

SINDH PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE PT. IV

1942-43

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SINDH PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE PT. IV 1942-43

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Mr. Rashdi Editor and Proprietor of “The Muslim Voice” has published in his paper of 23rd May 1942, a wrong and mis-leading version of the meeting of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League Council held under my chairmanship on 17th of May last, at Karachi. It is unfair to me and to the members of the council to misrepresent the case to the public in this fashion. I was not in favour of washing dirty linen in public, but by writing this article Mr. Rashdi has compelled me to

expose the real motive of his, in playing this deep game inside the League circle. By now the members of the League council have been fully acquainted with the machinations and pretensions of Mr. Rashdi. The whole idea of Mr. Rashdi was to create misunderstanding and rift among the members of the Muslim League and particularly among the office bearers. He found a good sent opportunity in the death of Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon, and his object was to exploit the young, and naturally, inexperienced son of the revered soul Mr. Yousif. It is reported that Mr. Rashdi made a secret understanding with K. B. Allah Bux, the Premier, on the following day of Seth Sahibs death, that he would render service to the Khan Bahadur's brother Haji Moula Bux, who had, immediately after the death of Seth Sahib, declared his intention to contest the Central Assembly seat, by creating rift among the members of League commend in Sindh.

----- end in view Mr. Rashdi came to inter ----- of May i.e. 2 days after the death of ----- that he eas a candidate himself for -----that I should support him. He again saw me ----- on 3rd of May in the same connection -----occasion, read out to me his manifesto which he ----- to issue in his paper, in support of his own candidature. I wondered at his ego. I, however politely held him that although I was not a candidate, I thought tolls important office should be help by ----- action with this worthy organization. I told him that although I was the Senior Vice President of the Provincial Organization and in ordinary course of things, I should be elect considering my past record and services to the League, I would not like to offer myself, as I was already the Leader of the Assembly Party and would not like to hold two important posts at one and the same time and I should like therefore, one of the three gentlemen viz. Messrs G. M. Syed, Shaikh Abdul Majid, or Gazdar to be selected for this office. That is usually the encase in every province and I did not see any special reason why that procedure should be departed from, in the present case. I also said to Mr. Rashdi that he had not the remotest chance of success.

I again got a letter from Mr. Rashdi dated 8th of May, in this connection, but I made no reply to him. He thus, finding his chances to be nill, modified his plan and started egging on Mr. Yousif Haroon to contest. I did not favour the proposal of Mr. Yousif, being the President, for the following reasons:

(a) President-ship of Muslim league or any other organization is not a hereditary office, which must stay in the family.

(b) Mr. Yousif was yet young and less experienced as compared to those who had served the organization for many years zealously honestly and selflessly. Naturally such persons should have preference over Mr. Yousuf and it was in the interest of Mr. ----- himself, that he should gain experience ----- under the guidance of an experienced----- Vice President or Secretary of the -----

-----The office of President of this organization has ----- common with the membership of Legislative Assembly. ----- things are quite independent of each other. In the field of legislature, many young men have entered and have grown grey in gaining experience, as members of the Legislature. To quote my own example, I was hardly 25 years, when I entered Bombay Legislative Council and my opponents had even disputed my age, asserting that I was only 23. I have by now gained uninterrupted experience of 18 years in this direction. There are many such examples available all over India.

I also cannot appreciate the logic that because Mr. Yousif cannot be chosen as the President of Sindh Provincial Muslim League, he does not become a fit person to be member of the Legislature. Mr. Rashdi and those who share his views, should remember that Mr. Yousif Haroon is not being recommended to the Muslim electors of this Province on grounds that this post of Central Assembly membership is his hereditary right, or that he will be elected as President of the Provincial League, therefore the electors, must vote for him; but as ----- of fact, he is recommended to the electorate on ground that, the Muslim League considers him, to be the most deserving candidate for the Central Assembly seat and that his own and his late father's services entitle him to occupy this position.

Coming to the subject matter of this article itself, when most of the members of the League arrived at Karachi by 15th of May i.e. 2 days before the date of the meeting, it was found that Mr. Yousif was being induced by Mr. Rashdi to offer himself for Presidentship and canvassing was being done chiefly by Rashdi Brothers for him. Our idea was to select Mr. Shaikh Abdul Majid for the most, but as the circumstances were not quite favourable for him at that time, my name was at the 11th hour proposed by Mr. G. M. Sayed to this Mr. Rashdi moved an amendment proposition the same of Mr. Yousif. The result was quite -----

headed by Mr. N. M. Sayed thought, lest ----- to person like Mr. Rashdi to carry on ----- Mr. Yousif, in the assembly election on this ----- considered more advisable to defect the election -----for some months, till atleast the election of ----- membership was over. Large majority of members ----- appreciated that argument and the proposal was carried.

I wish to inform Muslim Public of Sindh, that thank God Rashdi efforts to create rift among us, have failed; and every membership connected ----- the Muslim League Organization in any ----- for the Central Assembly viz. Mr. Yousif Haroon, as the prestige and honour of the great Muslim League Organization is ---- ----- and it will indeed prove to be a battle royal between the League and anti-League forces in the Province.

Honourable Khuhro
President Provincial Muslim League Karachi

Napier Road Karachi

Mr. Yousuf Haroon adopted Muslim League candidate for Central Legislature -----
-- by election from Sindh -----Rural constituency

Liaquat Ali Khan
Honorary Secretary

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT
RECEIVED HERE AT -----

KARACHI IN MARCH 1937 NAWABZADA LIQUAT ALI KHAN
DARYAGUNJ

DELHI

WORKING COMMITTEE AND COUNCIL UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMEND
YOUSUF ABDOOLA HAROON FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY BYE
ELECTION STOP OUR DEPONENTS ALREADY STARTED WORK
SUGGEST EXPEDITE YOUR DECISION LETTER FOLLOWS ----- ABDUL
MAJID GENERAL SECRETARY

GRAMS "MUSLIMLEAG"
PHONE NO. 5330
No.

Central Office
All India Muslim League,
DARYAGUNJ
DELHI

Wire if your name eutsco Electoral Roll Cultural Assembly

Yousuf Haroon
Napier Road
Karachi
5/6/1942
At 11.30. A.M.

KARACHI ON MARCH ----- NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN
DARYAGUNJ DELHI

ELECTION FIRST FEBRUARY MY NAME INCLUDED VOTERS LIST
KINDLY AUTHORIZE CONTEST SEAT

YOUSUF

YOUSUF ABDOOLA HAROON
786 NAPIER ROAD
KARACHI

Tel: 2738

Tel: SHADMAN

31st December 1942

My dear Nawabzada,

I have just sent you a wire informing you that my name has been added to the list of voters and the list of amendment has been finally published.

The nomination paper is to be filled on 11th January 1943 and the polling will take place on 1st February 1943.

I shall be grateful if you will ask the Parliamentary Board to announce their decision about the issue of Muslim League Ticket to me.

Kindly also ask Muslim League papers including "Dawn" to support me and also kindly ask the leaders including Mr. Jinnah to issue their appeals to votes in Sindh to vote in my favour. Such appeals to be published here at an interval of few days.

Can you persuade same All India Leaders for doing propaganda here.

With best wishes

Your Sincerely

5th January 1943

My dear Yousuf,

I thank you for your telegram and the letter of the 31st December 1942.

I have already sent you a telegram which is a copy of the one which I have sent to the President of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League.

“MR. YOUSUF HAROON ADOPTED MUSLIM LEAGUE CANDIDATE FOR CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BYE ELECTION FROM SINDH MUHAMMADAN RURAL CONSTITUENCY”

DAWN will certainly support your candidature and I am sure if you write to Mr. Jinnah he will send you a message supporting your candidature in the coming election. I am hoping that there will be no other candidate against you. But if someone else contests the election kindly let me know and also what assistance you would require in your election.

Wishing you all success,

Yours sincerely

Yousuf Abdoola Haroon, Esq.
786, Napier Road,
Karachi

5th January 1943

Dear Sir,

The following telegram has been sent to you on 2nd January 1943.

“HON’ABLE KHUHRO PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE
KARACHI

MR. YOUSUF HAROON ADOPTED MUSLIM LEAGUE CANDIDATE FOR
CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION FROM SINDH
MUHAMMADAN RURAL CONSTITUENCY

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN

HONORARY SECRETARY”

I hope the Provincial League will do everything possible to support the candidature
of Mr. Yousuf Haroon.

Yours sincerely

Hon'able Khan Bahadur Khuhro,
President,
Provincial Muslim League,
KARACHI

260

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at -----

OK Dadu

President All India Muslim League Aurangzeb Road New Delhi

Subtracts Sindh Ministry pass agrarian bills this session president Muslim League

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Receipt

For inland telegram

(See Instructions on reverse)

P.O. Pir Bux Bhutto
VIA NAUNDERO SINDH

Sardar Nabi Bux Khan Bhutto
M. L. A. (Cent.)

Dear Nawabzada Sahib

Will you please send me a copy of the rules applying to the Muslim League members of the Legislative Assembly (Central) ?

Is it necessary that the resolutions bills, and adjournment motions must be sent to the leader of the party for his permission I mean those resolutions bills, and adjournment motions which do not concern the present political controversy.

Is a member of the Muslim league Assembly party not a member of the Muslim League Council? If he is why the notices of the Council meetings, and their agenda is not sent to me?

Will you please send me a copy of the Muslim League constitution also?

With kind regards,

Nawabzada Liaqat ali Khan,
The all India Muslim league
Faiz Bazar, Delhi

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

HYDERABAD SD 23 NINE ADD SI 28
PRESIDENT MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW DELHI
KHUHRO CARE SECY MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW DELHI
CARE SECY MUSLIM LEAGUE NEWDELHI
BAHADUR JALALDIN CARE SECY MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW DELHI
GHULAM HUSSAIN CARE SECY MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW DELHI
_____ CARE SECY MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW DELHI
YOUSUF HAROON CARE SECY MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW DELHI

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

WHEAT RICE CONTROL POLICY
HIGHLY INJURIOUS AGRICULTURAL POPULATION PREBB NDERINGLL
MUSLIM LEAGUE MINISTRY ALSO PROPOSE ILLEGALLY ENHANCING
DOUBLING TREBLING EVEN QUADRUPLING PRESENT LAND
ASSESSMENT WHICH RUINOUS STOP PRAY INTERVENE EXERCISE
YOUR INFLUENCE SINDH MINISTERS REMOVE CONTROL AND
ABANDON ENHANCEMENT PROPOSALS OTHER _____ SERIOUS
DISCONTENT ENTIRE AGRICULTURAL MUSLIM POPULATION

BHURGRI PRESIDENT SINDH ZAMINDARS ASSOCIATION HYDERABAD

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

HYDERABAD SD 23 NINE ADDS 128

_____ MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW DELHI

_____ MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW DELHI

SHAIKH ABDUL _____ CARE SECRETARY MSULIM LEAGUE
NEW DELHI

CHAUDHRI _____ CARE SECRETARY MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW
DELHI

KHAN BAHADUR JALADIN CARE SECRETARY MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW
DELHI

KHAN SAHIB GHULAM HUSSAIN CARE SECRETARY MUSLIM LEAGUE
NEW DELHI

G. M. SYED CARE SECRETARY MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW DELHI

YOUSUF HAROON CARE SECRETARY MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW DELHI

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

WHEAT RICE CONTROL POLICY

HIGHLY INJURIOUS AGRICULTURAL POPULATION PREBB NDERINGLL

MUSLIM LEAGUE MINISTRY ALSO PROPOSE ILLEGALLY ENHANCING
DOUBLING TREBLING EVEN QUADRUPLING PRESENT LAND
ASSESSMENT WHICH RUINOUS STOP PRAY INTERVENE EXERCISE
YOUR INFLUENCE SINDH MINISTERS REMOVE CONTROL AND
ABANDON ENHANCEMENT PROPOSALS OTHER _____ SERIOUS
DISCONTENT ENTIRE AGRICULTURAL MUSLIM POPULATION
BHURGRI PRESIDENT SINDH ZAMINDARS ASSOCIATION HYDERABAD

Nawabshah (Sindh)

29th May 1943.

My dear Revenue Secretary Sahib

Al-Sallam-o-Alakum

Permit me to lay down the following few lines for receiving your special courtesy emergency to a poor and fatherless soul like nation know I am yet a young Muslim of about _____ than the college student when I received the bed news regarding the death of my beloved father. I thus was forced to give up the idea for my higher studies and came back to maintain my family. After I _____ appointment here on thirty chips per month! I am the regular reader of the Indian Islamic News (I mean the news regarding our beloved Muslim League). I, by his grace get “_____” the Sindh Muslim League paper which a rich neighbor agivesqaily to me. May Allah rewarding for this

One relent of _____ “The Dawn” to me the other day. I send its contents and was so moved by it that I sent one letter to the manager of the Dawn to _____ for during the paper regularly on concession rated & to my surprise.....he did not reply me!

I did not _____ second time I dropped to him.

My Sir I tell you but has ----- letters un-answered. Seeing no other go I best humbly a lovingly approach you to kindly send the above paper to me

regularly on very low enmoderate prices. I know you are the regular reader of the Dawn if so can't you send me the paper after you _____ this great help may the _____ bleesing upon you Ameen! Believe me when I say that I will be not enjoying this sort of concession for every. By Allah's _____ if I be a rich man I shall repay you all bills debt not only to you but to our beloved party "The Muslim League" but in this hour I am helpless soul a nobody even cares to speak sweet gentla _____ with me.!! God alone can help me at the hours of need Insha Allah Ameen.

May I not say you will be kind enough to send me the paper when replying ! do send me dear.. I am anxiously waiting for your favourable reply alongwith the recent issue of the "Dawn". How happy I shall be between.....!! Khuda—Hafiz

Our

Alhajj Allah Bukhsh (Daudpota)

Mukam Quarters

Nawabsha (Sindh)

786

Karachi 7/6/1943

Respected Sir,

The people of Sindh are really very fortunate to have your goodness here in Sindh and we all expect you good luck. You are already aware of the Muslim conditions in Sindh and their woes especially in government service Mr. Allah Bux did what he could do to harm them in order to achieve his own objects and helped the Hindus all-round.

We has also brought to your notice out of many instances one case of a Muslim of the Excise Department Mr. Nabi Bux Excise Inspector and sent the copy of the letters to the President Muslim League Sindh for justice. But up to this time it appears that nothing is being done to redress the grievance. Therefore we humbly

request you in the name of Allah kindly to send for the full case and have a perusal yourself and thus redress the grievance of the aggrieved and earn their blessings for which God will reward you.

Yours obediently

Pure Justice seeker

To.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah Karachi

The City Muslim League Karachi

Head office _____ Nabi Bux Road, Runchhor Lines.

No. _____

Dated: 9th June, 1943

Quaid-e-Azam,

Sir,

I have been entrusted by the Young Men's Muslim Association, Karachi with the task of ma----- arrangements for celebrating Iqbal Day. In my interview this morning of begged of you to preside over the function and you directed me to write therefore; hence this request.

We propose to hold the meeting on the 20th of June in the evening. We hope you would be gracious enough to grant our request ----- as know the time suiting your convenience.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your most obediently

Advocate, G. Secretary

City Muslim League

Kutchery Road,
Karachi, 09.06.1943

From,

Kazi Muhammad Mujtaba,
Secretary, Sindh Provincial Trade Union Congress
Karachi

To,

M. A. Jinnah Esqr.
President All India Muslim League,
Karachi

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of my letter of date, addressed to Mr. S. Ridley,
I.C.S. District Magistrate, Karachi, for your information.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary

SINDH PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Kuchery Road,

Karachi dated: 9th, June 1943

From:

Kazi Muhammad Mujtaba,

Secretary, Sindh Provincial Trade Union Congress

Karachi

You know for yourself that I have, on more than one _____
public interest opposed some of the present ministers specially the Honourable
Premier and Minister for Law and Order. They are not so good as to forget any
opposition.

I would prefer to die in Jail than submit to persons like Sir Ghulam Hussain
Hidayatullah and Mr. Gazdar.

I assure you that, personally I would welcome to join some or my dear friends in Jail; but my going to Jail will mean that, even a good and honest officer like you, is helpless against the forces of evil; British Government no more exists in Sindh; there is no such thing as Law and Justice should support the party in Power and it is ----- to support and assist corruption, rather than to impose it.

The Honourable Premier and the Minister for Law & Order tell the Congressmen and other friends of mine like Mr. Amin Khoso, that it was I who was responsible for their arrest and that I was reporting against the Congress Leaders. It won't be surprising for me, if the same Ministers are misrepresenting me as the Agent of the Congress, before the authorities.

However, I once more assure you that I stand by the program and Policy of the Communist Part of India. I am not in favour of illegal "Strikes" I stand for increased production and efficient prosecution of War.

As a Trade Unionist, it is my duty to safeguard the interests of the workers, even at the cost of my life. I do fight and will continue fighting with all my zeal against exploitation of workers by the Employers.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary

Luckily we have a just officer in the person A.P.Lc Measurer, Esqr. I.C.S., the Commissioner of labour in Sindh, and all the Trade Disputes are amicably settled and under the circumstances, it has not been found necessary for workers to resort to -----

Not one instance can be cited against me, when I had asked the workers to go on illegal strikes. The fact is that even at the cost of my reputation I vehemently opposed ----- congress -----

Under these circumstance, I trust that you will never be influenced by the Honourable Ministers and will continue to join your duty according to your own consciences -----

Karachi 11th June 1943

An open letter to Mr. M. A. Jinnah,

WINNING OF PAKISTAN

Dear Mr. Jinnah

I write this letter to you as from a Sindhi to a Sindhi to know how you intend to liberate Muslim or a Hindu by getting him Independence by the Pakistan way or otherwise. On this question I who am a common Hindu has same interest as a common Muslim and are equally interested in Independence which means for us life and bread otherwise slavery and stones.

Your definite answers to the following questions will make Hindus at least understand you as also Muslims may know fully your plan of action in winning freedom for them.

1. Do you think the Britisher will ever concede to Pakistan of whatever kind you imagine on your demand alone without the agreement of Hindus.”

2. Do you think the Britisher does not know that you are playing the policy of the Bat wanting Hindus to agree to Pakistan to force the Government for Indian --- and in the same breath wanting Pakistan from the British to feast it on Hindus?

3. Do you think your more insistence on Pakistan without any forcing actions from the Muslims, can get you Pakistan from the British?

4. What do the British gain by giving you Pakistan? Your party ----- gives them support in the present war mostly but the Muslim Provincial Governments, secondly Government is able to get Muslim League puppet Governments to be plied as the Governor the auto ----- wants. What further gains the Britisher wants from you to give you Pakistan so that he signs his own death warrant to be “kicked out” from Pakistan area?

5. Do you ----- the Britisher lengths in his sleeves at the spangles movements of both Muslim League and Hindu Sabha which are identical? Each bids time till the war is over each wants provincial ----- and directly and indirectly help in war. The one wants Pakistan and the other wants Akhund Hindustan but in return they get defense of India Act, Kalo of Ordinance and ----- for the present and sham of Independence with high sounding names of dominion status for the future.

6. Do you realize if you come to an agreement with Mr. Sarvarkar, who imitates you perfectly in all your tactics, you can force the heads of the Government by your combined actions, not threats, to give Freedom to both Hindus and Muslims and then they can not laugh in their sleeves but will part with lower?

7. Are you aware Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress will bless any agreement between you and Mr. Sarvarkar for communal settlement whether Pakistan or otherwise? But is it that you find Mr. Sarvarkar a tough customer and find Gandhiji a Nationalist and more emendable?

8. Do you think that Congress can not play the same game as you are playing and more affectively with power that they had in seven Provinces? Do you then realize that the Congress knows the British will never part with power unless

forced that is why they have invited suffering for themselves? Has not the Congress realized that Britisher played the Hindus against the Muslims after the fall of Moghul Empire and now they want to play the Muslims against the Hindus in their Movement for Freedom not for Hindus but for Muslims as well and have thus gone above communalism?

9. Is it not possible for you to meet Gandhiji by your own request to the Government as not a leader of Muslims meeting a leader of Hindus which role Gandhiji refuses to play, since he does not wish to be sectarian which is so much the better for you, because he realizes 2 plodders for two communities can not come to terms on selfish basis, selfish for their communities, but you as a human being and a leader can ----- his on the common ground of his being also a human being and a leader, both having vest influence to find out what is best for Hindus and Muslims and not by predicating whole issue of Pakistan which will be hanging as a sword against ----- discussion which may even control -----nearest to Pakistan.

10. Do you realize if you discuss with Gandhiji for betterment of India Hindus and Muslims and others in a spirit of give and take is two -----
----- Swarj for Hindus or Muslims -----stones to act for both of ----- then you can bring about ----- of plan and action which can facco the British to part with ----- here and now.

11. Dear Mr. Jinnah do you realize that instead of being a conscious bully by your insolent attitude to Gandhiji, Congress and Hindus you are making freedom of Muslims as well record further and further traitor to Muslim cause? Can you ----

Muslims and Hindus if you come on the stage with honesty sincerity and true velour to sacrifice and to act that you can win independence by Unity with Hindus instead of relying on the British Baronets to make you the Moghal ruler of Pakistan under their patronage which will mean amply rule of a -----? Do you realizes that without coming to a settlement with Hindus, you can not move an inch towards your goal or independence some is the fate of Hindus if they do no come to terns with Muslims there is no independence for them but you need not lay on the anxiety of Hindus to have early independence and knock down your best terms because Hindus also know that Muslims want independence to live. If you

procrastinated to get better terms you will not get them but you will starve your Muslims more and after all they will not get in their hungry mouths swaraj even after war, if you stand alones. Will not spirit of compromise goodwill and little love for your neighbor give you independence earlier and surely?

At present are you not allowing the British to behave like a proverbial monkey who came to decide how the two cats (Hindus and Muslims) are entitled to an equitable share of their booty but at all himself except giving only a crumb to each cat?

Yours truly

From:

1. K. S. Ghulam Ed. Chowdry, sitting President, Distt: Muslim League Tharparkar,
2. K. B. Ghulam Nabi Shah, M.L.A. Tharparkar
3. K. S. Ghulam Hussain, Tharparkar, Mirpurkhas.
4. Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah, B. A. Chairman Distt. School Board Tharparkar.

To,

The President,
All India Muslim League

Subject: District Muslim Election Tharparkar.

Sir,

We the undersigned beg to state the following facts for favour of your careful consideration.

1. Hon. K. B. Khuhro, President Provincial Muslim League notified through the columns of the Daily Alwahid, that all the Primary branches of Muslim League in this Province, should enroll members of Muslim League before the 1st February 43 and the election of Office bearers should take place between the 1st and the 10th February 1943. The intimation of all these Primary branches was to be sent to the Provincial Muslim League Office Karachi, with the list of the names of the members alongwith their membership form and 1/5 of the subscription, by the 15th February 1943.

2. Due to the notice, above mentioned persons in particular and other Muslim League workers in the Distt. In general worked for Muslim Organization and their best to increase the no. so much so that on the 1st February 43, Syed G. M. Shah, submitted 5610 members with 1/5 share of subscription of amounting to Rs. 140/- to the Provincial Office Karachi, and K. S. Ghulam Muhammad Chowdery 1000, members i.e. 6610.

3. In the meanwhile, the President extended the period of enrolment and it was notified in the Daily Alwahid of the 1st February that the last date of intimation to the Provincial Office was fixed for the 20th February 1943. It was further added in this notification that any Primary branch, failing to intimate the no. of enrolled members according to rules and the names of the office bearers, before the 20th February 1943, will not be recognized for the purpose of participating in the current year Distt. Muslim League _____. Due to this notification, Syed G. H. Shah submitted 7055 members with 1/5 share of subscription amounting to Rs.175-14-0 to the Provincial office on the 18th February 1943, and Hafiz Ali Muhammad 1000 members from Digri Taluka before the due date i.e. 8035 in all.

4. On the 27th February 1943, Mr. G. M. Syed, Chairman, Muslim League Organization Committee Sindh and Syed G. H. Shah, went to the Provincial Muslim League Office Karachi and no their inquiry they were inform by the office

clerk Mr. Muhammad Bakhsh, that only the above mentioned enrolled members so far have been intimated to the Provincial Office.

5. About this _____ to know after the 27th February 1943, that Fakir Muhammad Mangario had started recording names of bogus members and as understood, actually submitted 2820 members with 1/5 share of subscription amounting to Rs: 72-8-0 on the 30th February 1943, which was after the due date. It will not be out of place to bring to your kind notice that he (Fakir Muhammad) did not submit the names of members with membership forms duly signed as required by the rules and the notification of the President Provincial Muslims.

6. According to the notification of the President Provincial Muslim League, no member of the Primary branch was to be permitted to participate in the Distt. Muslim League Election, if the names of the office bearers etc. were not intimated to the Provincial office of the 20th February 1943. But it is curious and still inexplicable as to why the president accepted these branches and authorized them to participate in the Distt. Election.

This process was continued up to the 20th March 1943, and by this time Fakir Muhammad submitted another installment of about 1500 members, without submitting the list of the names of the members with membership forms and 1/5 share of the subscription to be paid to the provincial office as required by the rules and regulations. In other words all these names submitted by him after due date, were not supposed to participate in the Distt. Annual election for this year. We in the mean while continued enrolling members and by the 20th March, we had submitted another quota of about 10000, members with 1/5 share of subscription amounting to about Rs. 250-0-0 according to the rules.

7. There were two hundred forty three representatives of primary branches belonging to our side upto the 20.3.1943 and one hundred ninety five representatives belonging to Fakir Muhammad Mangrios.

8. According to the notification of the President, Provincial Muslim League the date for the meeting of District Muslim League election was to be communicated to the Provincial Office, Karachi by the Distt. Muslim League President and therefore K. S. Ghulam Muhammad Choudhry President fixed 20th March 1943 and

communicated the same to the Provincial Office on this the Provincial President agreed and notified through the columns of Daily Al-Wahid of the 10th March 1943 and also intimated all the representatives individually that the meeting was fixed for the 20th March 1943 for the annual election. Having known the fixture of the meeting, Fakir Muhammad Mangrio with a view to serve his own motives and to create a party feeling got fixed the 15th March 1943 for the annual election with the consultation of the Vice President K. B. Ghulam Muhammad Wasan and issued notices with his signature to the representatives of the primary branches. Due to this _____ attitude of Fakir Muhammad Mangrio the Secretary, K. S. Ghulam Muhammad Chaudhry President protested to the Provincial authorities and his fixture of election was allowed to stand.

9. On the 20.3.1943 on the day of election about four hundred forty representatives of various primary branches came to participate in the election and due to this big number the President with the consolation of Mr. G. M. Sayed M.L.A. Chairman Muslim League Organization Committee, Sindh who was deputed by the Provincial authority issued permits to all the representatives of the primary branches so that the non-members should not participate in the election. Mr. G. M. Sayed and other members and well-wishes tried their best to influence the parties to come to an amicable settlement but unfortunately due to the unreasonable and adamant attitude of Mr. Fakir Muhammad, these efforts could bear any fruit.

10. Before the members could enter the hall Fakir Muhammad Mangrio wanted entry of so called new members to participate in the election and submitted an application to the President. But this was objected by some of the members on the ground that these member were not legitimate to participate in the election. Therefore the President having found strange in these objections and with the consolation of Mr. G. M. Sayed refused entry to the so called new members. On this Fakir Muhammad Mangrio ignoring the decision of the President asked the non-members to occupy the meeting hall in clear defiance to the authority of the President. At this critical stage fortunately the Collector and the D.S.P. arrived at the scene and in their presence the President apprehending the breach of peace in the Martial Law area, with the approval of both the parties adjourned the meeting since die and informed the Provincial Muslim League accordingly in writing requesting further that a suitable date for the subsequent election may be communicated to him.

11. Subsequently it came to light that Fakir Muhammad Mangrio with his friends at K.B. Ghulam Muhammad Wasan's place at the same evening and jotted down some names as office-bearers for the new year and proceeded to Karachi to submit these names to the President personally. To our surprise these names were published in the Daily Al-Wahid as the office bears of the Tharparkar District Muslim League.

12. On this telegram of protest and appeals were made to the Provincial authorities not to recognize this bogus election. This matter was brought before the provincial Working Committee which met subsequently where both the parties were given opportunity to explain. A sub-committee of three persons Messrs Hon; K. B. Khuhro, G. M. Sayed and Jaffar Khan Jamali was formed to decide the disputed matter amicably.

13. But so far the sub-committee has taken no steps in this matter. Meanwhile the date for the Provincial Muslim League was fixed for the 6th June 1943 and subsequently changed for the 13th June 1943 and the invitations had been issued to the bogus members to participate in this election by the President.

From the above facts one comes to the following irrisistable conclusions.

1. Enrolment and recognition of bogus members for the purpose of election by the Provincial President.
2. Recognition of illegal meeting inspite of the letter of the President Distt. Muslim League Tharparkar and various appeals and telegrams.
3. Deliberately keeping in abeyance the functioning of the sub-committee appointed by the Working Committee to decide the disputed matter.
4. Without deciding the disputed matter, fixing the date for the Provincial election and issuing the invitations to the bogus members to participate in the Provincial election.

5. All these irregularities, illegalities and improprieties were committed intentionally with a set purpose of throwing out sincere and honest workers and replace them with a group persons to help the present Provincial President in all matters indiscriminately to suit his conveniences.

The responsibilities of creating this split and breaking the solidarity in Tharparkar Muslim League in Particular and in the Province of Sindh in general lies exclusively at the doors of the Present Provincial President and men like Fakir Muhammad Mangrio.

Therefore we appeal to you to sift matter and take such steps which may be conducive to the solidarity and advancement of the Muslim league Organization in the Province of Sindh on healthy lines.

We beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Plight of Sindh Zamindars

(By Mr. Chuharmal Partabral)

(From Sindh Observer issue dated 14th June 1943).

Before the separation of Sindh, whenever revision of land revenue settlement was about to be effected, Zamindars were invited to submit their objections against the proposals within two months. For the benefit of the Zamindars, the Settlement Report was deposited in the Mukhtiarkar's office together with a vernacular précis of the same bringing out "all important facts and reasons for the proposed alterations." At the same time all the appendices alongwith the above précis were published in each 'deh' (revenue village) and some copies of the same were kept even for sale.

Bombay Government had actually laid down this procedure in their G. Rs. After Sindh became a separate democratized and autonomous province, Zamindars, like every one else, have been expecting greater facilities than those enjoyed under the old bureaucrat Bombay Government. Very appropriately, therefore, at the time of the last revision of the Barrage settlements, Government of Sindh made even the Settlement Reports available for sale, so that the interested persons could peruse the same in their private study and take some skilled help in necessary, for submitting considered objections.

Recently the Government of Sindh have undertaken the stupendous task of revising all at one time the settlement of as many as 57 talukas. Objections were invited within two months. But the mockery of the whole show was that in utter disregard of the prescribed procedure, the Settlement Reports were kept "confidential." Even the vernacular parcels of the reports and the statistical appendices were not published. All that the authorities did was to publish a bare summary of their proposals without adducing any reasons whatsoever for the proposed alteration, and invited objections thereon.

After half the period allowed for objections had elapsed, Government cancelled the proposals regarding cotton and substituted them by others for higher taxation. The logical consequence of such a step should have been to give a fresh period of two months for objections against the new proposals. But Government stuck to the first period tenaciously without extending it even by a single day.

Zamindars have been naturally greatly perturbed at the Government's driving a coach and four through the prescribed procedure in this fashion.

Never before have the Zamindars been faced with such drastic alterations and staggering enhancements in the assessment rates as now. For four 'dehs' (Salar, Fazalabad, Doro Ghulamali and Ahsanwah) of taluka Garhi Yasin (Non-Barrage), that are at present paying for a rice crop Rs. 3-8 per acre, a maximum, rate of Rs. 16-10 has been proposed i.e. 460% of the present rate. Monstrous!

The maximum rate on rice crop so far levied even in a Barrage taluka is only Rs. 6 per acre. But according to the present proposals, some talukas, on completion of

soil classification, will have to pay as much as Rs. 22-10 per acre which with Local Cess will increase to about Rs. 25 per acre.

Bombay Government had made it a general rule that the rates of enhancement in a taluka or group of 'dehs' were not to exceed 33%. The Bombay Land Revenue Assessment Committee recommended in 1926 reduction of this limit to 25%. Contrast with these the present enhancements proposed by our people's government.

At a rough estimate the total enhanced revenue that the present proposals will squeeze out of the Zamindars will run into tens of millions a year i.e. hundreds of millions in the guaranteed decade.

Any revision, and particularly one of such a rack-renting nature, should not be hustled through by the back door or any sly manner. The representatives of the Sindh Zamindars' Association have visited the ministers a number of times, who have now, after the expiry of the period for objections, agreed to supply a typed copy of each report to the Association only.

The logical sequence of this belated supply of Settlement Reports is to allow a fresh period for objections a period commensurate with the gargantuan task and seriousness of the proposals. It will not be an easy task for the Association to trudge through 57 volumes with their intranet statistical appendices, formulate well considered opinion on each and reduce the objections into writing. If two months were necessary in case of a few changes proposed for a set of two or three talukas, surely much more time is required for considering multifarious alterations in as many as 57 talukas comprising thousands of 'dehs.' But there comes the rub. Government refuses to allow even the usual two months, which in the present case will work out to only one day for each volume, because that will lose to the Government wrongly coveted enhancement on the present crop. This will be explained in detail in one of the following paras.

It is now learnt that the present proposals are not all in accordance with the recommendations of the Settlement Officers. The Director of Settlements has introduced some of his own changes in the proposals. Obviously, therefore, along with the Settlement Officers' reports, Zamindars will also need the Settlement

Director's reasons and his other data which will justify the changes made by him. Without this the whole thing becomes a farce.

Zamindars are also greatly agitated over the way the Summaries of Government's Provisional Conclusions, Notifications and Sliding Sealo Tables have been prepared. Too inadequate, sorely confusing, very unintelligible and greatly anomalous. Even a trained I.C.S. man will find it difficult to understand them clearly without calling the learned author of these to his assistance. Where then are the Zamindars? Poor fellows, they feel lost in the leangles of discrepancies, mess of absurdities and labyrinths of inconsistencies in attempting to understand the proposals.

The rate of assessment of rice cotton and wheat is to be governed by the average price recorded over a certain prescribed period every year. That prescribed for each crop has not been disclosed. Nor is the variety of rice mentioned, the price of which will regulate the rate of assessment in each taluka.

Pains have been taken to explain how to work out the assessment rates from the given averages of out-turn and price; yet in many cases the average out-turn or the average price or even both are missing. Nowhere does the price of a mound of wheat correspond with the price of a 'Khandi' (8 mounds), nor is any explanation given for this. Zamindars apart, how are the members expected to discuss the proposals in the Legislative Assembly, without understanding them?

Zamindars have pointed out some of these defects to the authorities. Since these papers have failed to serve the purpose for which they were issued, it becomes the bounden duty of the Government to prepare them again in a clearer, intelligible and correct form, and publish them, as before in each deh for the Zamindars cannot be expected to submit objections against the proposals that they cannot understand. This too calls for a fresh and commensurate period for inviting objections.

Government purpose to keep a few typed copies of the settlement reports on the Assembly table to enable the members to discuss the proposals there. How can a few copies suffice so many members? How many days will so many members require to go through 57 volumes with such a limited number of copies of each volume., if the idea of the discussion in the Assembly is not meant to be an eye-

wash, it is necessary to send a set of all the 57 reports to each single member sufficiently in advance, so that he can peruse them at his convenience and formulate a considered opinion.

As pointed out above, he should also be supplied with the report of the Director of Settlements and Governments proposals in a correct and intelligible form.

But Government's excuse is satiety of paper and shortage of time. The first excuse carries not conviction. Have the Government stopped printing of all other papers of lesser importance? If not, how can they avoid printing of these papers required for inviting objections, which preclude is the condition precedent for enforcing enhancements, which in the present case are calculated to enrich the Government colliers to the tune of tens of millions a year? The excuse of paper shortage is manifestly an after thought, for was not the publication of the reports at first refused on the ground of their being confidential? It ill-behaves the Government to be shifting their ground like this. And why were not the précis published? They did not need much paper.

Government have made a fetish of time. There is no law or rule putting any limit of time on the question. The fact of the matter is that the Government's pain is illuming for enhanced levy on the very present crop. They feel that they could do this by announcing the new rates by July 31, 1913. It is this grabbing anxiety that has made them wind to all canons of fairness and equity, honest observation of which will necessarily intend some time and deprive the Government of one years coveted gain to which they have no legitimate right now. The wounders of non-publication of the reports or even their précis and the defects in the summaries of conclusions etc., are all the outcome of this indecent haste. Haven't we a proverb in Sindhi that "a hasty bitch begets blind pups.

As a matter of fact it would be illegal and at least against the spirit of section 104 I. R. C, to levy the enhanced rates on the present crop. This section enjoins that enhanced rates should be announced in one year and imposed in the next; technically the year begins on August 1 of one year and ends on July 31, of the enacted without some object. Its obvious subject is to give the Zamindar sufficient time between the announcement and actual levy of the new rate to understand the effect of the enhancement on various crops and plan his next year's program (in which the enhancement would be first livable) accordingly, avoiding the crop that

he may find over taxed in his case, and leaving some lands fallow in recuperate the fertility necessary for meeting the enhanced charge.

Taking their stand, like Shylock, on the letter of the law, Government feel that they would be perfectly within their rights to announce the enhancement on July 31 and levy it immediately the next day i.e. 1st of August, or to stretch the point still further announce it at 11.59 p.m. on July 31, and levy it at 12.1 a.m. on August 1, thus leaving to the Zamindar full two minutes to serve the object of the legal provision.

The evil of such a ridiculous interpretation is aggravated by the fact that the year technically starting on August 1, agriculturally commenced seven months back i.e. in January last (of the preceding year) when the cultivation of the present crop actually started. Thus the announcement made on July 31, will not only leave no time whatsoever between the announcement and the levy of enhancement, but the announced rates will be on the contrary given a rest respective effect by being applied to the crop undertaken seven months back. He must be possessing a very convenient conscience who can reconcile this retrospective effect with the law that contemplates a remote prospective one.

It has always been the cautions policy of the Government to avoid introduction of an enhanced assessment of a time when the economic position of the Khatidars is not satisfactory. Government could not have forgotten that the Zamindars have passed through a long spell of slump in prices. On the top of it, the year 1912-13 has been the most grueling one for them. River breaches in Kharif devastated vast areas and people had to ----- for their life leaving their lands, hearth and home behind. Sabotage on the part of Hurs ruined other. Besides many fields were deserted by the Haris as well as by the Zamindars either out of seared or under evacuation order of the Military. Water level in the canals had to be kept low for fear of further sabotage; this resulted in reduced out-turn of crops. Owing to curfew order, irrigation of the crops could not be attended to at night time. Winter breaches in the river further aggravated the situation by depriving the crops of water for weeks together.

How all these difficulties must how afflicted the economic condition of the already suffering Zamnidars, is not difficult to visualize.

There is a general belief that the sharp rise in prices this year has enriched the Zamindars. But this is a wrong impression. Firstly the steep rise came only after the Khatedars had contracted away their produce. Secondly, of what good could any rise in price be to those afflicted ones whose lands matured no crops? Higher prices of foodstuff must have become only an additional drag on their life. On the other hand, the advantage of improved prices in the case of remaining ones was more than counter balanced by the drop in their yield. This, therefore, is not an opportune time for enforcing enhanced rates.

Government would, therefore be well advised to give to the Zamindars at least one year's respite to enable them to redeem to some extent the losses of the past years. During the interval, Government could go through the usual prescribed procedure, carefully giving the Zamindars adequate opportunity and due facilities for expressing their objections. Imposing enhancements in the middle of the season will be legally and morally wrong.

It will be an irony of fate if those who were the saviours of Sindh Zamindars in the old Bombay Council, having come in office in the present Government, turn into their tormentors now. The Chief Minister when he has been returned to the Assembly only by the Zamindars, ought to know what his constituency expects of him.

00911

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

See filed Karachi Sadar kindly accept tea party all members 25th at _____ to Quetta wire acceptance

Sardar Muhammad Khan

President
City League

Karachi
22.6.1943

From,

Kazi Muhammad Mujtaba,
Secretary, Sindh Provincial Trade Union Congress
President Karachi Bidi Workers Union
Karachi

To,

M. A. Jinnah Esqr.
President All India Muslim League,
Karachi

Dear Sir,

I beg to request you to kindly fix any time suite me to you, when the deputation appointed by the Sindh Provincial Trade Union Congress may wait on you.

On Last Friday, a deputation of the Bidi Workers had come to Siefield House to see you. Your Private Secretary told them that you were busy with Mir Bandah Ali case and that he would get an appointment fixed after 22nd.

There is important matters relating to labour with which we desire to acquaint you and it will be very kind of you if you could spare some time.

Hope you won't disappoint your workers.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary

Petition of humble appeal of widows & orphans left by K. B. Dur Muhammad Khan.

To,

Quaid-e-Azam Mr. Jinnah

President Muslim League

K. B. Dur Muhammad Khan Barakzai of Garhi Yasin died on 22nd December 1937. He left one mother, 2 widows, 7 daughters (out of whom 3 are majors and 4 majors) and Rais Shamsuddin Khan M.L.A. cousin to K.B. Dur Muhammad Khan's fath. The ladies inherited 0-15-4 (fifteen _____ & four pies) share & K.S.Shamsuddin inherited remaining 8 (eight) pies share out of one rupee. He left lands measuring 6000 acres. Pattadari and 96 houses and large moveable property.

Pir Abdussatar Jan son of Murshid, of the ladies & K.B. Dur Muhammad took interest in the ladies and acted as their private guardian.

Pir Abdus Sattar Jan made a petition dated 24th May 1938, to the Government of Sindh praying for assumption of superintendence of the property of the femal heirs of K.B. Dur Muhammad under the court of Wards Bombay Act No. I of 1905.

The Government by their order dated 11th June 1938, were pleased to accord sanction to the assumption of the superintendence of the property of 4 minor daughters under Section 4 (1) of the Court of Wards Act and that of 3 major unmarried daughters, 2 widows and the mother of the deceased under section 9 of the Act.

In the first instance, Assistant Collector of Shikarpur had entered the property in the Record of Rights in the name of K.S. Shamsuddin Khan M.L.A. on the ground that according to the custom prevailing in the family the entire property became the property of the Pegdar (lineal male descendent) and the ladies were entitled to maintenance only. But the Collector of Sukkur in appeal set aside the order of the Assistant Collector as illegal and entered the shares of the ladies in the record of rights as above.

Soon after assumption of superintendence of the above estate, K.S. Shamsuddin Khan & Pir Abdus Sattar private agent approached the Court of Wards & desired the dispute be referred to informed arbitration of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Sheikh Abdul Majid M.L.A. K.B. Ghulam Muhammad Khan Isran and G.M. Sayed M.L.A. the Court of Wards accepted the suggestion on the understanding that the matter would be settled within a month. The matter dragged on for 3 or 4 months and the Court of Wards finding no chance of settlement declined to wait any further for the proposed settlement and the whole arrangement accordingly abated.

In the meantime the Court of Wards received reports from Deputy Manager, Northern Division that in spite of notice given to K.S. Shamsuddin Khan, he had removed the standing crop and no arrangement could possibly be made to secure a lease for the crop owing to his influence. Court of Wards (Mr. Sidiki) accordingly proceeded personally to Shikarpur and Garhi Yasin to obtain first hand information about the affairs of this estate and interview the ladies. After careful inquiries Court of Wards came to the conclusion that K.S. Shamsuddin had no case, that he had removed the standing crop and that he had organized a regular campaign to harass the ladies, coerce them into submission to his wishes and assume

superintendence over their property, inspite of the fact that even in the life time of the deceased K.B. Dur Muhammad Khan he was regarded as the foe of the deceased and his family. The Court of Wards accordingly resorted to the following steps.

- (1) Recovery of produce of Kharif and Rabi for the year 1937-38 and Kharif 1938-39 from K.S. Shamsuddin. Produce was assessed and notice given to Shamsuddin to pay the amount within 14 days.
- (2) Deputy Manager Northern Division was asked to arrange for lease auction of the estate share from 1939-40, on 16th January 1939.
- (3) Diwan Bahadur Issrarsingh pleader was engaged to file a Civil suit against K.S. Shamsuddin Khan as the letter, though served with one month's notice to partition the property, did not agree to that proposal and thus prospective lessees who met Court of Wards at Shikarpur gave him to understand that except for partition, it would not be possible for them to face K.S. Shamsuddin Khan and take up the leases.

Dreading the consequences of these steps proposed to be taken by the Court of Wards, Shamsuddin Khan moved the Government with several applications. He was and still is a member of Sindh Legislative Assembly. The rotten state of Sindh Legislative Assembly in those days is well-known. The Government after having long correspondence with the Court of Wards passed an order dated 19th June 1939 (copy of which is attached for perusal). Pending the inquiry, the Government had restrained Court of Wards from taking any action against K.S. Shamsuddin Khan. But in the meantime Court of Wards had given lease of 514 acres and 18 ghuntas to one Pahlajsingh Sanwalsingh Lulla for 5 years from 1939-40 at Rs. 5000/- nett per year. It was confirmed on 7th February 1939 and the lessee deposited 10 p.c. on 18th January 1939.

Lease of the remaining land was given to Pir Abdus Sattar Jan private guardian of Wards for about Rs. 8000/- as no other leasee was coming forward owing to hostile attitude of K.S. Shamsuddin Khan. But this was not confirmed owing to restraint orders of the Government.

Lease in favour of Pahlajsingh who had deposited 10 p.c. was cancelled by Government under its orders dated 18th September 1939.

According to the above Resolution, the entire property was handed over to Shamsuddin Khan and he was to pay Rs. 12,000/- per year to Court of Wards & Court of Ward was asked to file a suit against Shamsuddin Khan for partition. This suit was filed in January 1940. The advocate of the Wards under instructions from the private guardian of the Wards filed an application in Court for appointment of Receiver. Shamsuddin Khan fearing the consequences of this application, approached the Government again and the Government ordered the Court of Ward to withdraw the application praying for the appointment of Receiver and the Court of Ward had no other option but to obey the orders. Thus the Wards were highly prejudiced by this Act.

The entire land measures about 6000 acres and its annual yield in 1939-40 was about Rs. 50,000/- nett, but owing to dread of K.S. Shamsuddin Khan, no lease was coming forward to bid at the auction. Owing to rise in the price of grain, the nett yield now would be at least one lakh of rupees. Thus Shamsuddin Khan has been enjoying the produce since 1939 for a nominal sum of Rs. 12,000/- nett.

In the year 1942, Shamsuddin Khan did not deposit Rs. 12,000/- as laid down in the Resolution of the Government but deposited only Rs. 6000/- and the Court of Ward has been restrained from recovering the same under the Court of Wards Act. The ladies were thus left for sometime without maintenance allowance till Court of Wards raised loan from other estates and paid allowance to Wards.

The ladies had sought superintendence of the Court of Wards so that their property be managed by the Court of Wards, but instead of that the Government handover the entire property for management to Shamsuddin Khan and the Court of Wards was to get only Rs. 12,000/-.

Several offers have now been made by respectable persons to Government to take up the lease of the entire lands for higher value. The last offer is for Rs. 50,000/-. But if the lease of the property is now auctioned, it would fetch about one lakh. The Court of Wards cannot do it so long the Resolution of the Government is there.

One of the Widows of K.B. Dur Muhammad is full sister of Shamsuddin Khan. She desired the Court of Wards to file a suit for partition of her share from the properties left by her father Abdul Kabir Khan. The Court of Wards engaged a pleader and gave no _____ to Shamsuddin Khan to effect partition, but to no effect. Shamsuddin Khan again approached the Government and it restrained the Court of Wards from taking any further step in the matter and thus this matter has been illegally dropped to the prejudice of one of the Wards. This suit relates to entirely different cause of action and the resolution which affected the estate of K.B. Dur Muhammad had nothing to do with this matter.

The suit which was filed in First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sukkur in January 1940, was unnecessarily dragged on by dilatory tactics of Shamsuddin Khan and was ultimately referred to Mr. M.A. Shaikh Retired District judge, Mr. I.I. Kazi Bar-at-Law and ex Home member of the Council of Ministers of Khairpur State and K.S. Gul Hassan Khan retired Naib Wazir of Khairpur State. The arbitrators after full inquiry by majority decreed the suit K.S. Gul Hassan dissenting, Shamsuddin Khan filed objections to the award which were heard by the Court and the Court has now remitted the award for reconsideration of the arbitrators and the matter is pending before the arbitrators.

Advice is sought on the following points and it is requested that you will be pleased to take up our brief.

- (1) Whether suit can lie against the Government for passing the resolution which appears mollified and on account of which the estate is suffering a loss of about Rs. 88,000/- per year.
- (2). Whether Government can now rescind this order? If so, how Government may be approached to achieve this object or what steps can be taken to compel the Government to cancel this order.
- (3) What steps can be taken to force the Government to remove restrictions put on Court of Wards' powers under the Act.
- (4) What steps should be taken to get the restraint order prohibiting the Court of Wards from filing suit on behalf of Zarul Bibi.

No. 1938/87/1-G,
Revenue Department
Sindh Secretariat
Karachi 20th October 1939

From
Dharamdas Hardasmal Hiranandani Esquire, L.Ag.
Assistant Secretary to Government
To
Mr. Abdul Sattar Sarhandi
Tando Saindad, Taluka Matli.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your petition dated 28th June 1939 requesting supply of a copy of Governemnt orders in connection with the dispute over the property of late Khan Bahadur Dur Muhammad Khan, I beg to forward herewith a certified copy of Government Resolution, Revenue Department No. 1938/87/1-G, dated 19th June 1939.

2/- The balance of Rs. 2-12-6 after deducting the following charges is being sent per money order.

Copying fee	0-13-6
Comparing fee	<u>0- 3-9</u>
	1- 1-3 i.e. Rs. 1-1-0
Paper charges	0- 0-6

Court fee stamp on the

Certified copy 1- 0-0

Court fee stamp

On the petition 0- 2-0

Total Rs. 2-3 -6

Yours faithfully,

Assistant Secretary to Government

Court of Wards Estates.

Estate No. 761 of the heirs of the deceased

Khan Bahadur Dur Muhammad Khan of Taluka Garhi Yasin

Regarding petitions from Mr. Shamsuddin Khan

Claiming Sole heirship over the Estae.

Government of Sindh

Revenue Department

Resolution no. 1938/87/1.

Sindh Secretariat

Karachi, 19th June 1939.

Resolution: In view of the special circumstances of the case, Government after careful consideration are pleased to accord sanction to the following temporary arrangements (agreed to by Mr. Shamsuddin Khan) which will be without prejudice to the rights of both the parties viz. the Wards and Mr. Shamsuddin Khan.

- (1) The Court of Wards should file a suit against Mr. Shamsuddin Khan for the partition and separate possession of the Wards' share.
- (2) Mr. Shamsuddin Khan should be asked to deposit with the Court of Wards a sum of Rs. 12,000/- per year commencing from 1939-40 till the disposal of the suit. The amount due for 1939-40 should be deposited immediately and thereafter in two equal instalments to be paid not later than the 1st April and 1st October each year.
- (3) Of the above amount of Rs: 12,000 a sum of Rs. 5,000/- should be paid to the Wards for their maintenance.
- (4) The Court of Wards should withdraw from the amount deposited by Mr. Shamsuddin Khan such monies as may be necessary for the purpose of the suit for partition which it is proposed to file, and the balance should be invested.
- (5) In the event of Mr. Shamsuddin Khan succeeding in the suit, the amount paid to the Wards by way of maintenance and that withdrawn by the Court of Wards for the purpose of the suit shall be foregone by Mr. Shamsuddin Khan and the balance including the interest which may have accrued shall be returned to him.
- (6) In the even of the Court of Wards succeeding in the suit the balance of the amount deposited by Mr. Shamsuddin Khan shall form part of the Estate subject to the result of any accounts which the Court may order in that suit. If on the taking of these accounts the Court of Wards finds that something more is due from Mr. Shamsuddin Khan, the latter shall make good the deficit.
- (7) The net profits of Rabi 1937-38 and Kharif 1938-39 amounting to Rs. 1,819-9-0 and Rs. 3,580-4-0 respectively realized by Mr. Shamsuddin Khan should be

recovered from him. Government agree with the Court of Wards that nothing is due from Mr. Shamsuddin Khan on account of profits of Kharif 1937-38. The amount of profits realized by Mr. Shamsuddin in Rabi 1938-39 should be reported to Government.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor,
Sd/-. R.A. Mahamadi,
DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To,

The Court of Wards in Sindh

True Copy

Assistant Secretary to Government

Quaid-e-Azam Mr. Jinnah,
Bombay

Most Illustrious Sir,

With due respect I beg to submit herewith a copy of the application I have submitted to Khan Bahadur Khuhro, President, Zamindar Bank Larkana and the Minister in Sindh.

The facts in brief are given in my application which will show the case in itself.

As the Muslim League is for the uplift of the Muslims and the greatest burden under which the Indian Muslim is pressed is the interest on the loans as a result of which thousands of Muslims Zamindars have been ruined. I request your honour to recommend my case to the Hon'able K. B. Khuhro that some remission be granted in the interest as has already been done by him in many other cases. I have a very big family you support and if my land is auctioned the family will be ruined.

I have already paid about double the amount as interest.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble and always praying for your long life and prosperity.

I am, Sir,

Most Respectfully yours,

Sahib Dino

s/o, Qazi nor Muhammad

Zamindar, Dokri, District Larkana

Dated: 7.11.1943

To

The President,

Zamindari Bank,

Larkana

Sir,

With due respect I beg to submit the following pitiable case before your goodself with a hope that it will receive a sympathetic consideration at your kind hands:

1. That I took a loan of Rs. 3,200/- only from the Zamindari Bank Larkana. I paid a sum of Rs. 1,800/- to the said Bank.
2. In 1941 I applied to your goodself for the remission of interest on my loan as such remissions were granted to several other persons. At that time the interest due from me was Rs. 3,763/- and a sum of Rs. 30/8/- as Arbitrator's fee.
3. In October 1941 the Board resolved if I pay a good sum towards interest to the Bank the President is authorized to give remission in interest whatever he thinks fit. On this resolution I paid the following sum of money to the Bank:

29.9.1941	200/-
11.10.1941	200/-
28.10.41	979.8/-
28.10.41	30.6/- Arbitrator's fee
22.12.1941	1,000/-
25.1.1942	1,000/-
12.1.1942	<u>3,000/-</u>
	6,410/-

Upto that time I paid Rs. 6,410/- plus the above noted amount of Rs. 1,800/- i.e. 8,210/-

I requested the Manager of the Bank at the time that this amount may be credited in payment of the capital and remissions be made in the interest. But to my misfortune I understand that Rs. 2,500/- was credited to the capital and the remaining Rs. 5,710/- was credited to the interest Rs. 1,500/- is still in my name as capital loan on which the interest is running.

4. From the above account it is clear that I have been given no remissions in interest as _____ resolved by the Board.

5. In the cases of all old loans having big balances of interest you have been gracious enough to change 7 or 8% interest _____ my case 11% interest is being charged upto now.

6. _____ advance of Rs. 3,200/- I have paid a sum of money which is double the amount of the capital advanced to me.

7. If an interest 8% p.a. was charged a remission of Rs. 1,100/- should have been granted to me and if 7% p.a. interest was charged a remission of Rs. 1,500/- should have been granted to me.

8. Shares to the amount of Rs. 800/- are still in the Bank which amount is also due to me.

9. As is clear from the above statement my loan with interest is fully paid up upto now.

10. Now to my great misfortune orders have been passed that 50 acres of my agricultural land be auctioned and a balance of Rs. 1,500/- capital and Rs. 400/- interest has been shown against my name.

I am a member of a respectable Zamindar family. The land is my ancestral land. I have got ten sons 8 daughters and 3 wives i.e. a very big family to support. Moreover two daughters in law and 2 grand children who all are dependant on this piece of land.

I therefore request that you may be gracious enough to show me the same kindness which has been shown to others i.e. the rate of 7% interest be charged from me and thus my loan cleared, for which act of kindness I shall always remain grateful to you and shall pray for your prosperity.

I am, Sir,
Most Respectfully Yours,
Sahib Dino
s/o, Qazi Noor Muhammad Junejo
Zamindar, Dokri District Larkana

Dated: 7.11.1943

P.S. in the end I beg to request that the auction of my land may very graciously be cancelled and my family be saved from you.

To,
The President,
All India Muslim League,
Delhi

Sir,

We, the peasant proprietors and Mukhadims of Sindh wish to bring to your kind notice the following facts with the prayer that you would graciously interfere in time and save us from the threatened repeal of the Sindh Jagir Act.

We are confident that you have not forgotten that in about the year 1942 we had represented our case to you and had requested you to direct the Sindh Ministry here not to interfere with the modicum of rights that had been given to us by the Sindh Jagir Act. We had addressed you long letters and you were so much persuaded by the Argument contained in them that in your presidential address you had given out that you would safe guard the interests of the poor and destitute peasants against the onslaught of the rich.

In June 1943 that you had kindly graced by your presence the City of Karachi we had seen you in a deputation headed by G.M. Sayyed and you were good enough to hear our grievance and extend to us an assurance that no effort would be permitted to be made to affect our present position. It would now appear from the statements made by responsible members of the Muslim League party in the Legislature that the Sindh Jagir Act would be repealed and old orlear rehabilitated. That revive of the Bataee system in Jagir is bound to operate harshly on the peasant proprietors and is likely to create a district in the Muslim masses with regard to the policy of the League Ministry in Sindh.

We therefore appeal to you, as a last resort, and request that you would direct the ministers not to create discontent in the Muslim masses by depriving them of them just and legitimate rights. We have seen personally practically all responsible ministers here and it would appear that they are not prepared to listen to reason. They wish to propitiate the Mir Group of the members of the legislature by giving absolutely unwarranted concessions to them. Whereas by the proposed policy a few Jagirdars would be benefited, it is not being realized that this is being done at an enormous risk of exposing hundreds and thousands haris to want, starvation and rank poverty.

Having regard to the present position and drift of Sindh Ministers Political policy we have no option but to approach you for your benevolent interference. We trust you who have dedicated your life for regenerating the national life in the Musilmans will consider it as your duty to come their rescue by asking the ministry here not to repeal the Sindh Jagir Act.

May God's Blessings to be with you

We are your loyal followers

A copy of the _____

11th June 1943

Memorandum written by G. M. Sayed Msq. M.L.A. _____ on the
desireability of allowing the Act _____ 1941 to remain on the
statement book _____ and _____

Jagir in consideration of this services before and after conquest.

In memo of the Jagir areas the Jagirdar have under _____ Government,
Conspants of land whom he cannot _____ being mostly of the indigene
_____ occupancies which they all _____
sayeds and Pirs who seem to have _____ from time to
time by gift and _____ who acquired the occupancy rights by
purchase from the original occupants or the Jagirdars themselves. There are
_____ holding large as well and normally which occupants
get their lands cultivated by others. But the _____ Mukhadims
holding large areas is practically _____ and most of them are just
ordinary repaint.

_____ would appear that the Jagirdari Rights on the occupancy Right are two
different Rights and they need _____ the name person. The Jagiri right is a
right _____ land Revenue. Of course there are vast tracts of
land, in which occupancy right too vests in the person _____ Jagiri Rights.
But the occupancy rights is the _____ transferable and some
of the Jagirdars have been _____ it from time to time for
monetary consideration _____ Jagirs, this occupancy
right is entered _____ heir of the deceased Jagirdar on
occasion _____ to the custom and law of inheritance governing the
_____ where the in others it continues to be shown in the
_____ Jagirdar either through missapprensics or by mutual
_____ person concerned. It is clear then
_____ Mourosi Hari, enjoys the occupancy right and
all that Jagirdar can demand from him is his _____ of the Government

Revenue hitherto of course in some Jagir areas the fractional _____ has prevailed, which in affect signified that the Jagirdar is a partner in the land with the _____. Originally is Royati _____ the Government hood to receive the _____ of land have _____ in kind _____ that the lands were surveyed and fixed rates were settled which the Government was to receive. In the Jagir land however prior to the Jagir Act the Jagirdar used to receive his share of land revenue as did the Government at one time. After the operation of Act-V of 941, and the Rules made by the Provincial Government subsequently, the survey settlement Rates have been introduced in all the alienated holdings which have been surveyed.

This arrangement has irritated and annoyed the Jagirdar. Generally it has been observed that the introduction of survey settlement rates brings much more money than the Jagirdar is likely to get if he lets cut his right by way of lease or even enforce the “Betake” _____ (Sea page 15 of Nur Nabi’s Report).

It is therefore pertinent to ask why the Jagirdars are un-willing to submit themselves to the introduction survey settlement rates. The main reason is that the enforcement of this practice _____ result in this that the Jagirdar will lose control and influence over the Raj and suffer in prestige.

At present a Jagirdar or land lord in Sindh can command the vote of Dia Rati and this he diabolically exploits to find his way in the neglalature. He is not himself educated and does not understand anything of the part of Government. When he steps in to a political career as turns out to be ----- destructive and an “normoral” force and instead of ministering to the needs of his people he does all he can to undermine the existing good will and fellow feeling which obtains between man and man.

It has been seen that the share of “Betake” which he claims along _____ other _____ (Abr
abs)

Masses and if self determinations is to be the principle on which the man in future is to conduct his life, the irascible minimum which has to be done is to render the

in individual economically free. Those of us who have traveled the interior of Sindh knew what ignorance, illiteracy and appalling poverty is throttling the lives of poor peasants. Those blood _____ who have undermined the economic prosperity of the peasant of class are no other than the privileged class known as the Jagirdars and it is from their clutches that we ask you to redeem us.

Act V of 1941, was passed by the Sindh Legislature _____ days of Allah Bukhsh Ministry. Ever since 1941, long enforce inception of Provincial autonomy in Sindh, the Mukhadim have been crying for Justice and fair treatment at the _____ of the Jagirdars. They have always _____ with the Zamindars in the Rayatori _____ class pays only the land Revenues, to the Government so also the Mukhadims have also been cloying for _____ introduced in the Jagir Lands. The Jagirdar _____ no more entitled to the land Revenue of the Government _____ 1939-40, when Mir Bundah Ally was the _____ Nur Nabi a Special Officer was _____ Government of Sindh to draw up a minute on the relationship _____ prevailed between the Jagirdar and the Mukhadim and the haris. This settlement Officer was _____ studious care, and he

Bataee system he opined that it was an old and archaic institution and that it would be much better if the Jagirdar instead of sharing the produce of the land could be persuaded to _____ Land Revenue just as in the fraction in regard to the Rayoti lands.

These suggestions were incorporated in the Act-V of 1941 whereby the Bombay Land Revenue Code was amended and power was given to the Provincial Government to enforce survey settlement rates in the Jagir area where the land has been actually surveyed.

Before passing to the consideration of the question has to why the interested party of the Jagirdar is sent upon having this healthy piece of legislation repealed. I am tempted to offer a few remarks on the view which can be taken viz. that this act was passed by Mr. Michaela C. Vazirani with a view to bring about a disharmony between the Jagirdar and the Mukhadim nothing could be so very from truth as this statement. This view has been advanced by Mr. Ghulam Alli in the press and in his petitions to the Government and if therefore because necessary to examine its logical soundness. As it is, the act morally enforces the suggestions made by K. B. Nur Nabi who had an immemass of evidence before him and who had no _____ to bring a bad blood between the Jagirdar and other party. It was noticed in the pre Act days that a lot of unnecessary litigation was going on in Courts an regard to the settlement of occupancy rights and that the only possible way to avoid this litigation was to main the record of rights for the Jagirdars as well. It is true that the Special Mukhtiarkar and to decide the disputed claims rather in a summary way, that regardless of what may be said about the injustice which may have been occasioned in specific cases, the introduction of the system of maintaining record of rights is healthy innovation and one which was calculated to minimize litigation altogether. The transitional period, here as elsewhere, due could to be a little slamming but then, with the passage of a little time, it would become clear that after all this was a God sent move. When the Jagirdar brought to have no objection against it.

The entire artillery of Jagirdars protest in directed against the other piece of program viz. the elimination of Bataee system and enforcement of taking Land Revenue instead of Bataee.

K. B. Nur Nabi at page-15 of his report makes mention the fact that the Jagirdars have been explagned _____ great length the advantages of the introduction of survey rates but the Jagirdars are averse to such a proposal on the following grounds viz.

1. Under the Bataee system, a Jagirdar takes his chance equally with the cultivaters of the cut one of the crop and of low and _____ prices.
2. It dispenses with the _____ of granting _____ and remissiens of revenue which are the part and parole of the Irrigational Settlement.
3. It would leed to designation on the grant of admission between the Jagirdar and the Mukhadim.

4. Recovery of rent is kind is _____ then in case. The Mukhadim will have no _____ until he has his holidays the crop and when he has sold it, he may not pay the rent either the result that the Jagirdar will have to file _____ suits or pay recovery charges to the Government.

5. In view of the immemorial custom the Jagirdars _____ partner in the produce of the Land with this _____ and it would be unjust to _____ his of the vested interests.

6. The Jagirdar will lose his hold on the Raj and suffer in prestige K.B. Nur Nabi, allowed the matter regarding in the introduction of Survey settlement rates to finally be with Government and be himself and not offer more than his personal opinion that it would be in the interests of the Jagirdar to submit himself before the introduction of survey settlement rates.

But if we take their contention _____ by one was aware that they are imaginary grievances and that they do not stand _____ against the advantages which will accrue to the peasant people of Sindh if the Survey settlement rates are introduced. It is no doubt true that the Jagirdar will lose his hold on the Raj and the poor peasants consequently will come into their own. But this is an _____ which operates to justify the introduction of survey settlement rates in the surveyed areas.

Of the various Jagirdars in Sindh only 3 or 4 individually are interested in having this act repealed and _____ to the rest they are happy now that they will get their land assessment without any further _____ formerly the cultivators had no interest in the Jagir and he did not care anything about improving the quality of land now that he is virtually made the owner and the Jagirdar declared merely as the representative of the land Revenue, there is every incentive for him to take a lively interest in the cultivation and the improvement of the land with the result that the two parties will become _____

As against these 3 or 4 interested _____ who feel harm by the Act we have more than _____ of poor Haris on the other side who stand to gain by this Legislature. Consequently if greatest good of the greatest number is a sound basis

of Legislature the present Act is not only desirable but highly called for and a just _____ indeed.

In my letter to the Premier Sir Ghulam Hussain I had advanced certain reasons in support of my contention that this Act be not repealed. It would not be out of place to _____ grounds here to show the _____ of maintaining the status quo _____ all the grounds presuppose one thing which has been accepted as axiomatic by me viz. that the economic salvation _____ masses is the only way whereby so can regenerate a fallen community. If peoples have not enough to eat and wear we cannot expect them to obey all and _____ as cultured people. It is the duty of the _____ to look after its labourers. The last speech of the _____ of Muslim League sounds a similar note.

No advancement in the _____ science of the life of a body politic could to _____ and unless the economic prosperity of the masses be ensured. It is not for me to point to you parallels from World History: suffice it to say that the health of the entire Social Life in a given political unit is primarily based on free circulation of wealth. The Jagirdars have for some time in the past been themselves the most unscrupulous of all peoples. Beyond their own interest they are not capable of perceiving any thing. The Haris class in Sindh on whose welfare primarily the welfare of the Province must necessarily depend is, at present now well off. His standard of living is so low that he cannot be expected to _____ for himself even the satisfaction of the most elementary needs. Any legislation therefore which is calculated to promote his welfare is a welcome and God sent boon. It is in the interests of Society that its manual labourers be well fed and well clothed.

The Jagirdars originally were and therefore are, claimants of the land Revenue only. Any departure made by accident, or by willful fraud, does not and cannot, confer a title licence on them. It is no argument that because they have been sharing the produce hitherto they should be allowed to do so. The question is whether it is just and fair that this practice be continued. The moment it is conceded that it is not just, the _____ must disappear. The government of the day found it proper to create a Class of this type from various motives: the appreciation of the past service of some loyal servants of the Crown and the hope of being able to avail of their timely help in hours of need, constituted the best of those motives, in response to which, this class was created and patronized. Now, however, the age of old _____ is dead and mankind is marching forward to _____ of living where individual is to be rendered occasionally and intellectually free. The

Jagirdar, hereto fore has remained as an effective check on the growth of individual self-consciousness and his personality has demoninated the entire imaginative out-look of the unsophiaticated Hari. The earlier therefore he is removed the better. He is a empericial appendage. _____ unnecessary entity and an out-of-date being. His eliminational would mean the salvation of the thousands of the unfortunate Haris, a change which is decidedly for the better.

Untils such time the public consciousness is educated to see the naturalness of this program percidic Legislation should be evailed of, for the sake of improving the status of the agriculturists Act V of 1941 emodies some such step, and any effort to have it wached of bespeaks of a lack of inner virture and moral equipped in the minds of those who conceive such criminal design. The Jagirdars have not advanced the cause of political _____ in Sindh. They have hardly been useful missionaries of the Muslim League. They are drawn into the _____ of the party polition only on occasions when their ownself interest has directed them to that course.

It is a principle of a wise and benevolent Governemnt that there be some stability in its measures. No light hearted cyniciam would justify be policy of undoing what little has been done heretofore. If the legislature keep up passing and repealing the Acts as their chance desires or passing facies would dictate, we will not be sure of our position. The stability of sure of our position. The stability of society requires some level headedness, some courage of sticking to ones conviction _____ capacity to with stand any unkind criticism on the actual working of a policy. Besides why condem system which he not been adequately tried only become some section of society would be particularly prejudiced. We have necessarily to act with some nations and respect for conservation so matter have very liberal we may pretend to be.

_____ further grounds are that:

1. after the enforcement of taxes act some amount of awakening has _____
____ Class of people and if the Act is replled those _____ will be very volutant to part with what few _____ have been granted by the present Act. There is sound _____ lot of bad blood between the part _____ old system of Bataee is introduced. The cultivation class of people in Sindh in becoming well organized

hed to cannot possibly repeal the Act without encountering a
_____ public opposition.

2. _____ of the assessors of the present Jagirdars in the inquiries held by
survey settlement officers like seymore and Kadirdad Khan have themselves given
statements to the effect that they have no occupy rights in the Jagir lands. If that
has been the admission their part how _____ present day Jagirdars

_____ the part of their _____ belong to the

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CONGRATULATIONS MULSIM LEAGUE 6191 MOLABUX 4195

--- NAZAR ALI SECRRY DISTRICT LEAGUE -----

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KHAN M L A NEW DELHI SIR MOHYAMENKHAN M L A NEWDELHI

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS ON SUCCESS OF MUSLIM LEAGUE
CANDIDATE IN SHIKARPUR BYE ELECTION THANKS GOD” CROWNED
HONOUR EFFORTS WITH OVER WEIMNG MAJORITY

--- NAWAB MAKHDUM MURIDHUSSAIN QURESHI

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KHANBAHADUR – KHUSRO CARE JINNAH ESQR NEWDELHI

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS BRILLIANT SUCCESS LEAGUE
CANDIDATE

----- JAFFARKHAN JAMALI -----

D. V.

Shikarpur Sindh dated: 18.11.1943

To,

The President All India Muslim League

Respected Sir Muhammad Ali Jinnah

We the undersigned Municipal Councilors' of Shikarpur (Sindh) most respectfully beg to submit that due to our taking keen interest in the bye-election of the Sindh Assembly of Shikarpur Division, on behalf of Muslim League, in which with the grace of God, the Muslim League candidate obtained victory by 2 thousand votes. For this we offer our herity congratulations to you and we pray for your long life so that you may live long and guides the muslim nation.

2. In the above bye-election, the congress, Hindu Maha Sabha Khaksar, Jamait Ulma, _____ and Communist parties of Sindh all gave assistance to Haji Moulabux but yet the real Muslims do not know any one except Muslim league.

3. The lists of voters for Shikarpur municipal election which is to be held in March 1944, are being prepared in which joint voting of Hindus and Muhammadans is allowed. Looking to the above conditions no Hindu would give vote to the Muslim league candidates of Shikarpur Municipality, for which we wish to stand therefore we very earnestly request you to come to our and bring pressure on the Sindh Ministry to cancel the joint Hindu Muslim voting for Shikarpur municipal election in March 1944, so that we may be able to succeed and establish the strength and honour of the Muslim League. If this is not done, the Muslim league will become weak.

In case the policy and program of the Muslim league is quite a different one and against whole of India and see _____ of Pakistan, all the Mohammeden declare that Sindh Ministry helper of whole India and against the demand of Pakistan. I it is not so then why joint voting should not be cancelled before this we have submitted some letters to you in this _____ have been placed by you before Sindh _____ most prejudicial to the Muslim nation.

We hope needful will be done immediately for which we shall feel grateful

Yours obediently

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at _____ H. _____ M.

SUKKUR 12 56 JINNAH ESTR PRESIDENT MUSLIM LEAGUE JOINT
ELECTORATES INTRODUCED PROVED DETRIMENTAL MUSLIM
INTEREST SINDH PARTICULARLY SUKKUR STOP GOVERNOR
SUPPORTED THIS VIEW REPLYING SUKKUR MUNICIPAL ADDRESS
TWO YEARS BACK REFERRING MUSLIM CANDIDATES WITHDRAWAL
RESULTING GOVERNMENT

The congress of entries at the beginning of this telegram is class of telegram, time
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service instructions (if any) with number of words

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

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NON INATION STOP PRAY REAFFIRM LEAGUES CREED SEPARATE
ELECTORATES LOCAL BODIES IN WORKING COMMITTEE SESSYON
INSTRUCT SINDH MINISTERS ACCORDINGLY

RASULBUX PRESIDENT LEAGUE

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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

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0 K K BANGALORE 13-19 G. M. SAYED CARE ALL INDIA MUSLIM
LEAGUE NEW DELHI

HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS ON BRILLIANT SUCCESS SHIKARPUR
ELECTION MIRANSHAH

The congress of entries at the beginning of this telegram is class of telegram, time
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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at _____ H. _____ M.

BADIN 13:20

MOHDALI JINNAH PRESIDENT MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW DELHI

PRAY PHESS SINDH PHEMIER TO CANCEL RATIONING &
CONTROLLING FOODGRAINS RATES _____

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INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at _____ H. _____ M.

X RF KARACHI G 13 : 39

QAIDEAZAM JINNAH AURANGZEB ROAD NEW DELHI

EMERGENCY MEETING CORPORATION LEAGUE PARTY HELD TODAY
STOP DECIDED UNANIMOUSLY RATION SYSTEM PROVE DISASTROUS
TO PROVINCE KARACHI PARTICULAR STOP IT IS UNDERSTOOD
GOVERNMENT DETERMINED INTRODUCING SYSTEM

STOP KINDLY INTERVENE KHAN LEADER

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service instructions (if any) with number of words

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

T. J. BHOJWANI

M.A. J.P.

Chief Office

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

KARACHI

No. G 20C/25-43

To

M. A. Jinnah, Esqr.

Bar-at-Law, M.L.A.

10, Aurangzeb Road,

New Delhi

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that this Corporation have resolved to present a welcome Address to you on the occasion of your forthcoming visit to Karachi as President-elect of the 31st All India Muslim League Session to be held in Karachi in December next.

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly consent to receive the Address and let me know what date and time would be convenient to you to receive the address.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Chief Officer

GKC. 19/11

10, Aurangzeb Road,

New Delhi,

27th November 1943

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th instant and thank the municipal corporation of Karachi for their resolving to present a welcome address to me on my forthcoming visit to Karachi as the President-elect of the 31st All India Muslim League Session to be held in Karachi in December next. Please convey my thanks to the Corporation for the honour they have come to me and I shall be glad to receive the address from them/

Regarding the date, I would suggest that you should fix it up in consultation with Mr. G. M. Sayed and Mr. Yousuf Haroon or else it can be arranged after my arrival, which would be on or _____ the 21st of December 1943.

Yours faithfully

Chief Officer

Municipal Corporation Karachi

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at _____ H. _____ M.

MIRPURKHAS 365 SECY ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE DELHI
THARPARKAR

S M SAYED HAS ADIPTED DICTATORSHIP IN SINDH STOP KAID AZAM
HAS BEEN INFORMED EVERY NOW AND THEN BUT OF NO AVAIL STOP
G M SAYED LEAGE HAS BEEN FORMED INSTEAD OF MUSLIM LEAGUE
STOP THEREFORE I PLACE MY RESIGNATION FROM THE COUNCIL OF
ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE WHICH KINDLY MAY BE ACCEPTED

FAKIRMOHD MANGIRO

ZAMINDAR MIRPURKHAS THARPARKAR

The congress of entries at the beginning of this telegram is class of telegram, time handed in serial number (In the case of foreign telegram only), office of origin date service instructions (if any) with number of words

This form must accompany any enquiry respecting this telegram.

T. J. BHOJWANI

M.A. J.P.

Chief Office

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

KARACHI

No. G 20C/25-43

To

M. A. Jinnah, Esqr.

Bar-at-Law, M.L.A.

10, Aurangzeb Road,

New Delhi

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith an advance copy of the Address to be presented to you by this Corporation on Saturday, the 25th December 1943, at 6.0 p.m. in the Municipal Corporation Office compound.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Chief Officer

GKC. 21/12

To

M. A. Jinnah Esquire, M.L.A. (Central) Bar-at-Law,

President elect

31st All India Muslim League Session

Karachi

Sir,

We, the mayor and Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Karachi extend to you, on behalf of the citizens, a most hearty and respectful welcome to our city.

This is not the first occasion on which we have had the honour of Welcoming you but your present visit as President of the All India Muslim League Session held for the first times in this capital City of the Province is of particular significance. We shall always be glad to welcome you as on All India Leader whenever you, in the midst of your multifarious activities, have an occasion to visit the city of your birth.

Sir, we take this opportunity of offering our sincere congratulations to you on your narrow escapes not long ago from the _____ attack of an assailant and we are deeply grateful to the merciful Providence.

It was only three years ago, that we had sought your good offices for the solution of our most pressing need of amounting the water supply for Karachi when we had the good fortune of meeting you on a similar occasion. We are glad to inform you today that what at that time presented insuperable difficulties, has now been nearly accomplished and the gigantic water works scheme involve expenditure of nearly

two crores of rupees desi_____ bring water of the river Indus to Karachi is near completion.

We are _____ awaiting the day when having wates will flow done

_____ will spring all round with greenery and verdure pleasing to the eye, turning Karachi into city beautiful a garden city. On the complete fruition of the scheme when more and more water becomes available we expect that various kinds of industries, for which the city is eminently suited, will be established. We have a vision of a greater Karachi, as a prosperous industrial city, as a great commercial and trading port as the greatest air port in the East as a social and cultural link between the two hemispheres and as an entrepot of the world. In order to realize the vision the various authorities responsible for the development of the city will have to undertake this task with statesmanship and foresight so that while achieving material prosperity the higher values of life are not sacrificed and the evils which come in the trail of industrial development are avoided and every citizen rich or poor gets equal opportunities for living a secure and happy life.

A large number of our Muslim brethren from all over the country some of them distinguished leaders of All India fame have come here to attend the Muslim League Session and to all of them we extend our hearty welcome. It is said that the present Session is one of the largest ever held and we have felt it a duty to place our resources at the disposal of the organizers of this Session in our city, to make it a success.

Sir, you and your co-workers are meeting at perhaps the most momentous time in the history of the world and we hope and pray that God Almighty will _____ His wisdom guide you and your colleagues in your deliberations so that your decisions may line the two great communities together enabling the country to take its rightful place among the United nations of the world. We on our part will have the supreme happiness of feeling that it was in our city the place of your birth where such results were achieved.

It is a happy coincidence that we are welcoming you today on an auspicious day your birthday, and we wish you many more happy returns of the day to serve your country.

In conclusion, we once again welcome you in our midst this evening.

The Common Seal of the Municipal
Corporation of the City of Karachi

Affixed in the presence of

We beg to subscribe ourselves,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

SEAL

Chief Officer

Deputy Mayor

MAYOR

And Councilors' of the Municipal

Karachi, 25th December 1943

Corporation of the City of Karachi

Grams "MUSLIMLEAG"

Tel: Phone No. 5530

Central Office:

All India Muslim League

Daryaganj, DELHI

Civil Defence Committee:

Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan, Chairman

Khawaja Sir Nazimuddin

Chowdhry Khaliquzzaman

Member

Qazi Muhammad Isa

Syed Zakir Ali

Secretary

Nothing was

ON GOVERNMENT APPROVED LIST

Telegraphic Address:

Codes:

“AEROSTORIES”

THE

A. B. C. 5th & 6th

Karachi

AERO STORIES

Bentleys,

Telephone No. 2769

170, NAPIER ROAD, KARACHI CITY

Oriental Universal

& Private

31st December 1943.

Dear Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah,

As our Leader working for the uplift of our political and economical life in India, you will be pleased to learn of a remarkable invention perfected by a Muslim inventor, which has revolutionized the present Supply Dropping Parachute Equipment of the Air Forces in India. Not only the R.A.F. but also the American Air Forces have also adopted the same and we believe no other Nation in the present World Conflict, including the Axis Powers, have such an equipment.

Following their unfavourable police towards Indian, the Government of India has not only not patronized us but also pirated our Patent rights by putting up a special Parachute Factory.

We would like to consult you and advised to engage you to assert our Patent rights either through representation to the Government or legal proceedings.

We shall thank you to please give us an appointment to go over the matter.

Wishing you all the success in your Mission, we remain,

Sincerely Yours

FOR TP AERO STORES

Yousuf H. A. Haroon

There was no League in Sindh prior to 1938 and consequently there was not a single member elected on the Assembly on League ticket. In order to organize Muslim League in Sindh a Provincial conference was called in 1938 when Quaid-e-Azam and other all India Leaders came and tried to organize League in Sindh. At that time Muslim members joined League on the initiative of Quaid-e-Azam after 1st Provincial League Conference in September 1938 including K. B. Allah Bakhsh (then premier) who handed in his resignation of Premiership to Mr. Jinnah, Sir Sikandar and M. Fazalul Haq (then Premier of Bengal).

This resignation was withdrawn after a week in a meeting called by Quaid-e-Azam to elect new leader.

About 14 members remained in League including Sir Ghulam Hussain who was elected leader and Mir Bandeh Ali Deputy Leader a resolution was adopted at the

instance of Sir Abdullah Haroon that in the event of M.L. being called to form ministry, Sir Ghulam Hussain shall not be the Premier.

January 1939. K. B. Allah Bakhsh offered Sir Ghulam Hussain and Mir Bandeh Ali minister ship in an expended cabinet of 6 (formerly there were three ministers and bot the gentlemen resigned from the League.

At a meeting of the S. P. M. L. Working Committee, Sir Ghulam Hussain amongst others was expelled from Muslim League. The remaining member of League since 1939 were:-

1. G. M. Sayed
2. M. H. Gazdar
3. Sheikh Abdul Majid (resigned in November 1943)
4. Mrs. J. G. Allana
5. Sayed Kabir Shah
6. K. B. Khuhro
7. Sayed Noor Muhammad Shah
8. K. B. G. Muhammad Isran
9. K. S. Rasul Bakhsh (since deceased and now Sardar Ali Gohar elected on league ticket early in 1943).
10. S. B. Kaisar Khan Bozdar.

The following joined upto October 1942 when present Ministry was formed.

11. Pir Ghulam hyder Shah of Bulri
12. K. B. Jaffar Khan Burdi
13. Mr. Yousuf Chandio
14. Arbab Toghachi
15. S. B. Mir Allahdad
16. Mir Bundeh Ali Khan

17. Sohrab Khan Sarki

After the ministry was formed in October 1942 all Muslim members joined the Muslim League Assembly Party thus making it a

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To

The President All India Muslim League

Sir

I am very glad to congratulate on the brilliant success of the candidate of Muslim League K. B. Ahmed Khan Sadhajo

I the half of the Muslim league branch chak congratulate on the brilliant success.

From this bye election you and other world knows that Sindh is beyond the program of Muslims

Yours

Dur Muhamamd Khan Pathan

Vice President Branch Muslim league

Chah Distt: Sukkur Sindh
