

Sindhi Association of North America

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SINDH DEMANDS ITS RIGHTS

NEWS BULLETIN

(News gathered from newspapers, periodicals and individual sources)

US Aid to Afghans

(Washington - NBC) Secret aid of 100 million dollars has been approved for Afghans supported by Pakistan against Najib government in Afghanistan. The aid was approved one day after Mrs. Benazir Bhutto addressed the US Congress.

Bhutto in US

(Washington - IA) Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, came to USA on an official visit, her first after becoming the first woman head of government of a muslim country in modern times. She met with the US officials and discussed several issues. She met with President Bush for 50 minutes and Afghanistan was the major topic of discussion. It was learned that Bhutto has pushed for a political settlement in Afghanistan. Mr. Bush said they "discussed ways to encourage a political solution in Afghanistan that will lead to a non-aligned, representative government, willing to live in peace with neighbors, to replace the illegitimate regime in Kabul."

Pakistan Embassy had arranged a reception on her second day of visit and many Pakistanis were invited to attend. Several SANA members were also invited to attend the gathering. About thirty or so SANA members did attend including the general secretary of SANA. Despite several attempts SANA members failed to meet her in person and talk to her about issues which concern them. They did, however, manage to meet Mr. Asif Zardari, her husband, and others in her entourage but no serious discussion took place

in these meetings.

Mrs. Bhutto addressed a joint session of US Congress. She pledged that Pakistan will not build nuclear arms and will be open to international inspections as long as others in the region are also subjected to similar standards. Next day, she went to Boston, Mass. She was greeted by Ranking US Senator Ted Kennedy and received an honorary degree from her alma matter, the Harvard University.

Who is Mark Siegal ?

(Islamabad- Staff) There were questions raised in the Pakistani Senate that the newly appointed lobbyist for Pakistan is a Zionist Jew. The government has indicated that Pakistan government has in the past(including Zia regime) and now dealt with lobbying firms rather than individuals. Often times Jews have worked in those firms. The government also said that the new lobbyist has been engaged only for a short time until a suitable firm is contracted for permanent lobbying efforts.

Mark Siegel, who is the President of the firm which has been contracted by Pakistan has said that he is proud to be a Jewish and denied that he is a Zionist or associated with the Zionist lobby in US.

Congress and Zia Crash

(Washington - Staff) Congressional subcommittee on crime has been looking into Zia Crash. Rep. Bill McCollum, a Florida Republican and one of Zia's greatest admirers, has questioned State Department's role in dismissing the Pakistani theory of sabotage. He and FBI officials have been angry that the FBI was kept out of the initial US investigation team. More recently, however,

FBI has been given opportunity to participate in the investigations.

Biharis Active in US

(New York - Staff) Recently Bihari supporters in the USA have formed an organization ICRP headed by one Dr. Shafi Bezar. The organization has issued a newsletter to make propaganda for the transfer of Biharis in Sindh. The newsletter is edited by Javed Hashmi. Dr. Bezar also is the President of New York based Asian Television Network. People behind this are active both in PPP and MQM circles in USA. These people are raising funds in US by portraying Biharis as victims and as forgotten "Citizens" of Pakistan.

Sindhis, all over the world, oppose their nefarious designs on Sindh and understand their desire to convert Sindh into Mohajiristan and force Sindhis to live like red Indians in their homeland. Sindhis have indicated to the PPP government of Pakistan, in no uncertain terms, that transfer of Biharis to Sindh from Bangladesh will not be tolerated and will undermine the overwhelming support of PPP in Sindh.

Ghulam Mustafa Shah Blinked

(Karachi- Dawn) Federal Ministry of Education had decided to change the urban rural ratio of seats in Dawood Engineering College admissions. Out of 180 seats reserved for Sindh 108 were for rural areas and 70 for the urban areas based on the population factors. But after relentless propaganda and attacks by MQM, Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Shah, the Federal Minister of Pakistan, has buckled under the pressure both from MQM and his superiors to change the ratio. Under the new ratio, 114 seats are

reserved for urban areas and 66 for rural areas.

PM Rejects CCI Meeting

(Islamabad - Dawn) Pakistani Senate and Chief Ministers of Punjab and Baluchistan have demanded the federal government convene a meeting of the Council of Common Interests (CCI). The demands were made after a deadlock in a recently held meeting of National Economic Council. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, premier of Pakistan, has rejected these demands saying that there is no link between NEC and CCI. She was talking to newsmen at the airport. When asked if the transfer of Lt. Gen. Hamid Gul from the ISI to GHQ was a shift in her Afghan policy, Bhutto said her government policies were based on firm principles, and added "there is no change in Pakistan's well stated Afghan policy."

Kalu Chief of ISI

(Islamabad - Dawn) Lt. Gen. (Rtd.) Kalu has been appointed the new chief of Inter-Services Intelligence ISI by the Prime Minister Bhutto. ISI is the agency which is responsible for Afghan policy and was used by Zia regime for his political purposes in Pakistan.

MQM Black Day

(Karachi - Dawn) MQM observed "Black Day" on May 26, 1989. The observance was a total failure. Except certain Mohajir dominated parts of Karachi, nobody observed the day. This was one of MQM trick or treat games with PPP. Recent troubles were created after arms were found in possession of MQM terrorists in Hyderabad and they were arrested by the authorities. MQM dramatized the situation by resignations of its Sindh ministers. PPP is trying to appease the MQM

leaders and has offered them several inducements. Sindh Chief Minister's political activity is pretty much occupied with wooing MQM and throwing bones at them to lick.

Curfew Lifted

(Nawabshah - Via Telephone) Curfew was lifted on May 23 from Nawabshah. The curfew was imposed in the city on April 19 following riots in which eight persons were killed.

By - Elections

(Peshawar - Dawn) PPP and IJI candidates were winners in by-elections in Chitral and Mansehra, respectively. The elections were held on May 22, 1989.

SNA Soft Stand

(Karachi - Staff) The Sindh National Alliance (SNA) held its main steering committee meeting on May 22, 1989. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, SNA spokesman, told newsmen that SNA does not subscribe to views expressed by veteran leader G. M. Syed.

Mr. Syed had talked about Sindh taking place in the United Nations and had viewed Sindh as a "separate country." SNA sources said the moderate faction within SNA had prevailed upon the hardliners to maintain a soft line towards the present democratic set-up, and accordingly Syed's views were not accommodated in the briefing to the media.

Mr. Pirzada told the newsmen, in reply to a question: "The SNA adhered to a democratic, peaceful and political struggle for achievement of the historic national rights of Sindhis."

Nusrat Urges Senators to Resign

(Islamabad- Dawn) Senior Pakistani Minister, Begum

Nusrat Bhutto, has asked the members of the Pakistan Senate to resign because they were, "sitting in the senate only by virtue of Martial Law and the Provisional Constitutional Order."

Missile Incident

(Bhakhar- Staff) A missile landed at a place seven miles east from here on May 22, 1989. The debris was scattered over an area of two Kilometers. There were no casualties. The Army chief of staff Gen. Aslam Beg has rejected the possibility of scud missile fired from Afghanistan. He said it was out of scud range and that army is investigating the incident.

MQM Demands Accepted

(Karachi - Via Telephone) It has been rumored that the Sindh Government has accepted the MQM demands. The demands include releasing MQM terrorists who were arrested on murder charges. Several of them were accused of killing tens of innocent Sindhis. These rumors were, however, not confirmed either by MQM or PPP.

MQM Marches on CM House

(Karachi - Staff) 23 MNAs and MPAs of MQM marched in front of Chief Minister House protesting the police search and arrests of MQM terrorists, who were caught red handed with a large quantity of automatic arms. MQM Sindh ministers have resigned in the wake of this incident.

Armed Forces' Needs to be met

(Sialkot- Dawn) Prime Minister Bhutto said on May 18 that Armed forces were the custodians of the frontiers and people are always ready to meet their requirements in all respects. She was addressing to army officers.

Punjab Plays Games With Sindh

(Lahore - Staff) It has been widely speculated in the press that the issue of water distribution between Punjab and Sindh has been settled at a high-level meeting. The meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Sardar Dreshek, Punjab minister for Irrigation.

It has been reported that Punjab would release a portion of water from Taunsa barrage to Sindh. This decision has been dubbed as a gesture of goodwill from Punjab to the people of Sindh. It should be noted that Punjab has violated every agreement with Sindh on water distribution and has been diverting Sindh's share of water for decades, especially under military dictatorships and un-representative governments.

Bugti Offers Help to Sindh

(Karachi - Dawn) Baluchistan's usually aggressive chief Minister Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti on May 15 surprised many by calling upon everybody to help Sindh's Syed Qaim Ali Shah.

"I am prepared to offer full support and I am not one of those who try to enhance lawlessness," he told the Karachi press at a question-answer session marked by some frank queries.

Sindh's Violence Graph

(Karachi - Dawn) Prime Minister Bhutto on May 16 brushed aside reports of the alarming nature of law and order situation in Sindh and maintained the graph of violence has come down "to some extent".

MQM's Ploy

(Hyderabad - Staff) After several incidents of violence

and harassment of Sindhis in Hyderabad by MQM terrorists, repercussions were felt in many towns and cities of Sindh. There were clashes between two factions in Nawabshah, Larkana, Sukker, Mirpurkhas, Thatta, Dadu, etc. MQM, in accordance with their planned strategy, raised hue and cry that Urdu speaking people are migrating from interior of Sindh and settling in Karachi.

The MQM design is to create crisis situation and force Urdu speaking population to settle in Urban centers after displacing Sindhi speaking original inhabitants from cities with brute force. Once this is accomplished then unleash Urdu press to make relentless propaganda in justification of breaking up Sindh on linguistic basis.

Unfortunately for MQM, Sindhis in urban areas have by large settled themselves in large Sindhi enclaves in the cities and Urdu speaking people at least so far have not heeded enthusiastically to MQM overtures. PPP government has indicated that there have been no unusually large migrations between rural and urban areas of Sindh as claimed by MQM.

Bhutto Awards

(Lahore - Dawn) Bhutto awards were distributed among writers, intellectuals, artists, journalists and PPP workers in recognition of their sacrifices rendered during eleven years of dictatorship.

Bhutto Stamp

(Islamabad - Staff) Pakistan Postal Service has issued a Rs.2 stamp which bears picture of Late Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

General Speaks Up

(Karachi - Frontier Post)

General Mirza Aslam Beg, chief of staff Pakistan Army, described the situation in "interior Sindh" as serious. He told officers of the Corps HQ on May 14 that when a law and order situation turns into an insurgency, it becomes a serious matter, and by implication, it has very serious connotations. It was the PM Bhutto who had first likened the crisis in Sindh to an insurgency, though a minor one.

Rail Link Held Hostage

(Barmer - Reuter) Rail link between India and Pakistan at Khokhrapar is all but agreed upon except opposition from Pakistani military. Pakistani military is holding hostage the successful completion of the link because the Punjabi military brass in Pakistan believes that such a step may lead India to exploit the present unsettled situation in Sindh.

Heavy Water Leaked

(Karachi - Staff) Heavy water leaked from a defective valve in the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant on April 18, 1989. The plant was shut down after the incident and there was no immediate danger to the population.

Qaim Vs. Nawaz

(Karachi - Staff) IJI President Mr. Nawaz Sharif, who is also the chief Minister of Punjab, on May 12 held the PPP governments in Pakistan and Sindh directly responsible for the recurring violence in Sindh. IJI president was talking to the press at a wedding ceremony.

Sindh Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah fired back a stinging response on May 13 to Mr. Sharif's allegations. He

pointedly blamed IJI for the law and order situation in Sindh.

Shooting in Karachi

(Karachi - Staff) On May 8 student supporters of PPP and MQM shot at each other in Metharam hostel and in Civil Hospital. At least one student on each side was reported killed. Doctors in Karachi went on strike in protest after the Civil Hospital incident.

MQM Keeps Accord Intact

(Karachi - Dawn) MQM has alleged that on April 30, police detained their leader Mr. Altaf Hussain for several hours in Hyderabad. MQM has demanded Hyderabad administration from top to bottom be sacked.

The explanation provided by Sindh government is that the house of a Hyderabad counselor was legally searched after information was provided by a group of MQM hooligans, who were arrested in Latifabad. Nobody was allowed to leave or enter while the house was being searched. Mr. Hussain was not staying in the house. Mr. Hussain claimed that he was staying in a house in the same area and was detained for three hours. Sindh government has denied the allegation.

Despite resignations of MQM ministers from the Sindh Cabinet, MQM has retained deputy speakership in Sindh Assembly and has not terminated its accord with PPP. It continues its support of PPP in both national and provincial assemblies.

Jam Sadiq is Back

(Karachi - Staff) After 12 years of self exile Nawab Jam Sadiq Ali, former Sindh Minister and senior PPP leader,

returned home on April 30. He received enthusiastic welcome marred by scenes of fighting which left seven people badly cut and bruised. Two iron gates of Karachi Airport Terminal were pulled down, glasses of the VIP lounge were broken and kitchen of Skyroom was ransacked when ASF and police stopped welcomers from entering the VIP lounge. Jam was accompanied by Makhdoom Amin Fahim, Federal Minister and Makhdoom Khaliq, MNA. Present at the Airport were his son and Sindh Minister Jam Mashooq Ali and Sindh Minister Makhdoom Rafiq.

Jam Sadiq Ali was granted bail by the Chief Justice of Sindh High Court on May 3, 1989. Jam submitted to the court in bail application that he feared arrest in a case of murder of six Hurs in Sanghar in 1973.

Firing in JUP Meeting

(Karachi - Dawn) Five persons, two of them policemen, were wounded in an exchange of fire between police and a group of armed men at pre-Iftar gathering scheduled to be addressed by JUP chief Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, in Gulbahar area on May 3, 1989. Maulana accused hooded MQM terrorists and claimed that the assailants were raising "Jeay Mohajir" slogans which are usually associated with MQM.

Amnesty International Report

(Islamabad - Jang) Amnesty International, in its recent report, has indicated that Pakistan topped the list of countries which punished people with death. Between 1985 and 1988, 115 people were killed in this way. Several children were also punished during this time by summary courts.

Pagara Predicts Martial Law

(Sukker - Jang) Senator Pir Pagara has predicted that Martial Law is soon to be imposed in Pakistan. He predicted that the days of PPP government are numbered.

Jatoi will not Join PPP

(Islamabad - Jang) Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, MNA from Punjab, has denied the rumors that he and his friend Khar are conducting maneuvers to rejoin PPP.

We Must Defend Sindh

(Karachi - Jang) Mr. G. M. Syed, Chairman Sindh National Alliance, has said Sindh is above ideological and party politics. He appealed to all Sindhis to unite and defend all Sindhis and their motherland Sindh. He was speaking in Malir after arrival from Sann on a five day tour of Karachi Sindhi areas. Speaking in Memon Goth, Syed said people who are talking about Mohajir nation are wrong. He warned if Anti Sindh activities continued the right shall win over the wrong.

Arms Destined for MQM Captured

(Kohat - Staff) Kohat police has uncovered a conspiracy of smuggling dangerous arms and killing people in Sindh. Two persons were caught smuggling hand grenades and automatic rifles. It has been rumored that the detainees were MQM terrorists.

Jam Meets Pagara

(Karachi - Jang) Pir Pagara has said that Jam Sadiq came to see him alongwith his brother Jam Sher Ali. According to Pagara, Jam was trying to convince him that he had nothing to do with the murder of six Hurs and wanted him to satisfy the

effected families on his behalf. He also said that Jam had called him from London and Dubai and had desired to meet him. Pir Pagara said that he has seen him after 17 years and he has not changed a bit.

Pension for Mumtaz Bhutto

(Rawalpindi - Jang) Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has approved Mr Mumtaz Ali Bhutto's petition for pension for his services as Governor of Sindh during 1971-72. Ahsan Ali Shah, an aid to Mr. Bhutto, indicated that what ever has been approved for Mr. Bhutto is legal and has already been approved for other Governors.

Urdu Petition in High Court

(Karachi - Jang) A constitutional petition has been filed in Sindh High Court that Urdu be made official language throughout Pakistan as of August 14, 1988 in accordance with the constitutional provisions.

Sindhi Political Prisoner

(Karachi - Staff) Well known Sindhi leader, Mr. Qamar Bhatti was re-arrested outside the Landhi jail as soon as he was released after six months of imprisonment under cooked up charges. He was imprisoned despite his bail was granted by the courts for those charges.

He was arrested by a considerable contingent of police without any warrants for his arrest. He has not been charged with any crimes and is being detained in Landhi Jail. Strangely enough, while he is in jail, Pakistan government has ordered Mr. Qamar Bhatti prohibited from going abroad.

According to Jeay Sindh Students Federation, Mr. Bhatti is being severely tortured and his life is in

danger. In the meantime, Urdu press has left no stone unturned in spreading rumors and lies about the circumstances of Qamar Bhatti's arrest. "Anjam", a Karachi - based Urdu newspaper published headlines that Mr. Bhatti was arrested in Landhi while hiding from police and planning murder plans. Other Urdu newspapers also joined in this rumor mongering even when the police was saying that he was arrested as he was released from jail after six months of detention.

Mr. Bhatti, in an appeal to the outside world, has appealed the freedom loving people and human rights organizations to bring the pressure to bear on "Democratic" government of Mrs. Bhutto to restore Mr. Bhatti's basic human rights and release him from jail. Mr. Bhatti said his case points to an apparent discrimination against Sindhi detainees, who are kept in jails without charges, whereas, MQM terrorists are being released when they have been charged with multiple murders of innocent Sindhis in Karachi and Hyderabad.

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council congratulates Irshad Kazi and party for their efforts and assures them of SANA's continued support.

SANA NEWS

GBM - 89

The GBM will be held in St. Louis, Missouri, July 1-3, 1989. Dr. Mahmood Qalbani will be chairing this meeting. Details have been made available to the members and many have indicated their participation. The program includes Adabi Mahfil, SANA business meeting, Socio-Economic papers, Invited speakers, Sindhi exhibition, and the main feature Sindhi Sham with ABIDA PARVEEN. Participation of Abida Parveen has been confirmed. Please contact Mr. Qalbani or Mr. Hashmani for hotel reservations and travel arrangements.

New Address for SANA

Address of SANA has changed. The new address is as follows:

SANA
P.O.Box 991
Williamsville, NY 14231

All future correspondence may be directed to the new address. The old address will remain the address for correspondence with SANGAT.

SANA Incorporated

Mr. Anwar M. Shaikh (a prominent SANA member and Attorney-at-law in New York) has indicated that the necessary legal process to incorporate SANA as a non-profit organization under the laws of the State of New York has been completed and SANA was incorporated on March 2, 1989. A certificate of incorporation was issued by the Justice of Superior Court in New - York. SANA executive council wishes to congratulate all SANA members on this achievement and expresses sincere thanks to Mr. Anwar Shaikh for his efforts to get SANA incorporation.

SANA Telegram

SANA sent a telegram to Pakistani Premier Mrs. Bhutto registering concern over the terrorist activities against Sindhis in Karachi and Hyderabad. The telegram urged her to ensure all measures are taken to protect the life, property and national rights of Sindhis.

SANA Advisory Committee Appointment

The SANA executive council has approved the appointment of Mr. Irshad Kazi, Mrs. Husna Shaikh, and Mr. Zahid Makhdoom as members of the SANA Advisory Committee.

SANA Thanks Irshad Kazi

SANA executive council has expressed sincere thanks to Mr. Irshad Kazi for bringing 18 new members. Other members are also encouraged to introduce SANA to potential new members and make sincere efforts to recruit new members to make SANA a strong and effective organization.

International Seminar On Shah

MARUEE, a social and cultural organization of Sindhi women, is organizing an international seminar on Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai. In a press release issued by Miss. Veena Shringi, MARUEE has announced the seminar to be held in New Delhi, India in August 1989. All Sindhis, artists, writers and poets are invited to participate in the seminar. The program includes folk songs; kalams of Shah, Sachal and Sami; papers on Shah and his poetry and discussion on the issues faced by Sindhis. Dr. Niranjana Dudani will be happy to provide more information about the seminar.

THE INDUS

The SANA West Coast Chapter has published a magazine "THE INDUS." The editorial board comprises of Irshad Kazi, Sani Panhwar, Saleem Ursani, and Ashraf Memon. First issue of the magazine has been mailed to SANA members and has been well received. SANA executive

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Sindh Cabinet expanded: 11 more Ministers

KARACHI: The Sindh Cabinet was further expanded on April 26 with the induction of nine new Ministers, who were administered the oath of office at the Governor House.

The Sindh Governor, Mr Justice (Rtd) Fakhruddin G. Ebrahim administered the oath. Also present on the occasion was the Sindh Chief Minister, Syed Qaim Ali Shah.

The new Ministers sworn in on April 26 are Mr Abdul Salam Thahim, Dr Mohammad Ismail Odejo, Syed Murad Ali Shah, Mr Ghulam Mohammad Shalmani, Haji Munawar Ali Abbasi, Pir Mazharul Haq, Agha Siraj Khan, Mr Shamsul Arfin and Mr Araf Hussain Kazmi.

Two more Ministers, Mr Mohammad Bux Lashari and Pir Ali Taqi Shah, will take oath latter as they were out of the city. With the induction of new Ministers the Sindh Cabinet now comprises 20 Ministers.

In a brief that with newsmen after the swearing-in ceremony, the Sindh Chief Minister, Syed Qaim Ali Shah, said the new Ministers would share the load of work and responsibilities.

resource constraints but the Government would try to fulfil the aspiration of the people.

He said that for the share of Sindh from the Federal Divisible Pool, he would discuss it with the Federal Government.

The Chief Minister said that besides population being the basis for financial share for Sindh, "we have more viewpoints which we would like the Federal Government to hear".

He said there has been influx of population from other provinces and "we would like that this aspect is also kept in view while providing us the funds from the Divisible Pool".

To a question about royalty on oil for Sindh, Syed Qaim Ali Shah said the Sindh Government and the Sindh Assembly have made a recommendation to the Federal Government in this regard. He hoped the submissions of the Sindh province would be acceded to positively.

To another question about law and order, the Chief Minister said it has shown improvement. He said Rangers have already started patrolling in Karachi, Hyderabad and some

Begum Daulat Hidayatullah joins PPP

KARACHI: Begum Daulat Hidayatullah, Senior Vice-President of APWA and daughter of Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon and daughter-in-law of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, accompanied by her son Ghazanfar Hidayatullah and daughter Charmaine Hidayatullah, Advocate, called on Begum Nusrat Bhutto, Chairman of PPP, here on April 3.

They expressed their desire to join the PPP and offered full support to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in the process of democracy.—APP

Indian judge wins ICJ seat

UNITED NATIONS: Helped by a written undertaking not to contest the regular elections in 1991, R.S. Pathak of India on April 18 won the seat on the International Court of Justice.

Mr Pathak, who is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, will complete the unexpired term of his colleague, Nagendra Singh, who died in The Hague last December.

Mr Singh's second nine-year term is due to expire in 1991, when a new election is due and in which India will not field its candidate.

In the 15-nation Security Council, Justice Pathak received nine votes, Justice Dorab Patel of Pakistan — three, Mr Moragodage Pinto of Sri Lanka — two, and Mr Sansern Kraichitti of Thailand — one.

In the 159-member General Assembly, Pathak received 84 votes, Dorab Patel — 42, Pinto — 16 and Karachitti — 12.—APP

Allama Iqbal University V-C

ISLAMABAD: The Federal Minister for Education, Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah, who is also the Pro-Chancellor of Allama Iqbal Open University, has appointed Mr. M.H. Qazi as the new Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Mr Qazi is currently working in the University Grants Commission.—APP

14 killed in Hyderabad violence

DAWN REPORT

HYDERABAD: Fourteen persons were killed and 40 injured in a fresh round of violence that erupted here on April 6 morning.

The trouble started at the Jamia Arabia, Himayat-ul-Islam High School and Sachal Sarmast College examination centres where annual examinations for tenth class are being held.

Reports said some boys wanted to pass on solved papers into the examination halls, but were disallowed by the policemen posted on duty. Hot words were exchanged and a policeman fired at Zafar who was reportedly killed in Tilak Incline area.

The report of the killing spread like wildfire and within a matter of minutes armed youth collected at Tilak Incline and resorted to indiscriminate firing.

The violence spread to other parts of the city and Latifabad and it became free for all and the situation soon took an ethnic turn.

Police resorted to firing and teargas shelling at Tilak Incline and Liberty Market.

In view of the gravity of the situation, Army was called out in aid of the civil administration. All the bazars and business houses were closed and the city wore a deserted look as all the vehicles went off the

road following stoning by the angry youth.

KARACHI: April 7 Sindh Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah on April 7 warned that severe action will be taken against those who tried to disrupt law and order in the province.

Addressing a Press conference here soon after his return from Hyderabad, he said stringent action will be taken against those found indulging in such activities.

The Chief Minister said that so far about 27 people have been arrested.

The rule of law will be fully enforced, he declared.—APP

HYDERABAD: No untoward incident was reported from anywhere in Hyderabad or Latifabad on April 8, says a Dawn report.

However, arrests of suspects of the April 6 violence continued. Some student hostels were also reportedly raided on April 7 night by the law enforcement agencies, but it could not be ascertained whether any illicit arms were recovered during the raids.

Two curfew breaks were given between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. on April 8.

Same hours of curfew relaxation were announced for April 9.

The situation, meanwhile, continues to be tense.

PIA Chairman

DAWN REPORT

KARACHI: High-level changes have been made in the PIA effective from April 12 which include the appointment of Air Marshal M.A. Daudpota, at present Managing Director, as Executive Chairman. The post was previously held by Defence Secretary Syed Ijlal Haider Zaidi.

Air Marshal Daudpota is the third Executive Chairman of the airline. Two others in the past were Air Marshal M. Nur Khan and Mr Enver Jamal.

Bhutto House

KARACHI: The PIDC House has been renamed as "Bhutto House" with immediate effect, the Federal Minister of State for Production, Raja Shahid Zafar, announced here on April 3.

Protest

HYDERABAD: Strike was observed, protest meetings were held and processions taken out in Sindh as a mark of protest against Hyderabad killings.

On the appeal of Jeay Sindh Students Federation (JSSF), a protest day was observed in the Sindh-dominated localities in Hyderabad, Latifabad, Jamshoro, Kotri and other adjoining towns on April 12 to condemn the recent killings in Hyderabad.

Sindh Assembly calls for royalty on oil and gas

KARACHI: The Sindh Assembly on April 11 unanimously passed a resolution urging the Federal Government to consider award of royalty on oil, gas and other minerals found in Sindh "as it is the right of the province."

The resolution expressed resolve of the House that since Sindh produces major portion of the oil and gas in Pakistan, an oil refinery be set up in either Hyderabad or Badin district.

The Sindh Assembly further resolved and was of the opinion that the Provincial Government should approach the Federal Government to revise the policy of acquiring land for Union Texas under the Land Acquis-

ition Act, "but the land owners should be given royalty of the land as is being done in Sui gas fields in Baluchistan, or as an alternative, the previous policy of acquiring land on 10-year lease should be revived and resorted to."

The resolution was jointly moved by Sardar Ahmed Ali Pitafi, Mr Taj Mohammad Shaikh, Mr Rafiq Ahmed Mahesar, and Mr Munawar Ali Shah. Amendments to it were proposed, permitted and inserted, with the permission of the House, on behalf of Mr Naveed Qamar and Pir Mazharul Haq.

A lively debate was conducted on the resolution with both Treasury and Opposition benches supporting it in a spirit of understanding, concern and cooperation.

Bhutto Loses Coalition Ally

ISLAMABAD (PTI) — In fallout stemming from the Afghan war, the Awami National Party last week pulled out of a coalition government with the ruling Pakistan People's Party in the North West Frontier Province, close to the Afghan border.

Protesting against the PPP's failure to implement an agreement to appoint an ANP nominee as the provincial Governor, five ministers and one adviser belonging to the party sent their resignation letters to the provincial Chief Minister. Aftab Shepao

However, there was no threat to the PPP-led provincial government as the ANP, headed by Wali Khan, decided to continue its support to the PPP from outside.

Press reports here suggest that the Pakistan President and the Army did not favor an ANP governor in the province because Wali Khan has bitterly opposed the government's policy on Afghanistan.

The PPP-led government in the province enjoys the support of 65 legislators in the 86-member house.

No exodus from interior of Sindh, says CM

DAWN REPORT

ISLAMABAD: Syed Qaim Ali Shah, Sindh Chief Minister, said here on April 24 that an additional force of about 7,000 men would be added to reinforce police in the province in the next six to eight months as part of the proposed administrative measures to check recurring violence and lawlessness in Karachi and some other parts of Sindh.

Speaking at a Press conference, he, however, emphasised that his Government attached greater importance to the process of political reconciliation among various political and ethnic elements, instead of pursuing only administrative measures to combat periodic clashes and lawlessness in Sindh.

He stressed that this approach whereby his Government recognised "the facts and realities" of diverse ethnic and political groups and accepted to open political dialogue with them, distinguished the PPP Government from the previous Government and those under Martial Law.

The Chief Minister said that law and order situation prevailing in Sindh, including Karachi, owed its existence to the sense of deprivation and injustice with which the people in Sindh had suffered since early 1980s and that his Government had inherited "this legacy" from the past regimes.

Mr Qaim Ali Shah strongly denied reports of exodus by non-Sindhis from certain parts of the province to safer areas due to insecurity of life and property. The reports, he said, were highly exaggerated and malicious, and added that whatever movement might have taken place, was normal. "Things were being blown out of proportions," he regretfully observed.

hopeful that the situation would keep improving with the passage of time, claiming that the present situation was far better than what it was before the elections an coming into office of his Government.

He said during his current visit he held discussions with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on the provincial situation as well as on some other issues.

He denied having met General Mirza Aslam Beg, Army Chief of Staff or President Ishaq Khan during his present visit, as reported in a section of the Press. During his meeting with the Prime Minister, the Sindh Chief Minister said she had agreed to assist in raising the police force for Sindh where at present the effective strength was normally limited to 6,000 men out of a total of 13,000 policemen. About 3,000 policemen remained normally on routine security and guard duties, he added.

To a question, Mr Qaim Ali Shah said the Karachi Declaration reached between the PPP and the MQM was sometimes wrongly interpreted as a move against any political or ethnic group. He said the PPP was a national party and his was the only Government which could rightly claim to have representation on it from diverse ethnic groups. Likewise, he said, his party and Government had remained always willing to hold talks with various groups like the PPI, MQM and Jiye Sindh for restoration of peace in the province.

'Sindh to get Rs 50 crore oil royalty'

SUKKUR — The government was spending an amount of Rs 1000 million in the education sector with a view to eradicate illiteracy from the society.

Sindh Minister for Education Syed Khurshed Ahmed Shah said this while addressing an Iftar party arranged in his honour by Mr Nazar Mohammad Soomro at Soomra Mohallah, Sukkur, on Wednesday.

Syed Khurshed Ahmed Shah disclosed that the Federal Government had accepted the demand of royalty on Sindh oil and Rs 50 crore would be given to Sindh Government.

He said 40,000 job opportunities are being created by the Federal Government for Sindh during the next financial year.

Syed Khurshed Ahmed Shah called upon the people to come forward to establish cottage industries in the province for which the government had authorised the industrial banks to give loan of Rs 25 lakh to each investor.

The Minister advised the job seekers to get recruitment in police department and added that the government had upgraded the post of constable from Grade 2 to 5.

He said English subject is being introduced from class three in all primary schools of Sindh province.

Several injured in Karachi bus blast

DAWN REPORT

KARACHI: Seventeen people were injured when some explosive substance went off in a loaded KTC bus on M.A. Jinnah Road on April 19 morning.

The explosion caused panic in the area and vehicular traffic on the busy M.A. Jinnah Road was suspended for some time.

APP adds: The District Magistrate, Karachi East, issued the following Press note:

"On 19.4.89 at 9.55 a.m. a firecracker of medium intensity exploded in a bus No. 865-878 of route No. 3, opposite Capri cinema.

"Due to panic, nine people received minor injuries, out of whom eight were discharged immediately after first-aid.

"However, one person received burn injuries on his hand and thighs. He is being treated at the hospital.

"Police has registered the case and is investigating".

6,700-Year-Old Cave Dwellings

Geological Finds in J&K Indicate Pre-Indus Cultures

NEW DELHI (PTI) — Indian geologists have found ancient cave dwellings and a prehistoric fireplace in Jammu and Kashmir's Ladakh district, providing new evidence of Stone Age cultures predating the Indus Valley civilization.

Analysis of charcoal collected from the site of the fireplace, about 60 miles east of Leh, shows that it is 6,700 years old, scientists said in reporting their finds in the journal *Current Science*.

The lower Indus Valley settlements, which include the cities of Mohenjodaro and Harappa, date back about 4,500 years, archeologists say.

Cave Shelters, Too

K.K. Sharma, G. Rajgopalan, and V.M. Choubey of the Wadia Institute of Hima-

layan Geology, Dehra Dun, and the Birbal Sahni Institute of Paleobotany, Lucknow, also reported finding several cave shelters close to the site of the fireplace.

The Indus settlements are believed to represent one of the world's earliest civilizations, but recent excavations in Mehrgarh in Pakistan have uncovered remains of farming settlements 3,000 years older.

The sites in Ladakh indicate Stone Age cultures between Harappan civilizations and the Mehrgarh settlements on the subcontinent.

For Roasting Meat

Pieces of thick bones found at the fireplace in Ladakh suggest that these set-

tlers used fire to roast the meat of a goatlike animal, the scientists reported.

Detailed studies at the sites of the new finds could throw new light on links between the Harappan civilization and Central Asia and China through the "easily negotiable" Ladakh route, they said.

Scientists also reported evidence of Stone Age cultures at another site, Burzahom, in Kashmir. Bone tools, a wheel made of redware pottery and evidence of animal burial rituals are "unique" and "found for the first time in India," they said.

Presence of the thick animal bones at the Ladakh sites also suggest that the process of domestication might have started locally, they said.

Named After Prophet

NEW DELHI (UNI) — Pakistan's new surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles have been named after the weapons used by the Prophet Mohammad.

The shoulder-fired (50.5) surface-to-air missile, with a range of 50 to 5,000 meters (5,500 yards), is named Anza. Anza is the name of the spear that Hazrat Zubair, a companion of the Prophet, used in the battles of Badr, Uhud and Kheyber and other wars.

The Urdu daily *Nawa-i-Waqt* said 70 percent of the components of Anza were manufactured in Pakistan and within one year all its components would be made in the country.

Miss Benazir Bhutto

The *Economist's* postbag has for months been clogged with letters on this gripping issue: what is the prime minister of Pakistan called? She is married, but we refer to her as Miss Benazir Bhutto. Many letter-writers complain that this is an insult to a married woman.

Miss Bhutto, as we shall continue to call her, has published her autobiography under the name Benazir Bhutto. We therefore assume that is how she wishes to be known. A married woman who chooses to use her maiden name in public life retains the title Miss with that name (unless, like Geraldine Ferraro, married to John Zaccaro, she explicitly makes it known that she wishes to be called Mrs.). One who uses her husband's name gets the married tag (Mrs Margaret Thatcher). No more letters, please.

— Reuters

Zia's Ex-Pilot Is Called Head of Drug Gang

ISLAMABAD — A pilot of the late Pakistan President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq was this week named as leader of an international gang of drug traffickers and money launderers unearthed by the narcotics control division here.

Maj. Farouq Hamid (Ret.) was arrested in Rawalpindi. His accomplices, Tahir Butt and Munawar Hussain, are in Norwegian jails, according to an official statement. The gang has offshoots in Dubai, London, Norway and Pakistan, it said.

Witnesses said the pilot was one of the important persons in the drug trade and had power and authority to get things done. Hamid was accused of sending huge quantities of heroin for delivery in big cities of the United States and Spain.

George Trober, a witness, alleged that under instructions from the major he had arranged the transfer of large sums of money to prominent Pakistani nationals in the form of gift packets.

Abdul Rashid, a bank employee in Norway, told investigators that he was involved in money laundering. He had contacts with the pilot, who sent large sums of money to Pakistan through his bank, he said.

— Press Trust of India

Pakistan Bans April 3 Issue of Newsweek

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan has banned an issue of the international news magazine *Newsweek* for violating Islamic law by depicting the Prophet Mohammed, a government statement said this week.

All copies of the April 3 edition were confiscated last week.

A Pakistani newspaper called for the ban on the American magazine for including a picture of the Prophet in an article on belief in the afterlife. The government statement said the ban had already been ordered.

Islam does not permit any pictures of the Prophet, founder of the Muslim religion, and the incident is regarded here as another illustration of the Western news media's "cavalier attitude" towards Muslim religious sensibilities following the Salman Rushdie affair.

Passport official shot dead

HYDERABAD: The Assistant Director, in-charge of Passport Office, Mr Anwar Junejo, was shot at in his office by two unidentified persons in Unit Uo. 7, Latifabad, here on April 4 evening. He later succumbed to his injuries in American Hospital.

Afghanistan

In search of a scapegoat

FAILURE is a new experience for mujaheddin guerrillas. Not long they were doughty fighters who had fought the Russians to leave Afghanistan. They are uncharitably depicted as an untrained mob outsmarted by the defense forces of Jalalabad. Their setback is measured only in the casualties they have taken, but a loss of morale that disturbs both themselves and their foreign friends.

One effect of this loss of morale is a search for a scapegoat. Who ordered the attack on Jalalabad? It had been widely assumed that Pakistan's military intelligence organisation, the ISI, urged on the guerrillas. The ISI says the order came from Pakistan's prime minister, Miss Benazir Bhutto, hitherto regarded as a dove in military matters. According to a report in the *New York Times*, the American ambassador to Pakistan—unlike the mujaheddin—sat in on a meeting where the attack was planned.

A success by the guerrillas would instantly banish these recriminations. Jalalabad remains vulnerable, and the fighting season is just beginning with the end of the winter snows. The lessons of the past two months of fighting may persuade the guerrillas to make a new effort to end the deep rivalries between them. A more unified command structure and better planning may follow.

Afghan Threatens To Rocket Pakistan

ISLAMABAD (Reuters) — Afghan Defense Minister Shahnawaz Tanai threatened in an interview published early this week to rocket Pakistan in retaliation for increasing rebel attacks in Afghanistan.

The official news agency Bakhtar quoted him as saying that Pakistan's military involvement in the Afghan war was undeniable. "Therefore, Afghanistan can give itself the right to display a similar reaction to the attacks of foreign states," he said.

But Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto told reporters in the north-western city of Peshawar that if the war is brought across the border, Pakistan is capable of dealing with it.

Sindh Police strength to be increased

RAWALPINDI: Important decisions about measures to deal with the law and order situation in Sindh, and to improve the working of law enforcement agencies were taken at a high-level meeting held at the Prime Minister's Secretariat here on April 11 with Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in the chair.

In view of the special problems in Sindh, particularly in Karachi arising out of the illegal immigrants and terrorist activities, it was decided to increase the existing strength of Sindh Police by 7000 persons with immediate effect.

This would help in improving the existing poor police-population ratio in Sindh, specially in Karachi.

It was also decided to raise the strength of Rangers by 5000 persons with effect from July 1, 1989.

The meeting decided to set up Special Task force in the form of an intelligence cell to deal with the sources and supply of illegal arms in the province.

A number of decisions to upgrade the training of police personnel by creation of additional and better facilities in the police

training institutions were also taken at the meeting.

The meeting was attended by the special assistant to the prime Minister, Maj. Gen. (Rtd.) Nasirullah Khan Babar; Adviser to the Prime Minister for Defence Maj-Gen. (Rtd.) Imtiaz Ali; Adviser to the Prime Minister for Finance and Economic Affairs, Mr V.A. Jaffer; Sindh Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah; Minister of State for Defence Col. (Rtd.) Ghulam Sarwar Cheema; Federal Secretaries concerned and Home Secretary and Inspector-General of Police, Sindh—APP.

Heated debate in Assembly

By Shaheen Sehba

KARACHI: Hardliners of both the PPP and MQM blew their steam off on April 10 with all kinds of threats and counter-threats in a marathon four-hour debate in the Sindh Assembly on the aftermath of the latest Hyderabad killings.

At one stage, the exchanges became so hot that the Speaker's decision not to allow any visitor in the galleries seemed totally justified. It would certainly have been a hard task to avert a clash between supporters of the opposite camps.

In all, 21 members took part in the debate which was the first unconcealed outbreak of emotions on both sides — PPP and MQM — although both sit on the same side of the fence.

"No one can throw us out, we have burnt our boats and we are here to stay, whether someone likes it or not," thumped MQM MPA Mohammed Iqbal, defending the Mohajirs, speaking on the joint adjournment motion of three PPP and one MQM members.

The retort came from PPP's activist lady member Rashida Panhwar, who warned: "We can take kalashnikovs in our hands as well. Don't test our patience."

Hardly a few sobering voices could be heard from both sides as member after member from the PPP side took up the theme of Sindhi-bashing, strongly contested by the MQM which spoke of Mohajir killings with equal force.

The Speaker, Mr Abdullah Shah, found it hard to keep the House in control at one stage when MQM MPA from Hyderabad, Shafiq Ahmed, apparently lost his cool and started shouting at full blast: "Don't threaten us. We will not be cowed down."

He was reacting to remarks by PPP MPA Khuda Bux Jamali who started defining the word Mohajir and in the process hit out at MQM for insisting on being called so. Speaker Abdullah Shah had to stop Jamali from straying from the point but Shafiq Ahmed's outburst brought several PPP MPAs to their feet and it appeared that the House may have to be adjourned.

Things, however, cooled down as swiftly as they had boiled up with Jamali saying: "We are prepared to give you another chance to try and stay here with love and amity."

But, he insisted, "We are the sons of the soil, don't tease us as in the end there may ultimately be dead bodies all around." While he was talking of horrifying end, the Speaker cut him short with an apt admonition: "Your end has come, please sit down."

The first reasonable and sane voice was

heard when PPP's Pir Mazhar Haq took the floor. "Don't talk of rivers of blood," he cautioned. "Don't create an atmosphere which you would repent later. Don't waste time. Try to go to the root of the trouble, fix specific responsibility and don't just debate an issue to talk it away," he told the House in a series of advices.

Sensing the changing mood, MQM's Aminuddin joined in with a polite thanks to the PPP members of the House for "not letting the troubles spread in the interior of Sindh," as one MPA claimed.

The only Opposition MPA who takes the seat of the Leader of the Opposition, Syed Imdad Mohammed Shah, took the floor and seemingly enjoyed hitting out at both the PPP and MQM.

"You say the government has failed and the administration has failed. But you are the government and the administration. Who are you trying to mislead by blaming yourself for your failures," he asked in slow grammatic Urdu.

He then went on to charge that Sindh was being turned into another Israel where the locals would eventually turn into a minority. "Sindh has been mortgaged to blackmail just because the PPP wants power in the Centre," he lashed out.

The leader of MQM in the House, Mr Badar Iqbal, regretted the turn the debate took and particularly mentioned the criticism of Syed Imdad Shah and said: "We are feeling ashamed that in this House we are being accused of inefficiency."

He said the events inside the House will have a negative impact on the people and instead of improving the situation "we are inviting miscreants to play a greater role."

Conciliatory speeches were made by Syed Deedar Hussain Shah (PPP), who called for joint PPP-MQM efforts to make their accord a success, and Mr Shafiq Ahmed of MQM, who said the talk of nationalities must now end and the division on Sindhi-Mohajir lines should be discouraged.

The Sindh Law Minister, Mr Omer Yusuf Deda, winding up the discussion narrated the details of the Hyderabad incident and said 12 people were killed, 42 hurt and 55 had been arrested.

The Law Minister conceded that the PPP-MQM accord was not being implemented but stressed that it contained the solution of all the problems that were being encountered.

Ending his address with slogans of "Sindhi-Mohajir Bhai Bhai", Mr Deda hoped that sanity will prevail and the democratic government will overcome the problems.

'No PPP coalition with IJI'

DAWN REPORT

ISLAMABAD: The Pakistan People's Party is not at all interested in joining the IJI in a coalition government in the Punjab under Chief Minister Nawaz Sharif.

A competent PPP source said here on April 12 than any report suggesting that the party was considering joining a coalition government under Mr Nawaz Sharif was totally baseless and calculated to misguide the public.

An Islamabad Press report this week had claimed that Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, who is also the Co-Chairman of PPP, had proposed to chief Minister Nawaz Sharif at their official meeting in the third week of March that she was willing to accept three IJI Ministers in the Federal Cabinet provided he took six of the People's Party men as Ministers in the Punjab Government.

The source said it was evident to all that the IJI coalition was sustained by the independent members in the Punjab Assembly and Mr Nawaz Sharif could not hold on to his office without their support.

The PPP, which is singly the largest party in the Punjab Assembly, would never join a government so weak and wholly dependent on the support of independent members as that of Mr Nawaz Sharif.

Three gunned down in Larkana

DAWN REPORT

LARKANA: Three members of a family were gunned down and two youngsters received bullet injuries in firing by unknown armed assailants on April 12 night in Mohalla Qafila Serai.

Four armed men broke into a house, herded the inmates in one room and sprayed them with bullets killing three and injuring two.

KARACHI: A final-year student of Government College of Technology in SITE, Shaukat Ali, was killed in a shootout between the supporters of Jeay Sindh Students Federation and Islami Jamiat-i-Talaba in the college's hostel in the small hours of April 11.

Mohammad Ejaz Khan, 32, a laboratory assistant at the Civil Department of NED University was caught in a shootout between supporters of All Pakistan Mohajir Students Organisation and Jeay Sindh Students Federation.

At least three students were injured.

SINDHI ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO CELEBRATED ITS
SILVER JUBLEE

On April 22, 1989, the Sindhi Association of Metropolitan Chicago celebrated its prestigious 25th Silver Jubilee anniversary at the Indian Lakes Country Club in Chicago. Nearly 400 Sindhis from Chicago and other parts of United States attended the celebration. Hiro Mirchandani and Mrs. Chablani presidents of the association and reception committee welcomed the guests. Dr. Bhagvan Shahani in his keynote speech addressed the cultural genius and professional achievements of Sindhi nation, while other invited speakers Dr. Aftab Kazi spoke on Sindh and Sindhi-ism, and Mr. Motilal Butani discussed the Sindhi language. On this occasion, the Sindhi Association conferred recognition awards for community and professional contributions on Dr. Kalu Thadhani, Dr. Bhagvan Shahani, and Mr. Partap Bhavnani. The cultural show performed by local Sindhis included Sindhi ladas, play, and dances. In a reception for out of town guests by Mr. Prem Lalvani, the possibility of a world Sindhi convention was discussed, and a close sociocultural cooperation between Sindh based and overseas Sindhis has been proposed.

Chicago, April 23, 1989.

Sindh rights

by Kamal Majidulla

Water rights

The purpose of this article is to consider the resources of Sindh and to suggest a possible course of resource development. But first, above all else, is the question of Sindh's water rights. Considerable time and effort has gone into sorting out this problem. To no avail. The main reason is intentionally aggravated lethargy. The military / bureaucratic elite has found it expedient to put the issue into cold storage. With the result that Sindh's water rights have been constantly abused.

The rights of the lower riparians have been curtailed with the same vengeance that human and civil rights have experienced in the last ten years. What does this mean?

It means that international law which recognises and protects the water rights between nation-states and nationalities has not been adhered to. The lower riparians have rights equal to any other regarding the distribution of river waters. The colonial government recognised this right which resulted in the 1945 Sind-Punjab Agreement.

The situation is now chronic. The problem: first, Sindh does not receive adequate water to sustain an efficient level of productivity. Second, whatever level of supplies exist are also being challenged. Some sections of society have begun to question the necessity of water flowing below Kotri barrage to the sea. They view, perhaps out of ignorance, the question of ecology with contempt.

Unfortunate are the wise, the conscientious people. Naively secure in the knowledge that nature's benevolence, the eternal contradiction between man and environment, will survive the perversity of the human mind.

The bond, in its sublime state, is there but, at all times, must be nurtured. It follows then, that a flourishing natural environment is presupposed in the psyche of Sindh. Nowadays, with the exception of a few friends of Sindh, the Sindhis have become complacent in their perceptions. They cannot see the slow but persistent attempts to distort the ecological balance permanently. Yet, that is precisely what is going on.

Hoax

The massacre of trees in the northern areas, by officers in charge, was a prelude to the wanton destruction of Pakistan's natural resource potential. Further down the denuded slopes, the Darya's awesome potential, that creative genius which has inspired ten thousand years of civilisation, the last ten probably being the least creative, is being underdeveloped beyond reprieve.

The exploitation of natural resources has got very little to do with the maximum utilisation of its potential. Up, in the eloquent grandeur of the northern mountains, the Sindhu Darya roars like a hundred thousand golden lions, proclaiming their power in unison. It would be a shame to break the back of such a power, turning it into a placid circus animal. But, to completely harness such a power, to maintain its dignity, so that generations can admire our foresight and our strength of character, that should be the aim of nation-states.

Unfortunately, few in the country seem to or even want

to realise that building the Kalabagh Dam would not only be the biggest hoax ever, but will also cripple us financially for the next 30 years. Narrow-mindedness and impatience prevents us from seeing the simple but evident unsoundness of the dam's geographical location, design, storage and power facilities and its life span.

In a nutshell, at Kalabagh the Darya-e-Sindh spans out, necessitating ludicrous expenditures on retaining walls. This money could be used to

acquire better facilities for another, more suitable and economically viable location.

The design is an embankment cum sluiceway structure. The sluiceways are there to remove the silt. It might increase the life span but it deadens the storage and power capacity.

When the gates are opened, during the peak flows of the Darya, the bulk of the water that needs to be stored will be

lost in order to avoid siltation. In effect, it will not seriously harness the water storage potential of the Darya. And, hence, not really contribute to agricultural development in Pakistan.

In terms of power, Kalabagh is truly a hoax. Simply speaking, once the sluiceways are opened, the reservoir will fall below the level where the turbines function efficiently. When that happens, the industrialists who are at present pressing for immediate solutions will

find 1760 MWs removed from the national grid for a period of 2-3 months every year. Industrial expansion relying on Kalabagh Dam's power will stand idle, as a grotesque reminder of ad hoc planning, stubbornness and basic bad judgment. What will happen then?

People, especially those

hardest hit, will clamour for alternatives to supplement the inherently unreliable flow from Kalabagh Dam. Ironically, only then will the businessmen realise that Pakistan is a sick mill, up to its eyeballs in debt. Unlike organisations set-up to milk the loop-holes, the State cannot declare bankruptcy and get away with it. Someone will have to pay. The nation will have to foot the bill for the State's anti-national activities. Financially, we will not be able to undertake any

projects for a very, very long time. Stagnation, in itself is a horrifying thought.

Alternatives

There are, of course, alternatives to the present misuse of our national resources. And, sadly enough, a bre-

thing space has been given to us by our very own Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium. They are perhaps aware that the issue of Kalabagh Dam is as important as that of the Aswan Dam. A Devil's decision could be perilous. Regional checks in South Asia, in terms of international balances, are precarious at the best of times. The Consortium has to be correct in supporting a genuinely popular government and not some late 20th century variation of the Tsar's Duma.

Perhaps Pakistan can conv-

ince them that their allocations should only be made available for preventive remedies rather than for the crippling cost of cures. The benefits, at this stage, are always long-term and the recipients happier. If only the West could be sure their absolute advantage in technology will not be threatened! Logi-

cally then, historical inevitability underscores the crisis.

USD7 billion, which is what Kalabagh Dam will cost Pakistan at the time of completion, is therefore, possibly available for development for the same period. As far as agriculture and water utilisation in Sindh is concerned, certain aspects have to be settled. First and foremost, is the question of water allocations. These allocations comprise of two parts 1. The quantity of divertable waters required and 2. Required flows below

Kotri barrage.

Water experts of the bureaucracy, after considering the historical data available, basically agree that 30 million acre feet (MAF) of the Darya's water needs to flow below Kotri barrage. Fortunately, they have recognised that fresh water below Kotri sustains the livelihood of millions of people involved in industry, commerce, agri-and-aqua-culture.

With a lesser flow of fresh water the delicate position of scientific fisheries in lower Sindh would be overturned. It is not generally known, for example, that prawns are highly susceptible to the saline content of the water. The dilution of the pH occurs when salt water mixes with the sweet waters of the darya. With the reduction of this water, no longer will Sindh's prawns be able to tantalise the cosmopolitan-inspired taste-buds of the western middle class and simultaneously, earn foreign exchange for the state's exchequer. The policy makers are probably unaware that high value added, up-market fresh food items are in great demand. The demand began about 8 years ago.

Mangroves

For the domestic market, our fishermen harvest thousands of tons of food. With Karachi's proximity and some refrigerated services to the north, the *palla* and its kin provide protein to a vast number of people. The fish survive off the food available from the mangrove swamps of the delta region. The mangroves cannot survive in pure salt water.

Before we forget, the mangrove swamps have played probably one of the most critical roles in the history of the Sindhu Civilisation. 10,000 and some years ago, the left bank of the Sindhu basin, from Sukkur to the sea, was marsh land, densely populated by the mangroves. These shrubs checked the sea's land-ward erosion. While, at the same time, stabilising the Darya's silt deposits, allowing the land, over centuries, to move seawards. An awesome contribution if one looks at the map of today.

To this day, the mangrove swamps hold back the sea water. If sufficient fresh water is not allowed below Kotri barrage, the state by tampering with the natural order, will reverse an ancient process. For the first time, the sea will be allowed to encroach on our lands.

Sweetwater aquaculture and the Sindhu blind dolphin will die out. Agriculture in the riverine areas of lower Sindh will be smothered by the sea. The dense forests will wither away leaving the land barren and desolate. Such regression will affect the lives of over a million people. Naturally, all this will not occur in a year or two. But, before the advent of the 21st century, it will negatively alter the ecological balance and hence the socio-economic conditions of the people living in Sindh.

Our rulers and our leaders of public opinion ought to be aware that laying claims on the waters downstream of Kotri barrage will have disastrous consequences. The waters are not wasted or superfluous but directly contribute to the well-being of the national economy. Especially in fields that have no substitutes. Once and for all the 30MAF required at the proper time below Kotri should be above dispute.

Perceived, planned or real water shortages should not instill a desire to grab or lay claims on water that nourishes a distinct ecological system but rather, to seek out alternatives. The alternatives lie not in horizontal expansion but probably in vertical improvements. In other words, within financial parameters, the state should concentrate on improving the existing infrastructure and develop the ancillary or support systems necessary to sustain progress.

Seepage

It is common knowledge to the State's water development authority that 50% of the diverted water is lost to seepage (40MAF). An entire development programme could be established around this fact. The basic idea behind such a programme should be, in a word, CONSERVATION. Approximately 20MAF of water is lost to seepage every year in Sindh's irrigation channels alone.

The conservation of these water losses in Sindh will have a dual benefit. First, it will increase the availability of water to a) improve productivity b) increase the intensity of cultivation and c) irrigate a larger area. Second, water conservation will have an immediate impact on water logging and salinity.

By preventing seepage, water logging will be cured. Furthermore, the salts carried up by capillary action can be controlled by flushing, salt resistant shrubs, and gypsum treatment. However, some of these measures will have any long term benefits unless the support systems are developed, that is, drainage canals and tubewells to reduce the water-table in water-logged areas. Outlets are absolutely essential. Without them irrigation projects will be marginally productive.

For instance, it has only recently occurred to our policy framers, under duress, that the Left Bank Outfall Drain, will be just one long trench unless some system to keep the high-tide in check is worked out. It was quite obvious to concerned citizens that some sort of dyke structures with hydraulic gates will be necessary to prevent the backlash of choked drains.

To the bureaucracy, however, such a project would entail living and working in difficult conditions. Their solution, as usual the easiest and equally useless, was to flood parts of the coastal areas from where the saline solution would naturally drain into the sea. It is evident from this that our bureaucrats have no conception, let alone apprecia-

To the bureaucracy, however, such a project would entail living and working in difficult conditions. Their solution, as usual the easiest and equally useless, was to flood parts of the coastal areas from where the saline solution would naturally drain into the sea. It is evident from this that our bureaucrats have no conception, let alone appreciation, of Pakistan's ocean and coastal (land and wind) resources.

Drainage projects, of similar and lesser magnitude as the LBOD, should be funded from Sindh's share of the USD7 billion Pakistan could get. It is only when drains and tubewells are dug simultaneously with improvements in water management practices that the exercise will be worthwhile. The technology to control seepage, and thereby conserve water for the crops, is varied with related costs.

All over the world, there are basically 3 or 4 different ways of lining a channel 1. Brick with cement or clay 2. Clay liner 3. Plastic spray coating and 4. Artificial hard rubber lining. Usually brick / mortar is used for water courses and synthetic rubber is used on canals. They are both durable and relatively maintenance free, if of course, the construction is done properly and honestly.

Costs

No one can deny that the initial costs will be on the high

side. But, what are these costs in terms of the water losses that have hindered development and degenerated Sindh's soils for over 30 years. Nevertheless, efficient water disbursement, with the ac-

side. But, what are these costs in terms of the water losses that have hindered development and degenerated Sindh's soils for over 30 years. Nevertheless, efficient water disbursement, with the accompanying reduction in water logging and salinity, and improvements in productivity, will generate economic activity which will more than adequately pay for the high start-up costs. It seems to have worked elsewhere in the country so why not in Sindh, which needs it the most.

To shift some burden off the state, the farmers should be made to participate. After all, field *mogas* lose about 40% of the water they receive. For this potential saving, the farmer should pay. However, certain caution should be exercised. Farmers, should be made to contribute according to the productivity and/or cropping intensity of their farms. The payment can be made in cash or kind. This approach will help to rectify 40 years of resource underdevelopment.

If development proceeds along the course of conservation, then the waters saved in Sindh will need to be stored. The first place anyone would think of, and the Lieftrik Report concurs, is a barrage at Sehwan. At this point, after some earth work, the 6MAF of water that Kalabagh Dam would ordinarily flush, can be retained. 3MAF at Manchar

Lake, 2MAF in the Chotiari Ponds, and 1MAF in channel. Furthermore, reverse flow turbines can be established which, by filling and reducing Manchar, can produce energy. This source can go a long

Lake, 2MAF in the Chotiari Ponds, and 1MAF in channel. Furthermore, reverse flow turbines can be established which, by filling and reducing Manchar, can produce energy. This source can go a long way in reducing the poverty of Dadu and the Right Bank generally.

On the Left Bank, the Chotiari Ponds can be used as a cut-off point for that hideously long, totally inefficient and costly Nara canal. South of the Ponds, the canal system can be extended into Tharparkar and provide reliable supplies to Mirpurkhas district. At present, destitution exists in Tharparkar, and crops are under the permanent threat of encroaching salinity in Mirpurkhas — for which water is necessary.

Strategy

The Sehwan barrage system can also store water for the rabi and early kharif crops. A part of Sindh's share of about 18 MAF for the winter can be efficiently distributed from Sehwan. Kotri barrage's command area and Sukkur barrage's tail will be able to improve their productivity. One must remember that southern Sindh is the best rice and sugarcane growing area in Pakistan. It can quite easily surpass the current shortfall in sugar and quality rice. The area's only problems are infrastructural

— an irregular water supply and a token drainage system.

If the measures mentioned above are implemented, Sindh can quite confidently pay back its loan in the same time period given for

— an irregular water supply and a token drainage system.

If the measures mentioned above are implemented, Sindh can quite confidently pay back its loan in the same time period given for Kalabagh Dam, including the customary rescheduling. 13 million acres of Sindh's cultivable command area will generate capital reserves as it moves towards higher levels of productivity and cropping intensity.

In 1923, Sindh convinced the colonial power that a barrage at Sukkur was economically viable. Today, 64 years later, we can still convince the central authority that Sindh can pay for the reorganisation of its agricultural and aquacultural infrastructure.

It is important to remember that the horizontal improvements envisaged for Sindh, do not infringe on the rights of other nationalities. Sindh has lower riparian and equal apportionment rights. Because of this Sindh has a right over 75% of the Darya's waters (72MAF), with additional sanctions for winter withdrawals (18MAF). Sindh gets 40MAF, that is, 5MAF less than our present demand. Most of the shortages occur during rabi and early kharif. If we can utilise 10MAF of inevitable seepage, a fair amount of our problems will be solved.

To do this a plan has to be

made to determine what it would cost Sindh for lining channels with brick / mortar and/or synthetic materials, digging tubewells and drainage canals and sustaining the ecological balance. As agriculture is a provincial subject, guaranteed by the Government of India Act, 1935, Sindh can draw up its own development strategy, to be financed by Sindh's share of federal resources.

Formulating a strategy to 1. Conserve, 2. Store, 3. Distribute irrigation water and 4. To develop our coastal (land, fresh water and wind) resources, is not as difficult as it seems.

To begin with, the bureaucracy's indices to measure the cost / benefit of projects can be used. If the figures appear exaggerated, the private sector can be approached for additional information. Furthermore, discreet inquiries can be sent from liaison offices for possible joint ventures which would include the transfer of technology. The size of the projects should justify the latter. This abundant information ought to be sufficient for analysts to get a good grasp on what it would cost.

Report

Sindh has to present an alternative strategy for development and convince the other nationalities that horizontal improvements would prove far more beneficial for their regions as well, instead of a single project. If Sindh does not convey their programme, it will in effect, consent to the development strategy projected by the Water Resources Committee of the National Agricultural Commission.

This report is entirely based on A) the existence of Kalabagh Dam, B) an aversion for lining so that seepage occurs, C) an absence of drains and tubewells to remove waterlogging because, for the upper riparians, a high water table has to be maintained at all costs, and D) farmer contributions that would effectively exclude most of Sindh. In other words, the report's recommendations are exactly

Contd.

the opposite of what Sindh needs, with no money for projects that Sindh desperately requires.

If the draft report of the National Agricultural Commission, particularly the philosophy behind it, is accepted by the National Assembly, Kalabagh Dam will

be built, the plans implemented and the country driven to bankruptcy. When that happens it will effectively seal the fate of Sindh and Pakistan, condemning it to a morass of nothingness for the next 50 years — no matter what governments are in power.

Gulf of Sindhi or the Rann of Cutch

By Mazhar Yusuf

During my recent trip to Paris, while browsing through old books and prints in an antique shop, I had an interesting encounter. I spotted an old map of India apparently torn from an old album which named the Rann of Kutch or the Gulf of Cutch as the Gulf of Sindhi.

I was pleasantly surprised and amused by this map. Not only did I purchase this old map but I presented it to the Institute of Sindiology. My curiosity has also led me to make further studies as to where else the Gulf of Cutch is inscribed as the *Gulf of Sindhi*, and what is more important, WHY it has been done so at certain points in history.

But first I needed to find out the probable date of the map I had purchased. One thing was certain that it was printed in France and was torn from a French album as the caption of the map was in French, namely 'Empire Du Mogul'. The inscription further shows that it was prepared by hydrographic engineer, Mons. Bonne of the French Marines.

The best clue which one can get to ascertain the period of the map is through the location of Lahori Bander which is also given there.

It is a known fact that during Aurangzeb's subedari over Multan, which extended upto the coast of Sind, Lahori or Lahri or Laurie or Lari Bander (as it has been variously known) had started silting, which rendered it useless as a seaport. It was because of this that Aurangzeb started looking for another suitable place. In fact, he got another port established nearby which was named Aurang Bander but which Spiller and Scriver name as Cuckerhallah. The date for the establishment of the Aurang Bander is given by Spiller and Scriver as 1652. The period of Aurangzeb's Subedari at Multan is also 1648 to 1652.

Since how long had Lahori (Lahri) Bander been the chief port on the Sind coast is not the issue at the moment although we know from Alescandar Cunningham, an



authority on Indian Geography, that Dewal or Debal was deserted about 1250, that is between the visits of Jalaluddin Khwarizami in 1291 and Ibn Batutua in 1333 when the latter visited Lahori Bander which had succeeded Deval as a port town. In fact, even before this period, El Beruni writing in the first half of the 11th Century, did not name Dewal or Debal but speaks of Lahorani, as the delta port of that time.

The Portuguese forces which sacked Tatta in 1555 AD in all probability, advanced from Lahori Bander.

In 1635 by the time the first trade mission from the English factory arrived at Lari Bander the Portuguese were already well established on the Sind Coast with a practical monopoly of carrying trade with the Persian Gulf, Gujarat and Goa. They are reported to have had even a church at Lahori Bander.

According to Abbott (Sind) the first instructions given by the East India Company to its captains, regarding the extension of its activities in Sind in 1607 were to sail to 'Laurie' a good harbour within two miles of Negger Tuttie, a great city as big as London.

But surely Tatta too had already started decaying about this time as communication by water between Tatta and Lahori Bander was becoming increasingly difficult due to silting of the river.

Tarikh-e-Tahiri speaks of such communication being made by 'an unfordable channel but a small one! Spiller, in 1648 reports that the tide reaches only half way to Tatta, involving the necessity of

drawing boats by sheer strength on poles through water in places not more than a foot deep.

The contact that the West had with India began about the beginning of the 16th Century and we know that by 1650 Lahri Bander was already becoming useless as the main port on the sea coast. When Captain Alexander Hamilton visited Tatta and Lari Bander in 1699 he found Lari Bander to be five or six leagues from the sea on a branch of the Indus.

Compared with the above mentioned facts the said map could be depicting any period between the first fifty years of the 17th century. Personally I would speculate that it could as well be the second half of the first fifty years.

Iranians called Sindh or Sindhu as Hindhu.

Their neighbours, Hebrews likewise, called it Hoddu.

The Macedonians and later the Greeks adopted the same name as Hindu in their Indu which later became India.

Through all along, the river was referred by its original name by the people inhabiting this area. But when the Muslim historians and geographers came on the scene they called it Abi-Sind or Nil Ab. Pakhtuns called it Aba-Sind. The Chinese named it Sintou. The Sindhis, of course, called it Sindhu.

In the reports of the East India Company's the name of Sindhu is variously given as Sindhu, Sind, Sindy, Sindh and Sinde, which is also spelled occasionally with 'C' instead of 'S'.

Now looking back we find that

Ptolemaeus (AD 100-178) in his Geography, written about 150 AD has mentioned about one Gulf of Canthi along with the mouths of Indus-Sindhu. While Ptolemaeus seems patently wrong to have referred to the Gulf of Canthi (pronounced with 'C' — and the river in the district of Syrastra (present day Surastra), Eggermont, an authority on Alexander, finds the reference useful in so far as one can infer from it that one should distinguish the coastal strip along with the Gulf of Canthi from the region of the Indus outlets. It seems according to him that the Gulf of Canthi was situated in between the eastern-most outlet of the Indus and the sandy belt of land formed by the Thar desert situated to the east of the Indus river basin.

With all humility I would like to suggest here that the Gulf of Canthi's existence is a fact, irrespective of whether it is in the region of the Indus outlets or slightly towards the east of the Indus River basin.

My speculation is that the name of the Gulf was still the Gulf of senthi or sindhi and Canthi was only its transliteration by the reporters to Ptolemaeus. This speculation is different from the speculation of Eggermont, who says that the word Canthi, most probably, represents the Greeks pronunciation of Sanskrit 'Kachcha', the same word from which the name of the present island of Cutch is derived. Eggermont, however, on the same page of his book 'Alexander's Campaign...' disputes his own assertion. He says, "although the Gulf of Canthi and the present Great and Little Rann of Cutch have their names in common one should not identify the one with other." In Alexander's times the Great and the Little Rann did not exist. At the time there was only a wide bay of the ocean. On the other hand the Gulf of Canthi, or Kachcha, bore a name which was appropriate to the geomorphological situation in 325 B.C. It represented a saline plain intersected by creeks into which water drove at flood tide and which changed into a salt lake during the rainy period by the constant blow of south west monsoon. It is for that reason that Alexander's sailors called the estuary of the eastern Indus branch as well as its harbour 'Canthi' after the

(SEE PAGE-19)

SPEECH AT THE 25TH SILVER JUBLEE MEETING OF THE SINDHI ASSOCIATION
OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO, APRIL 22, 1989

سنڌي سڀ سڀا احترام ڏيکارڻ جھڻ جھڻ جاءِ عجب
توڙي دور وڃن، تن ۾ معھ مليرجي.

Dear friends:

Personally and on behalf of the Sindhi Association of North America (SANA), it is my privilege to congratulate the Sindhi community of Metropolitan Chicago on this Silver Jubilee occasion. Far away from the motherland, this celebration is reflective of your love for Sindh and the Sindhi society. Our Sindhi brethren in Sindh, Hind, and the world over will be proud of your efforts whenever this new will reach them. Moreover, this evening is historically significant for its initiation of the first ever formal interaction among the Sindh based and the overseas Sindhis outside the Indian continent since the Sindhi diaspora began in 1947.

Despite the harmonial nature of ethnic Sindhi Hindu-Muslim relations, the middle and upper classes of Sindhi Hindus were compelled to leave their homeland, while rest of the Hindu-Muslim population of Sindh was enslaved in the guise of religion and politics. Since then, we have a Motherland but we can't call it so, and we have a homeland, yet we cannot enter in. Sociopolitical, cultural, economic, and spritual sofocation both at home and abroad has led to a sense of deprivation among most Sindhis. While the overseas Sindhis feel threatened of their slow extinction and assimilation into foreign cultures as a sociocultural group, the Sindhis in Sindh question everyday the process of being converted into Red Indians.

Since the beginning of Sindhi diaspora, failure of interaction between Sindh based and the overseas groups has led to a crisis of multiple identities within the Sindhi nation. The sociopolitical and economic deprivation of ethnic Sindhis at home has led to a strong nationalist sentiment; while the sociopolitical, lingual, spritual, and psychological isolation of overseas Sindhis has lately posed several questions related to the survival of their ethnic identity.

The snatching away and the internal colonization of the motherland, denial of historical national rights, discouragement of intercultural communication between ethnic Sindhis, resultant ignorance of Sindhi generations of their sociocultural roots and upbringing under multiple nationhoods, elimination of Mother Sindh on the world map as an international entity, and uprooting of Sindhi culture and language have in fact shattered the traditional norms of Sindhi national character. At present the nearly 27 million ethnic Sindhis around the world can be described into the following three catagories:

1. Sindh Based: These nearly 22 million souls comprise both Hindus and Muslims and represent the heartland. Most of them with Sufi orientation, the heartland Sindhis are nationalists and willing to sacrifice their lives for the Motherland --if ever the need arises.
2. Hind Based: Nearly 5 million and scattered all over India. Their older generation -though dieing away, is nationalist. Though politically inactive in Sindh affairs, they sympathize with the nationalists at home. The problems in Indo-Pakistan relations have devastated their hopes despite the geographical closeness with the Motherland. Their younger generation though brought up with the Sindhi value system, under the circumstantial mainstream assimilation requirements of the Indian core cultures is shying away from the ancestral cultural heritage, thus, experiencing a slow extinction process as an ethnic group. The geographical prximity however, has facilitated limited communication through radio and television programs, thus, managed to maintain some sympathy with problems in the heartland.

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3. World Based: This group, according to diverse reports, consists nearly one and a half million with residency in more than 55 countries. Their older generation, under the circumstances, has grown hopeless in their concern of the Motherland, while new generation seems hardly aware of Sindh and her sociocultural value system. Despite all that, various groups of young Sindhis have been found eager to learn about Sindh and their Sindhi roots.

Despite all of these problems and cultural gap, no politically aware Sindhi seems to have abandoned the idea of the Motherland. A foreign diplomat who encountered several Sindhis in Iran, Dubai, and Singapore during the 1983 and 1986 massacres in Sindh by the previous military government, told this writer, most Sindhis he met felt uneasy about the plight of their Sindhi brothers in the homeland.

The historical sufferings of Sindhis both prior to and after the invasions of Sindh by Aryans, Greeks, Persians, Arabs, Afghans, English, and the most recently U.Pians, the power of Sindhi nationalism seems stronger than ever, keeping alive the Sindhi national sentiment. However, a realistic view of Sindhi situation would suggest that after every invasion, not only the size of Sindh has shrunk but a foreign language has been imposed as well. The current era seem to be the most crucial one. We ought to realize that Sindh no more has its four main historically spoken dialects (Siro, Larri, Lassi, and Kacchi). Siro/Siraiki or Utradi and its people have been incorporated in Pakistani Punjab making it look the largest province in Pakistan (when in fact it is not), while Lassi area was made a part of southern Baluchistan; Larri remains as endangered dialect of the heratland, and Kacchis over the years have experienced different sociopolitical developments within the Indian federation. Should the population of Siro and Lassi speaking areas be included, the total number of Sindhis may possibly exceed at least 55 millions. Under the political arrangements of the last 150 years (since the Miani War in 1843 and British occupation) our Mother Sindh was divided among four different neighboring areas. Since then, the personality and perceptions of Sindhis have changed significantly.

Unlike other nationalisms, Sindhi national sentiment is very old. Mistakes should not be made in tracing the beginnings of Sindhi nationalism with the 19th century French revolution. In addition to commonly known components (race, language, culture, and territory, etc.) the Sindhi nationalism is reflective of an unusual historical memory with a full practice of the right of historic sovereignty. In this case many may ask that, why Sindhi nationhood and language now remain as a non-entity in the existing world system ?

The answer is simple. Much of the national existence depends on the nature of the international order. Since the British invasion in 1843, Sindh, despite its geopolitical importance has been excluded from the schemes of political order by major powers with interests in central and south Asia. Consequently, historic Sindhi identity and role has suffered at both regional and international levels; while Sindh's political resources are being exploited under different political arrangement, without the participation of native Sindhis.

Geographical determinism influences the development of states. Under a given political order, a state can disappear from the political scene, but it may re-emerge with revitalized spirits under an alternative but more favorable political order. The Polish national state is an example in that regard. Poland was sandwiched between the Austro-Hungarian, Russian, Ottoman, and Napoleonic empires and continuously disappeared from the political map of Europe approximately 300 years. The political order designed at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 could not reject the Polish demand of national restoration, and reestablished Polish identity and state, despite diverse political orientation Polish people had acquired under different occupations during the preceding three hundred years.

Sindhis, whose ancestors once taught mathematics and science to Mesopotamia and West --which unfortunately no one seem to remember now-- have survived most undesirable

events in the past. Although they are not included in the political scheme of the existing international order, Sindhis certainly possess the potential to play a significant role in the political schemes of regional powers surrounding South Asia. The last 41 years have witnessed that ethnonational and linguistic factors have replaced the religious factor that European powers once manipulated to divide Sindh and India.

The revival of Sindhi nationalism on ethnic grounds may not be welcomed by those in power, the emerging national trends however have rejected the older notions of nation-building and direct towards ethnic solidarity. An international network of Sindhis on sociocultural and linguistic basis could provide a morale boost to Sindhi nationalists in the heartland, and only the reemergence of Sindh on the world map can guarantee the survival of Sindhi people, their culture, and society both inside and outside the Sindhi Motherland.

JEEAY SINDH.

پرچمي هر پرچم کي، ذات کنيم ڏيھي
پيشا جي هر پورم، ڏيھ ڏنم ڏيھي
سندھي توجيھي، ڏن نہ آھن ڏيسم

Aftab S. Rizvi

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native designation Kachcha.

This is Eggermont's view. My humble suggestion, however, is that Alexander's sailors did call it after the native designation to be sure but it was not Kachcha but Sindhi or Sindh.

In English letters 'C' 'S' and 'Z' are interchangeable in audition and subsequent transcription. Some of the reports of the Company servants even mentioned Zind and Zindy for Sind and Sindy. Moreover, even to this day in English 'C' is also pronounced as 'S' as, for instance, in city, citation and certificate. So Canthi can as well have been Santhi. In several reports the English officers have also pronounced Sind with 'C' and after all "th" and "dh" have very similar sounds. It is my humble speculation, therefore, that even as far back as 150 AD or perhaps even in 325 BC, the Gulf of Cutch was called by its original name of the Gulf of Senth, Sindh or sindhi but it was transliterated at the time as Canthi or Santhi.

According to Dr Louis Flam during the 4th and 3rd millennium terrestrial Kutch consisted of a tidal sea. In this light this area can

be considered as a part of the Lower Indus Basin.

There is also social and cultural commonness between Sind & Cutch. M.H. Panwhar has traced the relations between the two areas back to pre-Moenjo Daro times. He very rightly points out that for about 400 years from 1226 to 1600 AD Sind and Cutch were ruled by a common tribe known as Sammas, though one was Muslim and the other Hindu.

Postan writer that aboriginal inhabitants of Cutch lived alongside with a pastoral tribe of Musalmans from Sindh — Sammas who on conversion to Hinduism prided themselves as Jharejah Rajputs.

Historically Sindh and Cutch have been dependant on each other. It is recorded that when Jam Firoz got defeated at the hands of Shah Beg and fled to Cutch for reinforcement he was provided a suicidal squad by his kinsmen, the Jharejas in Cutch.

Social, cultural and historical affinities of Sind and Cutch can now very well be supported by the evidence which the French mariner's maps clearly show. It is therefore justifiable to designate the Runn as the 'Gulf of Sindhi'.

Sindhi Literature

By Saleem Memon

Sindhi Literature, like all other great Literature of the world, sprung from the roots of great grandfathers graves and swing to the demands of 20th century.

The growth of Sindhi Literature is analogous to the growth of social consciousness of the people of Sind. The social roots of Sindhi Literature can be found in the peasants, the toiling folks, yoke of the incessant foreign rule in Sind has given birth to fatalistic withdrawals from the world affairs on one hand and insolationistic national identity on the other, and Sindhi literature of the past is admixture of these two odd currents and under currents. Some scholars date the origin of Sindhi Literature back to Rig Veda one of the two oldest books of the world. Some Scholars guided by their ideologies, however, find Arab Rules as blessing for growth of Sindhi Literature. But according to my humble opinion, Sindhi Language after years of obliteration, re-emerged as strong media of literary through endavour of Sufis and Baghts. To quote Rume the Imam of Sufis "it is befitting to guide everybody in his own mother tongue. Hindi for people of Hindi and Sindhi for people of Sind." These Sufis of Sind, although apparently withdrawn people however, deeply associated and identified themselves with people and it is because of this that their national consciousness has never been obscured by petty prejudices and it is because of this, that we find in Makhdoom Nuh of Hala, a religious scholar, mass poet par excellence. His following couplet is unrivaled in poetry depicting the servitude of the toiling masses.

Think not it dew, which has fallen in the midnight
Suffering of the people has made night to shed tears.

This perspective and poetic attitude of Makhdoom Noah, Makhdoom Mohammad Zaman of Lawarai and Makhdoom Abul Hasan, the champion of mother tongue as media of religious instruction gave birth to Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai, a legend not only in the Literary history of Sind but also in the Literary Ristory of the world. The space at my disposal does not allow me to elaborate on the literary genius of this great poet, but I can only pray that let there be a world free from chauvinistic prejudices, then and then only genius of Shah can be understood and assessed. I would only say that even in the 20th Century nobody is match to Shah Latif's Scenario writing let alone this poetry.

Shah like all towering geniuses of the world has no doubt over-shadowed his contemporaries but it is difficult to deny the Literary Genius of Mayon Inayat, Makhdoom Abdur Rauf and Makhdoom Abdur Rahim.

The subtle and humble satire of Shah Latif was transformed into questioning and bold rebellion of Sachal Sarmast, after degeneration of monolithic and absolute monarchy and parasitic religious obligarchy dependent on feudal despots.

These great traditions of Shah Latif and Sachal found new venues after advent of British Rule. Mirza Kalich Beg though allegiant to British Rule, but being conscious of his rich past and conversant with liberal traditions resultant of French Revolution and Chartist movement, became the torch bearer of new renaissance. His path was followed by Jethmal Parsran and Lalchand Amardino Mal. Both of them, however, disagreed with Mirza Sahib's content of allegiance and replaced it with their ideals of freedom and independence.

The First World War gave further impetus to the Literary ideals of Lalchand and Jethmal. Kischanchand Bewes's ideas were totally anti-imperialist. He can rightly be called father of social realism in Sindhi Literature, depicting suffering and aspirations of toiling masses of Sind.

The Foundation of Sind Hari Committee and Organisation of trade unions in Sind, gave birth to a new class of writers, who were not introducing new forms but added new contents, which can be termed as 'bitter truths'. But none among them with the exception of Ayaz and Hyder Bux Jatoi could make a lasting imprint on Sindhi Literature, because most of these writers were either translators or adopted foreign stories or ideas without having the background of Sindhi Life. This period however produced some good critics and short story writers, most important among them are M. U. Malkani, Dr. Gurbuxani, Dr. Daudpota, Mr. Usman Ali Ansari and Saindad Solangi.

Partition and communalism did not only make Sindhi Hindus to flee from their mother-land, but also hampered this growth of Sindhi Literature taking advantage of these poets and writers, who either were plagiarists or influenced by the decadent countries, tried to reverse this onward growth, but with the foundation of Sindhi Adabi Sangat, Sindhi Literature once again grew on right and rational path. Here I may very proudly mention that our esteemed teacher prof. Ayaz Kadri is not only founder member of Sindhi Adabi Sangat but also its first Secretary General.

Sindhi Literature has since then acquired a modern look and is vibrant with emotions and aspirations of people of Sind.

THE FUTURE
OF
SINDH AND SINDHIS

BY
D.H. BUTANI

This paper is in a sense autobiographical, for while writing my pioneering work on India of the 1970s, I developed a methodology for futuristic studies, which I propose using here for probing into, what I am, as a Sindhi, profoundly interested: the future of what used to be my part of the country, and more importantly, the future of the people of whom I am born: the people who built up a civilization in the Indus Valley long before the Aryans sang their hymns of the Rig Veda on the banks of that holy river.

That methodology is simple: walk back into the past as far as you can go, build up a broad and valid base of logical information, and then go forward confidently into the future: you will find the Future standing right in front of you as an Einsteinian phenomenon.

Because of my long association with the D.J. Sind College, Karachi, I was here drafted into a pioneering venture to establish a new university in the land (and in the name) of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. We were quite a number of Sindhis there but the milieu was Gujarati: the Patidars, as the Patel landlords of the area were called, were masters of the land. However, quite a few of them had worked in Sindh in high capacities, knew our metal, hence the drafting of Sindhi talent in a Gujarati adventure. It was quite a clash of cultures on which I could write almost a thesis.

However, as I have a long way to go in writing this paper in which I have much to say about our future, I select only one or two significant pointers to elucidating that phenomenon which has been called Sindhia. Our boys and girls as also our professors were modern, theirs almost medieval. The system began to boil, till a clash actually occurred. Gujarati boys, taking out their kurkis (long-curved knives) attacked the Sindhi hostel.

The Sindhi boys went up the terrace and threw soda water bottles on the attackers. There were no casualties and the Gujarati boys went back crest-fallen to their mentors, who knew Sindhi culture: "You don't know these Sindhis. You can't beat them. There's an ancient unconquerable element in their mental make up. They will soon become masters of this land ..."

However finding the atmosphere uncongenial, we soon left, lock, stock and barrel, for pastures new; but we had out of barren land and a unique bankruptcy of local talent, built up a university. Now you hear of Vallabh Vidya Nagar - agricultural college, technical institutes, engineering, arts, sciences, and a dairy industry of international status and reputation. Practically all this was pioneered by Sindhis and Gujaratis trained and brought up in Sindh, with large doses of Sindhi culture pumped into them over long periods of time, for they came to Sindh - Bhai Lal Bhai Patel, H.M. Patel of the ICS and others - as almost little boys: Sindhia had matured them and then they called us, and we built up a magnificent educational structure. It is still there. It's our creation.

One more illustration, significant on a personal basis: there was one Amtani (a Marwari, not a Sindhi). He became an intimate friend of mine. We used to go out for long walks, and his one refrain was: "You Sindhis are communal ..." "We have to be, to survive amidst this hostile culture ..." I found that this Amtani was practically blind: I had almost to lead him. So I probed into his past: "Amtani, were you always like that? How did you get into government service?" He started life as a lower division clerk in Sind PWD and rose to become a high officer by sheer seniority. "Yes, my eyesight was very poor from the beginning. A Gujarati chief engineer gave me this job out of compassion; but I had to go up for medical check up in the civil hospital, Karachi. The civil surgeon was also a Gujarati but I was too small a man to communicate with him. I was checked by a number of his subordinates. When the report went up to him, he found that I was practically blind and finding my name as Amtani, he thought, I was a Sindhi. I was rejected ... I came back to office and began to weep. The news reached the Gujarati chief engineer. He called for me and telephoned the Gujarati civil surgeon: "آپو گجراتي جي he is our own Gujarati.

I am sending him back to you for a revised report.' So the original papers were destroyed and a revised report submitted, declaring Amtani fit for Government service!

Now I had my chance: "Amtani, a Sindhi would never have done that. Knowing that you are Gujarati, he would still have certified you as fit on grounds of compassion. Who is communal, the Sindhi or the Gujarati? Sindhi, my dear, is a cosmopolitan humanist..." And we both laughed. I did not realize then that I was having my first lessons in the understanding of that potent phenomenon, called Sindhia.

Soon I found myself in the Cabinet Secretariat at New Delhi. It was buzzing with life, as the very elements of a democratic government were being built up from scratch. There being practically no Prime Minister's Secretariat at that time, Nehru used the Cabinet Secretariat as his prime instrument for action. Inadvertently I found myself at the centre of things and as I was probably the only academician, amidst a crowd of high-baked bureaucrats, quite a large number of VIPs and LIPs (least important persons) used to crowd round me for this and that. Finding me a Sindhi, they would begin a conversation: "What's the difference you feel most strongly between your country and this ...?" "Oh my dear", I would say, "our community had its usual quota of crooks, liars, humbugs, but the liar in Sindh would hide himself in a corner. Here, he walks breast-forward, lies and lies again, with abandon ..." They would laugh and move away. I would later feel that I was being uncharitable. What I said was of course true, but it was true not only of India, but also of Pakistan. In fact, it was a universal phenomenon, truth being the prime casualty of World War II. How's it that the Sindhi was relatively untouched?

I think, the main reason for that was that the Lower Indus Valley never experienced anything like the primary poverty that we saw reging here. Impoverishment, the denial of the very means of subsistence, was at the bottom of the trouble: the people here were thoroughly demoralised.

In Sindh, the population was small and the Indus flowing on a ridge above sea level, flooded twenty miles on either side, and lush grass grew 10-15 feet above ground level. Men and cattle had abundance of food. Will you believe, nobody charged anything for milk? And walking through a village, even a total stranger would be asked to sit down for a meal at any time of the day or night; and what was it: a rotla of jowar (white millet) with half a kilo of butter on it and large jug-size tumblers of lassi (butter-milk) to wash it down, plus a lot of gur. In fact, the joke among the Muslim peasants used to be: one would say to the other: "My dear friend, if you had all the wealth of the world, what would you do?" "Oh, my dear, I would eat gur and gur; tell me, what would you do?" "Now, you have cheated me. You have taken the only good thing in the world, leaving nothing for me. You are a rascal ..."

Let us think it over: what was a very common place phenomenon: what would be the character of a people of such gay abandon, bankrupt in cash but rich at heart and in real terms, with no care for the future, trusting in Allah and innocent like Babes in the Wood! That has bred a certain type of character: we shall now analyse what it is.

Long, long ago, before India and Pakistan were born, I had to go to the deep South of India to attend a conference. While returning, there were heavy rains on the way and the train stopped at a place called Hubli. I was told, there was little prospect of the train moving for many hours. So I went into the town for food and drink. Walking through the bazaar, I heard to my surprise Sindhi voices coming from shop after shop. It was a whole Sindhi bazaar. I just put my head in and spoke in Sindhi. They just dragged me in, put their arms round me and began inquiring in classical Sindhi style about ancestors, village folks, cattle and kafis! One of them even sang a Sindhi song.

I was over-joyed and inquired about their well being. They laughed. They all looked like well-fed animals. Apparently, they had become a wealthy and influential community. How in such a short time? What was the secret

of their success? I now can say: Sindhia, that quality of straightforward dealing, helpfulness, cosmopolitanism: everybody was welcome: they had no enemies, only friends. They expanded business and employment. The city was therefore happy with them. In fact, I was told that it was on the cards that the next mayor of Hubli was going to be a Sindhi!

Subsequently, I had umpteen such experiences, the world over. I was in Japan in 1961. I had written to a Sindhi relative of mine to show me Japanese villages, as I was rather curious to know how they maintained such clean and beautiful hamlets: little parks, little lamps, little lakes, little houses, all spick and span, with a big, red telephone at the head of each street! My Sindhi friend took me through it all, with Japanese girls teasing him, he holding them by the chin, singing Japanese songs into their ears! A Sindhi bania, of all species, speaking such fluent Japanese, walking into shops, negotiating deals: my heart gladdened. In fact there were many such Sindhis in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and other Japanese cities. The Japanese trust them. Why? Should we not ask? There are other communities also: the Japanese look askance at them.

From Japan, I went to Hong Kong for getting a cheap full suit, some electrical trinkets etc. Well, what did I find? Hong Kong is one vast, fabulous Sindhi Bazaar, with the Chinese looking on them from their terraces, with their pigs and all that. How has this enormous Sindhi business come up? The Sindhi boys who came here, ages ago, were semi-literate, school drop-outs, with little capital: now they own (actually own) vast departmental stores. They have their own cultural centres, theatres and even invite Sindhi talent from home!

How have they built up all this capital? To this I had already got an answer, when I did a bit of research into Shikarpuri moneylending in the South. This is a very old story. A money lender from Shikarpur would go to the deep South, into the Tamil country. He would rent a hut on a

rupee or so (rupee per month), hire a Tamil munshi on two rupees a month and spread out a mat for rest. It would be a rich tobacco country or any other commercial crop worth financing. For a month or so, he would just study the market, prevailing rates of interest, banking practices, make out a list of promising parties with the help of his Tamil munshi, and spend his time in building up contacts with banks. He would borrow small sums of money on a 'call' basis. He would be very prompt in payment: so the bankers developed a special affection for him. A tobacco grower would walk into his hut and request for money. He would take out his list. If the fellow's name was in the "good books" he would straight away lend him what he wanted without any security at 6 per cent against the Chettiar's 15 to 20 per cent! If the fellow's name was in the bania's "bad books", he would still be courteous: "You see, sir, I am a small man and have little more than a mat to sit on; but do come next time ..." The result was that these Shikarpuri moneylenders built up a prosperous moneylending business in the deep south, borrowing from banks at low "call" rates and lending at 6 per cent! The Chettiars were beaten on their very own ground. How? Sindhiat was at the bottom of it all. The Chettiar was a tyrant. He was almost a brute. He had an eye on the poor peasant's woman and cattle; and he charged exorbitantly. By contrast the Sindhi, though a common man, was almost an angel in behaviour! He never abused, was always reasonable, often even charitable: that is what I call Sindhiat!

This of course is historical, but not in the very distant times, Shikarpuri merchants (not money lenders) dominated the markets of Samarkand and Bokhara and had the monopoly of access to princely houses, because of their reputation for integrity. No one else was allowed into women's apartments, only Sindhi merchants, and they talked to women just as freely as my Sindhi friend did to Japanese girls in Japan. Only the Shikarpuri merchants were mature and graceful, and they were highly respected by the native nobility in West Asia. Inherent richness of character was at the heart of the business.

Coming to recent times, with which we are here concerned I had been to Central America in the late seventies, on a U.N. Mission to Belize, formerly called British Honduras. I did not expect any Sindhi there. My H.Q. was Belmopan, the new capital of Belize, but it was a Government colony. Being a vegetarian, I was almost starving. The real capital and market was the old port city of Belize. The U.N. had provided me a vehicle and the Government of Belize gave me a driver. He became a friend: we were companions. Once, on a drive to Belize city, he asked me, if I would like to meet a man from my part of the country. I just jumped at the idea. He said: "There is a shop called Manhatan, a huge big store. Its proprietor is an Indian ..." I thought, it must be a Sindhi; and I was right.

Naturally, I was agreeably surprised. A young beautiful boy, Bhojwani by name, was there, running an enormous departmental store. Immediately we got talking intimately: "How do you find yourself in this God-for-saken place? Where is your family?" "Here, sir, in this very city": and he took me home for a fabulous vegetarian lunch. I asked his wife, whether she did not feel alone and bored in Belize: "Bored! what are you talking? We are 16 families in Belize; and we have a shop in each district town, and three here in Belize city, in Main Street! Shortly after establishing ourselves, we found we could not manage an ever-expanding business. We called for our relatives, gave them a bit of capital and got them a shop each. Now they are on their own and they have become rich in no time."

As I went through Belize, I found in the northern districts of Orange Walk and Santa Cruz, the Sindhi merchants were bursting with wealth. It was a rich cane-growing district, the growers getting hard cash from the sugar companies and spending it all in the Sindhi merchants' shops, which stocked clothes and all that they required. They employed Negro girls who did all the talking and trading, and money was flowing. Everybody was happy, for the Sindhi merchants paid generously, gave them ample time for merry

making; in fact they were the most popular persons in the city. Here again, as in Hubli, I heard that a Sindhi merchant was being considered as mayor for Belize!

In Santa Cruz, I did not expect any Sindhi. I was the guest of a Belizean nawab of Scottish descent. I was a grass-eater, a species that was anathema to them. He was very much worried. So at dinner time, he took me out to a restaurant; and what did I find? A Sindhi bania and his wife were running a restaurant, specialising in Sindhi cuisine; karhi, puris, seera, palak (spinach) and all the things which were the specialities of Sindhis in our days; and Belizians used to crowd in his shop in the evening. Why? My answer is just the same: Sindhia: he was polite, charged moderately, cared for his customers.

So that was the story the world over, I found, and I was delighted.

It appears, over the centuries, a type of character developed in the Lower Indus Valley: modest, lovable, straightforward, guileless, yet with a strong, economic sense, coupled with an attitude of tolerance and harmony. Almost a new species evolved. Many races contributed in this evolution: the Dravidians, the Aryans, the Greeks, the Scythians, the Buddhists, the Arabs, the Persians, the Afghans, the Baluchis.

A cosmopolitan character emerged: that's what we are. Sindh is the only province in the world where there has been no fanaticism. Look East or look West, the Sindhi is not fanatical; and the literature of Sindh reflects that liberalism which is the hall mark of Sindhi character, and reached its acme in the poetry of Shah Abdul Latif.

He sings of Allah and the Prophet and quotes the Quran, almost on every page, but every now and then there are hearty references to Ram, Mahesh (Shiva), and the Goddess Kali is lovingly referred to as nani: maternal grandmother.

Shah's whole life was an answer to this question. It was really classic and deserves to be recorded in the annals of history. One day a maulvi went to him and asked him, if he was a Shia or a Sunni. "I don't know," he said, "Probably I am in between". "In between is nothing." "Then, Sir, I am That NOTHING".

Nowhere in recorded history is there such humility in a man so gifted as a poet; and his language, though written centuries ago, is still a treat: and his vocabulary is the richest.

In fact, Sindhi, if I am not being chauvnistic, is the world's richest language. Philologically it is the nearest to Sanskrit, but it has borrowed heavily from Persian, Arabic, Siraiki, Kachhi, Gujarati, Marwari. The result is that for every shade of meaning, whether of love or anger or shame, there are literally dozens of words: dozens of words also for birds and beasts, for lands and crops and scenes of nature: rain and the deserts and all that.

Now, I think, nobody will ask me about the Future of Sindh and Sindhis, for obviously, we have proved: it is an undying race, with a capacity for survival that's almost Darwinian: The Fittest survive and we shall!

At the moment, however, we are like the Jewish Diaspora but we are recognized as a race apart. I remember at an international conference, where I was an unknown quantity, I found that the delegates were going round and round and not facing the issues. I had no intention to speak, but I found after quite a long frustrating silence, there was a way of breaking the deadlock. I spoke bluntly, short and sharp. There was a thunderous applause from an audience which had never heard of me. A neighbour whispered into my ear: "Are you a Sindhi?"

Where we are to go from here, would naturally depend on political developments. Since the Partition, events have moved favourably. Before that, we were like frogs in a well. Now we have moved out into the wide world, and whether we are from India or from Pakistan, the world would recognize in us as a distinct species with much in common and something worthwhile to contribute to a world torn by turmoil and conflict.

Probably political developments would move simultaneously in India and Pakistan, Sindhis affirming their identity in both the countries and claiming and getting a place in the sun, stretching from the mountains of Baluchistan skirting the frontier over the lush Indus valley into the yet unexploited Desert of Thar and Rajasthan. This would be the Sindhu Desh of the Future, contributing to the development of both India and Pakistan and would prove a blessing to both, as an oasis of tolerance and culture.

سنڌي انسويشن آف نارٿ آمريڪا

پوسٽ باڪس ۱۱۶۱۹، هٽرسبرگ، پينسلوانيا ۱۷۱۰۸



سنڌي

تماهي

ايڊيٽر: آدرش سنڌي

نمبر: ٻيون جلد: پنجون ۲ جون ۱۹۸۹ع

سِٽا

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شاعري

نارائش شيا

مان هوس هتي ئي نه اڙي چنڊ، اي تارو،
ڪن ئي نه لڳي اک، ويو ڪيڏانهن نظارو؟
لائن پي نه ٿيو ڪيئي دفعا آه سفر ۾
آڪاس مان تارن ڪري ٽهلايو اندارو!
ٻڌڻ ۾ رهي لاڙ ارادن جي هميشه،
هيڏانهن ڪنارو هئو هرڏانهن ڪنارو!
ڪلهه راس گهر ٿو ڪهڙي ڪنهن پيلو پڪل پئي،
دريا ۾ ٻڏڻ لاءِ به گهريل هو سهارو!
وڻ جون ڏسي لهرون به وڌو شوق ئي تنهنجو
دريا ئي اچي پٺ وٺي وينس مان ڪنارو!

نارائش شيا

ڪيڏو سُرورن جو سامان
سڪ جو هو نه ڪوئي امڪان!
سمتل ڇاڀا ڪنهنجي باد
وڻ جو پنڌ ٿيو آسان!
تنهنجو صدين جو وشواس
تنهن ۾ منهنجو هاڻ ڪمان!
ڦرڻو پاڻيءَ جو هر ڪالهه
اڄ نه اٿاهه سمنڊ اسان!
سر نڪرائي ساحل ساڻ
مانر ٿي ويو هر طرفان!
مونيءَ جي هر هنڌ پڇار
پر ڪو سڀ جو نانءُ نشان؟
ڄاڻو آهمن ٿيءَ سڃاڻ
ڪيسين مهنن جو احسان؟
صبح ڪ شام جي آه شفق،
شيام اٿئي ڏس جو ڏيان؟

نيسخا يار

جعل! ڪهڙي بجل آندي هيءُ ٿنڀي جي تان؟
سِر جي سَٽَ ڏٺي ٿو اچي هرڪو دهراندان!
منجها گيت گهڻيءَ تي ڪانڊ، هاڻي ڪيئن ڪندين؟
گرجي گونجي هن ڌرتيءَ جي ستر لڪ زبان!
ميل مان نه مزدور اچن يا واڳهه ڪن ٿا وڪ،
چپي هنر ڪجهه چپي آيا ڪيڙي ڪيت ڪيمان.
گهٽڪا ماڻهو، بوڙا ماڻهو، ماڻهو بڻ ٿي ٻڌل،
لڪارون لڪارون ٿي ويا، ٿڌي ويا ابوان.
گهٽن گهٽن گهٽ ڌرتي گونجي، جتنا جاگي اچي،
ڏنن ڏنن ڏن ڌڙڪ پيا ڪن آزاديءَ اعلان.
جهڙن جهڙن جهنگلن اچي ٿي، ٿا زنجير ٿين،
ڪٽن ڪٽن ۾ واڃت آيا، زؤم پڳا زندان.
چٽن چٽن مان آڳ آڏائي، پيٽا آڀ آلا،
ٽٽن مٽن مان چرڪي نڪتا آبي جا ايمان.
پٽن پٽن ۾ پٽ اچي ٿي پهرين، پوءِ ”يار“،
پٽن پٽن کي ٽونڊاڙن ٿا تيزيءَ سان طوفان.

فضل ميهڙ

ڏونگر ڏوري ڏسندو آهيان،
سور ستر پيو سهندو آهيان.
مرڪ اسانجي مرڪ آ مٽڙا
ٿهڪ ڏئي پيو ٿلندو آهيان.
مهر ڀريو مان بادل بڻجي،
ويرائن ٿي وسندو آهيان.
فڪر-طلاطم ناهي مونکي،
سيرن ۾ مان ترندو آهيان.
طوفانن مان سينو ساهي،
لهرن مان لڙندو آهيان.
راتين جي هن اونڊاهين ۾،
ٿانڊاڻو ٿي ٻرندو آهيان.
مرڻ جيئن ڪا راند نه ناهي،
هر هر جيئندو مرندو آهيان.
’افضل‘ بهار جا رنگ رچائي،
نئينن جا نعره هڻندو آهيان.

”شهنواز“

اڄ مان شهنواز وٽان ئي آئي آهيان. ڪاٺن گرين اسٽيشن کان ٿورو پري دماغِي طور ڪمزور ٻارن لاءِ هڪ اسڪول آهي جو ڪرسچن مشنريءَ طرفان هلايو ويندو آهي پنهنجي آيا، خاص پوروڻ لاءِ رڳي ٻار کي آئي رهائي ٿي. سگهجي ٿو. مون شهنواز کي آئي رهائي ڇڏيو آهي.

خير اٿم ته مان جيڪي چاڪليت بسڪيٽ ۽ صوف سينگرا کڻي ٿي وڃان ٿي شهنواز کي ڪاروائڻ بدوان لئس (Nuns) ٻار ۾ ٿي وراهي کائي ٿيون ڇڏين. اهو به معلوم اٿم ته شهنواز کي پهرين اُڪھاڙو ڇڏي، اهي هن لاءِ آندل ڇمپل پائي گهمڻ وينديون آهن، پر مان ڇا ٿي ڪري سگهان؟ شهنواز منهنجي جگر جو ٽڪرو آهي پر اها ڪنهن کي به خبر ڪونهي. سڀني کي اهاڻي ڄاڻ آهي ته مان شهنواز جي آئي آهيان.

شهنواز ته ڪنهنڪي سڃاڻيندي ئي ڪينهي مونکي ڏسي ڪهڙي ڀل لاءِ سندس اکين ۾ سڃاڻپ جي چمڪ ايندي آهي ۽ پوءِ بس هوءَ الائي ڪهڙي ساگر ۾ ٻڏي ويندي آهي ۽ سندس اکيون خالي خالي ٿي وينديون آهن. خدا ڄاڻي ته هنجي من ۾ ڇا ٿيو اڄ وڃ ڪندو آهي جو هوءَ ڪڏهن سڌا ٻيٽي پريدي آهي ته ڪڏهن هٿن کي چڪ ٻيٽي پائيندي آهي ۽ ڪڏهن نڪ ڪهنائي مشڪي پوندي آهي.

منهنجي شهنواز تمام سهڻي آهي، اکيون آب ڪٽريون، ڳل ڪلاهي، ٺڪ سوڙو ۽ سڌو بدن سڌو ۽ هڪ ٿورو، پر سندس سڀ سهڻا ۽ ڊڙلائتا عضوا دماغ جي طاقت کانسواءِ به ڪار آهن. نه بيڪار آهن، اهي منهنجي زندگيءَ جي هر هڪ گهڙيءَ کي ڏرڻ آميز بڻائڻ لاءِ جوڙيا ويا آهن.

پر هوءَ ڇا ڪري؟ مان هنجي ڇڏي بطن جو ڪارڻ آهيان ۽ هوءَ منهنجي دڪر جو باغ.

هو ٽن مون وٽ سڀ ڪجهه آهي. ڊاڪٽر پٽڪيءَ جو نالو پنهنجي ايراضيءَ ۾ ته ڇا پر دُر دُر ٿاڻين مشهور آهي. نالو، پتو، بنگلو... مطلب ٽن جن جن ڳالهه ۽ ڇهن ٽن کي ڪامياب زندگيءَ جي نشاني سمجهيو ويندو آهي. اهي سڀ جو سڀ مون وٽ موجود آهن. پوءِ به اهي سڀ مون لاءِ ائين بيڪار آهن جيئن شهنواز جا عضوا شهنواز لاءِ.

اوهن شايد چئو ته پنهنجيءَ هن حالت لاءِ خود مان ئي جوابدار آهيان. شايد اهو سچ به هجي پر جي اهو سچ آهي ته عورت جي دل جي صداقت پري جذبات ڪوڙ آهي ۽ مرد جو پيار اُن کان به وڏو ڪوڙ ۽ انسان جو انسان ئي ٿورو ڪوڙ اڃا به وڏو ڪوڙ.

انسان؟ عورت کي انسان ڪڏهن ۽ ڪنهن سمجهيو آهي؟ مون پاڻکي انسان سمجهڻ جي ڀل ڪئي انڪري سمجهيم نه. هيءُ هڪ انسان جو پٽي انسان لاءِ پيار آهي!

هنجي جذبات جو رنگ ڦٽي وڃڻ جو ڪجهه ڪجهه احساس ٿي رهيو هئم پر مون اُنکي پنهنجيءَ دل جو وهر سمجهيو. هنجو پيار پاڻي ڪهڙي جيتان پنهنجو سڀ وڃائي لاڙو لاڙو ٿي رهيو آهي، اهڙو آڀاس ٿيندو به هئم پر مون اُن کي پنهنجي دل جي موه، جو رد-عمل يعني شڪ سمجهيو.

پر ڇڏهن هنجي والائ طرز پري مٿس سان ڪڏ ڇمپل لفظ ٻڌم ۽ آئيندي ۾ ٻهل سندس پاڇي ۾ سندس من جو اصلي ۽ نه، عڪس ڏٺم، عڪس جو ڪڏهن به ڪوڙ نه ڳالهائيندو آهي، ٽڏهن مان چپ چاپ کيس ڇڏي آيس.

هنجا لفظ ڪهڙا هئا؟

هن پنهنجي دوست کي چيو:-

Yes, she is very much available. In fact available for as many nights as you want.

(ها، هوءَ ملي سگهي ٿي. سچ به ته جيتريون راتون توکي ڪپي ٿون کيس حاصل ڪري سگهين ٿو.) مونکي ٻڪ آهي پڇڻ ٿي ته انهن لفظن جو هو اڪري مطلب ٻڌائي ها جو منهنجي ڊاڪٽري پيشي سان لهڪي اچي ها، پر سندس دوست جي سوال پڇڻ جي انداز مان ظاهر هو ته هو عورت جي بدنام پيشي ڏانهن اشارو ڪري رهيو هو. ۽ مون پنهنجي هن جي جواب جي انداز ۽ نهار مان اها معنيٰ ڪڍي ٿي ورتي جنهن معنيٰ کي هر مرد هڪ ”هوفوف زال“ کان لڪائي به ظاهر ڪرڻ چاهيندو آهي.

هنجي انهن لفظن منهنجيءَ دل ۾ ابترا - وراڻ ڪيا جهٽرا آسمان وٺي چادر ۾ ستارن جي روپ ۾ موجود هوندا آهن- ۽ ٺهڪ ان طرح ٿي لڳاڻا ائين ٻري رهيا آهن، پوءِ ڀل نه، پريان ڏسي، ماڻهو انهن جي پوڻ کي چمڪ يا ٽمڪ ٿي سمجهندا هجن.

حق ٻڌي زال جي عصمت کانسواءِ باقي جنهن به
ان سان مرد ڪهيندو آهي، ڪلهوڙو سان ٻوڙ ٿيڻ بعد
ن زال بابت هنجي من ۾ اهڙي قسم جا لفظ ٿي ويا
ٿرندا آهن شايد.

ٻاهر جو ٽانڪ شروع ڪرڻ وقت هو مون کي پنهنجي
”جهوليت“ ڪري سڏيندو هو ۽ مان کيس پنهنجو
”روميو“ ٿي سمجهندي هيس. مون ٿي ”هرو“ جو
واب ڏيڻ وقت چونڊو هو ”مان- مان آهيان، پنهنجو
روم غلام“ ۽ ”تون منهنجو ڪير ٿين؟“ پڇڻ تي جواب
يندو هو ”نهنجو هر سٿر - ٿا عمر پنهنجو ساٿ ڪين
ڏيندس.“

۽ هر عورت جيئن مرد کي پنهنجي مان ٻه ڀاڱي
ٻه ڀاڱي سوڀي جي مومل - منهنجي پنهنجي نصيب ٿي
ٿرليندي هيس ايترو به ڪين سمجهو ته اهي سڀ
لفظ ۽ گفتا شاديءَ کان اڳ جذبات جي وهڪري ۾
هي هن ڪنهن ڪمن بگر کي چيا هوندا، شاديءَ
بعد زال مٿان حق چوانا لاءِ بعد ۾ مون جهڙي
ڪنهن به اڳيان پنهنجو ٻاهر رنگين بڻائڻ لاءِ ۽ مون
ان پوءِ پاڻ کي جراتي جي اُميد سان سيدگاريل هئڻ
جي ثابتي ڏيڻ لاءِ هيءَ آسانيءَ سان ساڳيا لفظ استعمال
ڪري سگهي ٿو.

هر عورت وٽان جڏهن ٻاهر ائين ڪندو هلي
ٻڌندو آهي جيئن منجهند بعد سياري جي آس-
ٽڏهن هوءَ سوچيندي آهي: ڇا مرد لاءِ جنس ٿي
سڀ ڪجهه آهي ۽ جي ها نه پوءِ هُو ڇهڪ چوندو ٿو
توهي؟ هر شادي جو ٿو ڪري؟ جي اها چيز کيس
ڏندو ٿو نموني ۾ ڪي نه پوءِ شاديءَ بعد ٻاهر جو ٿو
ٻڌي؟

بنيادي مغروريءَ ڪري هو هميشه چاهي ته
جنهن کي ۽ جنهن وقت هُو چاهي اُنهر بدن کيس حاصل
ٿئي. ان حاصل جي عيوض ڪڏهن هُو ٻه چار
ٽڪريون نه ڪڏهن ٻه چار ٻڪارون پنهنجي مرضيءَ
مطابق يا هنجي طمع موجب کيس ڏئي ٿو. انهن
نه ٿيڻ جي حالت ۾ هُو پنهنجي عزت ۾ خطر ٿيل ٿو
سمجهي.

خير... مون شهناز جي ڳالهه ٻڌي ڪئي. جنهن
ڏينهن وٽائينس ٿي ايندي آهيان، منهنجي من ۾ ڏک
مان اُنهن ٿيل هزارين ڪهڙا ٽڪندا آهن ۽ مون کي
ٽڪائيندا آهن.

شهناز بلڪل نارمل ڄاڻي هئي. هوءَ ڪلندي هئي.
ٻه ڦاٽي چشمي جي ٻاڏ ٻاهر ايندي هئي. سندس لڏڙا

لڏڙا ڏند موليءَ جي مڪڙين جيئن لڳندا هئا. اتفاق
سان روئيندي هئي ته سندس صاف اڙهل اکين مان
ڪرڻ ٿڙا پاڻيائين موليئن وانگر ٻاسندا هئا.

شهناز جي اکين مان سمجهه جي چوٽ ڪيئن ۽
ڪڏهن ٻهجي ويئي سا خبر مون کي هن کي ڇڏڻ
بعد ئي پئجي. نه ته شايد شينهن پنهنجي مان هنجو ماس
ڪري ڪڍي ڇڏيان ها.

شروعات ۾ جڏهن شهناز جو ڪلڻ بند ٿي ويو هو
مون سمجهو ته هنجي ”هنجي“ سار ٿي اٿس. (ناٿو)
ڪهڙن وٽان؟ مون کي نه گهوڙو پاپ ٿو لڳي هنجو ٿالو
ٻه وٽ! جڏهن ڏٺو ته سڌ ڪرڻ وقت هون ٿا جو
ڪاڪاري ٻهري ڪيڪ ڪندي هئي ۽ هاڻ واپس مان
آواز نه اڪرڻ ٿي هوءَ هڪ کي چڪ ٿي ٻائي ٿڏهن
مان ٻهجي ويس.

۽ پوءِ آيا ٻه چندي ٻه چندي ٻڌاڻو ته اها جنهن کي
هڙو ٽواريءَ ۾ ڇڏي آيو هو ۽ چيو هئائين ته هوءَ
طلاق وٺي هلي ويئي - سا هڪ ڏينهن آئي هئي. ان
کي ڏسي هُو ڏکي ويو. آيا کي خرچي ڏيئي ڪلاڪ
ڏيڻ ٻاهر وڃڻ لاءِ چيائين ۽ شهناز کي بابت روم ۾
بند ڪري ڇڏيائين جڏهن آيا گهر ۾ آئي ٿڏهن
هن شهناز کي ٻوليوندي هن کي بابت روم جي ٽپ ۾
سهيل ڏٺو. ڇاڳڻ ٿي تيرهن مهينن جي شهناز تمام گهڻو
رٿو. جڏهن سندس روتل بند ٿيو ٿڏهن هوءَ جهٽڪي
سان ڪنڊ هيٺ ڪري هٿن کي چڪ ٻائڻ لڳي.

آيا کي آيا ٻه گهڻن خرچي ملي ۽ هن واپس بند
رڪيو. منهنجي ڪهڙي روتل ٿي پڪههجي هن راز کولي
ڇڏاڻ!

مون ڪيترن ئي ڊاڪٽرن کي ڏيکارايو. هڪ ٻن ڇهه
ٽن ڏکڻو کاڌو اٿس ۽ سندس دماغ کي اندر ضرب
رسيل آهي. ان ڪري لنڊو آيوپمن به ڪرايو مالن
پر هڪ سيڪيائرس جو ڇوڻ هو نه ٻپ ۽ حواس
ڪري سندس دماغ کي نقصان رسيل آهي. آمريڪا
۾ علاج ٿي سگهي ٿو پر پڪ ناهي.

شهناز مان - ٻهجي جي زندگي داغيل آهي. هنجي
دماغ کي ڏک لڳو آهي ۽ هڪ گهر احساس اٿي
چمي ويو آهي. منهنجيءَ دل کي چوٽ بهتل آهي.
لاڻان به وقت ڪين نڪتو آهي. ڪجهه اٿي چمي ويو
آهي.

امين ٻئي ٻاهران سمجهون پر اندران ٻڪل آهيون.
فرق صرف اهو آهي ته شهناز کي دماغي بيمار سڏيو
ٿو وڃي ۽ مون کي بدلي بيماري چٽائيندڙ.

سنڌيت جو سڀوت هوشو شيددي

(ليکڪ: اي. جي. اتر)

هرڪنهن قوم ۾ ملڪ ۾ اهڙا سورهم سڀوت پيدا ٿيندا رهيا آهن جن آزاديءَ خاطر پنهنجو سرونس لڏائي پاڻي سڏائين ۽ اُمر ڪري ڇڏيو آهي. سنڌي قوم ۾ به اهڙن آزاديءَ جي پيروانن جي ٿرڪوئي ڪانهي. اهي عرب سامراج خلاف ٿڌڌڙ راجا ڏاهر کانولي انگريز سامراج خلاف ٿڌڌڙ هوشو ۽ هيمو ٿاڻن اٽڪ سورونو سڀوت ٿي گذريا آهن، جيڪي اڄ به سنڌيت جي علامت آهن.

هوش محمد جنهن کي پيار مان هوشو شيددي ڪري ياد ڪيو ويندو آهي، تنهن پاڻي بهادر ڏاڍي همت، حوصلي ۽ حميت سان آخري دم تائين انگريزي سامراجين سان دٻي جي جنگ ۾ ٿڌڌي ٿڌڌي جان ڏيندي اهو نعرو بلند ڪيو: ”موهيو موهيو، موٽ، سنڌ نه ڏيسون.“ اهو ۲۴ مارچ ۱۸۴۳ جو ڏينهن هو. هوشو، مير صوبيدار خان جو حقيقي غلام هو. سندس ابا ڏاڏا آفريڪا جي ڪهڙي شهر مان سنڌ ۾ آيا هئا، اڄو پڪو احوال ڪٿي لکيل نظر نٿو اچي. هوش محمد پنهنجي وفاداري، بهادري ۽ هوشياريءَ ڪري غلامان توڙي ڪري صوبيدار خان جو صلاحڪار ۽ خدمتگار بڻيو. پوءِ جڏهن ڏٺائون ته سندس مالڪ پنهنجن ڇاچن ميون سان ڦٽڻ ڪري ڪين مياڻيءَ جي جنگ ۾ انگريزن خلاف مدد لٿو ڪري نه هوشو کيس ان غلطيءَ کان باز اچڻ جو سڏ ڇوڻ کان نه هٽڪيو، جيڪو ان وقت جي شاعر احسان علي شاهه هينين ريت قلمبند ڪيو آهي:-

”مير صاحب، سوت پنهنجي جي مددڪو نامدار،
فتهه هنجي، فتهه تنهنجي آهي، ٻيڪه شهر بار،
سڀ مڙي همراه ٿيو، ڀڳ ليغ ماريو بيدار،
ڀاڻن سڙن سان وفاداري ڪوڻ لاموس ننگ.“
ان ئي صوبيدار خان چيس ته ”تنهنجي خدمت ۾ وفاداريءَ ڪري معافي ٿو ڏيان ۽ نه ته تير ڪو هجي ها ته سخت سزا مليس ها. پر همت ۽ سچائيءَ جي مجسمي هوشو به چئي ڏس ته ”هڪهار ۽ انعام جي رهن پنهنجو کيسو ڀڙڻ ۽ پنهنجي آقا کي غلط سڻ رستي وٺي وڃڻ ڪا خدمت ڪانهي. بلڪ جان ۽ مال کان بهرواهه بچجي پنهنجي مالڪ جي پٺڻيءَ واسطي سچائيءَ جي آرسی تي اٿجي. بل هنجي اڳيان ظاهر ڪوڻ حقيقي جان نڀاري ۽ سچي وفاداري آهي. دنيا ۾ ڪوڙي غوغامد جنهنجو ڏٺو آهي سو رڳو پيت جو

ڪرو ۽ پنهنجي فرض جو بندو آهي.“ جنهن افسوس ڪرڻالائي هڪ ليکڪ لکيو آهي.

ڪرڻالائي وڌيڪ لکيو آهي ته ”مير صوبيدار خان ڪاوڙجي چيو ته هوشو هوش ڌار. اڃائي بڪ بند ڪر. سٺو ائين ٿيندو ته تون هينئر جو هينئر اڪين اڳيان ٽوڙي وڃ... ٿلهيءَ وقت ڪو وفادار ٻانهو مائوس ٿي سٺو ميرپورخاص ۾ وڃي مير شير محمد سان گڏيو جنهن هنجو وڏو آدرش ڪيو. نيٺ ۲۴ مارچ ۱۸۴۳ تي دٻي جي لڙائي لڳي.“

ليکڪ هوشو، جنهن فوجي طاقت سان طوفان بچجي ٿڙيو ۽ جنهن همت ۽ هوشماريءَ سان ميون جي لشڪر جي رهبري ڪئي انجو اڪين ڏٺو احوال ڪنهن معين الدين جنگ جي پوسان رهندڙ مڪاني ماڻهن وٽان ٻڌي لکيو آهي ته ”... لکڻ جي اڳواڻي شيددي (هوشو) ڪوڻ لڳو. جڏهن توڙين شڪايت ڪئي ته ٻاروٽ نه هجڻ ڪري هو ٿوڙي جاڙي نٿا رکي سگهن ته شيددي هوش ڪين

ڪا به شيءِ پٽن ڪانهون اڳڙيون، هلاڻ ۽ ٽوڙن جي ڏما نه جاري رکڻ جو حڪم ڏنو. شيددي پنهنجن ماڻهن سان دشمنن جي صفن کي هٽ مٿي ڪري ڇڏيو. ٻن ميلن تائين شيددي انگريزن کي ڊوڙائيندو ويو، ٿان جو سندن سوار مٿان اچي ڪڙڪيس... شيددي ڪهوڙيسوارن تي ڌڪ سان ڪيرائيندو ويو...“

پر ڪيستائين؟ بلوچي ٽوپون خاموش هيون، ڇو ته ويندي پٽن جوڙڻ لاءِ به ٻاروٽ ڪوٺا ٻڌيو هو. شيدديءَ سڀني تي گولي کاڌي هئي، جيتوڻيڪ هو مري ويو هو ته به سندس هٿ ۾ تار اڃا به پختي جهليل هئي. دشمنن تي اهو اثر ٿي ويو ته هو مري نه ويو آهي پر شڪست نه کاڌي اٿائين.“

هوشو جي ان دليري ۽ دهشت واري تصوير جيڪا ان وقت جي هڪ شاعر چئي آهي سا مشهور ليکڪ پرماتند ميوارام پنهنجي ڪتاب ”سنڌ جا مير“ ۾ پيش ڪئي آهي. شاعر چيو آهي:

”هلي هوش محمد آيو، ڪري قنبرالتي ڪاه،
ايندي به اڙن ۾ ڪهوت وڃاڻا ڪهاڙ،
فلڙبان ڪڙو ڪيو، شيدديءَ پنهنجو ساهه سڙ لڪو سان شهندي مارو، ميار مٿس لاه.“
مٿي ٻڌايل حقيقتن مان پوريءَ طرح پڌرو آهي ته هوشو شيددي نه صرف سورهم سڀوت هوشو هو پر اعليٰ سڄار وطن دوست به هو. هن پنهنجي مالڪ جي سخت منيان سهي به کيس

سجھ ڇو ته ڌارين خلاف لڙڻ لاءِ پنهنجن
ڀائرن جو ٻانهن ٻيلي آي پنهنجي قومي فرض آهي.
هوش مهدي کي انگريزي سامراجين جي
چالڪين ۽ دولاڻن توڙي نهنن زماني جي
فوجي هٿيارن جي به سڏ هئي. انگريزي هن
ميون توڙي سڀني سنڌين جي ڀاڱ ۽ ٻڏي ازحد
ضروري ٿي سمجهي. چون ٿا ته انگريزن خلاف
ڪيترا هندو به لڙيا هئا جيئن مههور ليڪه
قادر بخش نظاماڻي پنهنجي ڪتاب ”جنگ-
مياڻي“ ۾ به لکيو آهي. ان ڪتاب ۾ ليڪه
انگريزن جي لڳي، دولاڻ، قوت وجهي راج
ڪوڙ واري نموني ۽ انگريزي فوج جي بهادريءَ
بابت ڪوڙ جي ڪافي اوکڙ ڪئي آهي.

هوش مهدي جي سورهيائي، سياڻپ کي
خود انگريزن به داد ڏنو آهي. جنهن مهجو
جيڪب لکي ٿو ته ”مان ۱۷ جنگين ۾ وڙهيو
آهيان، پر مون هوش مهدي جهڙو ٺڌرو سورهي
سرڪندو نه ڏٺو آهي.“ لکي ٿو ته لکيو آهي هن
سورڙو سھوت فوجي فني ماهر ۽ جو اهو
اعليٰ مظاهرو پيش ڪيو جيڪو هڪ يورپي
سجھ سالار کي ٿي سولهي ٿو.

اهڙي سورهيءَ سنڌي سھوت جو اڙن نگر
کان آزادي ملڻ تي شائستو مالائو يادگار
حيدرآباد قلعي ۾ نه ڳڙو ڪيو ويو جتي
انگريزن کيس دٻن ڪيو هو. اٽلوان قبر
تي جيڪا انگريزن دوشو شهديءَ جي نالي

واري پئي هڻائي هئي سا به قلعي ٿي ڪئي.
وڃي هئي، جنهنجي تصديق خود ڊاڪٽر
نبي بخش بلوچ به هڪ ليک ۾ ڪئي آهي ۽
اها حقيقت مون خود ۱۹۶۴ ۾ سنڌ ۾ ڪيل
سفر وقت حيدرآباد جي قلعي کي ڏسڻ وقت
ڪئي. چوڻا ته اها دوشو نالي واري پئي
قلعي ۾ اچي رهيل مهاجرن لائي هئي جيئن
اين ڪن به چيو آهي.

حقيقت ۾ ورهاڱي بعد سنڌ ۾ آيل مهاجرن
جي ڪري رڳو هوشو جي قبر جي پٽي نه
لاهي ڦٽي ڪئي وئي پر ڪجهه سال
هوش مهدي ۽ ائين سنڌي سھوتن ۽ تاريخي
لنڌن کي ٽي وساريو ويو هو. اها حالت وڻ
پونٽ نهڻ وقت ٽائين هلي. جيئن ئي ۱۹۵۵
۾ وڻ پونٽ ڪري سنڌ جي نالي ۽ هستيءَ
کي ٽي صفحہ هستيءَ کان مٽايو ويو تيئن
سنڌين کي هوش مهدي جهڙا قومي هيرو وري
ياد اچڻ لڳا ۽ آواز سنڌ ”هاري حقدار“ ۽
اين اخبارن ان زماني ۾ هوش مهدي، مياڻي
۽ ٻين جي جنگ، وغيره، بابيت خاص پوڄا
ڪيا هئا ته ڪراچي ۽ سنڌ يونيورسٽين
جي شاگردن هوشو جي ياد ملهائڻ جا
پروگرام ڪيا.

اهڙي هڪ پروگرام جي مشاعري دي
ڪئسيٽ مولڪي ۱۹۶۴ ۾ ڪراچي ۾ ليڪه
دوستن وٽ ٻڌڻ جو شوق مليو هو ته انهن
وٽ ڪراچي يونيورسٽيءَ جي شاگردن طرفان
ملهائيل ”هوشو“ جي ياد ۾ شاعر جو ڪڍيل
سو ويد به مليو هو، جنهن باهه وان ظفر ڪاظمي
جو هوشو جو ڪڍيل سهڻو چتر ڇپيل هو.
اهو چتر هتي هند ۾ ۱۹۷۱ ۾ ”ڏور ڀنگ“
طرفان جيڪو خاص ”جيئي سنڌ“ پوڄو
ڪرايو هوم نهن ۾ هوشو جي جيوڻيءَ سان
گڏ ڏنو هوم. ان هفتيوار هندي مڙن کان
پوءِ ٻين مڙن ۽ هندي مڙن به ڪيو هو ۽
هوشو جي نعري ”مرو سھوت مرو سھوت پو
سنڌ نه ڏسون“ سان گڏ مقبول ٿيو هو.
سنڌ ۾ وڻ پونٽ توڙي واري هلچل مارچ
۱۹۶۷ بعد ”جيئي سنڌ“ هلچل پئي نه هوشو،
ليڪه ۽ ليڪه ۽ نهن نسل جي شاگردن
۽ شاگردن لاءِ آزاديءَ، مسٽر سورهيائي،
۽ سنڌيت جي قومي علامت بڻجي ويو آهي.
جڏهن هڪ مهاجر سڀاڪ هوشو ۽ ائين
سنڌي سورهيءَ سھوتن کي ياد ڪرڻ تي
اعتراض ورتو ته هڪ ڪاليجي چو ڪري
ياسمين کيس منهن توڙي جواب ڏيندي لکيو
ته اسانجو نعرو آهي ”مرو سھوت مرو سھوت“ سنڌ
نه ڏسون. اسان فيصلو ڪيو آهي ته پنهنجن
ٻارن تي لاءِ، هيمون ۽ هوشو جا نالا
رکنديون نهن.

سنڌي ليڪه ۽ ليڪه ۽ نهن نسل جي شاگردن
اين سنڌي شهيدن ۽ ملڪي مجنن کي پنهنجن
ڇهائين معرفت آمو ڪري ڇڏيو آهي. آواز
چوي ٿو ”ستر لک سپر او، هوشو هيمون
بچو، هڪو جهڙو دود دوله، درياھ خان،
سنڌو ديش مھان.“ حيدر بخش جتوئيءَ نه
هوشو ٽي هڪ وڏي ڪوٺا به لکي هئي.
چوي ٿو، ”وقت نه ٿو ڪي ماري سگهيو،
وقت نه ٿو ڪي ڳاري سگهيو، سنڌ نه ٿو ڪي
وساري سگهيو، جان کان پوءِ هوش مهدي
سنڌ جو دلير هوش مهدي.“ ٽنوي، نماز،
ڪهاڻي ندي، ارشد، امداد، منفي، پوڙائي،
قمر، جام ساقي، سويچ، بخاري، ناشاد، تاج ۽
خاڪي جوڙو، نور الهدى، ٿريا سنڌي، شبنم
موتي ۽ ائين پنهنجن ڪوٺائن ۾ هوشو
کي آمو ڪيو آهي. شبنم هن لاءِ سچ ٿي
لکيو آهي: ”مو ٿو ٺاهيان، مو ٿو ٺاهيان-
ٻارڻ بچي پر ٿو آهيان، هر جنم ۾ هوشو
بچي ور ٿو آهيان، ور ٿو آهيان.“