
نازين زندگيءَ سان منهنجو مٿو پيار آ!

### اباڻي لوچ

پيار آهي، يار گهرجي، زنده دل ڪو دل نثار  
سونهن جي سنسار ۾ گولهيان سدائين غمخوار

ماڪ جون بوندون عطر جي هير ۾ پلجن پيون،  
هت گلن جي گودڙين ۾ ناز واريون ٿين هيون،  
هت شفق شرمائجي ٿو، حسن جي گهراڻ تان  
هت جواني آه مستاني متل مهراڻ جيان  
آه هت تصوير دلڪش ڪنهن تصور کان گهڻي،  
هت متر سنگيت جي ڌن ۾ رتل آهي پٺي،

هن سني سنسار ۾ ڇو ٿو رهان مان بيقرار  
سونهن جي ڀر ۾ رهي گولهيان پيو ڇو غمخوار؟

سنڌي ۽ انگريزي ٿمهي

سنڌي ائسوسيئيشن آف نارٿ آمريڪا



SANGAT

سنگت

ايڊيٽر: آءِ. ڊي. سنڌي

۱۹۸۴ - ۱۰

جلد: ٻيو نمبر: چوٿون

SINDHI ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

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Harrisburg, PA 17108

سنڌي گلو!!!

سنڌي پڙهو!!!

سنڌي سگو!

### HOME NEWS



An old passerby being stripped of his clothes by the police

### سٽاءُ

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