

GUL HAYAT INSTITUTE'S HOLDINGS ON MUSLIM LEAGUE

FIRST PHASE OF SINDH MUSLIM LEAGUE

(Following Material/Information/Data relating to the first phase of MUSLIM League in Sindh, is available in institute).

- 1 A letter from Ghulam Ali Chagla dt: 20-01-1912 sent to the Secretary All-India Muslim League. (English/ Hand written/ Photo Stat).
2. A letter from Hafizula Shahabudin Baba dt: Feb:1912 addressed to the Secretary All-India Muslim League. (English / Typed/ photo Stat).
3. A letter from Hafizula Shahabudin dt: Feb: 1912 addressed to Ansari Assistant Secretary All-India Muslim League. (English/ Typed/ Photo Stat).
4. A letter from the Hon'able G.M Bhurguri dt:04-06-1915 to the Hon'able Secretary All-India Muslim League. (English/ Hand written/ Incomplete/ Photo Stat).
5. A letter from Secretary All-India Muslim League dt: 24-01-1917 addressed to the Secretary Sindh Muslim League.(English/ Incomplete text).
6. A letter from Assistant Secretary All-India Muslim League dt: 07-05-1918 addressed to the Hon. Secretary Sindh Muslim. (English/ Typed/ Photo Stat).
7. A letter from A.M Ansari, Secretary Sindh Muslim League dt: Nil, addressed to Syed Zahur Ahmed Secretary All-India Muslim League. (English/ Copied from the original one).
8. A letter from A.M Ansari, Secretary Sindh Muslim League dt: Nil, addressed to the Secretary All-India Muslim League. (English/Text Copied from the original one).
9. A letter from Ghulam Ali Chagla dt: 24-09-1917 addressed to Wazir Hassan. (English/ Photo Stat).
10. A telegram dt:25-09-1917 from Ghulam Ali Chagla sent to the Secretary All-India Muslim League. (Text Copied from original one).
11. A telegram dt: 05-11-1917 from Ghulam Ali Chagla sent to Wazir Hassan, Secretary All-India Muslim League. (Text Copied from the original/ English).
12. A letter from Sindh Muslim League dt: 07-11-1917 addressed to the Secretary all-India Muslim League. (English/ Typed/ Incomplete).

ACTIVITIES OF Sindh Muslim League

‘Sindh Muslim League conference-1938’ Reporting in the Indian Annual Register, (1938, English/ Photo stat).

‘Meeting of the Muslim National Guard Press Report, Daily Al-Waheed, dt: 08-19-1939 (Sindhi/ Photo Stat).

‘Statement of Sindh Muslim league Leaders on the issue of Masjid Manzalgah’- Press Report published in Daily Al-Waheed, dt: 18-08-1939 (Sindhi/ Photo Stat).

‘Sindh Muslim League function held at Karachi. Press Report published in Daily Al-Waheed, in its issue of 14-02-1939. (Sindhi/ Photo Stat).

‘Sindh Muslim League Leader, Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon discusses Sindh problems with the victory of the Hind’. Press Report, Daily Al-Waheed, dt: 14-10-1939. (Sindhi / Photo Stat).

‘Statement of the President of the Sindh Muslim League regarding restoration of Masjid Manzalgah. Press Report, Daily Al-Waheed, dt: 16-08-1940. (Sindhi/ Photo Stat).

‘Meeting of the Sindh provincial Muslim League Council’ Press Report, Daily Al-Waheed, Dated: 16-08-1940. (Sindhi/ Photo Stat).

‘Circular letter/ Notice of the office Secretary of the Sindh Muslim League regarding celebration of 19th April (1940) as a solidetary day with Pakistan’. Press Report, Daily Al-Waheed, Dated: 13-04-1940 (Sindhi/ Photo Stat).

‘Statement of the President of Sindh Muslim League regarding Hindu-Muslim relations in Sindh’. Press Report, Daily Al-Waheed, Dated: 06-01-1940. (Sindhi/ Photo Stat).

‘Resolutions passed in the meeting of the Sindh Muslim League Council.’ Press report, Daily Al-Waheed, Dated: 28-12-1940. (Sindhi/Photo Stat).

‘Meeting of the Sindh Muslim League General Body.’ Press Report, daily Al-Waheed, Dated: 29-01-1940. (Sindhi/ Photo Stat)

“Meeting of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League” Press Report, Daily Al-Waheed, Dated: 24.1.1941. (Sindh/ Photo Stat)

“Circular of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League”. Daily Al-Waheed, Dated: 22.1.1941. (Sindh/ Photo Stat)

“Meeting of the Working Committee of the Sindh Muslim League”. Daily Al-Waheed, Dated: 27.2.1941. (Sindh/ Photo Stat)

“Statement of Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon regarding formation of “Sindh Cabinet”. Daily Al-Waheed, dated: 12.3.1941. (Sindh/ Photo Stat)

“Muslim Journalist’s Association formed by the Sindh Muslim League”. Daily Al-Waheed, Dated: 3.4.1941. (Sindh/ Photo Stat)

“The meeting of the Working Committee of the Sindh provincial Muslim League.(Reporting in the Indian Annual Register, 1944 ,English/ Photo Stat)

ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS BRANCHIES OF THE SINDH MUSLIM LEAGUE

(This material consists of Press Reports published in the Daily Al-Waheed, Karachi. It is hand written and in Sindhi Language)

S.No	NAME OF THE BRANCH	MONTH/YEAR
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1	Larkana	13971
2	Sukkur	14032
3	Jacobabad	14062
4	Miro Khan(Larkano)	14062
5	Mehboob Tunio(Larkana)	14062
6	Goza(Taluka Kakar)	Oct: 1938
7	Mehboob Tunio	Oct: 1938
8	Karachi	Oct: 1938
9	Shikarpur	Oct: 1938
10	Qamber Ali Khan(Larkano)	Oct: 1938
11	Warah (Larkano)	14185
12	Almost all branches	Dec: 1938
13	Clebration of Allaturk Day	
14	Almost all branches hold condolence	
15	meetings on the death of Moulana Amroti	14215
16	Talhar(Badin)	Jan: 1939
17	Shadadkot (Larkano)	June:1939
18	Buthi(Larkano)	14427
19	Tando Muhammad Khan	Oct: 1939
20	Bangul Dero(Larkano)	Jan: 1940
21	Khabar(Larkano)	14702
22	Taluka Moro Deh Falo	14702
23	Mehboob Tunio(Larkano)	14702
24	Moro	14702
25	Jhimpir	14702
26	Badin	14702
27	Butira (Taluka Kakar)	14793
28	Tando Jam	Oct: 1940
29	Muhammad Alim Pali	Nov: 1940
30	Sukkur	Jan: 1941
31	Butira (Taluka Kakar)	Jan: 1941
32	Mehar	15067
33	Umar Jamali(Taluka Sakrand)	15067
34	Botto(Tehsil Warah)	15067
35	Village Malak (Tehsil Moro)	15158

36	Butira(Tehsil Kakar)	Oct: 1941
37	Mehboob Tunio(Larkano)	Nov: 1941
38	Village Nando	Dec: 1941
39	Dadu	Dec: 1941
40	All Branches celebrated Pakistan Day	Jan: 1942
41	Qamber Ali Khan (Larkano)	Jan: 1942
42	Salihpur (Sukkur)	Jan: 1942
43	Jam Hothi (Taluka N.S Feroz.)	Feb: 1942
44	Nando	Feb: 1942
45	Bangul Dero	Feb: 1942
46	Sukkur	Feb: 1942
47	Agahmani.	15401
48	All Branches	15401
49	Tando Muhammad Khan	Nov: 1942
50	Gatahar (Larkano)	Nov: 1942
51	Dadu	15797
52	All branches observed Direct Action Day	Aug: 1943
53	Sobho Khan Magsi	15766
54	Tharparkar	15311
55	Dokri	22-01-1941
56	Ghatahar (Larkana)	13-04-1940
57	Muhammad Khan Jarwar(Matli)	21-04-1940

PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, BOOKLETS AND OTHER IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

(Following documents are available and preserved in the institute.)

1. “Memorandum presented to Chelmsford by Sindh Muslim League in 1917,(English)
2. “Various Editorials and Articles regarding Hindu-Muslims relations in Sindh & Case of Natho Ram 1935-1947
3. “The report of the First Sindh Provincial Muslim League conference held at Karachi 1938.(English)
4. Editorial of Monthly TAUHEED , Karachi regarding Sindh Provincial Muslim League Conference 1938 (Sindh/ Photo Stat)
5. “Piigham-e-Haq, booklet by G.M.Nizami,1938(Sindh/Photo Stat)”
6. “Muslims, Congress & league” Book by Sheikh Abdul Hakim, President ,Jacobabad Muslim League. 1938.
7. “Why Muslim League for Sindh,” booklet by Haji Abdullah Haroon ,1938,(Sindhi/ Photo stat)

8. “ Some aspects of the Sindh Ministerial questions.” by Haji Abdullah Haroon, 1929(Sindhi/ Photo stat)
9. “Importance of the Musilm league for Sindh.” Pamphlet by Haji Abdul Haroon(Sindhi/ Photo stat)
10. “An Appeal to the Muslim League branch Sindh” by Haji Abdul Haoon(Sindh/ Photo stat)
11. Text/Darft of the PAKISTAN PLEDGE sworn at public meeting held at Karachi on 23.03.1941 (English/ Photo stat)
12. “Editorial of Daily Al Waheed” Dated 21.1.1941 regarding Sindh Assembly Advisory committee (Sindh/ Photo stat)
13. “Pakistan and United India” Booklet by Nazir Hussain, Haideri, 1942 (Sindhi /Photo stat)
14. Poster regarding celebration on23 March 1942 by Sindh Muslim League (Sindh/Photo Stat)
15. Sapasnama Presented to Quaid-e-Azam by A.Hamid Siddque 1943 (urdu/ original)
16. Manzoom Sapasnama presented to Quaid-e-Azam by A.Hamid Siddque (urdu/ Original)
17. Sapasnama presented to Quaid-e-Azam M.A Jinnah By the president, Sindh Maderssah 1943, (English/Original)
18. Editorial of monthly Tauheed, Karachi Regarding Annual session of Al-India Muslim League 1943 (Sindh / Photo stat)
19. Address of Chairman Welcome Committee delivered on the occasion of 31stAnnual session for All-India Muslim League held at Karachi in 1943 (Sindh/ Photo Stat)
20. Aims Objects and Constitution on of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League ,1943. (Sindh/ Photo Stat)
21. Issue of the Daily Gazette, Dated: 23.03.1944 containing editorial on Jinnah-Sikandar Pact (English/Original)
22. “How to achieve Pakistan” By G.A Nizami, 1945 (Sindhi/ Photo stat)
23. Taranai-Pakistan” by Ghulam Ahmed Nizami(Sindh/Original)
24. “Pakistan Aim of Muslim League”, Pamphlet by Qazi Muhammad Akbar, Gen. Secretary, Hyderabad District Muslim League. 1943(Sindh/ Photo Stat)
25. Election Poster Issued by G.M Syed, President Sindh Muslim League.1945(Sindh/ Original)
26. Editorial of weekly TOHEED, Karachi, Dated: Dec:1945 Against the Pakistani Movement (Sindh/Photo Stat)
27. “Sindh Politics”, Book by Mamtaz Ali of Shikarpur, 1945,(Sindh/Photo Stat)
28. Court Inquiry report on the Manzalagh Masjid Sukkur, 1945(English/Photo Stat)
29. A few letters by the Secretary of the Muslim Ladies Association, 1946 (Urdu/ Original)
30. Editorial of weekly TOUTHEED, Karachi, Dated: July 1946 regarding Ulemeh & Muslim League Relations (Sindh/ Photo stat)

31. "Our Pakistan," Booklet by Tahira Aijaz Hussain Agha, 1946 (Sindh/photo stat)
32. Proceedings of the Sindh Assembly, in connection with passing the condolence Resolutions on the sad death of the Quaid-e-Azam, 1947 (English, urdu, Sindhi/ Photo stat)
33. Editorial of weekly TAUHEED, Karachi, Dated: April 1947, regarding the creation of Pakistan" (Sindh/ Photo stat)
34. Editorial of monthly TAUHEED, Karachi regarding the making Pakistan a Islamic state, 1947(Sindh/ Photo Sta)
35. Editorial of weekly TAUHEED, Karachi Dated July 1947 regarding future shape of Pakistan state.(Sindh /Photo Stat)
36. Editorial of monthly TAUHEED, Karachi, on the sad death of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah", Sept: 1948(Sindh/ Photo stat).

RESTORATION OF MASJID MANZALGAH SUKKUR:

(Sindh Muslim League launched the movement for the restoration of Masjid Manzalgah of Sukkur. The Gul Hayat institute has managed to preserve News Items, Press releases, Statements and relevant Material published in the Daily Al Waheed. Details of the material are as under)

S.NO	TITLE	DATE
1	Historical facts about Masjid Manzalgah	17.10.1937
2	How Sindh Govt: should tackle the Masjid problem?	05.11.1937
3	Anjuman Ahl-Sunnat demands restoration of Masjid Manzalgah	22.11.1937
4	Masjid Manzalgah issue taking sensitive shape	30.01.1938
5	Divert your attention towards Masjid Manzalgah issue	29.06.1939
6	Masjid Manzalgah Restoration Committee meets at sukkur and Chalks out its action plan.	26.07.1939
7	Masjid Manzalgah and the Muslims of Sindh	03.02.1939
8	Text of resolutions passed in the meeting the Masjid Manzalgah Restoration committee	03.08.1939
9	An appeal by the Secretary Masjid Manzalgah Restoration Committee	08.03.1939
10	Masjid Manzalgah as an issue and responsibilities of Muslim Ulema. (Editorial)	12.08.1939
11	An appeal to the Sindhi Muslims for observing at Masjid Manzalgah Day.	12.08.1939
12	Masjid Manzalgah and Hanoman Mandir(Editorial)	12.08.1939

13	Masjid Manzalgah and deorable reaction of Sindh Hindu Sabha.	13.08.1939
14	Ali Gohar Khan Lahori writes to the Secretary Masjid Manzalgah Restoration committee	13.08.1939
15	Press reports and coverage of Masjid Manzalgah Day in Sindh	26.08.1939
16	Secretary Jamait-ul-Ulema District Tharparkar writes to the Secretary Masjid Manzalgah Restoration Committee	10.09.1939
17	Muslim should realize their responsibilities towards Masjid Manzalgah issue	04.09.1939
18	Masjid ManzalGah issue(Editorial)	12.09.1939
19	Public meeting in connection with Masjid issue held at Halani and Matli	23.09.1939
20	Sindh Govt: and it's policy toward Masjid Manzalgah issue	29.09.1939
21	PIr Ghulam Mujadid on Masjid Manzalgah issue	29.09.1939
22	Restoration of Masjid Manzalgah An article by Moulana Chishti	29.09.1939
23	Halani volunteers chalkout programme to take active part in Masjid Manzalgah restoration Movement.	29.09.1939
24	Sindh Govt: intends to oppose Masjid restoration movement	01.10.1939
25	Masjid Manzalgah Restoration movement program announced	01.10.1939
26	Masjid Manzalgah restoration movement program details announced	03.10.1939
27	Press report about Movement	03.10.1939
28	Premier of Sindh takes different stand	03.10.1939
29	Press report about Movement	06.10.1939
30	Deplorable attitude of Hindu press towards Masjid Manzalgah issue	06.10.1939
31	Maulana Zafar Ali Khan supports restoration Movement	06.10.1939
32	Shaikh Wajid rejects Sindh Govt: Policy regarding Masjid issue	13.10.1939
33	Hidden story about the Sukkur Affairs	27.06.1940
34	Court proceedings regarding Sukkur issue	28.06.1940
35	Court proceedings regarding Sukkur Issue statement of K.B.Allah Bux	10.07.1940

36	Court proceedings on the matter	11.07.1940.
37	Court proceeding	12.07.1940
38	Court proceeding	14.07.1940
39	Court proceeding	16.07.1940
40	Inquiry report about Sukkur	21.07.1940
41	Inquiry report about Sukkur	21.09.1940

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

(Gul Hayat institute has carried out research work on the life and achievements of Freedom Fighters, this institute is in position in providing such information and photographs of the following famous leaders and workers.

- 1.** Ghulam Ali Ghagla
- 2.** Sir Haji Abdul Haroon
- 3.** G.M Syed
- 4.** M.Ayoob Khuhro
- 5.** Rais Ghulam Muhammad Burguri
- 6.** Ghulam Mustafa Bhurgri
- 7.** Syed Hassan Bakhsh Shah
- 8.** Noor Muhammad Wakil
- 9.** Syed Khair Shah
- 10.** Agha Nazar Ali Khan
- 11.** Ghulam Nabi Pathan
- 12.** Hafiz Khair Muhammad Odhi
- 13.** Kazi Fazullah
- 14.** Haji Ameer Ali Lahori
- 15.** Ali Muhammad Shah Rashdi
- 16.** Mukhdoom Ghulam Hayder
- 17.** G.M. Khan Issran

- 18.** Mrs. Jena bai Allana
- 19.** Pir Ghulam Hyder shah
- 20.** G.A. Allana
- 21.** Sir Ghulam Hussian Hidayatullah
- 22.** Miran Muhammad Shah
- 23.** Mir Bunday Ali Khan
- 24.** Syed Muhammad Ali Shah
- 25.** Moulvi Zahurul Hassan Daris
- 26.** Mir Rasool Bux Talpur
- 27.** Muhammad Hashim Gozdar
- 28.** Qazi Muhammad Akbar
- 29.** Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi
- 30.** Fakir Muhammad Unnar
- 31.** Pir Ghulam Mujadid
- 32.** Pir Ali Anwar Shah Rashdi
- 33.** Allah Bux Khan Gabol
- 34.** Sardar Nabi Bux Bhutto
- 35.** Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur
- 36.** Abdul Hameed Khan Issani
- 37.** Muhammad Yusif Chandio
- 38.** Muhammad Khan
- 39.** Syed Ghulam Nabi Shah
- 40.** Molana Deen Muhammad Wafai
- 41.** Abdul Rehman
- 42.** Hatim Ali Alvi
- 43.** Hakim Shamiuddin
- 44.** Mirza Nadir Beg

45. Haji Mola Bux Sommro
46. Ali Gohar Khan Lahori
47. Muhammad Usman Sommro
48. Agha Badaruddin
49. Abdul Satar Pirzado
50. Makhdum Talibul-Moula
51. Mahmood. A Haroon
52. Dr: Haji Ghulam Hassan
53. Mohammad Hashim Gazdar
54. Syed Ali Akbar Shah
55. Pir Illahi Bux
56. Sayed Qabool Muhammad Shah
57. Mir Bandah Ali Talpur
58. Pir Baqadar Shah
59. Mrs. Mariam Hoodboy
60. Mrs. Khadija Daudpoto
61. K.B Ghulam Muhammad Wasan
62. Mir Jaffar Khan Jamli
63. Sardar Kaisar Khan Bozdar
64. Pir Qurban Ali Shah
65. Ghulam Rasool Jatoi

HAJI ABDULLAH HAROON'S LETTERS RELATING TO THE SINDH MUSLIM LEAGUE

(Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon played vital role in establishing, organizing and popularizing Muslim League in Sindh during last decade of British period. He wrote and sent so many letters to various political leaders and workers. Photo stat copies of his following letters addressed to G.M Syed are preserved in this institute).

S.NO	DATE OF THE LETTER	S.NO	DATE OF THE LETTER

1	14.6.1938 (English)	2	11.1.1940(English)
3	31.2.1940 (English)	4	12.2.1940 (English)
5	09.4.1940 (English)	6	23.4.1940 (English)
7	01.1.1941 (English)	8	02.1.1941 (English)
9	06.1.1941 (English)	10	15.1.1941 (English)
11	15.1.1941 (English)	12	23.1.1941 (English)
13	28.1.1941 (English)	14	01.2.1941(Sindhi)
15	08.2.1941 (English)	16	26.2.1941 (Sindhi)
17	09.5.1941 (English)	18	13.5.1941 (Sindhi)
19	04.6.1941(Sindhi)	20	10.6.1941(English)
21	11.6.1941(English)	22	14.6.1941 (English)
23	12.7.1941 (English)	24	26.4.1942(Sindhi)
25	14.3.1942 (English)	26	14.4.1942(English)
27	16.4.1942 (English)	28	18.4.1942 (English)
29	26.4.1942 (English)	30	To director Health English)
31	To Quaid-e-Azam (English)	32	To Quaid-e-Azam English)

YUSUF ABDULLAH'S LETTERS RELATING TO THE SINDH MUSLIM LEAGUE

(Photo state copies of the following letters addressed by Yusuf Abdullah Haroon are preserved in this institute)

S.NO	DATE OF THE LETTER	S.NO	DATE OF THE LETTER
1	18.01.1943	2	22.01.1943
3	23.02.1943	4	27.02.1943
5	18.02.1943	6	22.04.1943
7	22.09.1943	8	15.11.1943

9	01.09.1944	10	28.10.1944
11	05.02.1945	12	16.10.1945
13	24.12.1945		

G.M SYED PAPERS RELATING TO MUSLIM LEAGUE

(Photo Stat copies of the following papers are available in this institute).

1. S.K. Burhanullah's letter (dt: 24.12.1940) addressed to G.M Syed.
2. G.M. Syed's letter (dt: 30.12.1940) addressed to Haji Abdullah Haroon.
3. G.M.Syed 's letter (dt: 22.4.1941) addressed to M.A hafiz.
4. Statement of G.M Syed (dt: 13.4.1941) on turn of events in Sindh politics.
5. Circular latter by G.M Syed (dt: 19.2.1944)
6. Notes by G.M Syed on putting the Muslim League on a sound footing.
7. Meeting notice issued by G.M Syed (dt: 11.5.1945)
8. G.M Syed's letter addressed to the convener, Central Parliamentary Board of the All- India Muslim League.
9. Circular letter to his friends
10. "Wanted: A new Outlook. A new ideology". An article by G.M.Syed
11. Sindh Govt: Gazette Extra 18.2.1949.regarding position field by G.M Syed against Qazi Muhammad Akbar.

SYED ZAKIR ALI LETTERS

(Syed Zakir Ali, secretary central civil Defense committee of the All India Muslim League wrote a few letters to G.M Syed)

S.NO	DATE OF THE LETTER	S.NO	DATE OF THE LETTER
1	28.7.1942(English)	2.	01.9.1942(English)
3	18.9.1942 (English)	4	29.9.1942 (English)
5.	without date (Urdu)	6	19.10.1942 (English)
7.	15.12.1942		

سنده شیشه دار دار الاشاعت جي طرفان

ڪتاب نمبر 1- سال ۱۹۴۲

پاڪستان ۽ اڪند هندوستان جو خيال خاڪو

از- نذير حسين ايڇ حيدري بدين

پهريون دفعو سڀ حق واسطا قائم. ڪاپيون: ۲۵۰

قيمت في ڪاپي: -۴-

پاڪستان ۾ ڇا ٿيندو؟

از قلم:- نذير حسين ايڇ حيدري بدين

پاڪستان! ڪهڙو نه پيارو نالو آهي. ڇو نه هجي؟ مسلمان هند جو نصيب العين. اسلاميان هندستان جو متحده واحد مطالبو ازان سواءِ پاڪ استان يعني پاڪن جي رهڻ جو هنڌ. پوءِ ڇو نه اهو نالو عزت ۽ توقير سان ورتو وڃي. اسلامي اخبارن تي نظر ڪريو ته جلي حرفن ۾ پاڪستان لکيل نظر ايندو مسلمان محلن مان وڃي گذرو ته پاڪستان ليکي جا نعرا ٻڌڻ ۾ ايندا. هندوستان جي هر مسلمان جو پاڪستان گويا جزوه ايمان ٿي ويو آهي. آخر اهو پاڪستان ڇا آهي؟ نالي مان ته ظاهر آهي ته اهو ملڪ جتي رڳو پاڪ ئي پاڪ هوندا. يعني ناپاڪن کي اتي رهڻ لاءِ ڪا به جڳهه نه هوندي. جنهن کي ٻين اکرن ۾ هن طرح ادا ڪري سگهجي ٿو ته حڪومت الاهيه جو دور دورو هوندو. قانون الاهي رائج هوندو جنهن جي روءِ سان شراب قطعا بند هوندو. چور جا هٿ ڪاٽيا ويندا، زاني کي سنگسار ڪرايو ويندو، بي نمازي کلي درا هٽايا ويندا، اقليتن جي هر طرح حفاظت ڪئي ويندي، لا اڪراه في الدين تي سختيءَ سان عمل ڪيو ويندو. امن امان هوندو سلامتي هوندي رشوت خوري بند هوندي. محتاج خانه هوندا. مساوات هوندي سرمايه داري برباد ڪئي ويندي. ڪل مومنون اخوت تي عمل هوندو ڪو ڪنهن کان وڌيڪ نه هوندو نه ڪو غني هوندو نه ڪو اعظم نه غريب هوندو نه مسڪين محمود و اياز جو درجو هڪ جهڙو هوندو. وحشيا خانه بند هوندا. مسجدون آباد هونديون. هر طرف حمد خدا جا نغمه هوندا مطلب ته پاڪستان جي سرزمين جنت ارضي بڻيل هوندي. جيڪڏهن انهيءَ خيال سان پاڪستان قائم ڪيو وڃي ته ”دل مان شادم چشم مان روشن“ اسان جي اهڙي پاڪستان سان ڪلي همدرد آهي. پر ڇا؟ سچ پچ ائين ٿيندو؟ ڇا ائين ممڪن آهي ته پاڪستان جا پايو وجهندڙ مسٽر، خان صاحب خانبهادر، سر، آئريل صاحب، جاگيرداري ۽ زمينداري کي خيرباد چوندا؟ رشوت شراب ۽ زنا کان توبه ڪندا؟ پنهنجي زر خريد بانهن نوڪرن ۽ غلامن کي پاڻ جهڙو سمجهندا جيڪڏهن پاڻ به خلاف قانون ڪن ته پاڻ تي به حد شروع جاري ڪرائيندا؟ ڇا هندستان جي مسلمانن کان پڇيو ويو آهي ته هو قانون الاهي رائج ڪرائڻ چاهين ٿا؟

چوڻ ته بلڪل آسان آهي ته حڪومت الاهيه قائم ٿئي. مگر اسان پنهنجي ڪرتوتن تي به نظر ڪئي آهي ته اسان ڪري رهيا آهيون؟ قانون الاهي جي رائج ٿيڻ بعد اسان ڪيترو وقت انهيءَ حڪومت الاهي ۾ گذاري سگهنداسون؟ ”گفتن و ڪردن فرق دارد“.

اسان جي ته خيال ۾ حڪومت الاهيه (پاڪستان) قائم ڪرڻ وارا. اول پاڻ کي به ٻين مسلمانن کي پاڪ بڻائڻ جي ڪوشش ڪن. اسان کي پاڪستان ۾ گذارڻ جو لائق بڻائين. ان بعد پاڪستان قائم ڪرڻ لاءِ جدوجهد ڪن. پر جيڪڏهن پاڪستان جي معنيٰ فقط مسلماني حڪومت آهي. جيئن اڳي مسلم سلطنتون قائم هيون جهڙوڪ ٻنهي اميه بني عباسي ترڪ، مغل حڪومتون. ته پوءِ آءٌ عرض ڪندس ته اها

حڪومت مسلماني حڪومت ته هوندي مگر پاڪستان نه هوندو. جنهن ۾ مذهب جي آڙ ۾ خون جون نديون وهايون وينديون ۽ پروارين امن پسند حڪومتن کي مسلمانن جي جارحانه ڪارروائين کان چين نه هوندو. شاهان وقت جون محلاتون پڪرين جي ڌڻن وانگر حسن ڪافر ادا ۽ شاهد ان رويي سان ڀريل هونديون پس پرده ته خود ارڪان حڪومت مٿي نوشي ۾ مصروف هوندا مگر ظاهر شرايين لاءِ شرعي حدون مقرر هونديون. راڳ ۽ ناچ جون مجلسون گرم هونديون. طبقاتي تقسيم هوندي ڪي ٻارهن هزارن هوندا ته ڪي ڏهه هزارن ڪي وري پنجهه هزارن ته ڪي وري هڪ هزارن ڪي ويچارا نان جوڀن جا به محتاج هوندا. چالاڪ ۽ مڪار سرمايه دار خزانن جا مالڪ هوندا. غريب ۽ ٻالا ڀولا مصيبتن ۾ مبتلا جن جي دور حڪومتن ۾ ڪتن جا ته پيٽ پاليا ويندا مگر محتاج ۽ اڀاهج رستن تي بڪن سبب مرندا نظر ايندا. خوشامدڙيا ۽ ظالم فائز اليرام هوندا. مسلمانن جا بهترين دماغ نه ته مذهبي پيشوا جيل جي تاريخ ڪوٺڙين ۾ بند هوندا. يا تيرن ۽ تلوارين سان ٽڪر ٽڪر ڪيا ويندا. معصوم ٻچن ۽ بيگناهه عورتن سان شاهي جيل خانه ڀريل هوندا. حوس پرستي اسلامي جهاد جو نالو اختيار ڪري بلائي بي درمان جي طرح. دنيا ۾ قتل غارت جي گرم بازاری لڳائي ڇڏيندي آزاد فطرت انسان کي جانورن وانگر غلام بڻايو ويندو. اقليت واريون قومون اڪثريت جي ظلم کان نانه رڪتان هونديون حصول زر ۽ طلب جاءِ خبر نه آهي ته انساني دنيا لاءِ ڪيتريون نيون مصيبتون پيدا ڪندو.

شايد وري به بيگناهه مقتولن جو خون رنگ آڻي. مظلومن جون آخرن عرش الاهيءَ کي لرزائي ڇڏين. قهر الاهي جوش ۾ اچي ۽ وري به شايد پاڪستان جي ظالمن کي ابدي غلاميءَ ۾ مبتلا ٿيڻو پوي. (ڏسو تاريخه اسلام دورحڪومت اميه ۽ عباسيه) ۽ پاڪستان جي عيوض غلامستان بڻجي وڃي. پر جيڪڏهن پاڪستان مان مطلب اڄڪلهه جي اسلامي جمهوري حڪومتن جهڙي حڪومت قائم ڪرڻ جو آهي. جهڙوڪ ترڪي وغيره تڏهن به انهيءَ حڪومت جو نالو پاڪستان موزون نه ٿندو. انهيءَ بهادرن جي پرده کي خيرباد چئي ڇڏيو آهي. جن حڪم خدا کي ٺڪرائي زالن کي جهاد جي اجازت ڏني آهي. جي قوميت ۽ وطنيت جي بتن جا پوڄاري آهن جي اسلام جي بجاءِ ترڪ هئڻ تي ناز ڪن ٿا. جن اسلامي مرڪزي زبان عربي جو بنياد مٽائڻ لاءِ ٻانگهه ۽ نماز جي صورت تي مسخ ڪري ڇڏي آهي. جن جي دلين ۾ پنهنجي اسلامي ڀائرن لاءِ ڪا به همدردي ڪانهي. جن ايراني ڀائرن جي مصيبتن ۾ خير گيري نه ڪئي جي بيگنال جي ڏڪار وقت پنهنجي ڀائرن کي هڪ ٻئي به امداد نه ڏئي سگهيا. خالي ڪاغذي ٺهراءَ جي همدردي به نه ڪيائون انهن کان ته هندستاني غلام هزار بار بهتر آهن جن ۾ انساني همدردي آهي. مسلمانيت آهي، جيڪي پنهنجي ڀائرن جي تڪليفن کان متاثر ٿين ٿا جن جو نعرو آهي ”مسلم هين هم وطن هي سارا جهان همارا“ جي قوميت ۽ وطنيت جي بتن کان دور آهن. جن کي هندستان هئڻ تي ناز نه آهي. بلڪه مسلمان هئڻ تي ناز آهي جن غلام هوندي به آزاد ملڪن تي سوين احسان ڪيا آهن. جن غلاميءَ ۾ رهندي به ترڪي ۽ ٻين اسلامي حڪومتن لاءِ سوين تڪليفون ڏنيون. پاڻيءَ جي طرح خلافت هلچل ۾ پئسو خرچ ڪيو گهر ٻار ڇڏي هجرتون ڪيون. قيد و بند جون تڪليفون ڏنيون. زلزلن ۽ ڌوڪارن جي وقت ڪروڙين رپيا ڪٺا ڪري آزاد اسلامي حڪومتن خود ترڪن جي مدد ڪئي.

اسان ترڪ ٿيڻ نٿا چاهيون، اسان ايراني کان بيزار آهيون. اسان جو افغانين سان سروڪار ڪونهي. اسان مسلمان ٿيڻ چاهيون ٿا. مومن ٿيڻ جا خواهان آهيون.

اسين وري به پاڪستان قائم ڪرڻ جي دعويڌارن جي خدمت ۾ بادب عرض ڪنداسون ته اسان کي پاڪستان ۽ حقيقي پاڪستان گهرجي به ته مسلمانن جي حڪومت. پوءِ اها راهه جمهوري هجي يا سلطنت شاهي يا ڊڪٽيٽرشپ. يا ڪنهن ٻئي نموني جي. اسان کي پراڻي تاريخ مان تلخ تجربا حاصل ٿي چڪا آهن ته مسلمانن برسر اقتدار هئڻ وقت ڇا ڇا ڪيو تنهنڪري اسان پاڪستان صرف پاڪستان جا حامي آهيون جنهن جي حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ اسان جو ٻڄو ٻڄو پنهنجي خون جو آخري خطرو وهائڻ لاءِ تيار آهي.

بشرطيڪ اسان کي يقين ٿئي ته حقيقي پاڪستان قائم ڪيو ويندو. باقي ٻي ڪا به حڪومت اسان جي لاءِ غلاميءَ جي تجديد ٿيندي پوءِ اها چاهي مسلمانن جي هجي يا غير مسلمانن جي. بقول علامه اقبال:

سروري زيبا فقط اس ذات هي همنا ڪوهي

حڪمران هي اڪه وهي باقي بتان آڌري.

ان جو يقين هن صورت ۾ پيش ڪري سگهجي ٿو ته اسان جا پاڪستاني ليڊر اڄ جو اڄ شراب چڙهي ڏين نمازي بڻجي وڃن. رشوت کي خير باد چئي ڇڏين ڪنا ڪيل خزانن راهه خدا ۾ لٽائي ڇڏين جاگيرداري ۽ زمينداري ختم ڪري ڇڏين مومن ۽ صرف مومن (پاڪ) بڻجي وڃن. ڪلبون، ناچ گهر وغيره هڪدم بند ڪري ڇڏين. اهو ئي پاڪستان حاصل ڪرڻ جو بهترين رستو آهي. جيڪڏهن ائين ڪرڻ لاءِ تيار نه آهن ته پوءِ پاڪستان دنيا جي ٻين قومن لاءِ تفريح جو سامان بڻجي ويندو.

اڪنڊ هندستان ۾ ڇا ٿيندو؟

هن کان اڳي اسان جو مضمون پاڪستان ۾ ڇا ٿيندو شايع ٿي چڪو آهي انهيءَ مان هرگز اها مراد ڪا نه آهي ته اسان پاڪستان جي برخلاف آهيون يا مسلم ليگ جي مخالفت ۾ آهيون مگر انهيءَ مضمون لکڻ مان اسان جو مطلب ليڊر ان مسلم ليگ تي نڪته چيني آهي. گويا اسان جو مطلب آهي ته بني امين ۽ بني عباسين واري حڪومت اسان تي نه مڙهي وڃي ته ترڪن ۽ ايرانين واري حڪومت قائم ڪجي پاڪ آزادي ملڻ بعد پاڪستان ۽ صرف پاڪستان يعني حڪومت الاهي قائم ڪئي وڃي. هاڻي اسان هن مضمون ۾ ڏيکاريون ٿا ته اڪنڊ هندوستان ۾ ڇا ٿيندو؟

هندن جو راڄ هوندو، هر گهر تي ٿرنگو جهنڊو ڦڙڪندو نظر ايندو، وندي ماترم جا ترانا هوندا، آڏانون بند ڪيون وينديون، بي پردگي هوندي، نيم عرياني هوندي، غيرت جو ڏيوالو نڪري ويندو. بليڪ مارڪيٽ جو دور دورو هوندو. وياجن جون مصيبتون هونديون، مسجدن ۽ مسلمانن عبادت گاهن تي حملا هوندا. مسلمانن جي زمينن جاگيرن تي واڻين جا قبضا هوندا. نه رڳو ڳئون ڪشي بند ڪئي ويندي پر هڪ هڪ گانءِ جي عيوض هزارن مسلمانن جون حياتيون وٺڻ سعادتي ابدِي سمجهي ويندي. ڳڻو ماتا ۽ بيل باب جي هر جاءِ پوڄا هوندي انهن جو بول براز هونئن ۾ ۽ عام جڳهين تي مڪئي حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ ڳري بهاءِ ۾ وڪامندو نظر ايندو ۽ ان کي ناز ۽ فخر سان پيٽو ويندو. قرآن ڪريم جي ورقن ۾ ڄاڻي واڻي پڪوڙا ويڙهي وڪرو ڪيا ويندا، مسجدن کي مندرن ۽ گوردوارن ۾ تبديل ڪيو ويندو. مسلمانن کي جٽ وحشي، بدمعاش، چور، ڌاڙيل خوني ۽ گونڊو وغيره وغيره جي حقارت آميز نالن سان ياد ڪيو ويندو. جهاتڪي جو گوشت عام جام مروج هوندو، اسلامي تهوارن جا جلوس بند ڪيا ويندا. مسجدن ۽ عبادتگاهن جي اڳيان بندوقون ۽ ناقوس وڄايا ويندا. مسلمانن کي هندن جي پاڙن بلڪه شهرن کان حڪمن هڪايو ويندو. زالن کي عام آزادي ڏني پرده ڪندڙ قومن کي زوري پرڏو ٺهرائڻ تي مجبور ڪيو ويندو. ڪنهن به مسلمان جي جان مال عزت محفوظ نه هوندي نه رڳو ايترو پر انهن ملچن کان پارت ماتا جي مقدس سرزمين کي پاڪ ڪرڻ سعادتي ابدِي ۽ مڪئي جو ذريعو سمجهيو ويندو. هڪڙي خدا جي بدران ٽيهه ڪروڙن خدائن جي پوڄا هوندي. حجر نڪر پٿر باهه پاڻي بلڪه دنيا جي هر چيز جي اڳيان گردن نياز خم ڪئي ويندي جنهن سڀني رام جنهن هندن جا پرجوش نعره هر سمت کان ٻڌڻ ۾ ايندا سڀئي وڏا وڏا عهدو هندن جي حوالي هوندا ۽ ظاهر ڪيو ويندو ته مسلمان اڃا انهن عهدن جا لائق ئي ڪو نه آهن آفيسن دڪانن ۽ ٻين سرڪاري خواهه غير سرڪاري ڪاروباري ۾ حسين ۽ نازڪ بدن عورتن کي مقرر ڪيو ويندو مسلمانن پاڙن ۾ امن قائم رکڻ جي آساني ۾ چٽي پوليس مقرر ڪئي ويندي ٿي سگهيو ته سندن گهرن ۽ عبادتگاهن کي به جلايو ويندو راهه ويندڙن مسلمانن تي ۽ مسلمانن جي گهرن تي اوچتو اوچتو حملا ڪيا ويندا ۽ ظاهر ڪيو ويندو ته مسلمان بدمعاش ۽ لنگا آهن ۽ رستي هلندي هندو نيم عريان بازين

سان مستي ٿا ڪن. (ڏسو ديش متر 2 مئي 1946) رشوت عام جام هوندي ۽ هندن لاءِ خاص ڪري رشوت وٺڻ گناهه نه هوندو ڇو ته هنن کي هر ڪڪيءَ تي ڏهه هزار ڏيئي لپي ڏيئي ٿي پوي. مسلمانن کي انهيءَ ڏوهه ۾ وڌ ۾ ڦاسي ۽ گهٽ ۾ گهٽ جنم ٿيڻ ڏني ويندي. مسلمانن کي سياسي توڙي مذهبي طرح ڪرڻ لاءِ سندن مهاسيا، فارورڊ بلاڪ وغيره وغيره، تحريڪون جاري ڪيون وينديون. ڪو به هندو پنهنجي رخسا رغبت سان به ٻئي مذهب ۾ داخل ٿي نه سگهندو شريفن ۽ اشرافن کي سربازار خواهه اخبارن ۾ دل کولي گاريون ڏنيون وينديون ڪو به مسلمان ائين نه چئي سگهندو ته آءُ اول هندوستان آهيان پوءِ مسلمان نه چوڻ جي حالت ۾ سندس زبان ڪيڙيءَ کان ڪڍائي ويندي. اردو زبان جو دنيا مان ۽ خاص ڪري هندوستان مان قطع ڪم ڪيو ويندو ان جي جاءِ تي ڊيٽن ۽ رڪشن جي جهوني منڊي ۽ سنسڪرت ٻوليءَ کي جڳهه ڏني ويندي هندوستان جي مرڪزي ۽ دفتری ٻولي هندي هوندي سڀ سرڪاري لکپڙهه خواه اخبارون وغيره ابتن اڪرن ۾ لکيل نظر اينديون عربي ۽ فارسي جي تعليم ڏيارڻ ۽ وٺڻ قانوني طرح جرم قرار ڏنو ويندو ۽ عربي مدرسه ڪاليج وغيره بنياد کان اڪيڙي انهن تي هندي ۽ سنسڪرت وڌيا شالائون تعمير ڪيون وينديون. مسلمان ڪا به سياسي خواهه مذهبي تحريڪ جاري ڪري نه سگهندا. موجوده سڀني تحريڪن جو خاتمو ڪيو ويندو. ڪانگريس ڪانسواءِ ٻي سڀڪا تحريڪ خلاف قانون قرار ڏني ويندي.

مسلم ليگ جي سڀني ليڊرن کي ديش دروهي ٺهرائي مٿن مقدمه هلايا ويندا ۽ پوءِ کين عبرتناڪ سزائون ڏنيون وينديون. شڪم پرور ملن ۽ مولوين کي وظيفه ڏيئي ۽ سندن پگهار مقرر ڪري مسلم ليگ جي برخلاف پروپيگنڊا ڪئي ويندي. لکن ۽ ڪروڙين رپيا خرچ ڪري ۽ حسن ۽ شراب جون محفلون گرم ڪري ڪن عياش ۽ گمراهه مسلمانن کي خريد ڪري مسلمانن ۾ قوت وڌي ويندي. ڪلب ۾ وڃي ناچ ڪرڻ ۽ سڪڻ هر عورت ۽ مرد لاءِ قانوني طرح ضروري قرار ڏنو ويندو. شراب خانو عام جام کوليا ويندا. هر شهر ۽ ڳوٺ ۾ شراب جون بڻيون کولايون وينديون ستياڙت پرڪاش رنگيلا رسول ۽ تاريخ اسلام جهڙا منحوس ۽ واحيات ڪتاب عام جام شايع ڪرڻ جي اجازت ڏني ويندي جن ۾ مسلمانن جي پيشوائن کي جيڪي پري گاريون ڏنيون وينديون جنهن ڪري هر ملڪ هر صوبو هر شهر ۽ هر ڳوٺ ۾ هندو مسلم فساد مثل هوندو برهمڻ ڪٿري ۽ وٽس ڪانسواءِ باقي ساري هندوستان جون قومون شوقورن ۾ شمار ڪيون وينديون انهن سان جيڪڏهن ڪنهن جو ڪپڙو به لڳي ويو ته اڪنڊ هندوستان جي ابن کي درياهه شاهه ۾ ڪپڙن سوڌو غوطو ڏيڻو پوندو. انسان جانورن ۽ نڪرن پٿرن ۾ ڪو به تفاوت نه رهندو. نانگن، بلائن، وٿن وغيره جي عزت به انسانن کان زياده هوندي ۽ اشرف المخلوقات انسان نڪرن پٿرن کان به ڪمتر ليکيو ويندو. باون ۽ سادن جي بيگهي مچي ويندي گداگرن جي ڪثرت کان دنيا تنگ اچي ويندي خوفناڪ جانورن ۽ درندن کي مارڻ جرم ٺهرايو ويندو جنهنڪري زراعت ۽ انسان جو مال جان هر وقت خطرن ۾ هوندو سورن جا ٽڻ پاليا ويندا ۽ انهن جو ڪير ۽ گوشت خوشيءَ سان نوش جان ڪيو ويندو جنهنڪري هزارين مرض ڦهليندا ڪارخانن ۽ وڏن وڏن ڏاڏن تي مڪار چالاڪ سرمايه دارن جو قبضو هوندو. مزدور ۽ هاري سواين ۽ وياجن ۾ تباهه ۽ برباد ٿي ويندا. ڪاسبين ۽ ڪڙمين جو ڪو به پرسار حال نه هوندو. مرڪز ۾ هندو سرمايه دار جي حڪومت هوندي جنهنڪري ڪو به غريبن ۽ مسڪينن جي فائدي جو ايڪٽ پاس ٿي نه سگهندو اڪنڊ هندوستان فقط وياج خور واڻين ۽ ڪانڌي ٽولي وارن جي دنيا هوندي. قانون سرمايه دارين جي اکين جي اشاري جو نالو هوندو. پائي پائي ۽ پئسي پئسي تي انسانن جون حياتيون قانوني آڙ وٺي تباهه ڪيون وينديون سرمايه کي زمين ۾ دفن ڪري يا ٽجورين ۾ بند ڪري دنياڻي تباهي آندي ويندي. اناج ۽ ٻيون زندگي جون ضروري شيون گهرن ۾ بند ڪري ذخيره ڪيون وينديون ساري هندوستان تي ڏڪار جا آثار نمايان ٿيندا. غريب بيگانن وانگر رستن تي مرندا نظر ايندا شاهوڪار پنهنجي رنگ رلين ۾ مشغول هوندا. جنهنڪري قهر الاهي وري به جوش ۾ ايندو قدرت

جو هٿ ظالمن کان انتقام وٺڻ جي لاءِ دراز ٿيندو ۽ سوني جهرڪي هندستان وري به پٿر جي گانءَ بڻجي ويندو. ماڻهون وحشين وانگر جهنگلن ۾ وڃي وٺڻ جي پنن وغيره تي گذران ڪرڻ لاءِ مجبور ٿيندا.

اهڙي طرح انسانيت پنهنجي اولين دور جي طرف وري عود ڪئي ويندي. عاليشان شهر ۽ فلڪ برس عمارتون ويران نظر اينديون ۽ آئينده قومن لاءِ عبرت جو ٿيندو.

اول هي پڙهو

حامد رمضليا. ڪن دوستن پڇيو ته جيڪڏهن هندو ۽ مسلمان پاڻ ۾ ٺهي نه سگهيا ۽ شمالا ڪانفرنس به ڪامياب نه ٿي ۽ وزارتي ڊپليگيشن پاڪستان هندن جي مرضيءَ کانسواءِ مسلم ليگ جي سرائن ڪيو اقليتن وغيره جي سان جي حفاظت جي واسطي جيڪڏهن ڪو به سمجهوتو اڳواٽ نه ٿيو ته پاڪستان ۾ ڪهڙي حڪومت قائم ٿيندي؟ ۽ اهي اقليتون جن پاڪستان جي برخلاف شور مچايو آهي انهن سان پاڪستان جا ابا ڪهڙو سلوڪ ڪندا؟ پر جيڪڏهن انگريزن مسلمانن جي مطالبن کي ٺڪرائي سندن مرضي جي خلاف ڪانگريس ۽ مسلم ليگ جي سمجهوتا کانسواءِ آزادي اڪنڊ هندوستان جي صورت ۾ ڪانگريس جي حوالي ڪئي ته اهي ڪهڙي طرح حڪومت هلائيندا؟ ڪانگريس جي مخالفن ۽ اڪنڊ هندوستان جي دشمنن خصوصن پاڪستان جي حامين سان ڪهڙو سلوڪ ڪندا؟

انهن ٻنهي سوالن جو جواب اسان ٿرين جي..... تي گهري نظر ڪندي هن ڪتاب ۾ ناظرين جي اڳيان پيش ڪيون ٿا ۽ ان سان گڏ سڄي هندوستان جي هندو خواهه مسلمانن کي عرض ٿا ڪريون ته هو انهن حقيقتن کي مدنظر رکي هندستان جي ٻنهي مکيه جماعتن ڪانگريس ۽ مسلم ليگ تي زور آڻين ته هو اول اقليتن سان..... حفاظت جا سمجهوتا ڪن ۽ ان..... مڪمل آزادي وٺن..... حالتن ۾ پاڪستان خواهه..... جدا پاڪستان ۽ آزاد هندستان ۾ امن قائم رهي سگهندو. پر جيڪڏهن ائين نه ڪيو ويو ۽ تريون پنهنجي طاقت جي زور سان برسر اقتدار آيون ته پوءِ يقين ڄاڻيو ته هن ڪتاب جو حرف اعراف صحيح نڪرندو. تريون هڪ ٻئي جي ضد ۾ هندوستان ۾ قتل و غارت خون ريزي ڦرلٽ بلڪه ان کان به زياده محشر مچائي ڇڏينديون ۽ اها آزادي هندوستان □ لاءِ تباهي بربادي جو پيش خيمون ٿيندو.

نذير حسين ”حيدري“

سندھ شيشه دار الاشاعت جي مدد ڪريو

شيشان سندھ جي سياسي ۽ مذهبي حقن جي حفاظت ۽ مذهبي تبليغ جو اهم ڪم سرانجام ڏيڻ لاءِ قائم ڪيو ويو آهي هر هڪ شهري تي قومي فرض آهي ته هن اداري جي امداد ڪري.

مئنيجر سندھ شيشه دار الاشاعت بدين

هي ڪتاب مسٽر ميوه خان ولد مرحوم محمد بچل پنهنجي اماميه پرنٽنگ پريس حيدرآباد سندھ ۾ ڇپيو ۽ نذير حسين ايڇ حيدري مئنيجر سندھ شيشه دار الاشاعت بدين جي ڇپائي پترو ڪيو.

پاڪستان جو صحيح رستو!

از قلم

رئيس الهداد خان شجراع

بي-اي-ايل-ايل-بي ايڊووڪيٽ

(رئيس اعظم) پيربخش شجراع

سکر

.....

(دفع اول) قيمت ۲- (تعداد ۲۵۰۰)

آفتاب پرنٽنگ پريس، صدر، حيدرآباد سنڌ.

پاڪستان جو صحيح رستو!

ملڪ ميراث ڪسي نيسٽ ڪه آيد زيدر

هر ڪه شمشير زند سڪنه لا مش خوانند

اڄ چو طرف پاڪستان جو نعرو آهي ۽ پنهنجي حڪومت بڻائڻ جا ولولا آهن ۽ مسلمانن جي راڄ قائم ڪرڻ جي بيقراري آهي. اها بيقراري، اها تڙپ اهو جوش ۽ اهو ولولو هن ڳالهه جو دليل آهي ته مسلمان جون اڪيون هيٺ ڪلي چڪيون آهن ۽ هو هاڻي پنهنجي حڪومت قائم ڪرڻ کان گهٽ تي ڪنهن به صورت ۾ راضي ٿيڻ وارو ناهي ۽ هن جي دل پراڻي راڄ ۽ غلامي تي مطمئن رهڻ واري ناهي.

اسان جي نوجوانن جا انهي قسم جا ولولا ۽ خيالات قابل تعريف آهن ۽ هن ڳالهه جو دليل آهن ته اسان جو مستقبل روشن آهي ۽ اسان جو ”آئيندو“ شاندار آهي ۽ اسان جي قوم جو قافلو ڪنهن وقت ضرور انهي منزل مقصود تي هلي پهچندو جنهن لاءِ دليون بيقرار آهن ۽ قلب مضطرب آهن في الحقيقت هڪ مسلمان جو مقصد هڪ مختصر پاڪستان ۽ محدود حڪومت هرگز ناهي بلڪه اسلامي روايت ۽ دين اسلام جي تقاضا آهي ته مسلمان جي نگاهه وسيع هجي ۽ هن کي روءِ زمين جي چپي چپي تي الاهي حڪومت جي قيام کانسواءِ ٻي ڪا به حڪومت منظور نه هجي ۽ هو روءِ زمين تي اسلام کي غالب ڪرڻ لاءِ پنهنجي ويهن نهن جو زور خرچي پنهنجي موليٰ سان وڃي ملي. تاهم اسان جي نوجوانن جو هي مختصر مقصد به قابل عزت ۽ قابل تعريف آهي ۽ ترقي ڏانهن هڪ قدم آهي ۽ منزل مقصود جي بحري ڪنار جو هڪ قطرو ضرور آهي.

اسلامي راڄ جو پهريون تخيل!

اسلامي حڪومت امام مهدي کان اڳ اچڻ جو تخمل ڪنهن به دماغ ۾ نه هو. ۽ غلبه اسلام ۽ پنهنجي حڪومت جو خيال نه ڪڏهن خواب ۾ به ڪنهن کي ياد ڪو نه هو اهڙي حالت ۾ 1931ع ۾ جنهن شخص سڀ کان پهريان ”اشارات“ لکي اسلامي حڪومت جي قيام جو مقصد مسلمانن اڳيان رهيو سو اهو شخص آهي جنهن جو نالو علامه عنايت الله خان مشرقي آهي ۽ هو ئي موجوده زماني ۾ انهيءَ تخيل جو باني ۽ اسلامي حڪومت جي مقصد جو ڏاڏو آدم آهي ۽ هن کان اڳ ڪنهن کي به انهيءَ ڳالهه جي يادگيري به ڪا

نه هئي ۽ اسلامي حڪومت ۽ هندستان ۾ مسلمانن جو پنهنجو راڄ قائم ڪرڻ ڪنهن کي خواب و خيال ۾ به ڪو نه هو. علامه صاحب نه فقط هڪ ڪتاب انهيءَ مقصد لاءِ لکيو بلڪه هڪ قومي تحريڪ خاڪسار جماعت نالي به قائم ڪئي جا انهيءَ مقصد جي حصول لاءِ فوجي مشق ڪرڻ لڳي ۽ مسلم نوجوانن کي اسلامي فوج جو روح پرور نظارو ڏيکاري سندن دماغن کي بيدار ڪيو ۽ سندن دليين ۾ اسلامي حڪومت قائم ڪرڻ جا ولولا ۽ جوش پيدا ڪيا ۽ هندستان جي ڪنڊڪڙچ ۾ غلبه اسلام جو لٽريچر ۽ غلبه اسلام جو لشڪر نظر اچڻ لڳو ۽ هر طرف مصنوعي جنگين ۽ فوجي ڪئمپن جي ذريعي مسلمانن جي ستل حس کي بيدار ڪيو ويو ۽ انهن جي سينن ۾ اسلامي راڄ قائم ڪرڻ جي آڱ لڳائي وئي ۽ انهن جي هٿن پيرن کي اسلام جي غلبه لاءِ حرڪت ۾ آندو ويو ۽ جهاد في سبيل الله جي جوش ۽ شهادت جي شوق ۾ دليون ٽپي ٽپي حلق تي اچڻ لڳيون. هڪ عظيم الشان لشڪر تيار ٿي رهيو هو ۽ لکين نوجوان ميدان جنگ جا خواب ڏسي ۽ اسلامي حڪومت قائم ڪرڻ لاءِ جهاد جو انتظار ڪري رهيا هئا. مطلب ته اهو سڀ تڏيل خاڪسار تحريڪ ۽ ان جي باني علامه مشرقي جي ڪوششن جو نتيجو هو ورنه هن کان اڳ هندستان جي ڪنهن به ٽڪري تي نڪا اهڙي جماعت هئي جا هن طرح نوجوانن جي تربيت گاهه ٿئي ۽ نڪي هن طرح جو ليڊر هو جو هن طرح سڌي طرح ماڻهن کي اسلام جي غلبه ۽ اسلامي حڪومت جي قائم ڪرڻ جي دعوت ڏئي. هي هڪ حقيقت آهي جنهن جو انڪار فقط اهو بدبخت انسان ڪري سگهي ٿو جنهن کي انصاف پسند دل ناهي ۽ جو تعصب جي مرض جو مريض آهي ۽ جنهن کي قيامت جي ڏينهن عادل خدا جي سامهون بيٺل تي يقين ناهي.

پهرين آزمائشي ٽڪر!

1935ع جي انڊيا ايڪٽ هندستان ۾ جاري ٿيڻ ۽ مختلف صوبن ۾ ڪانگريس وزارتون قائم ٿيڻ ڪري ڪانگريس جو ٽيمپريچر بلڪل چڙهي ويو هو ۽ اهي ڪانگريس جون اڇيون ٽوپيون پائي پاڻ کي ديش پگٽ ۽ ديش شيوڪ سڏائيندا گهمندا هئا تن جي دماغن ۾ هندو راڄ جو جنون پيدا ٿيڻ لڳو ۽ ڪانگريسي پرڳڻن کي هندو تهذيب جو مرڪز بڻائي وري نئين سر هزارن ورهين جي ويل حڪومت وٺڻ جا سانباها ٿيڻ لڳا ۽ مسلمانن کي هڪ ٻئي ۾ لڙائڻ لاءِ نيچ رستا اختيار ڪيا ويا. لکنو جو مشهور شيعه سني جهڳڙو به انهي ڪانگريس جي منافقانه سياست جو نتيجو هو ۽ مسلمانن جا ٻه فرقا نهايت بيدرد سان هڪٻئي جو خون پي رهيا هئا ۽ ڪانگريس حڪومت انهيءَ فساد جي باهه تي تيل وجهي انهيءَ باهه کي هندستان ڳير بڻائي رهي هئي. اهو اهو وقت هو جو محترم مسٽر جناح ۽ مسلم ليگ ڪنج عافيت ۾ آرام فرمائي رهيا هئا ۽ ڪنهن کي به فڪر ڪو نه هو ته هي ٻه ڀائر ڇو وڙهي رهيا آهن ۽ ڪانگريس وزارت انهن جي مقابلي لاءِ آکاڙي جو ميدان ڇو تيار ڪري رهي آهي، سڀڪو پري کان هي تماشو ڏسي رهيو هو ۽ ڪنهن جي به دل ۾ هن نازڪ مسئلي کي حل ڪرڻ ڏانهن توجهه ڪو نه هو. اهڙي وقت ۾ جنهن شخص ڪانگريس جي شيطاني ارادن کي محسوس ڪري يو پي جي ڪانگريس گورنمينٽ سان اعلان جنگ ڪيو هو اهو علامه عنايت الله مشرقي کانسواءِ ٻيو ڪير هو؟ 1939ع ۾ علامه صاحب خاڪسارن جون جوان فوج وٺي يو پي گورنمينٽ تي اهو ته خطرناڪ حملو ڪيو جو ڪانگريس وزارت پنهنجو اها جو چولو لاهي خاڪسارن سان خوني جنگ ڪرڻ لاءِ تيار ٿي وئي ۽ يو پي جا جيل خاڪسارن سان پرڃي ويا ۽ خاڪسارن پنهنجي قوت ايماني سان يو پي لائي پوليس سان جنهن نموني مقابلو ڏنو سو مسلمانن جي پراڻي شجاعت جي ياد وري تازا ڪري ڇڏي ٿو. بلند شهر ۾ ڪانگريس وزارت پنهنجي بربريت جو انتهائي نظارو ڏيکاريو ۽ ڪيترن شهادت جي پياسن کي شهادت جو پيالو پياريو.

ڪانگريس وزارت کي خاڪسارن جي انهيءَ بهادران حملي اهڙو ته ڪاپاري ڌڪ هنيو جو اها وزارت وري اڻي نه سگهي ۽ اهي مسلمان جي ڪانگريس جي دام فريب ۾ ڦاٿل هئاسي ڪانگريس کان هميشه لاءِ

الڳ ٿي ويا. هي هئي خاڪسارن جي پهرين آزمائشي جنگ جا اسلام جي آبرو بچائڻ لاءِ هنن هندستان جي سرزمين تي هندستان ۾ هندو راڄ جي خواب لهندڙن مان لڙي ۽ انهيءَ ۾ شاندار فتح حاصل ڪئي.

لنڊن ۾ زلزلو

يو پي محاذ ۾ خاڪسارن نه فقط پنهنجي بهادري جا جوهر ڏيکاريا بلڪه فوجي ڪرتب ۽ جنگ جي فن جون اهي چالاڪيون ڏيکاريون جو ڪيترن گورنمينٽ جون تربيت يافته فوجون عاجز رهي ويون ۽ اخبارات ۾ خاڪسارن جي جنگ قابليت ۽ فوجي لياقت جون وڏيون وڏيون سرخيون ڇپجڻ لڳيون ۽ انگريزي اخبار ۾ گورنمينٽ فوجن تي سندن خاڪسارن جي مقابلي ۾ بي بي ۽ نالاڻي تي طعن و تشمع ٿيڻ لڳي ۽ وڏين هيڊلنگن سان خاڪسارن جي فوجي قابليت جي اعتراف جا اعلان ٿيڻ لڳا. يو پي محاذ ختم ٿيندي ئي علامه صاحب پنجوين لکن جي نئين ڀرتي جو اعلان ڪيو ۽ ساري هندستان جي مشهور سالارن کي پنهنجا پرڳڻا ڇڏي ٻين هنڌن هجرت جو حڪم ڏنو ۽ ڀرتي جو سلسلو برقي رفتار سان ٿيڻ لڳو ۽ مسلمان اسلام جي فوجي نظام ۾ تڙا تڙ داخل ٿيڻ لڳا. هر طرف اسلامي عسڪريت جو روح پرور نظارو ڏسجي رهيو هو. چمڪندڙ بيلچن، خوشنما وردين ۽ ڪراس بيلٽن جو دل ڇانيندڙ منظر هر شهر ۽ ڳوٺ ۾ نظر اچڻ لڳو. دشمنن جي گهرن ۾ هڪ رعب ۽ خوف جي حالت هئي ۽ مسلمانن جي دلين ۾ نيون امنگون ۽ نوان ولولا پيدا ٿي رهيا هئا ۽ پنهنجي مستقبل لاءِ شاندار اميدون پيدا ٿي رهيون هيون ۽ لکين قداور ۽ سهڻا جوان سينن کي اڀاري خاڪسارن جي صفن ۾ بيهي رهيا هئا ۽ چپ راست جو هيبتناڪ آواز پاڙن ۽ گهٽين ۾ هر روز ٻڌيو پيو ويندو هو ۽ نوجوانن کي ته ڇڏيو پر ستر ستر ورهين جا پير مرد به جوان بڻجي فوجي قطارن ۾ اچي شامل ٿيندا هئا ۽ گهرن ۾ ويٺل پرده نشين عورتون به گهٽين مان چپ راست جو آواز ٻڌي ”الله او هان کي سوپون ڏي“ جون دعائون ڪنديون هيون ۽ پنجن پنجن ورهين جا ننڍڙا مسلمان ٻچڙا پنهنجي راند لاءِ ننڍڙا بيلچا کڻي سينن کي اڀاري قطارن ۾ هلڻ لڳا ۽ رانديڪن جي بدران پنهنجي پيءُ کي چوڻ لڳا ته ”بابا مون کي بيلچو ۽ وردي ٺهرائي ڏي“ بابا اءُ اسلام جو سپاهي ٿيندس.

مطلب ته خاڪسار تحريڪ قوم جي سينن ۾ هڪ هيجان پيدا ڪري ڇڏيو ۽ قوم جي خاموش سمنڊ ۾ اهو طوفان آنندو جو قوم جو هر فرد اسلامي غلبه ۽ اسلامي حڪومت جي وري ڏسڻ لاءِ بيقرار ٿي پيو ۽ اها قوم جنهن کي ڪجهه سال اڳ ڪو به مقصد سامهون نه هو سا هڪ عظيم الشان نصب العين لاءِ پنهنجن هٿن پيرن سان چرپر ڪرڻ لڳي وئي ۽ جهاد في سبيل الله جي تيارين ۾ عملي طرح مشغول ٿي وئي.

هي ڳالهه اهڙي نه هئي جنهن کي انگريز صبر سان ڏسي سگهي ۽ خاڪسارن جي هن عظيم الشان ۽ هندستان گير حرڪت لنڊن ۾ ويٺل انگريز جو آرام ڦٽائي ڇڏيو ۽ وائيت هائوس ۾ هڪ زلزلي جي حالت پيدا ڪري ڇڏي ۽ وڏا وڏا سياستدان انگريز مٿي کي هٿ ڏيئي سوچڻ لڳا ته خاڪسارن جي هن عظيم الشان طوفان کي ڪيئن منهن ڏجي ۽ غلبه اسلام جي هن وڌندڙ سيلاب کي ڪيئن روڪجي!

مسلمانن کي مسلمان کان ماريو!

هندستان مان اسلامي حڪومت جي نام و نشان مٽائڻ ۽ عظيم الشان اسلامي شهنشاهيت جي انگريزن سان گڏجي بيخ و بنياد اڪيڙڻ ۾ جن ٻن مشهور شخصيتن حصو ورتو تن جو نالو مير جعفر ۽ مير صادق آهي. علامه اقبال مرحوم هندستان مان مسلمانن جي حڪومت ختم ٿيڻ تي ڳوڙها ڳاڙيندي انهن ٻن بدنام شخصيتن جو ذڪر هن طرح ڪري ٿو:-

جعفر از بنگال و صادق از دکن

لنگه ملت لنگه دين لنگه وطن!

هيءَ انگريز جي پراڻي چال آهي ته هو مسلمانن جو ڳلو مسلمان کان ئي ڪپائيندو آهي ۽ مسلمانن کي مسلمان کان ئي مارائيندو آهي. هندستان جي مير جعفر ۽ مير صادق جي ڇا خصوصيت آهي بلڪه حجاز جو شريف حسين ۽ مصر جو محمد علي پاشا ۽ ٻيون ڪيتريون اهڙيون غدار ملت شخصيتون اسلامي تاريخ ۾ هڪ بدنما داغ طور موجود آهن جن اسلام جي برباديءَ ۾ انگريز جا اوزار بڻيا.

خاڪسار تحريڪ جو عروج ۽ مسلمانن جي غلبه اسلام جي منزل ڏانهن تيز رفتاري انگريز کي بيحد پريشان ڪيو خصوصن جنگ جي زماني ۾ انگريز هن تحريڪ جي وڌندڙ جوش و خروش کي نهايت خوف ۽ شڪ جي نظر سان ڏسي رهيو هو ۽ هو هن ڳالهه جي پٺيان هو ته هن تحريڪ کي ڪنهن طرح ختم ڪري ۽ هن تحريڪ جي ختم ڪرڻ لاءِ اهو ساڳيو رستو اختيار ڪيو جيڪو انگريز هميشه اهڙن موقعن تي ڪندا آهن. يعني ”مسلمان کي مسلمان کان مارايو.“

هندستان جي سرزمين تي پنجاب جي سر سڪندر کان وڌيڪ انگريز جو وفادار ڪير هو؟ هي اهو مشهور شخص هو جيڪو گذريل جنگ عظيم ۾ عراق جي ميدانن تي پاڪ جاين جي آبرو لاءِ لڙندڙ ترڪن ۽ عربن جي سينن تي پنهنجون گوليون آزمائي چڪو هو ۽ انگريز وٽ پنهنجي ملت فروشي ۽ مسلم ڪشي جي ڪري محبوب ۽ مقبول ٿي چڪو هو. انگريز انهي کان ئي خاڪسار تحريڪ دٻائڻ جو ڪم ورتو ۽ سر سڪندر تحريڪ تي بندشون وڌيون ۽ خاڪسار اسلام جي هن عسڪري روح ۽ فوجي زندگي کي هن طرح برباد ٿيندو خاموشي سان برداشت نه ڪري سگهيا تنهنڪري هنن لاهور ۾ 19 مارچ سنه 1940ع تي انهيءَ ظالمانه حڪم جي انحرافي ڪري اصحاب بدر جي ڳاڙهي تي 313 مجاهدن جو جيش ڪيو پر بيرحم سڪندر کي هنن مسلمانن جي نونهالن ۽ اسلامي عسڪريت جي عاشقن تي ڌرو به رحم نه آيو ۽ پنهنجي پوليس جي هٿان انگريز کي خوش ڪرڻ لاءِ هن اسلامي جيش تي گولين جو مينهن وساريو جنهن ۾ اٽڪل پنجاهه نوجوان پنهنجي جگر تي گوليون جا ڌڪ سهي شهادت جو پيالو پي ويا ۽ سوين زخمن کان چور ٿي مينو اسپتال ۾ تڙپڻ لڳا. اهڙي طرح اسلامي غلبي جي متوالن اسلام جي آبرو بچائڻ لاءِ پنهنجي جان جو سودو ڪيو ۽ مسلم ڪش مسلمان جي ظلم جو مقابلو ڪيو. اهي سهڻيون صورتون ۽ پياريون مورتون جن هن ڪفرستان ۾ الله جي نالي تان ڪٽجي مرڻ جو بنياد وڌو ۽ لاشن جي انبار تي اسلام جي عمارت جو پايو رکيو سي اڃا تائين اکين اڳيان ڦري رهيون آهن ۽ ڪڏهن به وسرڻ جون ناهن.

بنا گرد ند خوش رسمي بخاڪه و خون غلطيند،

خدا رحمت کنڊابن عاشقان پاڪ طينيت را!!

اسلام جي جنازي ۾ آخري ميخ!

سر سڪندر سمجهيو ته هو هن طرح خاڪسارن تي گولي هلائي خاڪساري کي ختم ڪري ڇڏيندو ۽ اسلامي عسڪريت جي روح کي هميشه لاءِ برباد ڪري ڇڏيندو ليڪن گولي لڳڻ کانپوءِ کيس معلوم ٿيو ته اهو خيال غلط هو ۽ مسلمانن جي سينن ۾ خاڪسارن جي هن قتل عام هڪ آڱ لڳائي ڇڏي ۽ چوڌر کان سر سڪندر تي لعنت ۽ ڦٽڪار جي وسڪار ٿيڻ لڳي.

حادثي جي ٻي ڏينهن کان لاهور ۾ مسلم ليگ جو ساليانو اجلاس شروع ٿيو هو ۽ مسلمانن کي ايترو جوش هو جو سر سڪندر جي مسلم ليگ جي اجلاس ۾ اچڻ وقت هڪ هيجان برپا ٿي ويو ۽ مسٽر جناح جيڪڏهن هوشيار ڪان ڪم وٺي مسلمانن کي مطمئن نه ڪري ها ته ليگ جو اجلاس به ختم ٿي وڃي ها. ليڪن اهو ڪم جو سر سڪندر جون گوليون نه ڪري سگهيو سو محترم مسٽر جناح پنهنجي عقل مدي سان ڪري ڏيکاريو ۽ خاڪسار تحريڪ تان بندش لهڻ ۽ شهيدن جي خون جو مطالبو جو مسلمان ڪري رهيا هئا تنهن

تان مسلمانن کي محترم مسٽر جناح اهڙيءَ طرح لاڻو جو انگريز کي مسٽر جناح جون پيڙهين تائين شڪرگذار رهڻ گهرجي.

محترم جناح اجلاس جو صدر هو ۽ هن مسلمانن جي جوش کي ڏسي نهايت جوش سان تقرير ڪئي ۽ اعلان ڪيو ته جيستائين هو خاڪسارن جي خون جو بدلو نه وٺندو تيستائين خاموش ٿي نه ويهندو ۽ مسلمانن کي خوش ڪرڻ ۽ انهن جي جوش کي ڀرو ڪرڻ لاءِ پنهنجي طرفان خاڪسارن جي همدردي جو ٺهراءُ پيش ڪيو. اهڙي طرح هن پنهنجي قابليت سان جلبي تي قابو حاصل ڪيو ۽ مسلمانن جي جوش کي ٽٽو ڪري پنهنجو ڪم ڪيو.

درحقيقت اهو ٺهراءُ خاڪسارن جي همدردي لاءِ نه هو بلڪه مسلمانن جو جوش ٽٽو ڪري ۽ مسلمانن کي ويساهه ڏيئي خاڪسارن جو خون ٻوڙڻ ۽ خاڪسار تحريڪ کي ختم ڪرڻ لاءِ هو. ڇا انهيءَ کانپوءِ دنيا ڏٺو ته مسٽر جناح خاڪسارن جي بدلي وٺڻ کانسواءِ بلڪل آرام نه ڪيو ۽ سر سڪندر کان خاڪسارن کي بدلو وٺي ڏنو؟ انا لله و انا اليه راجعون.

بلڪه اهو اجلاس درحقيقت خاڪسار تحريڪ کي فنا ڪرڻ لاءِ سڏايو ويو هو ۽ خاڪسارن کي هن طرح هڪ ليگي وزيرن گوليون سان ماريو تنهن کانپوءِ مسٽر جناح هن طرح خاڪسارن جو خون ٻوڙايو اهو سڀ ڪيل هو جيڪو لارڊ لنٽگر جي اشاري تي تيار ڪيو ويو هو ۽ ماڻهن جي نظرن غلبه اسلام جي مقصد کان هٽائڻ لاءِ انهي اجلاس ۾ پاڪستان جو ريزوليشن پاس ڪيو ۽ انهي پاڪستان جي ٺهراءُ جو مسودو انهي بي رحم خوني سر سڪندر جو ئي تيار ڪيل هو.

مطلب ته خاڪسار تحريڪ تي پابندي، خاڪسارن تي گولين جي بارش! ۽ عام مسلمانن کي چالاڪي سان خاموش ڪري ڇڏڻ کانپوءِ خاڪسارن جي مقصد کي ختم ڪرڻ لاءِ انهي پاڪستان جي ريزوليشن کان وڌيڪ ٻيو ڪو به ڪارآمد هٿيار نه هو. اهو ريزوليشن اسلام جي جنازه ۾ آخري ميخ هئي جيڪا مسٽر جناح پنهنجي هٿن سان لڳائي ۽ مسلمانن جي توجهه کي هڪ عجيب نموني سان فوجي زندگي جي پروگرام ۽ غلبه اسلام جي نصب العين کان هٽايو.

فڪر ناهي ته اڄ مسلمان مسٽر جناح جي چالاڪي ۾ اچي ويا آهن ليڪن مسٽر جناح جو هي جادو مسلمانن تي هميشه رهڻ وارو ناهي ۽ عنقريب مسلمانن کي معلوم ٿي ويندو ته مسٽر جناح جو پاڪستان اهو ناهي جيڪو مسلمان گهرن ٿا بلڪه مسٽر جناح جو پاڪستان انگريز جو پاڪستان آهي ۽ مسلمانن کي غلام رکڻ جو پاڪستان آهي ۽ عرب، ترڪي، ايران، افغانستان، مصر ۽ سوڊان وغيره اسلامي ممالڪ کي انگريز جي رعب ۽ تسلط هيٺ رکڻ جو پاڪستان آهي ۽ انگريز ئي اهو پاڪستان جو بيجان بت مسلمانن جي اڳيان رکيو آهي تان نه انهيءَ جي محبت ۾ غلبه اسلام جو جيئندو جاڳيندو ۽ خطرناڪ مقصد مسلمانن کي وسري وڃي ۽ مسلمان غلبه اسلام جو جيئندو جاڳندو ۽ خطرناڪ مقصد مسلمانن کي وسري وڃي ۽ مسلمان غلبه اسلام جي فوجي تحريڪ کي ڇڏي هڪ ريزوليشن پرست ۽ وات جا ڦٽاڪا چوڙيندڙ جماعت ۾ شامل ٿي وڃن ۽ انگريز جي لاءِ خاڪسار تحريڪ مان جيڪو خطرو پيدا ٿيو هو سو هميشه لاءِ پاڪستان جي بهالا سان دٻجي وڃي ۽ غلبه اسلام جي نالي سان تمام دنيا تي چاننجي وڃڻ جو پروگرام جو علامه مشرقي تيار ڪيو آهي سو ختم ٿي وڃي ۽ بس!

مسٽر جناح جو پاڪستان!

خاڪسار تحريڪ ۽ خاڪسار لٽريچر جا ملڪ ۾ آڱ لڳائي ڇڏي تنهن انگريز جا حوصلا پست ڪري ڇڏيا ۽ هن ڏٺو ته هندوستان جو مسلمان وري روءِ زمين تي غالب ٿيڻ جا خواب لهي رهيو آهي ۽ روءِ زمين تي چاننجي وڃڻ جا طريقا اختيار ڪري رهيو آهي ۽ خاڪسار جو فوجي وردين، پريڊن ۽ ڪئمپن ۽ خلق

جي خدمت سان ماڻهن جي دلين تي قابض ٿي وڃڻ اهڙو خطرناڪ پروگرام هو جيڪو انگريز جي برداشت ڪرڻ کان ٻاهر هو ليڪن هي جيڪا غلبه اسلام جي آڱ دلين ۾ لڳي چڪي هئي ۽ خاڪسار تحريڪ مسلمانن ۾ پنهنجي حڪومت جو جيڪو تڪميل پيدا ڪري چڪي هئي انهيءَ کي دلين مان ڪڍڻ انگريز جي وس کان ٻاهر هو تنهن اهڙو طريقو اختيار ڪيو جو ”نانگ به مري ۽ لٺ به نه پڇي“ مسلمان پنهنجي مقصد کان به هٽي وڃن ۽ ائين به نه سمجهن ته هو ڪو مقصد کان هٽي ويا آهن بلڪه ائين سمجهندا رهن ته هو اسلامي راڄ لاءِ ڪوشش ڪري رهيا آهن. ليڪن مسلمانن کي معلوم هجڻ گهرجي ته کين پاڪستان ۽ پنهنجي حڪومت جي نالي سان انگريز جا ايجنٽ توڪو ڏئي رهيا آهن. مسٽر جناح جو پاڪستان اهو آزاد اسلامي پاڪستان ناهي جنهن جو نقشو اوهان جي دماغن ۾ آهي بلڪه اهو بلڪل ٻيو آهي. مسٽر جناح جي پاڪستان جي شڪل انهن ٻن پهارجن واري پاڪستان جي آهي جيڪي پاڻ ۾ نهن نٿيون ۽ هڪٻئي زال کان ناراض ٿي مڙس کي چوي ٿي ته آءُ هن رن سان گڏ ڪا نه رهنديس، هي رن ويڙهاڪو آهي، هن جا ٻار منهنجي ٻارن کي ماري ٿا ۽ هن جا ٻار منهنجي ٻارن جي ڊيگڙن مان ڀت ڪايو وڃن تنهنڪري مون کي جدا گهرناهي ڏي ۽ تڙ ٽپڙ جدا ڪري ڏي آءُ انهيءَ رن سان ڪنهن به صورت ۾ گڏ ڪا نه رهنديس.“

بس مسٽر جناح جي هندستان ۽ پاڪستان جي اها ئي معنيٰ آهي هن کي فقط پنهنجي پهچ هندو کان ناراضگي آهي، گهر جدا ڪرڻ جو فڪر آهي تڙ ٽپڙ الڳ ڪرڻ جي ڳڻتي آهي باقي مڙس سان ڪو به اختلاف ناهي ۽ انگريز کي تڙڻ جو ڪو به خيال ناهي ۽ اسلامي حڪومت بڻائڻ جو ڪو به فڪر ناهي.

سچو پاڪستان ڪيئن ٿيندو؟

اڄڪلهه اليڪشن جو زمانو آهي سڀڪا جماعت پنهنجا ماڻهو چونڊرائڻ لاءِ هٿ پير هڻي رهي آهي ۽ ڪوڙ بدوڙ هٿي اسيمبلي جون سيٽون هٿ ڪرڻ جي فڪر ۾ آهي. ڪانگريس جا ڪالهه شمل ۾ انگريز سان گڏجي وائسراءِ جي زير صدارت ايگزيڪيوٽو ڪائونسل ٺاهڻ لاءِ انگريز جي در تي نڪ رڳڙي رهي هئي سا اڄ ”ڪئبٽ انڊيا“ جو نعرو هڻي چونڊن جي ميدان تي نڪتي آهي ۽ انهيءَ سوال تي چوندو لڙي رهي آهي ته هو چونڊن ۾ ڪامياب ٿي انگريز کي هندستان مان ڪڍندي!

ڪانگريس جي انهيءَ ”ڪئبٽ انڊيا“ يا هندستان مان نڪري وڃو جو ڪهڙو اثر ٿيندو اهو دنيا کي معلوم آهي. ڇا اهڙي نعري سان انگريز هليا ويندا ۽ انگريز جن جرمني ۽ جاپان جهڙيون عظيم الشان قوتون پنهنجي مستقل مزاجي ۽ شجاعت ۽ عقلمندي سان اونڌيون ڪري ڇڏيون آهن سي ڪانگريس جي انهيءَ نعري ۽ ريزوليشن کان ڊجي هندستان ڇڏي ويندا؟ ڇا گذريل پنجويهن سالن کان ڪانگريسي گڏڙن وانگر تاريون وڃائي ”ڪا نه ڪي ڪال نه ڪي ظالم هي سرڪار“ ڳائي نه رهيا آهن؟ ڇا پوءِ انگريز ويو هليو؟ جيڪڏهن نه ته پوءِ ”ڪئبٽ انڊيا“ ۾ ڪهڙو ائٽم بم آهي جنهن کان انگريز ڊجي هندستان ڇڏي ويندو. في الحقيقت اهو سڀ توڪو ۽ چونڊن لڙڻ جي چالاڪي آهي ۽ ماڻهن جي عقلن سان راند ڪري سندن ووٽ وٺڻا آهن ۽ بس؟

بلڪل اهڙي طرح مسلم ليگ جو پاڪستان جو هوڪو آهي جنهن جي ذريعي مسلم ليگ تي چاٺيل هي انگريز ضربخالي جا تيار ٿيل سر ۽ نواب، خانبهادر ۽ سردار بهادر وغيره وغيره انقلاب جا مالڪ اسيمبلين تي قبضو ڪرڻ گهرن ٿا ۽ هي وڏا ماڻهو غريب مسلمانن جي سر تي پنهنجو راڄ قائم ڪرڻ گهرن ٿا.

هي سڀ ووٽن وٺڻ لاءِ ڪيل آهي غريب مسلمانن کي توڪو ڏئي کين پنهنجي غلامي ۾ رکڻ جي چال آهي ورنه پاڪستان يا پنهنجي حڪومت ريزوليشن، نعرن ۽ بيانن ڪڍڻ ۽ انٽرويو شايع ڪرائڻ سان ڪڏهن ملي آهي؟ ڇا ڪڏهن ڪنهن قوم اهڙي طرح زمين جو هڪ انچ به حاصل ڪيو آهي؟ تاريخ توهان جي سامهون آهي. ساڍا تيرنهن سئو ورهيه اڳ عرب ۾ جيڪو اسلام جو انقلاب آيو سو ڪهڙي ٺهراءَ ۽ بيان جي زور تي آيو؟ ڇا فرانس جو انقلاب ڪنهن ريزوليشن جو نتيجو هو؟ ڇا آمريڪا جي انگريزن کان نجات

ڪنهن نعري ۽ انٽرويو جي ڪري ٿي؟ ڇا روس جي زار شاهي کان نجات اتي جي ماڻهن ”فلڪ شگاف“ نعرن ۽ جلسن جي ”ٺاڻن هٽندڙ سمنڊ“ جي زور تي حاصل ڪئي هئي؟ جيڪڏهن نه ۽ هرگز نه ۽ اهو فقط قرباني جو ڪرشمو هو ۽ سر ڌڙ جي بازي لڳائڻ جو نتيجو هو ۽ قومن جون قسمتون فقط خون سان ئي بدلجن ٿيون ته پوءِ مسلم ليگ جو هي نعرو فقط ووٽن وٺڻ لاءِ آهي ۽ وڏن ماڻهن جي هٿان غريبن جو رت چوسائڻ لاءِ آهي ۽ اهڙي وزارت ٺاهڻ لاءِ آهي جهڙي اٺ سال اڳ اوهان اکين سان ڏٺي جنهن مسلمان جي تباهي ۾ ڪسر نه ڇڏي ۽ مسلمان جي عزت آبرو، شرم حيات ۽ دولت ۽ ملڪيت لٽڻ ۾ ڪا گهٽتائي نه ڪئي. مسلمانو! مسلم ليگ وري اوهان کي ظلم جي انهيءَ باهه ۾ اچڻ ٿي گهري جنهن اٺن سالن تائين اوهان جي جگرن کي جلايو ۽ مسلم ليگ وري انهن ماڻهن کي پاڪستان جي بهاني تي اوهان جي مٿي تي مڙهڻ گهري ٿي جن کان اوهين بيزار ٿي چڪا آهيو.

مسلمانو! جيڪڏهن توهان کي حقيقي پاڪستان کپي پنهنجي حڪومت کپي، اسلام جو غلبو کپي ۽ روءِ زمين تي الله جي قانون ۽ قرآن جي بادشاهي کپي ته پوءِ توهان خاڪسار تحريڪ ۾ شامل ٿي وڃو جنهن اسلام جي غلبي ۽ پنهنجي حڪومت جو تڪميل پيدا ڪيل ۽ جنهن تي مسلمانن جي سينن ۾ اسلام جي عروج جي تڙپ پيدا ڪئي ۽ هي پاڪستان جو نعرو به مسٽر جناح خاڪسار تحريڪ جي مقصد غلبه اسلام کان مرعوب ٿي ايجاد ڪيو آهي ورنه مسٽر جناح اهو ساڳيو آهي جنهن کي ٽيٽيهه سيڪڙو ۽ ”ڇوڏهن پائنتن“ ڪانسواءِ ٻيو ڪجهه ايندو ئي ڪو نه هو.

مسلمانو، بدقسمتي سان مسلمانن مان ئي مسلمانن جا دشمن پيدا ٿيڻ ڪري خاڪسار تحريڪ، غلبه جي مقصد، غلبه اسلام جي مجاهدانه پروگرام کي ڌڪ لڳو آهي ۽ خاڪسار تحريڪ جو سپاهيانه پروگرام ڇهن سالن جي عرصي کان بند ٿي ويو آهي. هن وقت جنگ ختم ٿي چڪي آهي انگريز کي اسان جي سپاهيانه پروگرام تان بندش نه لاهڻ لاءِ ڪو به سبب نه رهيو آهي. هن وقت فقط اوهان کي مسلمانن جي همدردي جي ضرورت آهي. اوهان جي ساٿ ڏيڻ جي ضرورت آهي. اوهان جيڪڏهن هنن چونڊن ۾ اسان جو ساٿ ڏنو ۽ ڪانگريس جي ”ڪنٽيٽ انڊيا“ ۽ مسلم ليگ جي ”پاڪستان“ جي زباني ڦٽاڪن هيٺ نه آيا ۽ پنهنجو ووٽ خاڪسار اميدوارن کي ڏيئي چونڊي موڪليا ته پوءِ خاڪسار اسيمبلي ۾ وڃي اسلام جي فوجي نظام تان بندش لهرائيندا، پريڊن ۽ فوجي ڪئمپن تان رڪاوٽ کڻائيندا ۽ اسلام جي غلبه لاءِ تياري ڪرڻ ۽ مسلمان قوم کي ساري جو سارو فوجي بڻائڻ لاءِ ميدان صاف ڪندا.

مسلمانو! جڏهن توهان جي قوم سپاهي ٿي وئي، مجاهد ٿي وئي، خدا ۽ اسلام لاءِ خون ڏيڻ لاءِ تير ٿي وئي ته پوءِ پاڪستان توهان جو آهي، بلڪه سارو ايشيا نه ته بلڪه سارو يورپ ۽ ساري دنيا اوهان جي آهي.

مسلمانو! پاڪستان جو صحيح رستو اهو آهي سڄو پاڪستان انهيءَ طرح حاصل ٿيندو باقي مسٽر جناح وارو پاڪستان ۽ مسلم ليگ جو پاڪستان ته انگريز جو رانديڪو آهي. انهيءَ لاءِ ايجاد ڪيو ويو آهي ته اوهان غلبه جو مقصد وساري ڇڏيو ۽ هميشه انگريز جي در تي سر بسجود رهو!

مسلمانو! خبردار تجو هن نالي جي پاڪستان جي توکي ۾ اچي پنهنجو ووٽ نه وڃائجو ۽ پاڻ تي ظالمانه وزارت وري نه قائم ڪرائجو. اوهين ليگ وارن کي آزمائي چڪا آهيو انهن جي اسلام ۽ مسلمان سان سڃاڻي پرکي چڪا آهيو هن وقت وري توهان کي انهن جي دام ۾ ڦاسڻ نه گهرجي. هن وقت توهان جي اڳيان خاڪسار پهريون دفعو ووٽ وٺڻ لاءِ آيا آهن. خاڪسارن جون اسلامي جهاد لاءِ تياريون، اسلام جي لاءِ قربانيون ۽ خلق خدا جون خدمتون اوهان جي اکين اڳيان آهن تنهنڪري هيٺئر اوهان جي ووٽ جا حقدار اوهان جا خاڪسار پاءُ آهن جيڪي چونڊجي وڃڻ کانپوءِ سڄو پاڪستان اٿڻ لاءِ اسلام جي حڪومت قائم ڪرڻ لاءِ رستو صاف ڪندا ۽ ظلم ۾ پيڙهيل مسلمان کي هن ظلم جي طريقي جي حڪومت کان نجات ڏيندا.

خدا جا بندڻو! خدا کي سامهون رکي انصاف ۽ امانت سان پنهنجي ووٽ کي استعمال ڪجو!

الهداد خان شجراع ايڊووڪيٽ- شڪارپور سنڌ

.....

هي ٽرئڪٽ علي بخش محمد يوسف احمد زئي آفتاب پريس صدر بازار حيدرآباد سنڌ ۾ ڇپي شايع ڪيو.

ووٽ جو حقدار!

(از خيرخواه)

اسلام جي چمن جو هي نونهال آهي،
الله جي هٿن ۾ هن جي سنڀال آهي،
هن سان تڪر لڳائڻ ڪنهن جي مجال آهي،
الله سان لڙائي بلڪل محال آهي.
هي خاڪسار آهي، هي خاڪسار آهي!
انسان ذات جو هي خدمت گذار آهي!
اسلام جي علم جو هي پاسبان آهي،
ناموس قوم جي ۽ ملت جو شان آهي،
همت تي هن جي شاهد سارو جهان آهي،
قربان دين حق تان هي بي گمان آهي.
هي خاڪسار آهي، هي خاڪسار آهي!
انسان ذات جو هي خدمت گذار آهي!
خدمت ۾ خلق جي هي آرام آهه لهندو،
هي خلق جي خوشي لئي تڪليف آهه سهندو،
ماڻهن جي ڪم ڪرڻ کان هرگز نه آهه ٽهندو،
خدمت جو شوق هن کي هر وقت آهه رهندو
هي خاڪسار آهي، هي خاڪسار آهي!
انسان ذات جو هي خدمت گذار آهي!
ميدان جنگ ۾ هي بي خوف ويندو آهي،

اسلام لئي مرڻ جي تعليم ڏيندو آهي،
باطل تي هن جو حملو هر وقت ٿيندو آهي،
هي دشمن خدا کي پل ۾ دسيندو آهي.
هي خاڪسار آهي، هي خاڪسار آهي!
انسان ذات جو هي خدمت گذار آهي!
هي جذبي شهادت جو زندهه دار آهي،
اسلام تان ڪسڻ لئي پروانه وار آهي،
ملت جي آبرو ۽ دين جو وقار آهي،
باطل جي دل تي هن جي هيبت سوار آهي.
هي خاڪسار آهي، هي خاڪسار آهي!
انسان ذات جو هي خدمت گذار آهي!
اسلام لئي مرڻ ۽ مارڻ کي هن جياريو،
هن قوم جي جيئڻ لئي نسخو نئون نهاريو،
اسلام جي شجر کي هن خون هو پياريو،
هن دشمنن جي دل تي هڪ رعب هو ويهاريو.
هي خاڪسار آهي، هي خاڪسار آهي!
انسان ذات جو هي خدمت گذار آهي!
دشمن جي دل تي آهي هن جو ته خوف طاري،
اعداء دين حق تي هيبت ته هن ويهاري،
هن ظلم جي خلاف آهي ته باهه ٻاري،
ناحق سان هن لڙڻ ۾ ساري عمر گذاري.
هي خاڪسار آهي، هي خاڪسار آهي!
انسان ذات جو هي خدمت گذار آهي!
امت جي غم ۾ هر دم غمگين هي رهي ٿو،
دين خدا جي عظمت جا خواب هي لهي ٿو،
هي قوم جي ڪمن ۾ هر روز پيو وهي ٿو،
خدا خلق جي ڪارڻ ڪيئن سو رهي سگهي ٿو.

هي خاكسار آهي، هي خاكسار آهي!
 انسان ذات جو هي خدمت گذار آهي!
 دنيا ۾ هي گهري ٿو اسلام جي حڪومت،
 گهرجي نه هن کي ٻئي ڪنهن بدنام جي حڪومت،
 اٿيندو عالم لئي هي هت علم جي حڪومت،
 خلق خدا جي ڪارڻ آرام جي حڪومت.
 هي خاكسار آهي، هي خاكسار آهي!
 انسان ذات جو هي خدمت گذار آهي!
 هي خلق جي غمن ۾ غمخوار آهه بيشڪ،
 هي قوم جي ڪمن ۾ نروار آهه بيشڪ،
 اسلام جي سڀهه جو سالار آهه بيشڪ،
 ملت جي ووٽ جو هي حقدار آهه بيشڪ.
 هي خاكسار آهي، هي خاكسار آهي!
 انسان ذات جو هي خدمت گذار آهي!

Document-3

پيغامِ حق

يعني

مسلم ليگ

۽

ڪانگريس جي حقيقت

از

غلام احمد نظامي ڪراچي

پبلشر غلام احمد حاجي محمد صديق سيڪريٽري جمعيت الاحوالي

شڪارپوري محلا سفيد قبر ڪراچي مان پترو ڪيو.

۽ پرنٽر مولا بخش عبدالصمد بلوچ ليٿو پرنٽنگ پريس لارينس روڊ ڪراچي.

قيمت: 6 روپيه

کانگریس ۽ مسلم لیگ

هن وقت هندوستان ۾ هڪڙا مسلمان کانگریس ۾ شامل آهن ۽ ٻيا مسلم لیگ ۾. جيڪي کانگریس سان شامل آهن تن جو چوڻ آهي ته مسلم لیگ هڪ بي عمل رجعت پسند توڊين ۽ سرڪاري سرن جي جماعت آهي. اهي بجاءِ آزاديءَ لاءِ لڙڻ جي حڪومت جي وفاداري جا گيت ڳائيندا رهندا. مسلم لیگ وارن جو چوڻ آهي ته جيڪي مسلمان کانگریس ۾ آهن سي قوم جا غدار آهن ۽ سخت غلطيون ڪري رهيا آهن. ڇو ته انهن کي گهريو هو اول پنهنجي ڀائرن جي جماعت ۾ شامل ٿي پنهنجي قوم کي تنظيم سان مضبوط ڪري هڪ جماعت ٿي پوءِ کانگریس ۾ شامل ٿين ها مگر انهن پنهنجي قوم کي ڇڏي جلدبازيءَ کان ڪم ورتو آهي. تنهنڪري هو غدار آهن ۽ غلطي تي آهن.

هي هر ڪنهن کي ملزم آهي ته موجوده آزاديءَ جي لڙائي توڻ ۽ تلوارن جي ڪانهي بلڪه قلم ۽ دماغ ڪثرت ۽ قلت جي جنگ ۽ سياسي شطرنج جو کيل آهي. تنهنڪري هن وقت جنهن وٽ اهو خزانو موجود هوندو سو يقينن ڪامياب ٿيندو. انهيءَ کان ڪو به انڪار نه ڪندو ته اسان جا غيرمسلم وطني ڀائر علم توڙي دولت ۾ ڪمال پيدا ڪري شهر ۽ ڳوٺن بازار توڙي سرڪاري دفترن تي پورو قبضو ڪري چڪا آهن. هو سياست جي تمام ور ۽ پيچن کان خوب واقف ٿي چڪا آهن. تعداد جي لحاظ سان به هو ڪثرت ۾ آهن برخلاف انهن جي مسلمان قوم، مفلس، مزدور بي آسپانه ۽ مقروض علم ۾ پٺتي، تجارت کان دور تعداد ۾ ٿورا. اهڙي حالت ۾ هو دور اندوشي ڪري کانگریس ۾ چند شرائطن سان شريڪ ٿيڻ گهرن ٿا ته جيئن هو پنهنجي ڪمزور حالت سان طاقت جي هٿان ڏليل نه ٿين ته مٿن مسخري ڪئي پئي وڃي. عام مسلمان جيڪي ٿورا گهڻا کانگریس ۾ شامل آهن سي کانگریس جي مهاسپائي ذهنييت کان چڱي طرح واقف آهن. مگر هو انهي ڪري مجبور ٿيا آهن جو جمعيت العما کانگریس سان شامل آهي.

غور سان ڏٺو وڃي ته مسلم لیگ هن وقت اها مسلم لیگ ڪانهي جنهن ۾ ٿو ڊي ۽ سرڪاري خوشامدي شامل هجي. هن وقت مسلم لیگ ۾ وڏو حصو انهن مجاهدن جو آهي جن خلاف تحريڪ ۾ آزاديءَ لاءِ هر ڪا قرباني ڪئي. علاوه ان جي علماءِ ڪرام جو به چڱو تعداد شريڪ آهي.

هندو مسلم اتحاد

هندو ۽ مسلم اتحاد لاءِ هن کان اڳ به ڪيترائي دفعا ڪوشش ٿي. مگر کانگریسي ليڊرن جي مهاسپائي ذهنييت ڪو نه ڪو اٽڪاءِ پيدا ڪندي رهي ڇو ته هندو مسلم اتحاد ۾ رڪاوٽ پيدا ڪندڙ هميشه اها ڳڻو ماتا رهي آهي جنهن کي هندو پنهنجي ديوتا سمجهي پوڄا ڪندا رهيا آهن. اها ڳڻو ماتا هميشه هندو قوم ۾ مسلمانن جي خلاف جوش پيدا ڪرڻ لاءِ هڪ کارگر هٿيار ثابت ٿيندو رهيو آهي. ڇاڪاڻ ته عام هندوئن کي سوراج جي معنيٰ اها ٻڌائي وئي آهي ته ڳڻو ماتا جو بچاءُ ڪرڻ لاءِ اسان هندو راج قائم ڪرڻ گهرون ٿا. هندوستان جا اصلي رهاڪو هندو آهن. مسلمان ۽ عيسائي ٻاهران آيل آهن مسلمان بادشاهن اسان هندوئن تي ڏاڍا ظلم ڪيا آهن مسلمانن ۽ عيسائي اسان جي ڳڻو ماتا کي قربان ڪري اسان جي ملڪ کي ناس ڪري رهيا آهن. ٻئي طرف مسلمانن کي چئي رهيا آهن ته اوهان اسان جا ڀائر آهيو اچو ته ملي انگريزن کي هٿان ڪيون ۽ پوءِ هندوستان ۾ گڏجي حڪومت هلايون ۽ انگريزن سان لنڊن ۾ کاڌا کائي شراب پي انهن کي ڪن ۾ ٻڌائي رهي آهي ته اوهان اسان تي ڪاوڙ نه ڪريو اسان اوهان جا خيرخواه آهيون. اسان جو اوهان کانسواءِ ٻيو ڪير مددگار آهي. مسلمانن کي ته مسلماني حڪومتن تي ناز آهي اسان سڀ ڪجهه اوهان جي سايه هيٺ گهرون ٿا. اسان غر 1857ع کان وٺي هميشه اوهان سان وفادار ٿي رهندا اچون ٿا پر اوهان به اسان تي مهربان ٿي رهو. اها ئي به رنگي پاليسي ۽ بدني تي آهي. جيڪا هندو مسلمانن کي نه ملڻ ڏنو آهي نه ملڻ ڏيندي. هوڏانهن حڪومت جو به ساڳيو مقصد آهي جيڪو هندو قوم پورو ڪري رهي آهي.

غدر 1857ع

غدر 1857ع ۾ اها آزادي جي لڙائي هئي جيئن وقت هندستانين وٽ هٿيار هئا. انهن وٽ مسلمانن کي ڪهڙي ريت ڏوڪو ڏنو ويو تنهن لاءِ تاريخ غدر دهلي پڙهي ڏسو انهي غدر کان بعد مسلمان قوم پنڌي پوڻ لڳي. ڇو ته هر طرف گورنمينٽ تمام مسلمانن کي بدگمان ٿي چڪي هئي. يورپين قوم مسلمانن کي دشمن جي حيثيت سان ڏسي رهي هئي. انگريزي اخبارن ۾ مسلمانن جي خلاف خوب مضامين شايع ٿي رهيا هئا. ٻئي طرف مسلمانن جي گهرن ۾ ڇهن سئو ورهن جي حڪومت وڃڻ جو ماتم هو. نئين طرف علماءِ ڪرام جي فتويٰ هئي ته ڪو به مسلمان انگريزي زبان نه پڙهي. جيڪو انگريزي پڙهندو سو ڪافر آهي. انهن موقعي کانپوءِ هندو قوم خوب فائدو حاصل ڪيو. انهن هڪ طرف انگريزن سان ساز باز پيدا ڪئي ۽ وفاداري جا گيت ڳايا ٻئي طرف جلد انگريزي تعليم حاصل ڪري تمام سرڪاري آفيسن تي قبضو ڪري ورتو. انهن سان گڏ ڳئون ماتا جي رکشا جي بهاني سان مسلمانن جي خلاف پنهنجو پراڻو چوٽ چات جو اوزار ڪم آڻي مسلمانن کي اقتصادي حالت ۾ ڪمزور ڪيو ويو.

هندوستان ۾ مسلمانن ڇهه سئو ورهيه حڪومت ڪئي تاريخ شاهد آهي ته انهن ڇهن سئو ورهين ۾ هندو مسلمانن جا ڪهڙا تعلقات رهيا.

چوٽ چات جو نالو به ڪو نه هو. هندو مسلمان گڏجي کائيندا هئا. هڪٻئي جي شادي غميءَ ۾ شريڪ ٿيندا هئا. نه صرف اهو بلڪه ڪيترن مغل شهزادن جي گهرن ۾ هندو راڻيون هيون. مگر غدر 1857ع کان بعد حڪومت ۽ هندو قوم گڏجي مسلمانن کي پونتي وڌو.

ارڙهن سالن بعد يعني 1875ع ۾ وري مسلمانن تي الله جو فضل شروع ٿيو جيڪو قوم کي سر سيد رحمت الله عليه جهڙو رهنما ملي ويو جنهن قوم جي بيماري کي ڏسي علاج شروع ڪيو يعني عليڳڙهه ۾ ڪاليج جو بنياد رکيو. مرحوم سر سيد رحمت الله عليه جي خلاف خوب پروپيگنڊا ڪيو ويو کيس ڪافر بڻايو ويو فتوائون ڪڍيون ويون ته ڪو به مسلمان ڪاليج ۾ نه پڙهي. سر سيد اسلام جو دشمن آهي حڪومت جو جاسوس آهي وغيره، پر هن مرد ميدان ڪا به پرواهه نه ڪئي ۽ سڀ ڪجهه صبر سان برداشت ڪري پنهنجو ڪم ڪندو رهيو. جنهن جو نتيجو هي نڪتو جو انهن ڪاليج مولانا محمد علي، شوڪت علي، ظفر علي خان وغيره جهڙا هزارين هيرا پيدا ڪيا.

ڪانگريس

1885ع ۾ هڪ يورپين مسٽر ايلن اڪٽاوين هو برٽش سول سروس کان رٽائرڊ ٿي مسٽر گوکلي وغيره سان ملي ڪانگريس جو بنياد وڌو ۽ انهن جو پهريون اجلاس 28 ڊسمبر 1885ع ۾ زير صدارت مسٽر ڊبليو بينر جي بمبئي ۾ ٿيو. جنهن سبب سرڪاري خوشامدي ۾ خطاب يافته اصحاب شامل ٿيا. جن سرڪار جي وفاداري جا گيت ڳايا ۽ پنهنجن حقن لاءِ ريزوليشن پاس ڪيا انهي زماني ۾ ڪانگريس ۾ شامل ٿيندڙ ڊيليگيٽ لاءِ اهو شرط هو ته هو انگريزي پڙهيل هجي. اهو شرط انهيءَ ڪري هو ته مسلمان زياده تعداد ۾ حصو نه وٺي سگهن ته جيئن هندو ۽ پارسي قوم جي ڪثرت يعني گهڻائي سان هو پنهنجا حق حڪومت کان حاصل ڪندا رهن.

مسلم ليگ

21 سالن ۾ ڪانگريس خوب ڪم ڪري تمام سرڪار دفترن تي قبضو ڪري ورتو. تڏهن ڪن مسلمانن کي هوش آيو ته دنيا ڪيڏانهن وڃي رهي آهي ۽ اسان خواب غفلت ۾ مدهوش آهيون. ۽ انهن محسوس ڪيو ته اسان کي به پنهنجن حقن لاءِ جماعت بنديءَ جي ضرورت آهي.

آخر نواب سليم الله صاحب مرحوم نواب ڍاڪا جي تحريڪ سان مسلم ليگ جو بنياد وڌو ويو جنهن جو پهريون اجلاس زير صدارت نواب وقار الملڪ صاحب جي 1906ع ۾ ڍاڪا ۾ ٿيو.

مسلم ليگ قائم ٿيڻ سان خوب پروپيگنڊا ڪيو ويو ته اها جماعت حڪومت جي اشاري سان انهي لاءِ قائم ڪئي وئي آهي ته هندو مسلمانن ۾ نفاق پيدا ٿئي.

ٻئي طرف ڪانگريس وارن هندو مسلم اتحاد جو راڳ شروع ڪيو ۽ مسلم ليگ کي شڪست ڏيڻ لاءِ هندو مهاسيا قائم ڪئي وئي جيڪا هندو مسلم اتحاد جي مخالفت ڪندي رهي جيئن ته ڪانگريس وارن دنيا ۾ مشهور ڪيو هو ته ڪانگريس مشترڪه جماعت آهي. جنهن ۾ هندستان جون سڀ قومون شريڪ آهن تنهنڪري ڪن مسلمانن کي پڻسا ڪانگريس ۾ شامل ڪيو ويو.

ڏسو نتيج 24 نومبر 1926ع

جهڙيءَ طرح 1907ع تائين ڪانگريس يعني 21 سالن تائين فقط سرڪار جي وفاداريءَ جا گيت ڳائيندي رهي ۽ 1907ع ۾ مسلم ليگ کي شڪست ڏيڻ لاءِ ڪجهه قدم اڳيان وڌايو يعني 1907ع واري ڪانگريس جيڪا زير صدارت راش بهاري گوش جي صورت ۾ ٿي تنهن ۾ هٿيارن جي بندش واري قانون جي مخالف ڪئي وئي ۽ هوم، رول جي گهر ڪئي وئي اهڙيءَ طرح مسلم ليگ به 1910ع تائين سرڪار جي وفاداريءَ جا گيت ڳائيندي رهي ۽ 1910ع کان بعد فرقيوارانه سياست جي محدود دائري کان ٻاهر قدم رکيو ۽ 1911ع واري مسلم ليگ جيڪا زير صدارت ۾ سيد نبي الله شاهه عليگ جي ناگپور ۾ ٿي تنهن ۾ هندو مسلم اتحاد لاءِ ريزوليشن پاس ڪيو ويو، جنهن جو نتيجو هي نڪتو جو 1912ع واري ڪانگريس جيڪا زير صدارت آر اين مدهولڪر بانڪي پور ۾ ٿي تنهن ۾ مسلمانن چڱو حصو ورتو جنهن مان هي صاحب قابل ذڪر آهن:- مولانا حسرت موهاني، مسٽر رحمت الله سياني، سراجاهاه رحمت الله، سر حسن امام بدر الدين طيب جي وغيره.

ڳئون ماتا جي مهرباني

1915ع واري مسلم ليگ جيڪا زير صدارت مسٽر محمد علي جناح جي لکنو ۾ ٿي تنهن ۾ زور شور سان هندو مسلم اتحاد کي مضبوط ڪرڻ لاءِ ريزوليشن پاس ڪيو ويو پر بدقسمتيءَ سان ڳئون ماتا هندو مسلمانن ملڻ نه ڏٺو ۽ عيد قرباني جي موقعي تي اجوديا ۽ مظفرنگر ۾ هندو مسلم فساد ٿي پيو. اڃان هي واقعو تازو هو ته 1917ع ۾ آرا شاهه آباد ۾ عيد قرباني جي موقعي تي 25 هزار هندن اوچتو مسلمانن تي حملو ڪري کين بيدرديءَ سان ماريو. جنهن جو مثال اڳي ڪڏهن به هندستان جي تاريخ ۾ نظر نٿو اچي.

هڪ طرف هندو قوم جي اها حالت ٻئي طرف ڪلڪتا جي هڪ اخبار انڊين ڊيلي نيوز آنحضرت صلي الله عليه وسلم جي ذات مبارڪ تي ڪمڀيو حملو ڪيو، جنهنڪري ساري هندوستان جي مسلمانن ۾ جوش پيدا ٿي ويو. انهن واقعن مسلم ليگ کي وڌيڪ طاقتور بڻايو ۽ مولانا عبدالباري مرحوم، مولانا ڪفايت الله، مولانا احمد سعيد، مولانا آزاد سبحاني، مولوي ثناء الله وغيره اچي مسلم ليگ ۾ شامل ٿيا.

سياسي بيداري

1919ع جو منحوس ۽ مبارڪ سال هو منحوس انهيءَ ڪري هو جو انهيءَ رولٽ ايڪٽ پاس ڪيو ويو جليانواله باغ واري خونريزي ٿي. مبارڪ انهيءَ ڪري هو جو انهيءَ سال هندوستان ۾ آزادي جي سڄي لهر پيدا ٿي ۽ هندو مسلمانن ۾ سچو اتحاد ٿي ويو.

رولٽ ايڪٽ جي خلاف مسٽر گانڌي جي حڪم سان ساري هندستان ۾ هڙتال ڪئي وئي. ۽ مسٽر گانڌي کي قوم مهاڻا جو لقب ڏنو.

1919ع ۾ هندستان مسلمانن ۾ اهڙو ته اتحاد پيدا ٿي ويو جو هندو مسلمان گڏجي کائو امرت سر ۾ ملسمانن رام نومي جي جلوس ۾ حصو ورتو. احمد آباد ۾ مسلمانن ليڊرن کي تلڪ لڳايا ويا. دهلي ۾ سوامي شردها نند کي جامع مسجد جي ممبر تي چاڙهي تقرير ڪرائي وئي. امرتسر واري ڪانگريس جيڪا زير صدارت حڪيم اجمل خان مرحوم ٿي، تنهن ۾ فيصلو ڪيو ويو ته ايندڙ بقر عيد تي مسلمان ڳئون قربان نه ڪن. جنهن جو نتيجو هي نڪتو جو ساري هندستان ۾ ڳئون قرباني بند ڪئي وئي.

مطلب ته 1919ع جهڙو اتحاد هندو مسلمانن ۾ شايد وري مشڪل ٿئي. انهيءَ کان بعد ڪانگريس ۽ مسلم ليگ ۾ پورو اشتراڪ عمل ٿي ويو. جتي ڪانگريس جو اجلاس ٿيو ٿي اتي مسلم ليگ جو اجلاس ڪيو ويو ٿي. ته جيئن مسلمان ٻنهي جماعتن ۾ آساني سان حصو وٺي سگهن.

ڪانگريس کان مسلمانن جي عليحدگي

1921ع ۾ ڪانگريس ۽ مسلم ليگ جا اجلاس گڏ احمد آباد ۾ ٿيا. ڪانگريس جو صدر حڪيم اجمل خان صاحب هو. مسلم ليگ جو صدر مولانا حسرت موهاني هو. انهيءَ موقعي تي مولانا حسرت موهاني صاحب ڪانگريس ۾ ڪامل آزادي جي تجويز پيش ڪئي، جنهن جي مهاڻا گانڌي ۽ هندو قوم سخت مخالفت ڪئي. جنهنڪري مسلمانن جو وڏو حصو ڪانگريس کان جدا ٿي ويو.

1923ع ۾ جڏهن ڪانگريس جي پوزيشن بلڪل خراب ٿي چڪي هئي تڏهن حڪومت موقعو ڏسي سوامي شڌانند ۽ ٻين ڪيترن سياسي قيدين کي ڪن شرطن سان آزاد ڪيو. سوامي صاحب جيل مان ٻاهر نڪري ملڪانه آگرهه جي مقروض مسلمانن ۾ شدي جو ڪم شروع ڪري ڏنو.

انهن کي مرتد بڻايو ويو. هن وقت ڪن علمائن مقابلي جي تياري ڪئي. پر ڪانگريسي ملسمانن کين روڪيندا رهيا. آخر جڏهن پاڻي سر کان مٿي چڙهي آيو تڏهن لاچار جمعيت العلماء ۽ ٻيا مولوي ڪانگريسي مسلمانن جي ڪا به پرواهه نه ڪري ميدان ۾ ڪاهي پيا ۽ خوب تبليغ جو ڪم شروع ڪري ڏنائون.

هوڏانهن هندو مهاسپا سنگتن جو ڪم شروع ڪري ڏنو. اڪاڙا قائم ڪيا ويا. مسجدن اڳيان باجا وڄايا ويا جنهنڪري ساري هندستان ۾ هندو مسلمانن جا فساد شروع ٿي ويا. اها حالت ڏسي 2 سيپٽمبر 1924ع ۾ مهاڻا گانڌي اعلان ڪيو ته جيڪڏهن هندو مسلمان اهو شدي ۽ تبليغ جو ڪم بند نه ڪندا ته مان جيل ۾ فاقو ڪڍي جان ڏيندس. انهيءَ اعلان گانڌي جي چيلن جو سک ڦٽائي ڇڏيو ۽ انهن گڏجي فيصلو ڪيو ته اهو شدي ۽ تبليغ جو ڪم بند ڪيو وڃي.

درحقيقت اها به هندو قوم جي هڪ چال هئي ڇو ته جيئن وقت مسلمانن تبليغ جو ڪم شروع ڪيو ته شدي وارن جو هوش گم ٿي ويو. انهن ڏٺو ته حق ۽ باطل ۾ ڪهڙو فرق آهي. جيڪڏهن تبليغ جو ڪم بند نه ڪيو وڃي ها ته دنيا ڏسي وئي ها ته ٿوري وقت ۾ هندوستان جا اٺ ڪروڙ مسلمان ارڙهن ڪروڙ ٿي وڃن ها. ڪثرت تي ناز ڪندڙن جو ڪنڌ هيٺ ٿي پوي ها. آخر وڏن وڏن ليڊرن جي چوڻ تي مهاڻا گانڌي جي جان بچائڻ لاءِ شدي ۽ تبليغ جو ڪم بند ڪيو ويو ۽ وري هندو مسلم اتحاد جو تماشو شروع ڪيو ويو. انهيءَ سال مسلم ليگ جو اجلاس زير صدارت مسٽر محمد علي جناح لاهور ۾ ٿيو. جتي مسٽر محمد علي جناح ڪانگريس سان پڪو اتحاد ڪرڻ لاءِ چوڏهن شرط پيش ڪيا جنهن جي سڀني علمائن تائيد ڪئي. 1925ع ۾ ڪانگريس مسلم ليگ جا اجلاس گڏ ڪلڪا ۾ ٿيا. انهيءَ سال ڪانگريس ۾ نهرو رپورٽ پيش ڪئي وئي جنهن جي مسلمانن سخت مخالفت ڪئي ۽ وري ڪانگريس کان ڌار ٿي ويا. وري 20 مارچ 1927ع زير صدارت مسٽر محمد علي جناح دهلي ۾ مسلم ليگ جو اسپيشل اجلاس سڏايو ويو جنهن ۾ مرحوم مولانا محمد

علي، شوڪت علي، مولوي شفيق دائودي، مولانا عرفان سيد مرتضيٰ شاهه وغيره حصو ورتو انهي اجلاس ۾ گڏيل انتخاب کي چند شرائطن سان انهي ڪري قبول ڪيو ويو ته جيئن ڪانگريس ۽ مسلم ليگ ۾ اتحاد ٿي وڃي پر مغرور ڪانگريس ڪو به خيال نه ڏنو ۽ برخلاف انهي جي هندو مهاسيا جي اشاري تي مسجدن جي اڳيان باجا وڄائي هر طرف فساد برپا ڪيا ويا. انهيءَ زماني ۾ جمعيت العلماء به ڪانگريس کان جدا هئي. 1929ع ۾ قومپرست مسلمانن هڪ جماعت نالي مسلم نيشنلسٽ پارٽي قائم ڪئي جنهن جو پهريون جلسو زير صدارت مولانا ابوالڪلام آزاد صاحب الهه آباد ۾ ٿيو.

اها حالت ڏسي ڪانگريس وارن جو ڪجهه نشو دور ٿيو ۽ لاهور واري ڪانگريس جيڪا زير صدارت جواهر لال نهرو منعقد ٿي جنهن ۾ نهرو رپورٽ کي رد ڪيو ويو ۽ ڪامل آزادي جو اعلان ڪيو ويو. جنهنڪري مسلمانن وري ڪانگريس ۾ دلچسپي وٺڻ شروع ڪئي انهيءَ ڪامل آزادي جي جڏهن تشريح پڇي وئي ته ٻڌايو ويو ته اسان گورنمينٽ جي زير سايه آزادي گهرون ٿا. 1935ع ۾ حڪومت انڊيا ايڪٽ 1937ع جو اعلان ڪيو جنهن ۾ سنڌ وغيره جي جدائي بابت ۽ وزارتن جو ذڪر هو تنهن جي هندو قوم مخالفت ڪئي پر موقع تي يڪدم وڃي ڪونسل تي قبضو ڪيو هن وقت فيڊريشن جي به ڪانگريس جي صدر صاحب سپاڻي چند بوش سخت مخالفت ڪئي آهي مگر جواهر لال نهرو يورپ ۾ وڃي معمولي ترميمون ڪرائڻ لاءِ زور ڏئي رهيو آهي. نيٺ نتيجو هي نڪرندو جو ڪانگريس خوشيءَ سان فيڊريشن قبوليندي.

اڇوتن ۾ تبليغ اسلام جو ڪم زوردار ڏسي مهاتما جو سک ڦٽي پيو ۽ فاقا ڪاٽڻ لڳو ۽ جڏهن تبليغ جو ڪم بند ٿيو ته پاڻ اڇوت اڏار جي ڪم کي لڳي ويو. انهيءَ موقعي تي انهن سڀني ڪانگريسي هندو مسلمانن جا چپ بند ٿي ويا جن تبليغ جي ڪم کي روڪڻ لاءِ هر ڪا ڪوشش ورتي.

آخري نوٽ

مطلب ته جڏهن جڏهن مسلمانن ۾ ڪجهه سياسي يا مذهبي بيداري پيدا ٿي آهي ته انهن ڪامل آزاديءَ جي پوڄارين مسلمانن کي تنظيم کان پري رکڻ. انهن ۾ نفاق پيدا ڪرڻ لاءِ اتحاد جي بناوٽي راڳ شروع ڪيو آهي. ته جيئن مسلمان قوم هميشه ڪمزور رهي. ساڳيو راڳ جو 1936ع کان شروع ٿيو آهي سو وري تازو بمبئي ۾ شروع ڪيو ويو. هوڏانهن انهن غدار مسلمانن جا پيغام پهچي رهيا هئا ته خبردار انهن سان ڪنهن به قسم جي صلح ڪرڻ اسان جي بيعزتي آهي.

نيٺ نتيجو هي نڪتو جو فقط هڪڙي معمولي ڳالهه تان (يعني مسلم ليگ کي مسلمانن جي واحد نمائنده جماعت تسليم ڪيو وڃي) اتحاد جو تماشو ختم ٿي ويو ۽ جواب ڏنو ويو ته جنهن صورت ۾ مسلمانن جون ٻيون جماعتون جهڙوڪ جمعيت العلماء، خدائي خدمتگار ۽ احرار پارٽي وغيره به آهي تنهن صورت ۾ فقط مسلم ليگ کي مسلمانن جي واحد جماعت تسليم نٿو ڪري سگهجي. هن کان اڳ پنڊت جواهر لال نهرو چيو ته هندستان ۾ ٻه طاقتون آهن هڪ سرڪار برطانيا پي ڪانگريس. پر هڪ سال کانپوءِ کيس قبول ڪرڻو پيو ته ٽئين جماعت مسلمانن جي مسلم ليگ آهي ۽ لکنئو پيڪٽ وقت بابو چندر پرشاد به قبول ڪيو هو ته مسلم ليگ مسلمانن جي واحد جماعت آهي.

وري انشاءِ الله جنهن وقت مسلم ليگ جو تنظيمي پروگرام عمل ۾ اچڻ شروع ٿي ويو ته خود بخود ڪانگريس کي مڃڻو پوندو ته برابر مسلم ليگ مسلمانن جي واحد نمائنده جماعت آهي. تعجب آهي ته ڪانگريس جنهن ۾ ته هندو مهاسياڻي شامل نه 10 ڪروڙ اڇوت، نه پارسي، سک وغيره سڀ شريڪ ڏهه ڪروڙ مسلمان (سواءِ چند غدارن جي) شامل هندوستان جي واحد جماعت ٿي سگهي ٿي.

پر مسلم ليگ جا 32 سالن کان قائم آهي جنهن ۾ وڏو حصو مسلمانن جو شامل آهي جنهن سان ڪيئي ڀيرا پاڻ ڪانگريس اشتراڪ عمل ڪري چڪي آهي. سا اڄ مسلمانن جي واحد جماعت ڪانهي. جمعيت العلماء خاص علمائن جماعت آهي جنهن جي هن وقت هي حالت آهي جو مولانا ڪفايت الله، مولانا احمد سعيد، مولانا حسين احمد مدني چند عالمن جي جماعت وڃي رهي آهي. وڏو حصو علماء ڪرام جو عليحدہ ٿي چڪو آهي. احرار پارٽي پنجاب جي انهن مسلمانن جي پارٽي جن جو مقصد هو ڪشمير ۾ سنڀاگره ڪرڻ، جنهن جا پوءِ ٻه حصا ٿي پيا. هڪ اتحاد ملت، ٻيا احرار ۽ هن وقت احرار پارٽي جو نالو آهي.

خدائي خدمتگار هڪ سرحدي چند پٺاڻن جي جماعت جو نالو آهي جيڪي خان عبدالغفار جا معتقد آهن.

مسلم ليگي ٿو ڊي آهن

چيو وڃي ٿو ته مسلم ليگ ٿو ڊين ۽ رجعت پسندن جي جماعت آهي. جنهن جي جواب ۾ عرض آهي ته هندو مهاسيا جنهن ۾ پائي پرماتند، ڊاڪٽر مونجهي، جيڪر ساڀرو، ڊاهولڪر، مدن موهن مالوي وغيره جهڙا تو ڊي شامل آهن. پر هندو قوم بجاءِ انهن کي ٿو ڊي سڏڻ جي عزت جي نگاهه سان ڏسي رهي آهي. هندو قوم پاڻ کي چئن حصن ۾ ورهائي ڪم ڪري رهي آهي هڪڙا اهي جيڪي خاص ڪانگريسي آهن ٻيا فقط مهاسيائي آهن، ٽيا اهي جيڪي ڪانگريس ۾ به آهن ۽ مهاسيا به آهن چوٿان نه ڪانگريس ۽ نه مهاسيا ۾ خاص حڪومت جا يار وفادار آهن. مسلمانن جي بدبختي چٽي جو ڪن مسلمانن انهي مسلم ليگ کي ڪجهه وقت کان مرده ٿي چڪي هئي تنهن ۾ نئين سر روح پيدا ڪري مسلمانن کي تنظيم ۽ يڪجهتي پيدا ڪرڻ لاءِ هڪڙي مرڪز تي آڻڻ جي ڪوشش شروع ڪئي آهي ته نام نهاد مسلمانن کي هاءِ گهوڙا مچائي آهي ۽ هند هند عيب جوئي شروع ڪري ڏني اٿن. مثل مشهور آهي ته جماعت ماڻهن سان جڙندي آهي ماڻهو جماعت سان ڪو نه جڙندا آهن اها ساڳئي مسلم ليگ آهي جنهن جو 1919ع ۾ صدر حڪيم اجمل خان مرحوم هو. اها ساڳئي مسلم ليگ آهي جنهن جو 1920ع ۾ صدر ڊاڪٽر انصاري هو.

اها ساڳئي مسلم ليگ آهي جنهن جو 1921ع ۾ صدر مولانا حسرت موهاني هو. جنهن ۾ مولانا ڪفايت الله، مولانا احمد سعيد وغيره سڀ شامل هئا. اها ساڳئي مسلم ليگ آهي جنهن ۾ هن وقت مولانا حسرت موهاني مولانا ظفر علي خان صاحب، مولانا شوڪت علي، مولانا عبدالحامد بڊايوني، مولانا اشرف علي صاحب ٿانوي، مولانا محمد شعيب ناظم، جمعيت العلماء صوبه سرحد، مولانا غلام بيگ نيرنگ صاحب، مولانا جمال الدين، مولانا عبدالباري صاحب، مولانا صبغت الله فرنگي محل، مولانا مظهر الدين شير ڪوٽي، ايڊيٽر الامان، مولانا محمد عمر صاحب نعماني شملا، مولانا ابوالقاسم فضل الحق بنگال، مولانا عبدالصمد صاحب ناظم جمعيت العلماء صوبه متحده، مولانا قاضي عبدالغفار صاحب ايڊيٽر پيام وغيره ۽ پنجاب جون تمام اخبارون. دهلي جون تمام اخبارون سواءِ الجمعيت ۽ انصاري جي ۽ مجنور جي مدينه ۽ سنڌ جي اصلاح جي شامل آهن.

قائد اعظم مختار الملڪ مسٽر محمد علي صاحب جناح

چيو وڃي ٿو ته مسلم ليگ جو صدر هڪ ٿو ڊي ۽ شيعو آهي اهو اعتراف انهيءَ جماعت جو آهي جيڪي ڪڏهن خداپرست هئا اڄ هو پاڻ کي وطن پرست سڏائي رهيا آهن جن کي الله تعاليٰ تمام قومن جو سردار سڏيو تن جو سردار هڪ مشرڪ ۽ ملحد آهي. هي اها جماعت آهي جنهن ڪامل آزادي جو اعلان ڪري سرڪار برطانيا جي وفاداري جو قسم کائي ڪونسل جي ڪرسي کي آزادي سمجهيو آهي. مسلم ليگ هڪ سياسي جماعت آهي انهي جو اڳواڻ به سياست جو ماهر هئڻ گهرجي.

مسٽر جناح بابت مخالفن جي به اها راءِ آهي ته هو سٺي دماغ جو سياستدان آهي. هندو قوم گانڌيءَ کي پنهنجو اڳواڻ بڻائڻ وقت اهو اعتراض ڪو نه اٿاريو ته گانڌي هڪ بئريسٽر آهي ۽ وڻس قوم جي مان آهي هو برهمڻ ۽ ڪٽرين جو اڳواڻ نٿو ٿي سگهي.

هو پنڊتن ۽ سوامين جو رهنما نٿو ٿي سگهي. گانڌي هڪ مسٽر آهي انهن هڪ مسٽر کي مهاتما جو لقب ڏئي عزت ڏني. مسٽر محمد علي جناح هڪ ڪلمه گومسلمان آهي انهي کي انهن عالمن ۽ ليڊرن ۽ عام مسلمانن گڏجي پنهنجو اڳواڻ بڻايو آهي جن هر ڪنهن قومي تحريڪ ۾ حصو وٺي قرباني ڪئي آهي. انهن جواهر لال جهڙي ملحد گانڌي جهڙي به روپي بابو کي اڳواڻ ڪو نه بڻايو آهي.

جيڪي صاحب چون ٿا ته مسلمانن کي اڪيون پوري ڪانگريس ۾ شامل ٿي ڪانگريس تي قبضو ڪرڻ گهرجي تن کي اهو به سوچڻ گهرجي ته فرض ڪيو سڄي هندوستان جا مسلمان سڀ ڪٿي ڪانگريس ۾ شامل ٿين ته جملا ڪروڙ مسلمان ٿيندا. هوڏانهن هندو به سڀ ڪانگريس ۾ شامل ٿين ۽ ضرور ٿيندا ته 23 ڪروڙ ٿيندا. وري به ڪثرت هندو قوم جي رهندي. انهيءَ ڪري مسٽر جناح اهو شرط پيش ڪيو ته مسلمانن جون سيٽون جدا مقرر ڪيون وڃن ۽ مرڪز ۾ ميمبرن جو تعداد ڪثرت توڙي قلت وارين قومن جو هڪ جيئرو هجي ڇو ته اڄ ڪلمه دنيا ۾ تلوار جي لڙائي ڪانهي. ڪثرت ۽ قلت قلم ۽ اخبار جي لڙائي آهي جنهن قوم وٽ زياده اخبارون آهن اها ڪامياب آهي.

هن وقت جيڪي مسلمان اڪيون پوري وزارت جي لالچ ڪري يا انهي ڪري ڪانگريس ۾ شامل ٿيا آهن جمعيت العلماءِ ڪانگريس سان شامل آهي تن جي خدمت ۾ عرض آهي ته عزيزو اوهان جي دل ۾ جيڪڏهن ملت جو سچو درد آهي جيڪڏهن اوهان پنهنجي قوم کي هڪ مرڪز تي جمع ڏسڻ گهرو ٿا انهن کي تنظيم جي طاقت سان مضبوط بڻائڻ گهرو ٿا ته هن تقليد جي بت کي پرزا پرزا ڪري مسلم ليگ ۾ شامل ٿي وڃون ۽ جيڪڏهن ڪانگريس ۾ شامل ٿيو ته اول پنهنجي قوم کي هڪ مرڪز تي مضبوط بڻائي يڪجهتي پيدا ڪري گڏجي عزت سان ڪانگريس ۾ شامل ٿيو. باقي هن چڙوچڙ حالت ۾ مسلمانن کي هڪ طرف انگريزن جو ٻئي طرف هندن جو غلام ٿي رهڻو پوندو.

مسلمان ۽ آزادي

رهيو آزادي جو سوال تنهن بابت عرض آهي ته دنيا ۾ اهڙو ڪهڙو بدبخت انسان هوندو جنهن کي آزادي پسند نه هوندي جڏهن ته حيوان به آزاديءَ کي پسند ڪن ٿا تڏهن انسان اشرف المخلوقات آزادي کي پسند نه ڪندو اهو ناممڪن آهي. اڄ دنيا جون ٻيون قومون هندوستان وارن کي انهي ڪري نفرت سان ڏسي رهيون آهن جو هو نه صرف پاڻ غلام آهن بلڪه انهن جي ڪري ٻيون ڪيتريون قومون غلام آهن. چيو وڃي ٿو ته جيسين هندو مسلمان پاڻ ۾ اتفاق ڪري ڪانگريس کي طاقتور نه بڻائيندا تيسين آزادي حاصل نه ٿيندي. اهو بلڪل سچ آهي. انهي کان ڪنهن کي به انڪار ڪونهي. بشرطيڪ جيڪڏهن ڪانگريس صحيح معنيٰ ۾ ڪانگريس ٿي ڪم ڪري. سچو اتحاد تڏهن ٿيندو جڏهن ٻنهي قومن جون نيٽون صاف هجن. هندو قوم جي اها نيٽ ته اول انگريزن کي هندستان مان ڪڍيو وڃي پوءِ مسلمانن کي ڪڍي رام راڄ قائم ڪجي. معمولي جانور يعني ڳئون لاءِ انسان ذات کي تڪليف ڏني وڃي انهن جون خون ڪيو وڃي.

اها اردو زبان جيڪا عربي فارسي، هندي مان هندوستان ۾ هندو مسلمانن لاءِ مشترڪه زبان تيار ڪئي وئي تنهنجي مخالفت ڪري هندي جو پرچار ڪيو وڃي. مسلمانن جي جذباتن کي پڙڪائڻ لاءِ مسجد جي اڳيان باجا وڄايا وڃن. اهڙيون ڪيئي ڳالهيون آهن جيڪي هميشه اتحاد ۾ خلل پيدا ڪنديون رهن ٿيون. اهو ئي سبب آهي جو بناوٽي ۽ سياسي اتحاد گهڻو وقت قائم نٿو رهي ۽ انهيءَ بناوٽي سياسي اتحاد سان آزادي حاصل به ڪا نه ٿيندي. سچو اتحاد تڏهن قائم ٿي سگهي ٿو جڏهن سڀ قومون هڪٻئي جي عزت ڪرڻ سکنديون. هن وقت ڪانگريس تي قبضو هندو سرمايه دارن جو آهي جن کي پنهنجي ڪثرت، دولت ۽ طاقت

تي ناز آهي. هو ڪمزور قومن کي نفرت جي نگاهه سان ڏسي رهيا آهن هو انگريزن سان پنهنجا مطالبات حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ وڙهي رهيا آهن پر پنهنجن ڪمزور ڀائرن مسلمانن لاءِ اڇوت وغيره جي مطالبات کي ٺڪرائي رهيا آهن.

برادران اسلام:- ڪانگريس آهستي آهستي پنهنجي اصلي مقصد ڏانهن اچي رهي آهي يعني لالا هرديال جي خيالن کي عملي جامو پهراڻي رهي آهي. اها اڇوت اڏار اسڪيم هندي زبان جو پرچار فوجي تعليم وڌيا مندر بندي ماترم جا گيت آهي سڀ لالا هرديال جي خيال جا پرزا آهن. لالا هرديال پنهنجي مضمون ۾ ڏيکاريو آهي ته اول مسلمانن جي خوشامد ڪريو ۽ کين ڪانگريس ۾ ملائي حڪومت کي ڏيکاريو وڃي ته ڪانگريس مشترڪه جماعت آهي. پوءِ حڪومت کان آهستي آهستي حق حاصل ڪجن ۽ جڏهن ڪجهه حق چڱا ملي وڃن ته پوءِ اول هندستان ۾ هندي زبان کي رائج ڪجي ۽ اردو زبان کي بند ڪجي ته جيئن مسلماني ڪلچر ۽ لٽريچر برباد ٿي وڃي ۽ هندو ڪلچر هندو لٽريچر ترقي وٺي. اسڪولن ۽ مدرسن جا نالا بدلائي هندي يعني وڌيا مندر رکڻ گهرجن. مسجد کي پوڄا مندر سڏيو وڃي ٻارڻ کي بندي ماترم جا گيت پڙهايا وڃن. پوءِ اڪاڙا قائم ڪري هندو قوم کي طاقتور بڻائجي. فوجي ڪاليجون کولي هندن کي فوجي تعليم ڏجي. دولت ۾ واپار ۾ تعداد ۾ اسان زور آهيون فقط اهي گهڻايون آهن سي جيڪڏهن پوريون ٿيون ته پوءِ يقين ڄاڻو هندوستان ۾ اسان جو اڄ هوندو مسلمانن کي هتان لڏڻو پوندو.

اهڙيءَ طرح هندوستان کي ڳئون ماتا جي دشمن کان خالي ڪرائي سڌ پارت بڻائجي. تنهنڪري سخت ضرورت آهي ته مسلمان قوم کي تنظيم جي طاقت سان منظم ڪرڻ انهن ۾ يڪجهتي پيدا ڪرڻ لاءِ انهن کي هڪڙي مرڪز تي جمع ڪيو وڃي. انهيءَ ضرورت کي مدنظر رکي قوم جي خيرخواهه رهنمائن مسلم ليگ کي نئين سر زندهه ڪرڻ شروع ڪيو آهي. تنهنڪري مسلمانن کي گهرجي ته هو به آنا چندو ساليانو ڏئي مسلم ليگ جا ميمبر ٿي وڃن. جنهن وقت مسلمانن ۾ ڪامل اتحاد ٿي ويندو تنهن وقت مغرور ڪانگريس به ڪجهه جهڪندي ۽ آزادي سندن پير چمندي.

اسلام جو اهو خوشنصيب زمانو جنهن کي قرون اعليٰ جو زمانو چيو وڃي ٿو اهو برڪت وارو زمانو جيڪو خلفائي راشدين جي مبارڪ وجود سان روشن هو ان وقت مسلمانن ۾ تنظيم هئڻ ڪري مڪمل اتحاد هو. اخلاق هو، سچائي هئي ۽ روحانيت هئي. دنيا ڏٺو ته چنڊ گودڙي پوش ساري دنيا تي پڪڙجي ويا انهن جي صدائي تڪبير قيصر يڪسري جي ڪوٺڻ جا ڪنگرا ڏڪائي ڇڏيا. انهيءَ زماني جا مسلمان سڀ کان وڏي مصيبت سڀ کان وڏو غضب نفاق کي سمجهندا هئا. درحقيقت ناانفريقي خدائي قهر آهي جنهن کان فرعون جي قوم به پناهه گهري هئي. مسلمانو جيڪڏهن اوهان هن غلامي جي لعنت کان آزاد ٿيڻ گهرن ٿا ته خدا را اميدوار ٿيو.

صبح صادق جي روشني نروار ٿي چڪي آهي. بيدار ٿي پنهنجن انهن غفلت شعار ڀائرن کي هوشيار ڪري جيڪي مشرڪن جي دام ۾ گرفتار ٿي چڪا آهن ته جيئن ايندڙ انقلاب کان اڳ جنهن جا آثار ظاهر ٿي چڪا آهن هوشيار ٿي سڀني ذاتي ۽ فروغني جهڳڙن کي ڇڏي نفسانيت ۽ ذاتي اغراضن کان دل کي صاف ڪري ناانفريقي جي باهه کي پريم جي پاڻي سان وسائي ڇاتي ڇاتي سان لائي هڪ ٿي ۽ هڪ مرڪز تي جمع ٿي فقط هڪ خدائي وحد جي پروسسي تي عمل ۽ ايتار سان دنيا کي ثابت ڪري ڏيکاريو ته مسلمان قوم زندهه آهي. مسلمان سپاهي آهي ۽ آزادي حاصل ڪرڻ سپاهي جو ڪم آهي.

مسلم ليگ جي ضرورت

ڪانگريس هڪ مشرڪه جماعت آهي جنهن ۾ فيصلو به مشترڪه ٿي سگهن ٿا. پر مسلمانن لاءِ هڪ اهڙي جماعت جي سخت ضرورت آهي جنهن جي جهنڊي هيٺ سڀ مسلمان متحد ٿي سگهن ۽ متحد ٿي پنهنجي مالي اقتصادي مذهبي سياسي حالت سڌاري سگهن. جهڙي طرح هندو قوم پنهنجي پنڌي ٽرمي

ڪمن لاءِ هندو مهاسيا قائم ڪئي آهي انهيءَ ضرورت کي پوري ڪرڻ لاءِ نئين سر مسلمانن جي انهي پراڻي جماعت جنهن جو نالو مسلم ليگ آهي زندهه ڪيو ويو آهي. جنهن جا هن وقت هيٺان مقاصد آهن.

(1) هندوستان ۾ ڪامل آزادي لاءِ جدوجهد ڪرڻ.

(2) هندوستانی مسلمانن جي مذهبي سياسي حقن ۽ مفاد جي ترقي لاءِ ڪوشش وٺڻ.

(3) دنياوي اسلام سان رشتہ اخوت قائم ڪرڻ.

(4) غير قومن سان دوستانه تعلقات وڌائڻ وغيره.

نظامي- ڪراچي

8 آڪٽوبر 1938ع

درس عمل

(1)

اي قوم منتشر ڇو تنهنجو نظام آهي

محفل ۾ هو نه اڳيون اڃ اهتمام آهي

ٿي صبح پُر ملامت ذلت جي شام آهي

(2)

وقت آهي هي عمل جو هوشيار ٿي خدارا

غفلت چڱي نه آهي بيدار ٿي خدارا

تيغ ستم ستمگر ڪڪي بي نيام آهي

(3)

هوشيار ٿي جيئرو رهڻو اٿي جهان ۾

غفلت شعار بلبل تو لاءِ بوستان ۾

صيدا اڃ پڪيڙيو مضبوط دام آهي

(4)

غمگين شمع آهي حيران آهي محفل

ٿي ويو فنا تجمل ويران آهي محفل

ساقِي نه ميڪده ۽ شيشو نه جام آهي

(5)

شور ۽ فغان سان گلشن آباد ڪو نه ٿيندو

آرام سان جهان ۾ آزاد ڪو نه ٿيندو
هي آرزو واجهائي هيءَ آس خام آهي

(6)

قبضي ۾ ڪر زمين کي تسخير آسمان ڪر
اُٺ ۽ اُٺي عمل لاءِ تيار ڪارروان ڪر
ساري جهان کي ڏيڻ حق جو پيام آهي

(7)

هڪ ڪعبه ۽ خدا هڪ، قرآن به آهي هڪڙو
مقصد مڙن جو هڪڙو ايمان آهي هڪڙو
هادي به سڀ جو هڪڙو خير الانام آهي

(8)

سي هڪ ٿيا جي گڏجي هڪ ٿانوَ ۾ نه ڪانين
افسوس پر مسلمان هڪ پاڻ ۾ نه آهن
هر ڪنهن جدا بڻايو پنهنجو امام آهي

(9)

نالو وٺي وڌن جو ٿو پاڻ کي ٻڌائين
مرزا، مغل، قريشي، افغان ٿو سڏائين
تنهنجي ڪري وڌن جو بدنام نام آهي

(10)

مطرب جو چنگ بدليو رندن جو رنگ بدليو
واعظ جو وعظ بدليو ليڊر جو ڍنگ بدليو
فتنو فساد جهڳڙو تڪرار عام آهي

(11)

هي نظم آهي تنهنجو درس عمل نظامي
هن تي عمل ڪرڻ سان ٿيندي فنا غ
ساري جهان جي ٿيڻو مسلم امام آهي.

**MORE MATERIAL ON MUSLIM LEAGUE: ACTIVITIES &
DOCUMENTS**

خالقڏنه هال ۾ مسلم ليگ جو زبردست اجلاس

وديا مندر اسڪيم، حيدرآباد ۽ فلسطين بابت ٺهراءُ پاس ڪيا ويا. ڪالهه آچر ڏينهن شام جو نماز مغرب کان بعد مسلمانان ڪراچي جو هڪ عظيم الشان اجلاس سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ جي زير سايه خالقڏنه هال ۾ منعقد ٿيو. جلوسي جي ڪارروائي پوري ساڍي ستين بجه شروع ٿي.

اسٽيج تي ڪيترائي ڪراچي جا معزز ويٺل هئا. سارو هال ماڻهن سان سٺو ڀيو هو ۽ جاءِ نه ملڻ ڪري ڪيترائي ماڻهو هال جي ٻاهران ۽ دروازن تي آخر تائين بيٺا رهيا. حاضرين جو تعداد 4، 5 هزارن جي لڳ ڀڳ هو جنهن مان معلوم ڪري سگهيو ته باوجود هن جي جو ڪيترائي اسيمبلي جا ميمبر فاني غرضن جي بنياد تي قوم فروشي ڪري مسلم ليگ کان باغي ٿيا آهن مگر عام مسلمانن کي مسلم ليگ سان غير فاني محبت آهي.

جلوسي جي ڪارروائي سر عبدالله هارون جي صدارت هيٺ تلاوت قرآن مجيد، مسلم ليگ جي ترانن، قومي نظمن ۽ مسلم ليگ زنده باد جي فلڪ شگاف نعرن سان شروع ڪئي وئي، جلوسي ۾ آءُ نظر علي ايڊيٽر سنڌ زميندار سکر، سيد علي محمد شاهه راشدي، حڪيم عبدالمجيد شيرواڻي، خان بهادر محمد ايوب کهڙو، سر حاجي عبدالله هارون، مولوي عبدالحئي حقاني ۽ مسٽر فيروز الدين احمد ۽ ٻين ولوله انگيز تقريرون ڪيون. دوران تقرير ۾ مقرر، سنڌ وزارت جي پاليسي ۽ ان جي خط و خال تي به روشني وڌي. سر غلام حسين هدايت الله جنهن تازو مسلم ليگ پارٽيءَ سان بي وفائي ڪري وڃي وزارت پارٽي ۾ شريڪ ٿيو آهي ۽ جلد وزير ٿيڻ وارو آهي، تن جي به اهڙي روش کي ننڍو ويو.

ميان فيروز الدين احمد وڪيل جيڪو لاهور لڪان آيل هو تنهن جي تقرير نهايت سبق آميز پر جوش حقيقتن ۽ واقعات سان ڀريل هئي. هن صاحب ڪانگريس ۽ ڪانگريس جي جوابدار ليڊرن مهاتما گانڌي سرڪار پٽيل پنڊت جواهر لال نهرو ۽ مسٽر پرم جي هند رانه ۽ معصتبانه غنيمت تان پردو کڻي واقعات ۽ دليلن جي روشني ۾ ثابت ڪري ڏيکاريو ته ڪانگريس جو مقصد هندستان اندر هندو راڄ ۽ خاص هندو راڄ قائم ڪرڻ کانسواءِ ٻيو ڪجهه نه آهي. ڪانگريس تعليم گاهن کي مندر بڻائي رهي آهي، گائڻ رکشا ۽ قريم رکشا پونم تحريڪون هلائي، اهڙي قسم جا ٺهراءُ آل انڊيا ڪانگريس ڪميٽي هي اجلاس اندر پاس ڪيا وڃن ته ڪانگريس به آزاد خيال اسٽيبلشمينٽ خيال ڪئي وڃي، مگر جيڪڏهن مسلمان مسجدن جي اڳيان باجا وڄائڻ ۽ اسڪولن کي مندر بڻائڻ تي اعتراض وٺڻ انهن کي ڪٿر، معصب ۽ فرقہ پرستي جا طعنا ڏنا وڃن ٿا. هن سنڌ وزارت جي باري ۾ تقرير ڪندي چيو ته هنن جي ناڪيلي سردار ولي پائي پٽيل جي هٿ ۾ آهي جنهن ڪري خانبهادر الهه بخش بار بار وٽس پڳو بيٺو آهي.

ميٽنگ ۾ فلسطين، وديا مندر اسڪيم حيدرآباد دکن ۾ هندن جي شورش ۽ سي پي ۾ مدينه العلم تحريڪ بابت ريزوليشن پاس ٿيا.

پڇاڙي ۾ سيد علي محمد شاهه راسدي مسلم ليگ پبلڪ ڪار آفيس جي سيڪريٽري رپورٽ پيش ڪئي ته سنڌ اندر مسلم ليگ ٻن مهينن اندر ڪهڙا ڪهڙا ڪم ڪيا آهن وقت ڪافي گذرڻ سبب جلسو ساڍي 10 بجي مهل ختم ڪيو ويو ۽ ڪيترائي سوال ايجنڊا تي هئا جيڪي رهجي يا.

ريزوليشن ٻئي اشاعت ۾ ڏنا ويندا.

الوحيد، تاريخ 14-02-1939

.....

.....

مسجد منزل گاهه ستيا گره ۾ مجاهدين اسلام

اسلامي شان شوڪت ۽ روايات جو زنده مثال قائم ڪيو

مجاهد سمورو وقت پرامن عدم تشدد تي پيروي ڪئي.

سر حاجي عبدالله هارون صدر صوبه سنڌ مسلم ليگ جي پڌرائي.

سکر 6 آڪٽوبر، (خاص تار)

سر عبدالله هارون مسجد منزل گاهه جي واقعات بنسبت هيٺيون بيان ڪيو آهي:-

جنهن حالت ۾ سرڪار هزارين ستياگرهي مجاهدن کي گرفتار ڪرڻ ۾ قاصر رهي آهي تنهنڪري ستياگره ڊڪٽيٽر والنٽائن کي سکر ڇڏي وڃڻ جو حڪم ڏنو آهي ۽ فقط اوترا مجاهد مسجد ۾ رکيا ويا آهن جيڪي مسجد جي قبضا رکڻ لاءِ ضروري سمجهيا ويا. هزارين مجاهد خاموشي سان سکر مان روانا ٿي ويا ۽ خود مسجد منزل گاهه ۾ جن 500 مجاهدن جمعي نماز پرامن طريقي سان ادا ڪئي ۽ ڪنهن به قسم جو ناخوشگوار واقعو پيش نه آيو جنهن مان ظاهر آهي ته عدم تشدد جا اصول تي هو پوري طرح پابند رهيا.

ستياگره جي سموري وقت اندر هندو اخبارن ۽ هندو ليڊرن واقعات کي مروڙي مروڙي خوف پيدا ڪندڙ ۽ شرارت آميز ڪوڙيون خبرون ڦهلائڻ جي ڪوشش ڪئي هن عرض سان ته ڪو ممڻ مڇي پر آفرين آهي مجاهدن کي جن اسلامي شان جي عزت برقرار

رکي ۽ سمورو وقت عدم تشدد تي کاربند رهي هندن جون آرزون
خاک ۾ ملائي ڇڏيون.

جيتوڻيڪ وزارت بالڪل غير دانشمندانہ نموني ۾ حالتن جو مقابلو
ڪيو آهي. تاهم مسجد منزل گاهه جو رڳڙو اڃا چالو آهي مون کي
ڪامل يقين آهي ته سيتاگره مجاهد جتي به موڪليا ويندا اتي اها ئي
روش اختيار ڪندا جيڪا هنن سکر ۾ ورتي.

آخر ۾ آءُ هي ڳالهه ظاهر ڪرڻ کان رهي نٿو سگهان ته هن مسجد
جي سوال ۾ وزارت مسلمانن جي جذبات جي اونھائي جو پورو پورو
اندازو ڪري چڪي آهي ۽ اميد آهي ته هن کان پوءِ هو پنهنجي
ضد ۽ غير منصفانه پاليسي کي ڇڏي ڏيندي.

الوحيد، تاريخ 8 آڪٽوبر 1939ع.

مسلم نئشنل گارڊ جي جلسي جي ڪارروائي

خميس ڏينهن رات جو اٺين بجي نئشنل گارڊ جي زير سايه مسلمانن
ڪراچي جو هڪ عظيم الشان جلسو پيمپوره ۾ سيٺ يوسف سر
عبدالله هارون جي صدارت ۾ ٿي گذريو صدر صاحب پنهنجي
شروعاتي تقرير ۾ جلسي جي مقصد و غايت تي روشني وڌي
مسلمانن ۾ ڪافي جوش، خروش ڏسڻ ۾ ٿي آيو.

مولوي عبدالحئي، حڪيم عبدالمجيد زبردست تقريرون ڪيون ۽
گورنمينٽ کان مطالبو ڪيو ويو ته مسجد منزل گاهه مسلمانن جي
حوالي جلد کان جلد ڪئي وڃي. هيٺان ٺهراءُ پاس ڪيا ويا.

1. منزل گاهه ستياگره جي پهرئين ڊڪٽيٽر شيخ واجد علي ايڊووڪيٽ جي حڪم موجب 11 آڪٽوبر 1939ع کان ڪراچي ۾ خانبهادر الهه بخش جي جاءِ تي پرامن ستياگره ڪيو ويندو.

2. حڪومت يوبي جي برخلاف هڪ نفرت جو ٺهراءُ پاس ڪيو ويو. علامه مشرقي سان همدردي جو ٺهراءُ پاس ٿيو. پڇاڙي ۾ فخر قوم جناب شيخ عبدالمجيد صاحب جي صحتيابي لاءِ دعا گهري ويئي. جلسي جي اختتام تي ڪيترن اصحابن مجاهدين جي فهرست ۾ پنهنجا نالا درج ڪرايا.

الوحيد، تاريخ 08-10-1939

اسان سنڌ جي ھندن سان ھر ڪنھن عزت پري ٺاھه ڪرڻ لاءِ تيار آھيون

ھندو خواه مسلمانن کي عارضي بندوبستن تي پاڙڻ نه گھرجي

سر حاجي عبدالله ھارون جو بيان

ڪراچي 4

سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ جي پريزيڊنٽ سر حاجي عبدالله ھارون هڪ پريس بيان ڪڍيو آهي جنهن ۾ هندن کي اپيل ڪئي اٿس ته هر هڪ ڪانفرنس ۾ شريڪ ٿين جتي سنڌ ۾ موجوده سياسي ڪشمڪش دور ڪرڻ جا اپاءَ سوچيا وڃن.

سر موصوف وڌيڪ چوي ٿو ته مان ڪانفرنس سڏائڻ لاءِ تيار آهيان جنهن ۾ هندو اڳواڻ پنهنجا شرائط پيش ڪن ۽ اسان کي

هميشه لاءِ ڪي دائمي رٿون مقرر ڪرڻ ۾ مدد ڪن جي ڪا به وزارت توڙي نه سگهي. اسان کي خبر پوڻ گهرجي ته هندو مٽارٽي کي اسان وٽان ڇا گهرجي.

اهو افسوسناڪ ٿيندو جو اسان هندستان جي خيالي ۽ جذباتي اثرن هيٺ اچي پنهنجي صوبي کي فرقيوار باهه ۾ اڇليون.

منهنجي هندو دوستن کي تنگ نظر ٿيڻ نه گهرجي ڇا هو سمجهن ٿا ته خانبهادر الهه بخش موجوده وزيراعظم جو سنڌ ۾ هميشه لاءِ راج قائم هوندو؟ ڇا هو سمجهن ٿا ته سنڌ جا مسلمان ووٽر ايندڙ چونڊن ۾ به اڳين وانگر بي خبر رهي پنهنجن پيرن تي پاڻ ڪهاڙو هڻندا؟

مان وري به انهيءَ ڳالهه تي زور ٿو ڏيان ته مسلمانن کي خبر پوڻ گهرجي ته سنڌ جي هندن کي مسلمانن کان ڪهڙيون خاطريون ۽ بچاءَ گهرجن. مان اهڙي آڇ 1938ع ۾ ڪئي هئي ۽ هيٺ ڏنل وري به ڪريان ٿو، اميد ته منهنجا هندو دوست جو سڏ اوائيندو.

جيڪي منهنجا هندو دوست ڪن وهمن ۽ اثرن هيٺ رهڻ گهرن ٿا مان انهن جي خلاف به ڪو نه آهيان پر کين ايترو ٻڌائڻ گهران ٿو ته مان پنهنجي شخصي سياسي آزمودي مان هن نتيجي تي پهتو آهيان ته جيڪڏهن سنڌ جا مسلمان ۽ هندو امن امان ۾ رهڻ گهرن ٿا ته انهن کي هنن عارضي بندوبستن تي پاڙڻ نه گهرجي پر دائمي صلح لاءِ رستو ڳولڻ گهرجي. مان اهو به صاف ڪرڻ ٿو ته گهران ته اسان مسلم ليگ ۾ هونداسون يا ڪٿي ٻاهر هونداسين ته به سنڌ جي ٿورائي واري هندو قوم سان هر وقت عزت ڀري ٿاهاهه لاءِ تيار آهيون.

الوحيد، تاريخ 6-01-1940

سند پراونشل مسلم ليگ جي عهديدارن جون چونڊون

سکر جي فسادن، موجوده حالات بابت اهم ٺهراءُ

سند مسلم ليگ جنرل باڊي جي ميٽنگ جي ڪارروائي

صوبه سند مسلم ليگ جي جنرل باڊي جو هڪ اهم اجلاس اڄ تاريخ 28 جنوري 1940ع صبح جو 11 بجه جناب سر حاجي عبدالله هارون صاحب جي صدارت هيٺ سندس بنگلي تي منعقد ٿيو جنهن ۾ هيٺيان حضرات شريڪ ٿيا.

سر حاجي عبدالله هارون صاحب، جناب شيخ عبدالمجيد صاحب،
خانبھادر محمد ايوب خان ڪھڙو، حاجي محمد هاشم گذر، مسٽر
جي ايم سيد، مولانا ثناء الله صاحب، سيد محبوب علي شاهه صاحب،
ابو شوڪت حمزه، مسٽر محمد يوسف صاحب، پير غلام مرتضيٰ
صاحب سرهندي، سيد خير شاهه صاحب، پير سيد رسول، مسٽر
احمد صاحب، وڏيرو محمد قاسم صاحب، ڊاڪٽر خان صاحب، سيد
محمد يوسف صاحب، مسٽر محمد بخش صاحب.

ٺهراءُ:

1. ميٽنگ متفقہ طور قائداعظم مسٽر محمد علي جناح کي آئينده آزاد
انڊيا مسلم ليگ ڪانفرنس جيڪا لاهور ۾ ٿيڻ واري آهي تنهن جو
صدر منتخب ڪيو ۽ فيصلو ڪيو ته سياڻي تار رستي هي اطلاع
آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جي سيڪريٽري کي موڪليو وڃي.

2. مڙتڱ متفقہ طور فيصلو ڪيو تہ ايندڙ سال ۾ هيٺين طرح سنڌ مسلم ليگ جي عهديدارن ۽ ورڪنگ ڪميٽي جي ميمبرن جي چونڊ ڪئي.

- * سر حاجي عبدالله هارون (پريزيڊنٽ)
- * خان بهادر محمد ايوب خان ڪهڙو (وائيس پريزيڊنٽ)
- * سيد غلام مرتضيٰ شاهه صاحب (وائيس پريزيڊنٽ)
- * شيخ عبدالمجيد صاحب (جنرل سيڪريٽري)
- * سيد علي محمد شاهه راشدي (جوائنٽ سيڪريٽري)
- * مسٽر غلام نبي پٺاڻ (جوائنٽ سيڪريٽري)
- * سر حاجي عبدالله هارون صاحب (خزانچي)

ورڪنگ ڪاميٽي صوبه سنڌ مسلم ليگ.

1. خانبهادر محمد ايوب ڪهڙو
 2. حاجي محمد هاشم گذر
 3. خير شاهه
 4. پير سيد بخش شاهه
 5. سيد نور محمد شاهه
 6. سيد غلام مرتضيٰ شاهه
 7. خانبهادر غلام محمد خان اسراڻ
 8. سر حاجي عبدالله هارون
- ورڪنگ ڪاميٽي صوبه سنڌ مسلم ليگ**

1. خانبھادر محمد ايوب ڪھڙو
2. حاجي محمد هاشم گذر
3. خير شاهه
4. پير سيد خير بخش شاهه،
5. سيد نور محمد شاهه
6. سيد غلام مرتضيٰ شاهه
7. خانبھادر غلام محمد خان اسراڻ
8. سر حاجي عبدالله هارون
9. شيخ عبدالمجيد
10. سيد غلام نبي ارج
11. قاضي فضل الله صاحب
12. مولوي محمد اسماعيل صاحب
13. پير علي انور شاهه
14. سيد علي اڪبر شاهه
15. محمد يوسف شاهه صاحب.
16. غلام نبي شاهه
17. مسٽر
18.
19. شيخ واجد علي صاحب

20. سيد محبوب علي شاهه

21. سيٺ عبداللطيف ميمڻ

22. پير عبدالستار جان سرهندي

23. پير محمد اسماعيل جان

24. سيد حسن بخش شاهه

25. پير غلام مرتضيٰ سرهندي

26. سيد غلام حيدر شاهه

27. محمد حسن شورو

28. مولانا ثناء الله صاحب

29. مولانا ظهور الحسن صاحب

30. حاجي نذير الدين صاحب

31. چوڌري غلام محمد صاحب.

(3) هي به فيصلو ڪيو ويو ته صوبي سنڌ مسلم ليگ جا عهديدار ورڪنگ ڪميٽي جا ميمبر ئي رهندا ۽ انهيءَ کانسواءِ جنرل بابي کي حق حاصل رهندو ته پاڻ مان 25 جڻن کي ورڪنگ ڪميٽي تي چونڊين.

(4) فيصلو ڪيو ويو ته جيڪڏهن ورڪنگ ڪميٽي جو ڪو به ميمبر لکيل منظوري کانسواءِ لڳولڳ ٽن ميٽنگن ۾ غير حاضر رهندو ته هن جي جاءِ خالي سمجهي ويندي ۽ هن جاءِ تي ٻيو ڪو ميمبر منتخب ڪيو ويندو.

(5) صوبه سنڌ مسلم ليگ جي جنرل باڊي جي هي ميٽنگ جو غور
شده ۽ زوردار رايو آهي ته سکر ضلعي ۾ بدنصوبي سان ۽ زوري
زبردستي جا جيڪي افسوسناڪ واقعات ٿيا آهن تن جي لاءِ موجوده
وزارت ۽ انهن جا مددگار بنيادي طرح جوابدار آهن. هي ميٽنگ
انهن سڀني ماڻهن سان جيڪي مٿين فسادن جو شڪار ٿيا آهن ۽
نقصان رسندو اٿن پنهنجي دلي همدردي ڪري ٿي ۽ سڄي دل سان
پنهني قومن کي درخواست ڪري ٿي ته پاڻ ۾ مٺي محبت ۽ ساز
سلوڪ سان هلن ۽ خانبهادر الهه بخش وزيراعظم سنڌ جي اهڙي
پاليسي جو شڪار نه ٿين جنهن موجب صاحب موصوف پنهنجي قومن
تفرقو وجهي حڪومت ڪرڻ گهري ٿو.

(6) هي به فيصلو ڪيو ويو ته صوبه سنڌ مسلم ليگ جي
سيڪريٽري جي پاران اخبارن ۾ اعلان ڪيو وڃي ته آل انڊيا مسلم
ليگ ڪانفرنس ۾ سنڌ مان جيڪي صاحب ڊيليگيٽ ٿي وڃن گهرن
سي 20 فيبروري جي اندر سيڪريٽري صاحب کي اهڙي قسم جي
درخواست موڪلي سگهن ته ڇو ته سيڪريٽري صاحب جي
ڊيليگيٽ ٿي نه سگهي.

(7) صوبه سنڌ مسلم ليگ ورڪنگ ڪاميٽي پارليامينٽري ڪميٽي
جا فرائض به سرانجام ڏيندي.

(8) هي به فيصلو ڪيو ويو، ته ايندڙ سنڌ اسيمبلي جي چونڊ ۾
جيڪي حضرات مسلم ليگ جي پاران مسلم ليگ جي ٽڪيٽ تي
قواعد و ضوابط جا پابند ٿي ڪري اميدوار بيهن گهرن ٿا سي
پنهنجون درخواستون 15 اپريل 1940ع تائين جناب پريزيڊنٽ
1940ع تائين جناب پريزيڊنٽ صاحب صوبه سنڌ مسلم ليگ کي
موڪلي ڏين. اميدوار صاحبن جا نالا مناسب وقت تائين مخفي رکيا

ويندا ۽ جن صاحبن کي مسلم ليگ جي پاران نامزد ڪيو ويندو، انهن جي نالن جو نامينشن پيپر داخل ڪرڻ کان اڳي باقاعده اعلان ڪيو ويندو. سيڪريٽري صاحب کي هدايت ڪئي وئي ته مٿين مضمون جو اعلان اخبارن ۾ اشاعت لاءِ موڪلي.

(9) هي به فيصلو ڪيو ويو ته مسلم ليگ تحريڪ کي صوبي سنڌ ۾ باقاعده زور وٺائڻ لاءِ هڪڙي لاري لائوب اسپيڪر سان گڏ خريد ڪئي وڃي، جنهن جي لاءِ هيٺين صاحبن مالي امداد ڏيڻ جو اعلان ڪيو.

سيد غلام مرتضيٰ شاهه ۽ خير شاهه وغيره 1000، خان بهادر محمد ايوب کهڙو وغيره 1000 رپيا ۽ باقي رقم لاءِ جو لاري ۽ لائوب اسپيڪر تي خرچ ٿيندي تنهن جو سر حاجي عبدالله هارون صاحب پاڻ تي ذمو ڪيو ۽ وڌيڪ سر صاحب هي به اعلان ڪيو ته جيڪڏهن اسان جي ورڪرن هن لاري جي ذريعي سٺو ڪم ڏيکاريو ته ڇهن مهينن بعد سر صاحب پنهنجي سر هڪ ٻئي لاري به لائوب اسپيڪر سان گڏ خريد ڪري ڏيندو.

(نوٽ): سيد غلام مرتضيٰ شاهه ۽ خان بهادر محمد ايوب کهڙو پنهنجي عطيات جون رقمون هڪ هفتي جي اندر سر عبدالله هارون کي پهچائي ڏيندا.

(10) هي به فيصلو ڪيو ويو ته صوبه سنڌ مسلم ليگ جي امدادي سرمائي لاءِ سنڌ جي صاحب حيثيت پنج سئو ماڻهن کان گهٽ ۾ گهٽ ڏهه رپيا ساليانو چنڊو ورتو وڃي.

(11) هي به فيصلو ڪيو ويو ته صوبي سنڌ ۾ مسلم ليگ ڪانفرنس پهرين هڪ مسلم ڪانفرنس ڪراچي ضلعي ۾ مراد ميمڻ جي ڳوٺ ملير ۾ 25 فيبروري 1940ع جو منعقد ڪئي وڃي.

ڪانفرنس گهراڻن جي سموري انتظام لاءِ پير غلام مرتضيٰ سرهندي قبول ڪيو.

صوبه سنڌ مسلم ليگ جي سيڪريٽري کي هدايت ڪئي وئي ته اهڙي ريت ٻين ضلعن ۾ ڪانفرنسون گهراڻن لاءِ پرائمري مسلم ليگين کي لکيو وڃي.

(12) هي به فيصلو ڪيو ويو ته صوبه سنڌ مسلم ليگ ڪانفرنس جو اجلاس ايندڙ مئي مهيني جي پهرين هفتي لاڙڪاڻي ۾ گهراڻي وڃي. ڪانفرنس گهراڻن جي سموري انتظام جو ذمؤ ضلعي لاڙڪاڻي جي صدر خان بهادر محمد ايوب ڪهڙي پاڻ تي کنيو.

(13) هي به فيصلو ڪيو ويو ته جرڳن جي بل جي مخالفت ڪئي وڃي ۽ انهي لاءِ ٺهراءُ ٿيو ته مسلم ليگ اسيمبلي ميمبرن کي هدايت ڪئي وڃي ته هو ان جي مخالفت ڪن.

(14) هي به فيصلو ڪيو ويو ته آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ کي درخواست ڪجي ته منزل گاهه مسجد سکر ۾ فسادن ۽ گرفتارين جي ضروري تحقيقات لاءِ هڪ انڪوائري ڪميٽي مقرر ڪري جو سکر ۾ اچي تحقيقات ڪري.

مسلم ليگ سکر رليف ڪميٽي

(15) هي به فيصلو ڪيو ويو ته مسلم ليگ سکر رليف فنڊ جي عهديدارن جي هيٺين چونڊ ڪئي وڃي.

خان بهادر محمد ايوب خان (چيئرمين)

سيد محبوب علي شاهه (جنرل سيڪريٽري)

حافظ محمد صديق (مقامي) خزانچي

ميمبران

آء نظر علي خان، مسٽر جي ايم سيد، سيد خير شاهه، ڊاڪٽر محمد يامين، مسٽر نعمت الله قريشي، ابو شوڪت حمزو، شيخ واجد علي، مير سيد رسول بخش شاهه، قاضي فضل الله، آغا غلام نبي، حاجي گل خان، تاج الدين، غلام نبي بروهي.

الوحيد، تاريخ 31-01-1940

سنڌ جي مسلم ليگ شاخن کي اطلاع

”صدر دفتر آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ“ جي زير هدايت سنڌ جي سڀني مسلم ليگ شاخن کي اطلاع ٿو ڏجي ته صدر دفتر جي پاران مورخه 19 اپريل 1940ع جمعي جي ڏينهن سڄي هندستان ۾ هن ڳالهه لاءِ مقرر ڪيو ويو آهي ته انهي ڏينهن ملڪ جي ڪنڊڪڙڇ ۾ پاڪستان واري ريزوليشن جي پٺڀرائي ڪرڻ لاءِ پبلڪ ميٽنگون گهرائي هن ريزوليشن تي تقريرون ڪيون وڃن ۽ عام ماڻهن کي ريزوليشن جي حقيقت کان واقف ڪندي تائدي ريزوليشن پاس ڪيا وڃن ۽ هن جي رپورٽ ٽرت سيڪريٽريٽ صدر دفتر آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ پارڪ مينشين دهلي گيٽ دهلي کي موڪليو وڃي.

هن حڪم جي تعميل ڪندي اسين سنڌ جي سڀني مسلم ليگ برانچن کي اپيل ٿا ڪريون ته 19 اپريل جمعي جي ڏينهن پنهنجي ڳوٺن ۽ شهرن ۾ جمعي نماز يا شام جو مغرب نماز کانپوءِ باقاعده تائدي جلسو گهرائي ريزوليشن پاس ڪري صدر دفتر کي جلبي جي سموري ڪارروائي جو اطلاع ڏئي.

ريزوليشن هن طرح پاس ڪرڻ گهرجي.

مسلم ليگ شاخ جو هي جلسو آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جيڪو پنهنجي لاهور واري اجلاس ۾ پاڪستان بابت ٺهراءُ پاس ڪيو آهي. انهن جي زوردار تائيد ڪري ٿو ۽ قائداعظم مسٽر محمد علي جناح ۾ پنهنجي کلي اعتماد جو اظهار ڪندي ظاهر ٿو ڪري ته هندستان جا مسلمان هندستان لاءِ ڪو به دستور العمل قبول نه ڪندا جيستائين اهو نئون دستور العمل آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ منظور نه ڪيو آهي.

(آفيس سيڪريٽري)

الوحيد، تاريخ 13-04-1940

قومي وزارت تي اظهار اعتماد

ڳوٺ محمد خان جروار تعلقي ماتلي ۾ تاريخ 12 اپريل 1940ع بروز جمعي نماز بعد جلسو ٿي گذريو. جنهن ۾ ماڻهن جو چڱو ميڙ گڏ ٿيل هو. ان ۾ هيٺيان ٺهراءُ يڪراءُ بحال ڪيا ويا.

1. هي ميڙ قومي وزارت برپا ٿيڻ ڪري کين مبارڪ ڏئي ٿو ۽ پنهنجي دلي مقصد پوري ٿيڻ ڪري الله تبارڪ تعاليٰ جو شڪريو ادا ڪري ٿو.

2. هن ميڙ جو موجوده قومي وزارت ۾ کلي اعتماد آهي ۽ خدا جلشانه جي درگاهه ۾ دست بدعا آهي. ته هن وزارت کي ملڪ جي خدمت ڪرڻ ۾ وڌيڪ طاقت عطا فرمائي.

3. هي ميٽر هندو خواه مسلمان ميمبرن کي عرض ڪري ٿو ته
خدارا خود غرضي کي ڇڏي انصاف جي نظر سان موجوده وزارت
سان گڏجي پبلڪ سان همدردي ڪريو.

سيڪريٽر

ي

مسلم ليگ محمد خان جروار

تعلقه ماتلي

الوحيد، تاريخ 21-04-1940

سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ ڪائونسل جي ميٽنگ

ڪي اهم ٺهراءُ پاس

سنڌ پراونشل مسلم جي ورڪنگ ڪاميٽي جي ميٽنگ ڪالهه 14
تاريخ آچر ڏينهن 10 بجه صبح جو سر حاجي عبدالله هارون صدر
سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ جي بنگلي تي منعقد ٿي جنهن ۾ نئين مسلم
ليگ وزير ۽ ڪيترا وزير ميمبر مختلف شهرن کان آيل هئا ميٽنگ
7 بجي شام تائين برابر 8 ڪلاڪ ڪم ڪيو. هيٺيان ٺهراءُ پاس
ٿيا.

1. سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ ڪانفرنس 15، 16، 17 نومبر تي
لارڪاڻي ۾ سر سڪندر حيات خان وزيراعظم پنجاب جي زير
صدارت سڏائي وڃي.

2. مسلم ليگ جماعت جي حيثيت ۾ منزل گاهه ۽ مقرر ٿيل تربيونل جي ڪارروائي ۾ ٿورو حصو وٺي ۽ ثبوت وغيره پيش ڪري انهي ڪم جي سرانجامي لاءِ مسٽر راشدي کي منتخب ڪيو ويو.

3. سکر فسادن جي جاچ ڪورٽ ۾ مسلمانن جي طرف پيش ڪرڻ ۾ جن صاحبن مسلم ليگ جي مدد ڪئي آهي تن جو عمومن ۽ مسٽر علي محمد راشدي جي خدمات جو خصوصن اعتراف ڪيو ويو ۽ ٻين ٺهرائن تي به زبردست بحث مباحثه هليو مگر ڪو به فيصلو نه ٿيو انهيءَ ڪري ميٽنگ وري ٻي ڏينهن يعني اڄ سومر 15 تاريخ 5 بجي شام تي مڪمل ڪئي وئي.

الوحيد، تاريخ 16 جولائي 1940ع.

سنت جي مسلم ليگ برانچن کي اپيل خدارا سجاڳ ٿيو! ڪم ڪرڻ جو وقت اچي ويو

جناب من:

اسلام عليڪم و رحمت الله و برڪاته.

مسلمانن ۾ سياسي بيداري پيدا ڪرڻ ۽ منجهن يڪجهتي آڻي کين هڪ مرڪز تي جمع ڪرڻ لاءِ سنت ۾ مسلم ليگ جو بنياد وڌو ويو. بلاشبہ گذريل ڏيڍ سال جي عرصي ۾ لڳاتار ڪوششن هوندي به ڪو خاطر خواهه ڪم نه ٿي سگهيو، مگر ايترو ضرور ٿيو آهي ته مسلم ليگ جو پيغام سنت جي ڪنڊڪڙچ تائين پهچي چڪو آهي، نتيز جيڪي مصيبتون سنت جي مسلمانن مٿان گذريل ٽن سالن ۾ نازل پئي ٿينديون رهيون آهن تن جي دفع ڪرڻ ۽ عوام جي بهتري ۽ پلائي

جي ڪمن نه ٿيڻ ڪري سڀ مسلمان مسلم ليگ جي ضرورت محسوس ڪري رهيا آهن.

مون کي خوشي آهي ته هن وقت سنڌ جي گهڻن شهرن ۽ ڳوٺن ۾ مسلم ليگ جون شاخون قائم ٿي چڪيون آهن. جن مان ڪيتريون برانچون ته باقاعده ڪم ڪري پنهنجن پائرن جي خدمت سرانجام ڏيئي رهيون آهن، ۽ ڪيتريون برانچون اتفاقي سبب ۽ خود سندن عهديدارن جي غفلت ۽ بي پرواهي ڪري سست پئجي ويون آهن جنهن جو نتيجو اهو نڪتو آهي ته ڪم جي رفتار خاطر خواهه نه رهي آهي، مگر نااميد ٿيڻ جو ڪو سبب ڪونهي. جيڪڏهن هر مسلمان جي طبيعت ۾ پنهنجي قوم جي خدمت گذاريءَ جو خيال پيدا ٿئي ۽ پنهنجي قيمتي وقت مان هفتي ۾ فقط ٻه ڪلاڪ مخصوص ڪري قومي خدمت ڪري ته جيڪر گهڻو ڪجهه ٿي سگهي. انهيءَ سان گڏ همدرد مسلمان پنهنجي روزانه زندگي ۾ پنهنجي مسلمان پاءُ سان ملاقات ڪرڻ وقت کيس مسلم ليگ جي اهميت ۽ ضرورت ڏيکاري تبليغ ڪندا رهن ته جيڪر عوام ۾ گهڻي قدر سجاڳي پيدا ٿئي ۽ مسلم قوم هن مصيبتن کان جلد آزاد ٿي پوي.

في الحال هيٺيون ڳالهيون آهن جن کي عمل ۾ آڻڻ جي سخت ضرورت آهي.

1. سڀئي مسلم ليگ برانچون ڪوشش وٺي هر سال ميمبر ڀرتي ڪن ۽ رولن مطابق سال بسال عهديدار منتخب ڪن، ضلع مسلم ليگن تي نمائنده چونڊين ۽ باقاعده دفتر رڪن، آمدني ۽ روانگي جو حساب ڪتاب رڪن.

2. جن مسلم ليگ برانچن جو ڪم سندن نااتفاقي ڪري بيهي ويو آهي انهن يڪ پاڻ ۾ ملي نئين سر قوم جي خاطر پنهنجي نفس جي

قرباني ڪري اتفاق ڪرڻ گهرجي ۽ جي سيڪريٽري ۽ پريذيدنٽ سست ٿي پيا هجن تن کي الڳ ڪري ٻيهر پنهنجي برانچ کي ترتيب ڏيڻ گهرجي. ڇاڪاڻ ته جيستائين جماعت بندي ڪري. هر مسلمان قومي ڪم ۾ حصو نه وٺندو تيستائين موجوده مشڪلاتون جن ۾ مسلمان گرفتار ٿي چڪا آهن تن کي دور ڪري ڪڏهن به پاڻ کي آزاد ڪرائي نه سگهندا.

3. هر برانچ پنهنجو فرض سمجهي ته بنا ڪنهن مذهبي تعصب خلق خدا جي خدمت ڪري جنهن ۾ هندو مسلمان ۽ عيسائي وغيره اچي وڃن ٿا، ڪم ڪرڻ جو طريقو هيٺ ڏجي ٿو:-

(الف) ٻوڏ، باهه يا عام مصيبت وقت بنا ڪنهن تفریق جي پهچ آهر مدد ڪرڻ.

(ب) عملدارن يا زميندارن پاران ڪو ستايل هجي ته چوچاءُ ڪري ان جو تدارڪ ڪرڻ، جي ضرورت سمجهي وڃي ته مظلومن جي حالت کان بالا عملدارن ۽ حڪومت کي زباني ۽ خط و ڪتابت جي ذريعي آگاهه ڪرڻ.

(ت) پنهنجي ڳوٺ جي بيمارين ۽ مصيبت زدن سان همدردي ڪرڻ پوءِ اهي مسلمان هجن توري هندو ۽ انهن جي علاج جي طاقت آهر ڪوشش ڪرڻ.

(ج) گهٽ ۾ گهٽ هر پندرهنين ڏينهن هڪ ميٽنگ گهرائي مقامي حالتن تي مٿي ڏيکاريل ڳالهين جي روشني ۾ ويچار ڪرڻ خاص ڪري سنڌ ۽ هندستان جي سياسي حالتن تي (جيڪي اخبارن ۾ پڙهيو هجي) بحث مباحثه ڪرڻ ۽ ان کي سمجهڻ جي ڪوشش ڪرڻ.

(د) ”پراونشل مسلم ليگ“ يا ضلعي ڪائونسل سان لکپڙهه جاري ڪرڻ، انهن جي خطن جو پوري طرح جواب ڏيڻ ۽ سندن حڪمن تي پوري طرح عمل ڪرڻ.

(ر) ”مسلم ليگ“ جي ميمبرن وڌائڻ جو هر ميمبر تي فرض رکڻ، جيئن ته هر ميمبر پنهنجي پاران گهٽ ۾ گهٽ پنج نوان ميمبر بڻائي.

(س) مسلمانن جي اخلاقي حالت درست ڪرڻ ۾ مدد ڪرڻ، جيئن ته چوريءَ کان پرهيز ڪرڻ، حق حلال جي ڪمائي ڪائڻ، سچ ڳالهه ۽ واعدو وفا ڪرڻ، ڪمزورن تي ظلم ٿيڻ کان ظالمن کي روڪڻ، هر شخص سان انصاف ڪرڻ جو مادو پيدا ڪرڻ، يتيمن ۽ بيواهن جي خدمت ڪرڻ ۽ ٻين اهڙن اسلامي ڪمن جهڙو ته نماز، روزي زڪوات جي پابندي ڪرڻ.

4. مسلم ليگ ورڪنگ ڪاميٽيءَ وقت بوقت جيڪي ٺهراءَ ۽ ريزوليشن پاس ڪيا آهن تن پٽاندر لوڪل باڊيز ۽ اسيمبليءَ جي چونڊن ۾ سڀني مسلم ليگ برانچن کي حصو وٺڻو آهي. ڇاڪاڻ ته موجوده ملڪ جي قانون موجب حڪومت جو چرڇو اڪثريت تي هلي ٿو. جنهن پارٽيءَ يا جماعت ۾ گهڻا ميمبر هوندا اها ئي پارٽي برسر اقتدار رهندي ۽ حڪومت جون واڳون به انهيءَ جي هٿن ۾ رهنديون. نتيجو اهو نڪرندو ته اها پارٽي پنهنجي مرضيءَ مطابق پنهنجي ميمبرن جي صلاح و مشورن سان پبلڪ جي مفاد خاطر اسيمبلي ۾ ڪم ڪري سگهندي مثلاً وياج خورن جي ظلم کي پنڄو ڏيڻ، لئنڊ ايلينيشن ائڪٽ، (يعني جيئن زميندارن کان سندن زمينون ڪسي سندن زمينون سڪجي وياج خورن ۽ غير زميندارن ڏانهن منتقل ٿي نه سگهن) هارين جا فائدا مدنظر رکڻ، پيدائش جي وڪري تي نظر رکڻ جيئن زميندارن ۽ هارين کي شاهوڪار ۽ واپاري اگهن ۾

ڦري نه سگهن، عملدارن جي رشوت خوري ۽ ظلمن جو ادارو ڪرڻ وغيره. انهن مقصدن کي حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ اسان کي اهي ميمبر چونڊڻ کپن جن ۾ ڪم ڪرڻ جي صلاحيت ۽ خدمت خلق جو جذبو هجي ۽ جن پنهنجي اڳين زندگيءَ ۾ ڪا مذهبي يا سياسي خدمت ڪئي هجي ۽ انهيءَ سان گڏ مقامي ليگ ميمبرن جو انهن ۾ ويساهه به هجي. اهڙن اميدوارن کي چونڊرائڻ جي ڪوشش ڪجي پر هن وقت اهو طريقو آهي ته هڪ طرف ڪنهن بزرگ پير سيد يا ڪنهن وڏي زميندار يا عملدار جي اثر و رسوخ هيٺ اچي چونڊ ٿيندي آهي، ته ٽئي طرف اميدوار جي موثرن ۽ مانين جي لالچ هيٺ اچي ان کي مدد ڪبي آهي. اهو چونڊ جو طريقو بلڪل غلط ۽ ناپسنديده آهي ۽ انهيءَ ڪري ئي اڄ اسان جي قوم برباديءَ جي حالت تي پهچي چڪي آهي. تنهنڪري ذاتي مفادن کان بي پرواهه ٿي پنهنجي ضمير کان پڇجي ته ڪهڙو اميدوار ايماندار آهي ۽ اڳ هن ڪهڙيون مذهبي يا سياسي خدمتون بجا آنديون آهن؟ سندس اخلاق بهتر آهن يا نه؟ غريبن تي ظلم تن نٿو ڪري ۽ محض ميمبر ئي رڳو پنهنجو فائدو حاصل ته نه ڪندو وغيره. اهڙن اميدوارن کي چونڊائڻ ۾ بهرو وٺي ڪامياب ڪرڻ گهرجي.

مٿين حالت ان ڪري به ٿئي ٿي جو عام ماڻهن جي دليين ۾ هي خيال گهر ڪري ويو آهي ته وزيرن اسيمبلي ميمبرن ۽ سرڪاري عملدارن کانسواءِ ٻيو ڪو به امڻهو سندن ڪم پورو ڪري نه سگهندو. انهي ڪري هو الله جلشانه کي وساري انهن جي خوشامد پٺيان رات ڏينهن سرگردان رهندا آهن. درحقيقت هر مسلمان جو انهيءَ ۾ ايمان ۽ ويساهه هجڻ گهرجي ته جيڪڏهن هو پنهنجا اخلاق سڌاريندا ۽ ايمانداري ۽ نيڪ نيتيءَ جو رستو اختيار ڪندا ته الله پاڪ هنن جي پاڻهڻي مدد ڪندو. خاص ڪري هن زماني ۾ جماعت

بنديءَ جي ذريعي احسن طريقي سان قومي خدمت ڪري سگهجي ٿي. تنهنڪري پنهنجي جماعت کي مضبوط ڪري تعمير ڪم شروع ڪندا ۽ مسلم ليگ جي ڪم کي زور وٺائيندا.

اهو پڻ ياد رکڻ گهرجي ته اميدوارن جي چونڊجڻ جي ذميواري گهڻو ڪري مسلم ليگ برانچن تي عائد ٿئي ٿي، ڇاڪاڻ ته اليڪشن ۾ ڪم ڪرڻ نمائندن کي ڪامياب ڪرڻ ۾ انهن کي وڏو داخل آهي.

اها ڳالهه اخبار پڻ حضرات ۽ ٻين کان مخفي نه آهي ته موجوده سنڌ اسيمبلي ۾ هن وقت مسلمان ميمبرن جي ڪهڙي حالت آهي؟ ڪهڙا ميمبر آهن جي قومي احساس رکن ٿا ۽ ڪهڙا ميمبر آهن جي عام نمود خاطر ۽ ذاتي مقصدن حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ ڪرسي نشين ٿيا آهن. هن مختصر مضمون ۾ انهيءَ ڳالهه جي بحث ۾ نٿو وڃڻ گهران، مگر ايترو ضرور ذهن نشين ڪندس ته هاڻي اسيمبلي جون چونڊون نزديڪ اچي رهيون آهن جيڪڏهن اسان غفلت کان ڪم وٺي اڳ وانگر وري به ساڳئي غلطي ڪئي سين ۽ قوم کي وساري اميدوارن جي وقتي خوشامد کي ڏٺوسين ته آئينده هلي اسان جي حاصلت هن کان به وڌيڪ ابتر ٿيندي، تنهنڪري خدارا سجاڳ ٿيو ۽ خراب غفلت ڇڏي مسلمانن ۾ بيداري پيدا ڪيو، ۽ هاڻي کان ئي پروپيگنڊا شروع ڪري ڏيو يعني جن تڪن مان اميدوار بيهڻا آهن تن تڪن جو جائزو وٺو ۽ پنهنجا رايو بنا ڪنهن دير جي صدر دفتر مسلم ليگ نيبير روڊ ڪراچي کي موڪلي ڏيو. بهتر ٿيندو ته ليگ برانچون اڳواٽ خانگي طور اسان کي اطلاع ڏين ته سندن تڪ مان ڪهڙا ڪهڙا نمائندا ايندڙ اسيمبلي ۽ لوڪل باڊيز ۾ مسلم قوم لاءِ مفيد ۽ ڪارآمد ٿي سگهن ٿا. انهيءَ سان گڏ في الحال جيڪي هن وقت اسيمبلي جا ميمبر آهن تن بابت به پنهنجا رايو اسان کي موڪليندا.

اوهان جي اطلاع لاءِ پڻ لکجي ٿو ته سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ هڪ موٽر لاري خريد ڪئي آهي جنهن ۾ ڏهن ماڻهن جي ويهڻ جي جاءِ آهي ۽ لائوڊ اسپيڪر لڳائڻ جي تجويز ٿي رهي آهي، مسافرن ۽ ورڪرن جي بسترن ۽ سامان رکڻ جو به منجهس بندوبست ڪيل آهي، جيڪا ڳوٺن ۾ گشت تي موڪلي پروپيگنڊا لاءِ ڪتب آڻي سگهجي ٿي. ڪا به ليگ برانچ پنهنجي تعلقي يا ضلعي ۾ ڪم ڪرڻ يا ڪانفرنس ڪرڻ گهري يا پرچار ڪرڻ لاءِ تنهن جا ورڪر موڪلي ته هن لاريءَ جي وسيلي آساني سان ڪري سگهجي ٿو. تنهنڪري جيڪي به ليگ برانچون پيٽرول ۽ پيو لاريءَ جو رواجي خرچ ڏهه رپيا روز پاڙو پاڙ تي هموار ڪنديون ۽ گشت جو پروگرام ٺاهي اڳواٽ اسان کي موڪلينديون ته انهيءَ برانچ ليگ کي ضرورت آهر گهربل ڏينهن لاءِ لاري موڪلي ڏينداسون.

پڇاڙي ۾ ايتري لڪڻ ڪانسواءِ نٿو رهي سگهان ته معزز شهري بڻجڻ لاءِ اوهان کي پنهنجي عزت ۽ حرمت جو احساس هجڻ ضروري آهي. پڻ جيئرو ٿي سگهي پنهنجن ڀائرن جي خدمت ڪريو ۽ انهن ۾ خودداري، خود شناسيءَ خود اعتمادي جو احساس پيدا ڪريو. بدقسمتي سان اسان جي صوبي ۾ اڃا تائين اهڙن ماڻهن جو اثر رسوخ آهي جن اسان جي ترقيءَ آڏو هميشه پئي رڪاوٽون وڌيون آهن.

اسلام هر مسلمان کي ادائينگي فرض جي تعليم ڏئي ٿو. اوهان کي گهرجي ته ٻين صوبن لاءِ اوهان پاڻ مثال ثابت ٿيو ۽ متفق ۽ متحد ٿي هڪ ئي جهنڊي هيٺ جمع ٿيو.

زياد خير واسلام

اوهان جو نياز مند

حاجي عبدالله هارون

پريزيڊنٽ سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ

نيپيئر روڊ ڪراچي.

ڪراچي تاريخ 8 آگسٽ 1940ع.

نوٽ: مهرباني ڪري هي اپيل پنهنجن دوستن ۾ تقسيم ڪندا ۽ ٻين
همدرد مسلمانن کي پڙهي ٻڌائيندا.

ايمپائر پريس، ڪراچي.

سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ جي ڪائونسل جا ٺهراءُ

سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ ڪائونسل جي ميٽنگ تاريخ 22 ڊسمبر
1940ع تي زير صدارت سر حاجي عبدالله هارون جي واقع سيفيلڊ
هائوس ڪراچي ۾ منعقد ٿي، هيٺيان ريزوليشن پاس ٿيا:-

1. جنهن صورت ۾ سنڌ اسيمبلي اندر ڪن گروپن جي وچ ۾ جيڪو
سمجهوتو ڪيو ويو هو سو هيٺ ڏنل ڪائونسل جي بچڻ کانسواءِ
قُريو گهريو ويو آهي تنهن صورت ۾ هن ڪائونسل سمجهوته جي
باقي بچيل حصن تي پڻ گڏيل چونڊن وارن ٻنهي بلن تي ويچار ڪيو
آهي ان کانسواءِ ڪائونسل جي اڳيان آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جي لکهنو
واري سيشن ۾ پاس ڪيل ٺهراءُ به اچي چڪو آهي سنڌ سرڪار
جي پڌري ڪيل گڏيل چونڊن وارن بلن جي اشاعت کانپوءِ هن
ڪائونسل کي مسلمان جماعتن طرفان درخواستون پهتيون آهن جن
مان صاف ظاهر آهي ته مسلم عوام گڏيل چونڊن جي برخلاف آهي.

ان ڪانسواءِ ڪائونسل محسوس ڪري ٿي ته گڏيل چونڊن جو سوال آل انڊيا اهميت رکي ٿو. ۽ آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جن بنيادي اصولن جي برخلاف آهي.

انهن حالتن هيٺ ڪائونسل مسلم ليگ وزيرن ۽ اسيمبلي جي مسلمان ميمبرن کي استدعا ڪري ٿي ته هو گورنمينٽ کي آماده ڪن ته هو اهي بل پاس نه ڪرائي ۽ جيڪڏهن هروڀرو پاس ڪرائي ته ان جي مخالفت ڪن.

2. سنڌ مسلم ليگ جي ڪائونسل سنڌ جي موجوده سياسي حالت ۽ ليگ جي تنظيمي ڳالهين تي ويچار ڪرڻ بعد هيٺيون فيصلو ڪيو آهي.

1. مسلم ليگ وزيرن مير بنده علي، خان بهادر ڪهڙو ۽ شيخ عبدالمجيد کي گهرجي ته هو 41ع جي خاتمي کان پهريان سنڌ اسيمبلي اندر مسلم ليگ پارٽي ڪن اهڙي پارٽي جي قائم ٿيڻ بعد حالتن تي نئين سر ويچار ڪيو ويندو.

ان وچ ڪائونسل سنڌ اسيمبلي جي هر هڪ مسلمانن ميمبر کي ڪري ٿي ته هو مسلم ليگ پارٽي ۾ شريڪ نٿي ۽ مسلمانن اندر اتحاد ڪري.

2. مسلم ليگ کي پخته پايه تي بيهارڻ لاءِ ضروري آهي ته ساري تحريڪ تي مڪمل ڪنٽرول رهي پريس ۽ پروپيگنڊا جي ڪم کي وڌائجي ۽ مسلم ليگ ورڪرن جا جڻا پيدا ڪجن.

3. مٿين مقصد جي حصول لاءِ هيٺين ڪاميٽي ٺاهي وڃي ٿي جنهن جو چيئرمين مسٽر جي ايم سيد ۽ سيڪريٽري مسٽر محمد هاشم گذر ٿيندا. ان ڪاميٽي کي وڌيڪ عهددار ۽ ٻن وڌيڪ ميمبرن

جي مقرر ڪرڻ جو اختيار هوندو ڪميٽي جا ميمبر هي صاحب ٿيندا.

مسٽر جي ايم سيد، مسٽر يوسف هارون، مسٽر قاضي فضل الله، مسٽر غلام النبي پٺاڻ، سيد حسن بخش شاهه، پير عبدالستار جان ۽ مسٽر محمد هاشم گذر ڪميٽي يڪدم هيٺان قدم کڻندي:

(الف) هر هڪ شهر يا ڳوٺ اندر پرائمري ليگون قائم ڪرائيندي.
(ب) پريس، پليٽ فارم ۽ پروپيگنڊا وسيلي مسلم ليگ جا اصول عوام تائين پهچائيندي.

(ج) عوام جي پلي جا ڪم ڪندي مثلاً مسلمانن جي معاشرتي اقتصادي، تعليمي، سياسي بهبودي لاءِ ڪوشش جاري ڪندي.

ڪميٽي پراونشل مسلم ليگ جي ڪائونسل ۽ ورڪنگ ڪميٽيءَ جي ضابطي هيٺ رهندي ۽ مٿين مقصدن جي اصول لاءِ جلد هڪ اسڪيم تيار ڪندي.

ڪميٽي ڪم از ڪم هر ٽي مهيني پنهنجي ڪم بابت پراونشل ورڪنگ ڪميٽي ڏانهن پنهنجي رپورٽ موڪليندي.

(4) سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ جي ميٽنگ ڊسٽرڪٽ مئجسٽريٽ حيدرآباد ۽ سنڌ گورنمينٽ جيڪا ساڻس شامل ٿي، تي ملازمت جو اظهار ڪري ٿي جو هن سنڪر فساد جي ٽن قيدين کي حيدرآباد سينٽرل جيل ۾ 11 ڊسمبر جو ڦاسين ڏيارڻ بعد سندن لاشا سندن عزيزن جي حوالي نه ڪيا جيئن هو جنازه نماز پڙهي سگهن ۽ پاڻ اهي لاشا جيل اندر مخفي طرح دفن ڪيا ويا.

نوٽ:- هر پرائمري مسلم ليگ شاخ هر مهيني ۾ گهٽ ۾ گهٽ هڪ ميٽنگ سڏائي ۽ ان جي ڪارروائي نه موڪليندي ۽ ٻئي قسم جي

لکپڙهه به هر مهيني ۾ هڪ دفعو نه ڪندي ته اهڙي شاخ کي صدر دفتر مان خارج ڪيو ويندو.

الوحيد، 28 دسمبر 1940ع.

ڏوڪري مسلم ليگ جي جنرل ميٽنگ جا ٺهراءُ

1. ڏوڪري مسلم ليگ جي هيءَ ميٽنگ سنڌ سرڪار کي زوردار اپيل ٿي ڪري ته لوڪلبورڊن ۾ گڏيل چونڊن جي بل کي اسيمبلي ۾ پاس نه ڪيو وڃي جو اهو سوال مسلمانن لاءِ نقصانڪار ثابت ٿيندو.

2. هي ميٽنگ سنڌ سرڪار کي زوردار اپيل ٿي ڪري ته شمس العلماءَ ڊاڪٽر دائود پوٽه ٻي بي آءِ کي يڪدم پڪو ڪيو وڃي.

3. هيءَ ميٽنگ جناب آئرل مير بنده علي خان کي مبارڪ پيش ٿي ڪري جو اهو صاحب مسلم ليگ ۾ شريڪ ٿيو آهي ۽ کيس عرض ٿي ڪري ته مسلم ليگ جي پروگرام کي عملي جامو پهرائي.

(سيڪريٽري مسلم ليگ ڏوڪري)

الوحيد، تاريخ 22-01-1941

سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ جي ميٽنگ

سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ ڪائونسل جي ميٽنگ آچر ڏينهن تاريخ 26 جنوري 1941ع 10 بجي صبح جو شڪارپور ۾ ٿيندي مهرباني

ڪري ميٽنگ ۾ حاضر ٿي پنهنجي قيمتي مشوري کان ڪائونسل کي مستفيد ڪندا: ميٽنگ جو ايجنڊا هيٺ ڏجي ٿو:-

1. گڏيل چونڊن جي باري ۾ پريزيڊنٽ سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ ۽ چيئرمين ايڊوائيزري بورڊ جي وچ ۾ هليل لکپڙهه پيش ڪئي ويندي ان تي غور.
- (الف) پراونشل مسلم ليگ جو پريزيڊنٽ جو موڪليل خط ۽ چيئرمين ايڊوائيزري بورڊ وٽان آيل خط پيش ڪيا ويندا □.
- (ب) گڏيل چونڊن جي باري ۾ ماڻهن وٽان آيل خط پيش ڪيا ويندا.
- (ج) گڏيل چونڊن جي خلاف مسلم ليگ کي ڪهڙو تحرڪ وٺڻ کپي ان تي ويچار ڪري ريزوليشن پاس ڪرڻ.
- (د) ايڊوائيزري بورڊ جي چيئرمين کي سندس آيل خط جو ڪهڙو جواب ڏجي ان تي ويچار.
2. آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جي حڪم موجب آدمشماري بابت اشتهار ڇپائي تقسيم ڪيا ويا آهن ان موجب ضلعن ۽ شهرن ۾ ڪميٽيون ۽ جماعتون برپا ڪرڻ. والنتيئر ۽ مبلغن جون ٽوليون تيار ڪرڻ ۽ آدمشماري مفت ڪيئن ملهائجي تنهن تي ويچار:
3. آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جو اجلاس جو مدراس ۾ ايندڙ اپريل ۾ ٿيندو ان لاءِ پريزيڊنٽ جو منتخب ڪرڻ.
4. ڊسٽرڪٽ مسلم ليگ کي بار بار خط لکيا ويا آهن جن باقاعدي پراونشل مسلم ليگ تي عيوضي چونڊي نه موڪليا آهن. (ٿرپارڪر ڪانسواءِ) چونڊ ٿيڻ ضروري آهي ان تي ويچار.
5. سٽي ليگ سکر بنسبت ويچار.

6. ٻيو ڪو به ڪم پريزيڊنٽ جي اجازت سان پيش ڪيو ويندو.
مختلف شهرن جي ميونسپل مسلمان ميمبرن کي ميٽنگ ۾ شرڪت جي دعوت ڏني وئي آهي ته پنهنجا رايا گڏيل چونڊن جي باري ۾ ڪائونسل جي آڏو روبرو اچي پيش ڪن انهيءَ ڪري اميد رکي وڃي ٿي ته ميمبر صاحبان انهيءَ ميٽنگ ۾ چڱي انداز ۾ ايندا.

نياز مند

حاجي عبدالله هارون

پريزيڊنٽ سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ نبيئر روڊ ڪراچي.

الوحيد، تاريخ 22-01-1941

سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ جو سرڪيولر

سڀني مسلمان ميمبرن ۽ ٻين همدردن ڏانهن

سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ جي ڪائونسل جي ميٽنگ ۾ برو ميونسپالٽين بابت گڏيل چونڊن جي لنچ ٿيڻ جو سوال سکر، شڪارپور، ميرپروخاص، جيڪب آباد، لاڙڪاڻو ۽ حيدرآباد به نسبت آيل آهي جا ڪائونسل جي ميٽنگ تاريخ 26 جنوري 1941ع شڪارپور ۾ رکي وئي آهي.

واضح هجي ته گڏيل چونڊن جي باري ۾ سڀني ميونسپالٽين جي مسلمان ميمبرن کي خط لکيا ويا هئا. جن مان گهڻن جا جواب ۽ سکر شڪارپور ۽ حيدرآباد مان ريزوليشن پاس ٿي اسان جي دفتر

۾ هن وقت تائين پهچي چڪا آهن. ان کانسواءِ مسلمان اخبارون به چونڊن جي برخلاف لکي رهيون آهن.

جنهن مان معلوم ٿئي ٿو ته مسلمانن کي گڏيل چونڊون ڪنهن به صورت ۾ قبول نه آهن. انهي ڪري ميونسپل جي مسلمان ميمبرن ۽ ٻين همدردن کي پرزور گذارش ڪجي ٿي ته مقصد جي اهميت کي مدنظر رکي قوم جي خاطر تڪليف وٺي ضرور مٿين ميٽنگ ۾ حاضر ٿيندا ۽ پنهنجي شهر جي حالات ۽ پنهنجي قيمتي خيالات کان ليگ ڪائونسل کي روبرو واقف ڪري رهنمائي ڪندا انهي جي روشنائي ۽ ليگ ڪائونسل متعلق فيصلي تي اچي.

شڪارپور ۾ جيڪا ڪائونسل ميٽنگ رکي وئي آهي انهي جو ايجنڊا پڻ اوهان جي ملاحظه لاءِ هن اخبار ۾ ڪنهن ٻئي سڌ ڏجي ٿو، جنهن مان اوهان کي معلوم ٿيندو ته هي ميٽنگ نهايت اهم آهي جنهن مان اوهان جي شموليت از حد ضروري آهي.

نيازمند

حاجي عبدالله هارون

پريزيڊنٽ سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ

نيپيئر روڊ ڪراچي.

الوحيد، تاريخ 22 جنوري 1941ع.

صوبه سنڌ مسلم ليگ ورڪنگ ڪميٽي جي ميٽنگ

ميمبرن کي اطلاع

مسلم ليگ پارٽي سنڌ ليجسليٽو اسيمبليءَ جي ميٽنگ آنريبل مير بنده علي ٽالپر وزيراعظم جي جاءِ تي اربع ڏينهن تاريخ 12 فيبروري 1941ع جي سڏائي ويئي آهي جتي سنڌ وزارت جي ۾ باري فيصلو ٿيندو ان فيصلي تي غور ڪرڻ لاءِ ورڪنگ ڪاميٽي سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ جي ميٽنگ پڻ ساڳئي ڏينهن يعني اربع 12 فيبروري 1941ع ساڍي 5 بجي شام جو پريزيڊنٽ جي بنگلي واقع سفيڊ هائوس ڪراچيءَ ۾ منعقد ٿيندي.

مهرباني ڪري هن اهم ميٽنگ ۾ حاضر ٿي پنهنجي قيمتي مشوري کان ڪميٽيءَ کي مستفيد ڪندا.
ميٽنگ جو ايجنڊا هيٺ ڏجي ٿو:

ايجنڊا

1. سنڌ وزارت جي باري ۾ مسلم ليگ پارٽي سنڌ اسيمبلي جي ڪيل فيصلي تي ويچار.
2. وزارت جي باري ۾ مسٽر جناح وٽان آيل لکپڙهه تي غور.
3. جيئن ته هي ميٽنگ نهايت اهم آهي، تنهنڪري ممڪن آهي ته ميٽنگ جي ڪارروائي تاريخ 13 فيبروري 1941ع تائين هلي. تنهنڪري ميمبرن کي گذارش ڪجي ٿي ته ڪنهن به صورت ۾ هن ميٽنگ ۾ شريڪ ٿيڻ فرمائيندا.

نيازمند

حاجي عبدالله هارون

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پريزيڊنٽ مسلم ليگ جي وزارت تي روشني

سر حاجي عبدالله هارون جو بيان

سر حاجي عبدالله هارون پريزيڊنٽ سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ سنڌ وزارت جي باري ۾ تازو بيان تاريخ 6 مارچ جو ڪڍيو آهي جو علم واقفيت لاءِ هيٺ ڏجي ٿو:

ليگ وزارت جي شهادت هاڻ اڪين سان به ڏسجي رهي آهي انهي موقعي تي ڪنهن مکيه ۽ اهم ڳالهين تي روشني وجهڻ مان فرض ٿو سمجهان.

ليگ وزارت پنهنجي دور حڪومت اندر اهڙو شاندار ڪم ڪري ڏيکاريو جنهن لاءِ مسلم قوم جو آئينده نسل بجا طور فخر ڪري سگهندو. يارنهن مهينن جي مختصر عرصي اندر انهيءَ وزارت صوبه کي بد کان آزاد ڪيو. هندو اقليت سلامتي مهيا ڪري ڏني ۽ مسلم کي انصاف پلئه وڌو. اهڙي ٿوري عرصي اندر جن حالتن ۽ مشڪلاتن وچ ۾ رهي هن وزارت اهو ڪم ڪيو آهي سو ڏيکاري ٿو ته ليگ جي ور ۾ ملسمانن جي پلي ڪرڻ لاءِ جوش مڪمل موجود هو.

جن مقصدن ۽ ملسمانن ۽ ملڪ جي جن ڪمن لاءِ هو وزارت ۾ آيا سي ڪم هنن پورا ڪري ڇڏيا. منزل گاهه مسجدن هنن موٽائي ڏني. سکر جي گرفتار ٿيل مظلومن کي انصاف وٺي ڏنو. پير صاحب پرچوندي جي آزادي لاءِ حڪم ڪري پاڻ تان جوابداري ڦٽي ڇڏي. ليگ وزارت صاف دل سان عهدا ڇڏيا آهن. ليگ نئين وزارت ٺاهڻ ۾ هڪ اهڙي پارٽي سان شريڪ ٿيڻ لاءِ تيار نه هئي. جنهن پارٽي جو نه ڪو نالو هو نه ڪو اصول ۽ نه ڪو پروگرام.

هاڻي صوبي جي حڪومت هلائڻ جي ذميواري انهن تي عائد ٿئي ٿي جن پاڻ تي اها جوابداري کڻي آهي، اسان جو آئينده قدم نئين وزارت جي ڪنيل حالتن تي منحصر ٿيندو جيڪڏهن اها چڱو ڪم ڪندي ته ليگ ان جي پٺڀرائي ڪندي.

ڪراچي ۾ سڀاڻي مسلمان هڙتال ڪندا. ڏسڻ ۾ اچي ٿو ته اهو مظاهرو تازي ڦير گهيري جي خلاف ناراضپي جو اظهار آهي. شايد ليگ وزيرن جي خدمت ۾ هڪ قسم جو اظهار عقيدت ڪرڻ مقصود آهي. اهو نمونو پاڻ ثابت ٿو ڪري ته عام ماڻهن جي نظر ۾ ليگ لاءِ ڪيتري قدر محبت ۽ پيار آهي. عام مسلمانن کي انهيءَ موقعي تي مان پڻي اکر چوڻ ٿو گهران ته اوهان جي نمائندن ثابت ڪري ڏيکاريو آهي ته ڪيئن ايمانداري ۽ سچائي سان ملڪ جو ڪاروبار هلائي سگهجي ٿو. اوهان هڻ ماڻ ۾ امن امان ۾ رهو. مان يقين ٿو ڏياريان ته جنهن ڏينهن اسان ڏٺو ته اسان جا نمائندا اسيمبلي ۾ رهي ڪو به مفيد ڪم نٿا ڪري سگهن تنهن ڏينهن اسان کين اسيمبلي مان استعيفائون ڏياري ٻاهر ڪڍنداسون جيئن هو عام ماڻهن سان گڏ ويهي مسلم قوم جي مستقبل لاءِ ڪو تعمير ڪم ڪري سگهن ۽ مسلمان قوم ايتري قدر مضبوط نٿي جو ڪو به دشمن سندس معاملن سان هٿ ڇراند نه ڪري سگهي.

الوحيد، تاريخ 12 مارچ 1941ع.

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مسلم جرنلسٽ ايسوسيئيشن قائم ڪئي وئي
مسلم ليگ جي حمايت ۾ سندن تقريرون ۽ ٺهراءُ

ڪالهه 1 اپريل تي سنڌ پراونشنل مسلم ليگ جي پريزيڊنٽ سر حاجي عبدالله هارون جي دعوت تي خانبهادر محمد ايوب خان ڪهڙي جي بنگلي تي مسلم اخبار نويسن جي ميٽنگ منعقد ٿي جنهن ۾ سنڌ جي مختلف حصن مان بزن ڪن ايڊيٽر اچي شريڪ ٿيا. شروعات ۾ سر صاحب اخبار نويسن کي هن ڪانفرنس ڪوٺائڻ جو مقصد ٻڌايو. هن صاحب فرمايو ته هن وقت مسلم اخبار نويسن ۾ اتفاق ۽ ٻڌي جي بيحد ضرورت آهي ۽ هنن کي منظم طريقي سان ملڪ و ملڪت جي خدمت ڪرڻ گهرجي.

هن وقت مسلمانن جي واحد نمائنده جماعت مسلم ليگ آهي. مسلمان ايڊيٽرن کي پنهنجو سمورو زور قلم مسلم ليگ کي زور وٺائڻ ۽ ان جي حمايت ۾ صرف ڪرڻ کپي. انهيءَ مقصد خاطر اوهان کي هٿ اچڻ جي تڪليف ڏني وئي آهي.

سر صاحب جي تقرير کانپوءِ ڪيترن ئي اخبارن نويسن صاحبن به تقريرون ڪيون ۽ سر صاحب کي يقين ڏياريو ته هو هر طرح مسلم ليگ جي مدد ڪرڻ لاءِ تيار آهن. آخر ۾ مسلم جرنلسٽ ايسوسيئيشن قائم ڪئي وئي.

پريزيڊنٽ شير عبدالمجيد صاحب ايم ايل اي.

وائيس پريزيڊنٽ (1) مسٽر محمد خان غني ايڊيٽر مسلمان

(2) آغا نظر عل خان ايڊيٽر سنڌ زميندار

سيڪريٽري خزانچي حاسجي نذير الدين ايڊيٽر حيات ڪراچي آخر ۾ ايسوسيئيشن مسٽر ويلس سکر جي سيشن جج جي بدلي خلاف ٺهراءُ پاس ڪيو ۽ ٻئي ٺهراءُ ۾ مسلمان اخبار نويسن کي استدعا

ڪئي وئي ته مسلم ليگ جي فائدي ۾ پروپيگنڊا ڪن. اصل ٺهراءُ
بي اشاعت ۾ ڏنا ويندا.

مسلم اخبار نويسن جي ايسوسيئيشن کي هيٺين صاحبن هيٺين طرح
امداد ڏني:

سر حاجي عبدالله هارون- 5000

خان بهادر محمد ايوب کهڙو- 2500

شير عبدالمجيد- 500

مسٽر جي ايم سيد- 1000

مسٽر غلام نبي پٺاڻ- 1000

الوحيد، تاريخ 3 اپريل 1941ع.

سنڌ اسيمبلي صلاحڪار ڪميٽي جو ڊڪٽيٽري ٺهراءُ

سر عبدالله هارون جي خط جو عجيب جواب

تازو سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ جي پريزيڊنٽ سر حاجي عبدالله هارون
”سنڌ اسيمبلي صلاحڪار ڪميٽي“ جي چيئرمين کي خط لکيو هو
ته سنڌ جا مسلمان عام طرح گڏيل چونڊن جي برخلاف آهن،
تنهنڪري سنڌ جي لوڪل بورڊن ۾ گڏيل حڪم ملي تيستائين بل پاس
ڪيو نه وڃي. بلڪ برو ميونسپالٽين ۾ جو گڏيل چونڊن رائج ڪرڻ
لاءِ بل پاس ڪيو ويو آهي، سو به رد ڪيو وڃي، ڇاڪاڻ ته جنهن
مقصد جي پيش نظر هي سرشتو سنڌ ۾ جاري ڪيو وڃي ٿو، سو
مقصد مسلمانن جي ناراضي سبب حاصل ٿي ڪين سگهندو وغيره.

سنت اسيمبلي صلاحڪار ڪميٽي جي ميٽنگ تازو ٿي گذري، جنهن ۾ 16 ميمبرن مان فقط 8 ميمبر حاضر هئا، جن ۾ به گهڻائي هندو ۽ ڪانگريسي ميمبرن جي هئي. ڪميٽي سينٽ سر حاجي عبدالله هارون جي خط تي ڊڪٽيٽر نمونه ۾ هڪ عجيب و غريب ٺهراءُ پاس ڪيو آهي، جو هيٺين طرح آهي:

”برو ميونسپالٽين ۾ گڏيل چونڊن رائج ڪرڻ لاءِ سنت اسيمبلي ۾ بل پاس ڪيو ويو آهي، تنهنڪري ملڪ جي قاعده جي پيروي ۽ پٺڀرائي ٿيڻ گهرجي ۽ هن باري ۾ سر حاجي عبدالله هارون کي سرڪار جو ساٿ ڏيڻ کپي ته جيئن پاس ٿيل ميونسپالٽين ۾ گڏيل چونڊن خلاف متان ڪا پروپيگنڊا ٿئي.“ هن ٺهراءُ جي ڪاپي سر عبدالله هارون ڏانهن موڪلي وئي آهي.

سر عبدالله هارون جي خط جو مطلب بلڪل واضح آهي، جنهن مطلب سان ڪنهن به انصاف پسند ۽ عقلمند ماڻهو کي اختلاف ٿي نٿو سگهي، پر افسوس جو صلاحڪار ڪميٽي گڏيل چونڊن جي عشق ۾ اڪيون پوري سر صاحب جي ليئر تي شايد پوري طرح ويچار ڪين ڪيو آهي. مسلم ليگ پريزيڊنٽ جو خط جو مطلب آهي ته سنت ۾ گڏيل چونڊن هن ارادي ۽ مقصد جي ماتحت رواج ۾ آنديون وڃن ٿيون ته انهن جي ذريعي هندو مسلم تعلقات ستري خوشگوار ٿين ۽ پنهنجي قومن مان ڪلفت ۽ خصومت جا جذبات نڪري وڃن ۽ ان جي جاءِ تي الفت ۽ محبت پيدا ٿئي. پر جڏهن ته سنت جا عام مسلمان گڏيل چونڊن جي سخت برخلاف آهن ۽ گڏيل چونڊن ۾ نه فقط پنهنجي حقن جي هاڃي سمجهن ٿا پر ان سبب پنهنجي سياسي زندگي به خطره ۾ خيال ڪن ٿا، ته اهڙي حالت ۾ گڏيل چونڊون جنهن مقصد ۽ مراد سان رائج ڪيون وڃن ٿيون، سو مقصد هرگز تري ڪين سگهندو. ڇاڪاڻ ته مٿيون مقصد تڏهن حاصل ٿي سگهي

ٿو جڏهن سنڌ جا مسلمان به گڏيل چونڊن واري سرشتي ۾ واضح هجن مگر موجوده حالت ۾ گڏيل چونڊن مان هندو مسلم تعلقات ٿي.

صلاحڪار ڪميٽي جو چوڻ آهي ته برو ميونسپالٽين ۾ گڏيل چونڊون رائج ڪرڻ وارو بل سنڌ اسيمبلي ۾ پاس ٿيو آهي، تنهنڪري هن ملڪي قاعده جي پٺڀرائي ۽ عزت ڪرڻ گهرجي. اسان کي پنهنجي ڪانگريسي دوستن جي هن به رخي پاليسي ۽ عجيب و غريب منطق تي عجب ٿو لڳي. اسين ڏسي رهيا آهيون ته آل انڊيا ڪانگريس ڪميٽيءَ سان هندستان ۾ ستياگره جو هنگامو برپا ڪري ملڪي قاعده ۽ قانون کي ٽوڪر هڻي رهي آهي. اتي هنن کي ملڪي قانون جي عزت رکڻ جو ڪو خيال ئي نٿو اچي، پر اڳيا ڪانگريسي سنڌ ۾ وري فقط مسلمانن کي ملڪي قانون جي عزت رکڻ ۽ پٺڀرائي ڪرڻ جا وعظ ڪري ۽ اپڊيش ڏئي رهيا آهن.

”سنڌ اسيمبلي صلاحڪار ڪميٽي“ ايتريقدر ته نازڪ مزاج ۽ نازڪ حسن ثابت ٿي آهي، جو هو گڏيل چونڊن جي خلاف ڪنهن به قسم جو پرامن تحريڪ اکين سان سگهي تنهنڪري هن پنهنجي ٺهراءُ ۾ سر هاجي عبدالله هارون کي مجبور ڪيو آهي ته گڏيل چونڊن جي خلاف ڪنهن به قسم جي پروپيگنڊا نه ڪري، جي خلاف ڪنهن به قسم جي پروپيگنڊا نه ڪري.

اسان جي خيالا ۾ جيڪڏهن ڪا به قوم ڪنهن ڳالهه کي پنهنجي واسطي نقصانڪار خيال ڪري ٿي ته ان کي پنهنجي اهنجن ۽ تڪليفن بيان ڪرڻ جو پرامن نمونا ۾ پورو پورو حق هئڻ گهرجي. پر هي ڪهڙي قسم جي عقلمندي ۽ انصاف پسندي آهي، جو مسلم ليگ وارن کي گڏيل چونڊن بابت پنهنجي تڪليفن بيان ڪرڻ جي حق کان به محروم ڪيو ٿو وڃي ۽ ڊڪٽيٽري حڪم ڪڍيو ويو.

آهي، ته برو ميونسپالٽين ۾ گڏيل چونڊن جي خلاف ڪا به پروپيگنڊا ٿيڻ نه ڪئي. اسان جي خيال ۾ ته مٿين ٺاهري ۽ ڊڪٽيٽري ٺهراءُ يا حڪم کي ڪو به ماڻهو پسند ڪري نٿو سگهي.

اسين وري به سڀني ڳالهين کي نظرانداز ڪري سنڌ اسيمبلي صلاحڪار ڪميٽي کي صلاح ڏينداسين ته هو پنهنجي ٺهراءُ ٻيهر ويچار ڪري ۽ ان سان گڏ سنڌ سرڪار کي به هندو مسلم اتحاد جو واسطو ڏئي استدعا ڪريون ٿا ته پرڳڻي جي حالت جو انداز لڳائي في الحال لوڪل باڊيز ۾ گڏيل چونڊن رائج ڪرڻ وارو خيال ترڪ ڪرڻ گهرجي. ۽ اهڙو قانون پبلڪ جي مٿان زوريءَ مڙهيو نه وڃي جنهن جي سنڌ جا 30 لک مسلمان برخلاف آهن.

اسين پنهنجي هندو توڙي ڪانگريسي دوستن کي گذارش ٿا ڪريون ته هو مسلم جذبات جي عزت ڪندي سنڌ ۾ گڏيل چونڊون رائج ڪرڻ واري ضد کان باز اچن ۽ هڪٻئي جي جذبات جي عزت ڪرڻ سان ئي هندو مسلم تعلقات سڌرندا ۽ نااتفاقي ۽ ناسازي جو خاتمو ٿيندو. اميد ته اسان جي هن نهايت خير خواهه نه مشوره جي عزت ڪئي ويندي.

ڳوٺ گهٽگهڙ تعلقو قنبر ۾ ضلع مسلم ليگ ڪانفرنس

هت ڳوٺ گهٽگهڙ تعلقي قنبر ۾ ضلعي مسلم ليگ ڪانفرنس تاريخ 5 مئي 1940ع زير صدارت جناب سر حاجي عبدالله هارون پريزيڊنٽ صاحب صوبه سنڌ مسلم ليگ جي منعقد ٿيندي. ڪانفرنس ۾ تمام گهڻا ليڊر ۽ مولوي صاحبان شرڪت فرمائيندا ان ڪري اسين سنڌ جي مسلمانن کي عام طرح ۽ ضلعي لاڙڪاڻي جي مسلمانن کي خاص طرح اپيل ٿا ڪريون ته هزارن جي تعداد ۾ ڪانفرنس ۾

شامل ٿي پنهنجي جمعيت ۽ اخوت جو ثبوت ڏيکاريندا ۽ کانفرنس جي رونق افزائي ڪندا ٻاهرين آيلن پائرن جي رهائش ۽ ڪارائت وغيره جو انشاءَ الله تعاليٰ سنو العظام رکيل هوندو.

نوٽ: هر هڪ صاحب کي بسترو آڻڻ گهرجي.

پير سيد الهڏنو شاهه راشدي رئيس قربان علي خان پرڙو
چيئرمين استقباليه ڪاميٽي سيڪريٽري استقباليه ڪميٽي

الوحيد، تاريخ 13-04-1940

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سند مسلم ليگ کي هڪ خط

سند مسلم ليگ جي عرض

بخدمت والا شاهه حضور سيٺ حاجي عبدالله هارون

رستم: 26-05-1941

جناب عالي: اسين هيٺ صحيح ڪندڙ سڀ مسلمان ويٺل ڳوٺ رستم تعلقي سکر جا حضور جن جي خدمت ۾ عرض ٿا ڪريون ته اسان مسلمانن کي جيڪي اهنج اڏاء، درد ڏک آخرتن لاءِ اسين سلطان ڪوٽ تعلقي شڪارپور سند ۾ آيا هو اصول ليکن حضور جن فرمايو ته سموري حقيقت اسان کي لکي موڪليو.

حضور جن جي حڪم موجب هن هن سيٺ دڪ درد بيان عرض ڪريون ٿا ته جن لاءِ عنايت فرمائي جوڳو بندوبست ڪرڻ فرمائيندا ته دعاگو اقبال جا رهنداسون.

4. هن شهر جا مسلمان ماڻهو اڪثر ڪري هاري ناري، ڪاسبي ۽ غريب مزدور ماڻهو آهن جي هڏن جو رت ڏيو رات پريات ۾ ڏک

ٽولالا سهي پوکون پچائين جڏهن تيار ٿين تڏهن زميندار بچن، خرچن، وياج وڌن قرضن ۽ رساين ۾ سمورو ئي ان کنيو وڃن اسين غريب اچيو سڪ ۽ ڏک ٽوجهڙا سهون.

انهن آزارن کانسواءِ اسان کي هن شهر جي هندن جيڪي درد ڏنا آهن سي بلڪل عاجز ڪندڙ آهن.

2. هن شهر ۾ سينيٽري بورڊ آهي جنهن جو نه ڏئي نه ٿوڻي رڳو بيدار، صفائي، روشن ئي جو بندوبست هندن لاءِ فائدو وٺن هندو، مسلمان رڳو ڪني پاڻيءَ جو واس وٺن ۽ گذر جو هندن جي محلن ۽ گهٽين مان ميڙي مسلمانن جي پاڙن جي ڀرسان ڦٽوڪن ۽ انهيءَ ڪني پاڻيءَ جي گند جو واس مسلمان وٺن ۽ بيمارين ۾ مبتلا به مسلمان ٿين پر چندو به مسلمان پرين. اڳ ۾ اصل مسلمان چندو ڏيندا ئي ڪو نه هئا هاڻي هو ونيون وڌيڪ پيا ڏني ۽ ڪنهن ۾ حڪم کانسواءِ زوريءَ وصول ڪيو پيو وڃي جي غريب وٽ پئسو نه هوندو ته پوءِ هنڌ ٽپڙ ۽ ٿانوءَ ٿپا زوريءَ ڪٽي نيلا ڪري وٺي پيا ڪن انهيءَ آزار جو بندوبست فرمائيندا.

3. هن شهر ۾ هندو قوم زبردست آهي جن مان 80 سيڪڙو زميندار باقي واپار جي لائين جا ماڻهو آهن جن وٽ 135 ليسن بندوقن ۽ 30 ليسن روالور آهن انهيءَ هوندي به توڻيڪ پوليس جو ۽ خانگي ماڻهن جو زبردست ڪيو آهي تڏهن به اسان مسلمانن کي خاص طرح ايڏائڻ جي ارادي سان ڳوٺ ۾ دروازن وجهڻ جو آزار ڪڙو ڪيو ويو آهي جو زوريءَ سرڪار کان منظوري وٺي سرڪاري رستن ۾ دخل ڪري پاوا ڪڍي دردار بيهاريا ويا آهن جن مان اسان جو ڪڙب، پلال ۽ ڪاٺيون جون گاڏيون نٿيون لنگهي سگهن جن کان سخت آزار ۾ مبتلا آهيون.

4. هندن جو ايترو آزار آهي جو اسين جيئرا ته انهي جي آزار کان آزاد نه آهيون ليڪن فوت ٿيل مقامن وارا به آزاريل آهن يعني مقام ڏي وڃڻ جو رستو هندن جي زمين مان نڪتل آهي سو بند ڪري ڇڏيو ويو آهي، ڪٿان به وڃڻ جو رستو ڪونهي لاچار ٻنين مان ڌڪا ڏوڻا کائي لاش روليندا مقام پهچون ٿا، ڪو به ڪامورو يا زميندار ڪا به فرياد نٿو ٻڌي. سائين جن عنايت فرمائي ڪو بندوبست ڪرڻ فرمائيندا.

5. هن شهر ۾ هندن جو ايترو زور آهي جو ڪنهن به مسلمان ڳوٺ جي بلڪ ڪلهي ڪلهي پندرجي مسلمانن کي ايتري جرئت نه آهي جو ڪو شهري اندر رهندو ماڻهن سان سوال جواب ڪري سگهي. جي نماز نوڙت ڪري ڪم ڪيندو ته واهه نه ته عزت ٿيو خير.

ڪيئي مسلمان ڏينهن ڏني جو وچ بازارن ۾ موچڙا کائي ويا نڪو انهن جو دادو نڪو فرياد هندو ڪو به مسلمانن سان ايذاءُ ڪري ته ان جو فيصلو هندوڪن ڏندو وغيره ورتو وڃي جو پوءِ به ڪائين فقط هندو پائر مسلمانن جو جيڏانهن تيڏانهن ٿيو پلو. انهيءَ آزار لاءِ ڪو خلاصو بندوبست فرمائيندا.

6. هندن جو ايترو زور آهي جو ساري شهر ۾ ڪنهن مسلماني گهٽي گهر يا محلي ۾ اچي سگهي ٿو ليڪن مسلمانن کي ڪن خاص گهٽين ڪانسواءِ ٻين ۾ اچڻ جي اجازت ئي ڪانهي، جي اتفاق ڪو مسلمان پرديسي اوچتو انهن بندشن واري گهٽين مان لنگهيو ته هڪدم موچڙن جي ڌوم اچي ويندس پل ڪو به واهرو سندس ٿئي ته ان کي به به موچڙن تڪو ڪري ڇڏين.

7. هندن جي گهرن ۾ ڪهيون ۽ نل لڳل آهن جن مان جيڪو پاڻي وافر ٿو ٿئي سو سڀ مسلمان پڙوسين جي جاين جي پاڙن ۾ ڇڏي

مسلمانن جا گهر ڪيرائي مسلمانن جون پاڙون سايون ڪيون وڃن يا وري اهو رستن ۾ نيڪال ڪيو وڃي ٿو جتي ٻڌا عاجز ۽ جهونا ماڻهو ترڪي يڪدم اعتراف جي ٽڪيٽ خريد ڪن ٿا.

8. هن شهر ۾ ڪيتريون فيڪٽريون آهن جي سواءِ ڪنهن ضابطي جي رات ڏينهن پيون هلن جتي هزارن گاڏين وارا رات پرات ۾ رڙين واهن ۽ گوڙ گهمسان ڪرڻ سان شين جي وسيلن ڏيڻ سان مسلمانن جو آرام ڦٽايو ٿو وڃي. هڪ گرميءَ جو آزار پيو هي آزار سو آرام ڪي به جواب انهيءَ لاءِ ڪو به بندوبست ڪندو.

9. هندو ماڻهن جو ايترو آزار آهي جو جيڪي ڪو به آهن انهن تي گڏهن وارن جو ضابطو آهي جتي گاڏين وارن ۽ گڏجي نوڪرن جو سدائين گوڙ لڳو پيو آهي جتان ان غريب مسلمانن جون زالون پاڻي پري ٿيون سگهن.

هاڻي حضور جن آغا نظر علي کي هن سرزمين تي موڪلي ڏيندا ته روبرو حقيقت وٺي واقف ٿي مسلم ليگ برپا ڪري آئينده لاءِ اسان کي سهنج ڪري ڏيندا ته اسان جون دليون مايوس آهن. جن کان لاچار مجبور آهن جڏهن هن خط جي ڪارلواري موڪليندا ته شڪرگذار رهنداسون.

صحيح

ڪپو انگوڻو

علي بخش، خدا داد مهر ۽ پيا.

1941-05-26

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مسلم ليگ جو حلف نامو

جيڪو پاڪستان ڏينهن تي پڙهيو ويو

اسان جو اهو ڪامل يقين آهي ته اسان هندستان جا مسلمان ٻين هندوستاني قومن کان هڪ جدا ۽ ڌار قوم آهيون اسان کي الله تعاليٰ وٽان دنيا ۾ هڪ خاص مقصد جي حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ پيدا ڪيو ويو آهي اسان جو ايمان آهي ته انسان ذات ۾ جيڪي ملڪي، زباني، نسلي ۽ رنگي امتياز پيدا ڪيا ويا آهن سي ناجائز آهن اسان جي مقصد جي مراد هي آهي ته سياري انسان ذات جي بهبودي بنا هيٺ مٿاهين جي حاصل ڪئي وڃي! جيئن اسان جي سياسي فلسفي جي مراد آهي ته انسان جي روحاني بهبودي ۽ ترقي حاصل ٿئي تنهنڪري هر ٻين کان نرالو ۽ عليحده آهي، ملوڪيت ۽ سرمايه داري ۽ دينوي لحاظ تي مليل بزرگي يا برتريءَ کي اسان جي سياسي فلسفه ۽ ڪا به جاءِ ڪانهي، مساوات، اخوت ۽ انصاف اسان جي طرز زندگيءَ جا بنيادي اصول آهن، اسان جي سياست جو مقصد ته روءِ زمين تي حڪومت الاهي قائم ڪرڻ آهي.

مٿين مقصد کي دنيا ۾ حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ الاهي امر اسان کي مليل آهي تنهنڪي کي ڪاميابي ۽ ايمانداريءَ سان ادا ڪرڻ لاءِ آهي ته اسان کي هندستان اندر ضرور پنهنجي خودمختيار آزاد حڪومت هئڻ گهرجي جنهن جي وسيلي اسان پنهنجو اعليٰ مقصد ٻين جي مداخلت ۽ روڪ ڪانسواءِ حاصل ڪري سگهون، تنهنڪري دارالاسلام يا پاڪستان جنهن کي اسان هندستان جي مسلمانن لاءِ مسلم ليگ نصب العين مقرر ڪري رکيو آهي سوئي هڪڙو عملي وسيلو آهي جنهن جي ذريعي اسان پنهنجو مقصد حاصل ڪري سگهون ٿا.

آءَ خدا کي حاضر ناظر ڄاڻي سڄي دل سان اقرار ٿو ڪريان ۽
وعدو ٿو ڪريان ته اڄ ڏينهن کان وٺي آءُ پنهنجن خيالن خواهه عملن
کي اهڙي طرح ڪم آڻيندس جنهنڪري پاڪستان جي تحريڪ کي
وڌائڻ ۽ زور وٺائڻ ۾ مدد ملندي آءُ وعدو ٿو ڪريان ته هندوستان ۾
جلد ۾ جلد پاڪستان قائم ڪرڻ لاءِ جڏهن به مسلم ليگ مون کي
ڪنهن به قرباني ڪرڻ جو حڪم ڪيو ته ان قرباني ڪرڻ کان
ڪين هٽندس آءُ مسلم ليگ کي زور وٺائڻ لاءِ هر ڪا ڪوشش
سڄيءَ دل سان ڪندو رهندس ۽ ليگ جي ڪم ڪندڙن جي اخلاقي
معياري کي بلند رکڻ ۽ سڄي جماعت کي پاڪ ۽ صاف رکڻ لاءِ هر
طرح سنڀال ڪندس. شل الله تعاليٰ مون کي اها توفيق عطا
ڪري.

آمين.

نحمدہ و نصلی علی رسولہ الکریم (صلعم) آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جو ايڪٽيھون ساليانو اجلاس

استقباليه ڪاميٽيءَ جي چيئرمين جي تقرير

جناب قائداعظم محترم خواتين ۽ معزز حضرات!

آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جي استقباليه ڪاميٽيءَ طرفان آءُ اوهان سڀني
حضرات جو هن ”سر زمين سنڌو“ ۾ خير مقدم ڪريان ٿو.

”سنڌوءَ“ مان منهنجو مطلب ڪنڊ جو اهو ڀاڱو آهي جو دريائي سنڌ ۽
ان سان ملحقه ندين جي ڪنارن سان لاڳو ملڪ آهي. قديم زماني ۾
صوبه سرحد، پنجاب، بلوچستان ۽ موجود صوبه سنڌ ۾ شمار ڪيا
ويندا هئا. ليڪن جيئن زمانو گذرندو ويو تيئن انهيءَ نالي وارو ملڪ

اراضيءَ ۾ گهڻو ويو. تان جو هينئر درياھ سنڌ جي فقط آخري حصي واري اراضيءَ سان وڃي منسوب ٿيو آهي. اڄ انهيءَ حقيقت کان بخوبي واقف رهي اسان انهي منزل ڏانهن دوبده وڪ وڌائي رهيا آهيون، جنهن ۾ اهي سنڌ جا مختلف حصا وري ملي هڪ ٿي ويندا جنهن جو راز پاڪستان جي پياري نالي ۾ مضمور آهي.

حضرات! سنڌ جي ماضيءَ کي قدرت شاندار نياپو هو ۽ اسان کي ص 1 اميد آهي ته سنڌ جو مستقبل به اهڙو ئي شاندار ٿيندو. ڪيترين ڳالهين ۾ هن سرزمين جي تواريخ يگاني ۽ يگاني ۽ يڪتا آهن. هي ملڪ قديم تهذيب جو گهوارو ٿي رهيو آهي جنهن جي تصديق موهن جو دڙو ۽ ٽيڪسلا جون کوجنائون ڪري رهيون آهن. هن سرزمين ۾ رلي ملي هڪ ٿي ويا آهن. هتي دراويدي، سامائيٽ، آريه، منگو، حبشي نسلن جا نشان اڃا تائين نمودار آهن. هتي ڪيئي قومون آيون ۽ هن سرزمين ۽ نه فقط نسلن ۽ قومن کي گڏي هڪ ڪري ڏيکاريو آهي بلڪه جنهن پيماني تي متضاد فلسفات ۽ مختلف مذهبن جو اختلافات ڪري ڏيکاريو آهي. ان جو مثال دنيا جي ڪنهن ٻئي حصي ۾ مشڪل نظر ايندو. ٻڌ ڌرم جيتوڻيڪ سرزمين هند ۾ ظهور ورتو تڏهن به ان جا عقيدا جيتري قدر اڃا تائين سرزمين سنڌ ۾ اثرائتا نظر اچن ٿا اوترا سندس ظهور واري زمين تي اڄ پيدا نه آهن ۽ مهاتما ٻڌ جو ”نفي“ (نروانا) وارو پڙهائيل سبق هن ملڪ جي ماڻهن اڃا نه وساريو آهي. جڏهن اسلام هن سرزمين تي پير پاتو تڏهن ٻڌ جي ”نفيءَ“ واريءَ تعليم ۾ ”اثبات“ جو اضافو ٿيو. ويدانيت ۽ وجدانيت جي فلسفن جو به هڪٻئي تي جيترو اثر هن ملڪ اندر پيدا ٿيو اوترو ٻئي ڪنهن هنڌ ڪو نه ٿيو. هڪ طرف هندو جوڪين تي وجدانيت اثر وڌو ۽ بت پرستي گهٽجڻ لڳي ته ٻئي طرف مسلم درويش سنياس ۽ راڳ مان مستفيد ٿيا ۽ اهڙيءَ طرح هندو ۽ مسلم

عقائد هڪٻئي کي وڌيڪ ويجهڻا آيا. گرونانڪ صاحب جي سکيا انهيءَ حقيقت جو هڪ خاص مثال آهي مذهبي اتحاد پيدا ڪرڻ لاءِ شاهه پٺائيءَ جهڙن صوفي شاعرن جي نيڪ ڪوشش هميشه هلندي رهي آهي. هن سرزمين جي باشندن خيالي اتحاد جي قيام جو جيڪو عملي ثبوت پيش ڪيو آهي. سو ناقابل ترديد حقيقت آهي ۽ انهيءَ ڪري چوڻ چات جا فرق ڦير هن سرزمين ۾ ايتريقدر نظر نٿا اچن جيتري قدر ٻين هنڌن تي اهي نمايان ڏسجن ٿا. واپار ۽ تجارت جي ذريعي مشرق ۽ مغرب جي مختلف تهذيبن کي ملائي هڪ ڪرڻ لاءِ قدرت طرفان جيڪا ڪوشش هن سرزمين تي ٿي آهي. اهڙي ٻئي هنڌ ڪٿي به ڪانه ٿي آهي هڪ طرف ديبل جو بندر بحري تجارت جو مرڪز هو ته ٻئي طرف سنڌ جا قافلا بين الاقوامي تجارت جو سلسلو بخارا ۽ سمرقند تائين جاري رکندا رهيا. درياھ سنڌ جي زرخيز زمين ڪيترن ئي قومن کي ڪشش ڪري هن سرزمين تي آندو جن مان گهڻيون هت پنهنجو وطن ڪري ويهي رهيون جنهن جو ثبوت هڪ طرف آثار قديمه ۽ ٻئي طرف تواريخي ڪتاب پيش ڪري رهيا آهن.

سياسي نقطه نگاهه کان هي ملڪ گهڻن ئي قومن ۽ نسلن جو آماجگاهه تصادم ٿي رهيو آهي. هن ملڪ جي زرخيزيءَ تازو طبع جنگي نسلن کي الهندي طرف کان هٿ اچڻ لاءِ گهڻو ڪري ٻئي حرصايو آهي ۽ جيڪڏهن انهن مان ڪي قليل ڦرلٽ جي مال تي راضي ٿي هتان موٽي هليا ويا ته گهڻا هٿ اچڻ بعد وري موٽي وڃڻ تي مائل نه ٿيا جنهنڪري هن ملڪ جي ماڻهن جي رڳن ۾ هميشه تازو خون موجزن رهندو آيو آهي. انهيءَ ڪري ئي بابل، مصر، ايران، يونان، عربستان ۽ افغانستان جا آثار اڄ به آسانيءَ سان هٿ نظر اچي سگهن ٿا جن جي اثر جي مقابلي ۾ جنوبي هندستان جو

جيڪڏهن ڪو اثر هن سرزمين تي آهي ته اهو ڪو به وزن ڪو نه ٿو رکي. مٿيون مختصر احوال هن ملڪ جي شاندار ماضيءَ بابت محض هن مراد سان عرض رکيو اٿم ته جيڪي ماڻهو هينئر ”هندي“ تسلط هيٺ فريضته ٿي سنڌ جي شان ۽ عروج کي وساري ويٺا آهن يا وساري ڇڏڻ لاءِ تيار آهن تن جي ستل غيرت کي سجاڳ ڪرڻ لاءِ هي حقيقتون تازيا نه جو ڪم ڏئي سگهن.

گاه گاهي باز خوان اين دفتر پارينه را

جنهن صورت ۾ اوهان کي هن ملڪ جي شاندار ماضيءَ مان ڪي ٽڪرا ياد آوريءَ لاءِ پيش ڪيا اٿم تنهن صورت ۾ اهو به ضروري آهي ته هن ملڪ جي مستقبل بابت ڪي پنهنجا رايا توهان اڳيان پنهنجي خيال موجب ظاهر پنهنجي خيال موجب ظاهر ڪريان. انسان ابتدائي آفرينش کان وٺي ارتقائي مرحلا طئي ڪندو پنهنجي اصلي مقصد يعني انسان ذات جي وحدت انڪار و ڪردار ڏي وڌي رهيو آهي. ان جون مذهبي خواه سياسي، نسلي خواهه اقتصادي هنگامي آرايون ۽ تمنائون صرف ان مقصد عام کي پهچڻ لاءِ جدا جدا ڪوششون آهن. تواريخ جي هر هڪ صفحي مان توهان کي هن ارتقائي امر جي هر هڪ صفحي مان توهان کي هن ارتقائي امر جو سلسلو صاف ڏسڻ ۾ ايندو. اوائل ۾ انسان ذات ننڍن ننڍن ڪٽنبن ۾ ورهايل هئي ۽ پوءِ ڪٽنبن مان گڏجي قبيلن قائم ٿيا جن وري پوءِ قومن جي صورت اختيار ڪئي. انهيءَ اتحاد جا بنياد به مختلف هئا جن مان ڪي هي هئا ملڪ، زبان، طريقه زندگي ۽ خيالات. ڪجهه وقت کانپوءِ ماده پرستي تي اتحاد جو بنياد آهستي آهستي ڪمزور ثابت ٿيڻ لڳو ۽ ان جي عوض تخيل وڌيڪ مقبوليت حاصل ڪرڻ لڳو. نيٺ عربستان جي ريگستان مان هڪ نئون آواز اٿيو جنهن قبيلن ۽ قومن کي اهڙي نئين طريقي سان ملائي متحد

ڪري ڇڏيو، جنهن جهڙي ڪاميابي دنيا جي تواريخ مان اڳي ڪنهن طريقي حاصل نه ڪئي هئي. اهو طريقو اهو هو جنهن نسل، رنگ، طريقه زندگي، ملڪ ۽ زبان وغيره جا امتياز جن تي اتحاد جو بنياد اڳي رکيو ويندو هو، سي خارج ڪري ڪڍي ڇڏيا. جيتوڻيڪ شروع ۾ انهيءَ آواز جو اثر قديم دنيا جي وڏي حصي کي ويڙهي ويو تڏهن به دنيا وري پراڻن خيالات ۽ خرافات ۽ غلطان ٿيڻ لڳي جنهن جو نتيجو هي نڪتو جو ملت جو شيرازو منتشر ٿيڻ لڳو ۽ جيڪي ماڻهو انهيءَ نئين طريقه جا امانتدار هئا سي هڪ ٻئي کان چڱي تفرقه جي قيد ۾ اچي تنزل طرف هلڻ لڳا. ان خاميءَ کي سنڌوءَ جي سرزمين جي ڪن دانا ۽ دور نظر هستين محسوس ڪري ورتو جن مان شاهه ولي الله، سيد احمد ۽ سيد جمال الدين افغاني قابل ذڪر آهن. جن ملت اسلام جي اصلي تعليم تازو ڪرائڻ جي ڪوشش ڪئي. الحمد الله جو موجوده دور اهو آواز از سر نو اٿاريو جنهن جي اثر جي برڪت سان اڄ توهان پنهنجي ملت جي تازو دمي ڏسي رهيا آهيو.

ٻئي طرف مغرب به گهڻي خونريزي بعد محسوس ڪرڻ لڳو آهي ته جيستائين انساني اتحاد جو بنياد بلڪل بدلايو نه ويندو تيستائين دنيا جو ڪو ڪلياڻ ڪو نه ٿي سگهندو. اڄ به خيالن جي يڪساني جي دعويٰ عام شيوه ٿي رهي آهي. مگر اهي خيالات وري وري پيا آزمائجن جي ناقص آهن ۽ اڳئي آزمائي ڏنا ويا آهن ته برابر ناقص ۽ بي سود آهن، جنهنڪري وري به ناڪامياب ثابت ٿين ٿا ۽ هڪ جنگ مٿا وري ٻي جنگ پيدا ڪن ٿا. دنيا جي مشڪلات جا ٻي اثر حل جدا جدا نالن هيٺ سرسري غور ڪرڻ سان وري وري پيش ڪيا وڃن ٿا جن کي ڪو به جتاءُ حاصل نٿو ٿئي ۽ ٿورن سالن اندر جي انسان جي تواريخ ۾ ڪن گهڙين برابر آهن پاڻي جي چٽ وانگر

ڇٽ ٿيو وڃن! جيتوڻيڪ عالمگير اخوت ۽ انساني اتحاد جي جستجو اڄ شروع ٿي چڪي آهي تڏهن به حقيقي همنوائي ۽ ابدى اصلاح تيستائين قائم نه ٿي سگهندا جيستائين دنيا جي موجوده سياسي، اقتصادي ۽ مذهبي نظريات جو ڪو خاطر خواهه حل هٿ نه ڪيو ويو آهي. انهيءَ قسم جي حل هٿ ڪرڻ ۽ ان کي عملي صورت اختيار ڪرائڻ لاءِ تواريخي روايات جي بنياد تي ڪنهن خاص ملڪي ماحول ۽ دماغي تربيت جي ضرورت آهي. انهيءَ عالمي مقصد جي سرانجاميءَ لاءِ سنڌو جي سرزمين جا باشنده دنيا جي ٻين ڀاڱن جي رهاڪن کان قدرت زياده قابل بڻايا آهن. قديم زماني جي تواريخ شاهد آهي ته هن سرزمين ۾ مختلف نسل، تهذيبون مذهبي فلسفو ۽ سياسي طريقا ڪيئن گڏجي هڪ ٿيا آهن. دنيا جي نئين نظام قائم ڪرڻ ۽ مشرق ۽ مغرب کي پاڻ ۾ ملائڻ لاءِ ”سرزمين سنڌو“ خاص پيغام ڏيندي جنهن جا آثار اڄ اڳيئي ڏسي رهيو آهيان. ان پيغام جي ابتدا هن سرزمين تان ٿيندي. جيتوڻيڪ روس ۽ آمريڪا جا اقتصادي ۽ سياسي عقيدو هڪٻئي جا مخالف آهن تڏهن به جيڪڏهن دنيا جي نئين نظام کي نزديڪ تر آڻڻ لاءِ هو پاڻ ۾ گڏجي ڪوشش وٺي سگهن ٿا ته خضر حيات خان ۽ سر چوٿو رام چو نه گڏجي مٿيون پيغام پهچائڻ لاءِ همنوائي مثال پيش ڪري سگهن ٿا؟ ليڪن ارمان آهي ته عارضي ۽ بي بقا ڳانڍاپي آڻڻ لاءِ هند سرزمين جي ماڻهن کي پٺڀرائي پڙڪائي رهيا آهن ۽ اسان جي هن سرزمين جا ڪي مسلم خواه غير مسلم دوست انهن جي گمراهه ڪندڙ پروپيگنڊا جي اثر هيٺ اچي ويا آهن ۽ هنن تواريخ خواه حقيقت کي نظر انداز ڪري ڇڏيو آهي ۽ ”متحدہ قوميت“ ۽ متحدہ هندستان جا آواز اٿاري رهيا آهن. مگر سر زمين سنڌو جا باشندا نه فقط هندستان مگر ساري روءِ زمين کي متحد ڪرڻ گهرن ٿا! الله تعاليٰ شال اسان جي

دوستن کي راهه هدايت نصيب ڪندو. مگر جيڪڏهن هو غير جي جادو بيانيءَ جي چار کان پاڻ آڄو نه ڪندا ته ان مان اڃا ٻيو فتنه ۽ فتور پيدا ٿيندو!

سر زمين سنڌ جا باشندا هاڻ سجاڳ ٿي چڪا آهن ۽ دنيا جي نئين نظام جي تنظيم ۾ بهرو وٺڻ لاءِ هنن کي غير جي اثر کان ضرور آزاد ڪرائڻ گهرجي!

آءُ وري به پنهنجي ملڪ جي غير مسلمن کي اپيل ٿو ڪريان ته اسان سان هٿ هٿ ۾ ڏيئي پنهنجي وطن کي آزاد ۽ خودمختيار بڻائڻ ۾ مدد ڪريو. ”مسلمانن کان خريد ڪريو“، جي تحريڪ جڏهن اسان شرعو ڪئي ته هنن هاءِ گهوڙا مچائي ڏني جنهن مان هنن ظاهر ثبوت ڏنو ته اسان جي انهن دوستن ۾ قوميت جو احساس بلڪل ڪو نه آهي. اسان جا مسلمان هند خواه دولت ۾ پئتي پيل آهن. تنهنڪري اسان جي غير مسلم هم وطن دوستن کي جيڪڏهن قوميت جو صحيح جذبو هجي ها ته جيڪر اسان جي انهيءَ تحريڪ جي تائيد ڪري مسلمانن کي همٿائي ملڪ ۾ جمهوري حڪومت جو بنياد ۽ ان جي باشندن جي اقتصادي بهتريءَ جو باعث بڻجي پوي ها. مگر جڏهن به ڪي مسلمان پنهنجي مسلم ڀائرن جي حالت سڌارڻ ص نمبر 4. جي ڪوشش ڪن ٿا ته کين همٿائڻ جي عيوض اسان جا غير مسلم دوست پاڻ مسلمانن جي مخالفت ۽ ان تي اعتراض ڪن ٿا. مگر هو ڏسن ٿا ته سندن اها روش سندن قومي احساس جي قلت ۽ سندن تنگولي جو مظاهرو ڪري ٿي جنهن مان قومي اتحاد جي اميد بلڪل نابود ٿي وڃي ٿي ان هوندي به جيڪڏهن هو انهيءَ روش تان نه هٽندا ته پوءِ اسان مسلمانن لاءِ فقط هي رستو رهندو جو اسان الله تعاليٰ تي توڪل رکي پنهنجي نجات ۽ فلاح جي رستي تي وڪ اڳتي وڌايون.

هن موقعي تي آءُ هند جي مسلمانن کي اپيل ٿو ڪريان ته جيتوڻيڪ اسان جي هن سرزمين جي غير مسلم باشندن جو مفاد مسلم مفاد سان ناموافق به نه آهي تڏهن به هو هند جي غير مسلمانن سان ملي اسان کي هند جو غلام بڻائڻ ۾ هنن جي حمايت ڪري رهيا آهن، فقط انهيءَ سبب ڪري جو اسان مسلمان آهيون. ان صورت ۾ هند جي هر هڪ مسلمان جو فرض آهي ته اسان جي هن سرزمين کي آزاد ۽ خودمختيار ڪرڻ ۾ اسان جي مدد ڪري پاڪستان جي تحريڪ ۾ هند جي مسلمانن جيڪي نيڪ ڪوششون ڪيون آهن تن جو مون کي پورو پورو اعتراف آهي مگر آءُ سمجهان ٿو ته اهي اڃا ڪافي نه آهن. قوم جي خودمختياري ۽ آزادي فقط ٺهراءُ پاس ڪرڻ ۽ اخباري پروپيگنڊا ڪرڻ سان حاصل ڪا نه ٿيندي. انهيءَ مقصد لاءِ وڏي جدوجهد ۽ گهڻي قرباني جي ضرورت آهي. هن سرزمين جا باشنده قرباني ڪرڻ لاءِ تيار آهن ۽ حالتون به سازگار آهن مگر اسان کي ضرورت مخلص ڪارڪنن ۽ سرمائي جي آهي.

مخلص ڪارڪنن مان منهنجي مراد آهي مرد ۽ عورتون آهن جي ملت ۽ مذهب خاطر هن ملڪ ۾ اچي ملت جي سياسي ۽ معاشرتي ترقيءَ لاءِ خدمت ڪن ۽ اسان جي ماڻهن کي منظم ڪري آزادي حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ تيار ڪن.

سرمايه مان منهنجو مطلب آهي ته هند جا مسلم سرمائيدار آئينده پنهنجي تجارتي ۽ هنري سرگرمين کي هن سرزمين ڏانهن منتقل ڪن جيئن آئينده هي ملڪ اقتصادي طرح پاڻ تي مدار رکندڙ ۽ پنهنجي ضرورت جي پوري ڪرڻ جو پاڻ ڪفيل ٿي سگهي.

اهي ٻه خاميون دور ڪرڻ ۾ اوهان هند جا مسلمان اسان جي گهڻي مدد ڪري سگهو ٿا. تواريخ شاهد آهي ته مٿي ذڪر ڪيل مقصد

لاءِ هن کان اڳي به توهان سيد احمد بريلوي ۽ اسماعيل شهيد جهڙا مجاهد بزرگ اسان لاءِ موڪليا آهن. ڇا اڄ اوهان وٽ انهن جهڙا ماڻهو موجود نه آهن؟ مون کي يقين آهي ته اڄ به اهڙا احمد ۽ اسماعيل توهان وٽ اندر سندن سرگرميون کين اجازت نٿيون ڏين جو ٻئي پاسي متوجهه ٿي سگهن. جيڪڏهن گجرات ۽ بمبئيءَ جون عورتون هندو تسلط قائم ڪرڻ خاطر صوبه سرحد تائين وڃي سگهيون آهن ته ڇا اسان توهان پائرن ۾ اميد رکي نٿا سگهون؟ اسان جي مستقبل سان توهان جو مستقبل وابسته آهي. هند ۾ اوهان ڀلي ڪهڙي اوج تي به هجو تڏهن به مون کي يقين آهي ته اسان جي وطن جي مضبوطي کانسواءِ توهان جو اهو اوج پائيدار ڪين ٿي سگهندو. هند ۾ توهان جو وجود اسان جي سرزمين جي اقتدار ۽ استقامت تي ئي مدار رکندو. ملت کي منزل مقصود تائين پهچائڻ لاءِ هيٺين ٽن ڳالهين جي درڪار آهي:-

1. ملت جي متشر شيرازه کي منظم ڪري وحدت ڪردار پيدا ڪرڻ،

2. ملڪ جي اقتصادي حالت درست ڪري ان کي پنهنجي پاڻ تي مدار رکندڙ ۽ پنهنجو پاڻ ڪفيل بڻائڻ،

3. آئينده جي سياست مليه جو پروگرام اسلامي مساوات ۽ اخوت تي تعمير ڪرڻ.

پهرين ضرورت تڏهن پوري ٿيندي جڏهن ساري ملت ۾ مجاهدانه روح ڦوڪي ملت جي هر هڪ بالغ فرد کي ”نیشنل گارڊ“ ۾ داخل ڪيو ويندو.

ٻي ضرورت جي پوري ڪرڻ ۾ توهان هند جا مسلمان اسان جي گهڻي مدد ڪري سگهو ٿا. هن ملڪ جا باشندا گهڻو ڪري راعت

پيشه آهن ۽ تجارت ۽ صنعت کان بي بهرہ آهن. اوهان جو پئسو ۽ تجربو اسان جي اها خامي دور ڪري سگهن ٿا. اسان توهان کي سڀ قسم جون سهوليتون ڏيڻ لاءِ تيار آهيون. توهان جي انهيءَ ڪم کي توهان لاءِ پڻ اسان ڪري ڏيڻ لاءِ ”مسلمانن کان خريد ڪريو“ جي تحريڪ اسان اڳتي شروع ڪري ڏني آهي ۽ خدا تعاليٰ جي فضل سان انهيءَ تحريڪ چڱو اثر پيدا ڪيو آهي. انهيءَ تحريڪ جي اثر کي پاڻهه تڪميل تائين پهچائڻ ۾ دير فقط تجربا ۽ سرمايه جي آهي جنهنڪري اسان کي اميد آهي ته هن باره ۾ توهان اسان جي دستگيري ڪندا.

اسان جي مخالفن هينئر اسان جي ملت کي هڪ مرڪز تي گڏ ٿيندو ڏسي اسان جي ملت جي شيرازہ کي منتشر ڪرڻ لاءِ سرمايه داري ۽ غير سرمايه داري جو حربہ (هٿيار) ڪتب آڻڻ شروع ڪيو آهي ۽ غريب طبقي کي پٺڀرائي شاهوڪار طبقي خلاف پڙڪائڻ لڳا آهن. بدقسمتيءَ سان ڪيترا سادا ماڻهو انهيءَ هٿيار جو شڪار ٿيا آهن ۽ ملت جي مخالفن جا ايجنٽ تي ڪم ڪري رهيا آهن ۽ قوم جي مسڪنت جي مڪر سان ملت ۾ خانه جنگي ۽ تباهي پيدا ڪري رهيا آهن. امڪان آهي ته ڪي بڪايل ۽ بي علم ماڻهو صياد جي دام تزوير ۾ گرفتار ٿي وڃن. تنهنڪري اهو نهايت ضروري آهي ته هن مسئلي کي خاطر خواهه نمونه ۾ حل ڪرڻ لاءِ ترٽ تدارڪ ڪيو وڃي جنهن لاءِ اسان مان مخلص ڪارڪن، مسڪين، هارين ۽ غريب مزدورن کي مسلم ليگ جهنڊي هيٺ منظم ڪري انهن جي اقتصادي ۽ سياسي بهتريءَ واسطي سڀ ممڪن ڪوشش ڪن جيئن مخالفن جي فتنه ۽ شرارت کي هميشه لاءِ روڪي رد ڪري ڇڏجي. دوستو! تواريخي نقطه نگاهه کان هيءَ ڪانفرنس وڏي اهميت رکي ٿي. هن وقت تائين مسلم ليگ ملت کي آزاد ۽ خودمختيار قومي

حڪومت جي بنياد تي متحد ڪرڻ لاءِ پئي ڪوشش ڪئي آهي. خدا جي فضل سان هنيئر مسلمان انهيءَ اصول تي متحد ۽ متفق ٿي چڪا آهن ۽ هنيئر انهيءَ منزل تي پهتا آهن جڏهن عملي قدم ڪڍڻ جي ضرورت پيدا ٿي آهي. ملت جي سياسي تواريخ ۾ هيءَ هڪ نئين دور جي شروعات آهي.

آخر ۾ آءٌ وري به توهان جو شڪريه ادا ڪريان ٿو جو هن ڪانفرنس ۾ شريڪ ٿيڻ لاءِ هن سياري جي موسم ۾ دور دراز ملڪن مان ڪهي هت ڪراچيءَ تائين آيا آهيو. پنهنجي مهمانن جي آسائش جي انتظام ڪرڻ لاءِ اسان پنهنجي ناقص حال سارو وس مان ڪين گهٽايو آهي. ممڪن آهي ته ڪيتريون اوڻايون رهجي ويون هجن مگر اميد آهي ته توهان اسان جون خاميون خيال ۾ نه آڻيندا.

خطبه صدارت

جناب سيد غلام مرتضيٰ شاهه (ايم. ايل. اي)

چيئرمين استقباليه ڪميٽي

آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ (ايڪٽيهون) اجلاس

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سنڌ صوبه مسلم ليگ جي سالياني ميٽنگ

نوٽيس

سنڌ صوبه مسلم ليگ جي سالياني ميٽنگ تاريخ 3 جون 1945ع آچر جي ڏينهن وقت 5 بجي شام جو ڪراچي ضلعي لوڪلبورڊ هال ڪراچيءَ ۾ منعقد ٿيندي.

جنهن ۾ هيٺ ڏيکاريل سوال فيصلي لاءِ پيش ٿيندا. سڀني ميمبر صاحبن کي گذارش آهي ته انهن سوالن جي اهميت جي مدنظر ميٽنگ ۾ شريڪ ٿي ممنون ڪندا.

ايجنڊا

1. گذريل ساليانا ميٽنگ جي ڪارروائي پڙهي بحال ڪرڻ.
2. گذريل سال جي رپورٽ پيش ڪرڻ.
3. سال 1945-46ع لاءِ صوبه مسلم ليگ جا نوان عهديدار چونڊڻ. هڪ صدر، ٻه نائب صدر، هڪ جنرل سيڪريٽري، ٻه جوائنٽ سيڪريٽري، هڪ خزانچي چونڊڻ
4. سال 1945-46ع لاءِ صوبا ڪائونسل تي 10 ميمبر ڪو آڀٽ (نامزد) ڪرڻ.
5. عام ماڻهن جي شڪايتن کي دور ڪرڻ لاءِ صوبه ڪاميٽي مقرر ڪرڻ.
6. آرگنائيزيشن (تنظيمي) ڪاميٽي مقرر ڪرڻ.

7. سنڌ ۾ چونڊن جي تڪرارن کي نيڪل ڪرڻ لاءِ ايڪشن ٿريونل مقرر ڪرڻ.

8. صوبي لاءِ پارليامينٽري بورڊ مقرر ڪرڻ.

9. تنظيمي پروگرام بڻائڻ.

10. پيو ڪو به ڪم جناب صدر صاحب جي منظوريءَ سان.

(سيد) غلام مرتضيٰ شاهه.

صدر سنڌ صوبه مسلم ليگ ڪراچي

11 مئي 1945ع، ڪراچي

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SINDH MUSLIM LEAGUE AND ITS ACTIVITIES (1937-1947) AS RECORDED AND REPORTED BY SINDH GOVERNMENT.

[This information consists of reports sent by the Home Department of Sindh to the Government of India. Reference has been given at the end of every entry.

Dr.Pathan.

Part One

1. The members of the "Sind Provincial Muslim League"- which has for its members those Muslims who are opposed to the present ministry have been active during the fortnight, touring the province and established branches of the League in the mofussil. At one place the party was hustled in its endeavours to hold a public meeting in the local mosque and was eventually compelled to convene the meeting elsewhere. Sheikh Abdul Majid Lilaram, M.L.A., a member of the League, has left for Delhi en route for Calcutta to attend the meeting of the All-India Muslim League at the latter place and to persuade Mr. M.A.Jinnah and Moulanas Shaukat Ali and Hasrat Mohani to visit Sind in order "to organise the League and consolidate unity amongst the Muslim members of the Sind Assembly." [Source No. P-25-h(s)/38, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 7th March 1938 Fortnightly report for the Second half of February 1938].

2. Propaganda by the Sind Provincial Muslim League against the present ministry still continues but is now being met by counter-propaganda by the supporters of the ministry, and the League's attempts to raise the cry of "Islam in danger" have met with very little success. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/38, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 18th May 1938 Fortnightly report for the First half of May 1938].

3. Branches of the Muslim League were formed in several places, namely, Tatta, district Karachi, Ghotki, district Sukkur, Mohabat Tunio, district Larkana, Mirokhan, district Larkana and Matiari, district Hyderabad, with a view to counteract the Congress propaganda. It is reported that Maulana Said Ahmed, Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulemai Sind, Delhi, proposes to visit Sind in September 1938, in order to carry on propaganda against the Muslim League. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/38, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 10th June 1938 Fortnightly report for the Second half of May 1938].

4. The events of the fortnight were overshadowed by the Conference of the Muslim League, which commenced at Karachi on the 8th October and continued till the 12th October. A number of distinguished Muslims from various parts of India attended the Conference, prominent amongst whom were the Premiers of Bengal and the Punjab, Moulana Shaukat Ali, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim. A rousing reception was accorded to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President-elect, on his arrival at Karachi on the 7th October. A number of social functions were organised in his honour and addresses were presented to him by the Karachi Municipal Corporation and the Karachi District Local Board. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/38, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 18th October 1938 Fortnightly report for the First half of October 1938].

5. Scenes of great enthusiasm were witnessed during the session of the Conference. An impassioned appeal for Muslim unity and vehement denunciation of the Congress formed the main features of Mr. Jinnah's presidential address. His sentiments were echoed by most of the visitors from outside Sind, while the local leaders of the Muslim League spoke mainly on the political situation in Sind and attacked the Ministry in very strong terms. The 'frontier policy of the Government of India, the liquidation of the Barrage debt and the Palestinian affairs were some of the other subjects discussed at the Conference. Source No. P-25-h(s)/38, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 18th October 1938 Fortnightly report for the First half of October 1938].

6. During his stay at Karachi, Mr. Jinnah met all the prominent Muslims in Sind, including most of the Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly. He had prolonged conversations with the Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister on the

political situation, but owing to fundamental differences, the negotiations for forming a Muslim League Ministry broke down. The statements made by Mr. Jinnah and the Chief Minister in regard to these proceedings have already appeared in the press. The Conference has widened the gulf between the Ministerialist and the Opposition parties, and although the storm has passed for the present, the Ministry is likely to have a very difficult time during the ensuing session of the Legislative Assembly. Source No. P-25-h(s)/38, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 18th October 1938 Fortnightly report for the First half of October 1938].

7. Mr. Jinnah left Karachi on the 16th October for a tour in the districts and is expected to return to Karachi on the 20th October en route to Bombay. Source No. P-25-h(s)/38, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 18th October 1938 Fortnightly report for the First half of October 1938].

8. A proposal to introduce joint electorates in Sind is being vigorously opposed by the local Muslim League and it has also condemned the action of the Bombay Government in allowing Muslims to be fired upon on 1st August. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 16th August 1939 Fortnightly report for the First half of August 1939].

9. The Sukkur Manzilgah continues to cause anxiety. The threatened picketing of the residences of the Ministers (excepting the Chief Minister) did not take place, mainly because of the Ordinance mentioned in my last report, but also because there appears to be a split among the Muslim agitators, the extremists among them having no liking for negotiations on any terms with the Ministry. Propaganda both in the Press and on the platform continues. It is assuming a violent tone- speakers and writers on both sides adopting a communal attitude and trying to give the dispute an all-India aspect. For instance, Mr. Shamdas P. Gidwani at an Arya Samaj meeting held in Karachi on the 15th October moved a resolution protesting against the illegal occupation of the Manzilgah and urging the Hindu Maha Sabha to depute an Enquiry Committee to investigate into the conditions of Hindus in the Provinces of Sind, Bengal and the Punjab. Similarly Muslim leaders have appealed to the Muslim League in other Provinces for moral support. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 3rd November 1939 Fortnightly report for the Second half of October 1939].

10. Political activity during the fortnight has been enlivened by the brisk preparations of the Muslim League to celebrate the All-India "Deliverance Day", which is to be held on the 22nd December throughout Sind. It has been decided that Muslims all over the Province should be asked to go en masse for prayers on Friday, the 22nd December, and public meetings should be held after the juma prayers at which two resolutions, the next of which has been prepared in advance, should be

passed. Every Muslims has been asked to offer prayers of thanksgiving to God on that day for delivering the country from the oppressive and unjust rule of the Congress. The second resolution mentions the anti-Muslim policy of the Congress, which failed to safeguard the rights and interests of Muslims and other minorities. Mention in the resolution has also been made of Muslim opinion being flouted at every turn by the Congress Ministries during their unjust rule of two and a half years. It is learnt that Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon has instructed workers of the Sind Muslim League to call a meeting at Karachi on the 22nd December in connection with this movement. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 22nd December 1939 Fortnightly report for the First half of December 1939].

11.The Muslim and Hindu Press in Sind continue to fan the flames of communalism by publishing articles likely to excite communal feelings. Hindu for instance started wild rumours that Muslims were disintering the bones of the dead from grave yards and were reburying them within the precincts of the Manzilgah while. Muslim papers appealed to their brethren not buy food from Hindu shops as a Hindu had been caught cooking pork, Agitation carried on in the press by Muslims characterises the Hindus as narrow-minded, cowardly and mean. One paper goes on to say " the Hindus should use their own commonsense and realize that eventually they have to live in Sind by sucking the blood of Muslims". According to reports from Sukkur the Hindus are jubilant over the promulgation of the Sind Ordinance. Some Muslim agitators on the contrary consider the Ordinance as a challenge and are inclined to treat it with defiance, while others think that it is a game of bluff and will remain a dead letter. The Pir of Bharchundi is annoyed with Moulvi Abdul Hamid editor of "Alminar" of Sukkur for reporting that the Pir had decided to withdraw himself and his men from the Manzilgah agitation. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 3rd November 1939 Fortnightly report for the Second half of October 1939].

12.The Hindus have further started an agitation against the separation of Sind from Bombay and an attempt is being made to induce the authorities to rescind the order of separation and to reunite the two provinces. They say that they have suffered in the judicial, Public Works, Police and other Government departments in the Judicial, public Works, Police and other Government departments in which the rights of Hindus have been completely ignored although there is a standing order that 50 per cent. of posts are to be given to non-Muslims. Men and money are being collected for propaganda to get Sind reunited with Bombay. As a counter move it is understood that Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon is requesting His Excellency the Viceroy that Sind be joined to the Punjab if as a separate province it cannot stand on its own legs. It is said that Mr.M.A. Jinnah is to accompany Sir Abdullah Haroon on this mission.

[Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 22nd December 1939 Fortnightly report for the First half of December 1939].

13. At a Muslim meeting at Ghouspur, Upper Sind Frontier District, Muhammad Saleh "Ajiz" made a strong communal and anti-British speech in which he urged the Muslim not to enlist in the Army, or to help the British in any way, as the latter intend to wage war against the Turks. He added that British rule was doomed, and urged the audience to pray to the Almighty that the British tyranny may end. The prosecution of his man has been ordered. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 22nd December 1939 Fortnightly report for the First half of December 1939].

14. A deputation of the All-India Muslim League visited the province from the 26th May and during their stay of a week toured through various places accompanied by members of the local Muslim League. A fervent appeal for Muslim unity and a scathing denunciation of the Congress and its policy formed the main features of the visitors' speeches. Gandhi was rated as working against Muslims in consort with the Imperial power and the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly was declared to be wrong in principal. The fate of the Muslims in India was alleged to be no better than that of the Arabs in Palestine and Muslims were urged to seek emancipation in the fold of the Muslim League. The view was also expressed that the Congress High Command was riding for a fall and a suggestion was made that the Government of India should appoint an international commission to report on the allegations made against the Congress Ministers. The anti-Nizam agitation, the conquest of Albania by Italy and affairs in Palestine were some of the other subjects referred to and condemned by the visitors while the local leaders of the Muslim League spoke mainly on the political situation in the province and attacked the Ministry in very strong terms. A foreign office of the All-India League has been opened at Karachi. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 30th June 1939 Report on the political situation for May/June 15th.

15. As a counter-blast to the activities of the Muslim League, the opponents of the League convened the "First Provincial Ahrar Political Conference" which was held from the 9th to the 11th June, the attendance numbering about two thousand persons each day. The burden of the speeches was an eulogium of the present Ministry, a vehement condemnation of the Muslim League and its supporters - particularly Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and M.A. Jinnah - as having pro British tendencies and an appeal for co-operation with the Congress so long as it worked for the freedom of India. "[Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 30th June 1939 Report on the political situation for May/June 15th].

16. "Deliverance Day" was observed in Karachi by offering prayers in the various mosques. Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon presided at a meeting organized on the occasion by the Sind Provincial Muslim League, Karachi, where resolutions drafted by the All-India Muslim League for the "Deliverance Day" were passed. There was no disturbance and not much interest was aroused by the proceedings. In Sukkur, observance of the Day was prohibited by the District Magistrate. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 13th January 1940 Fortnightly report for the Second half of December 1939].

17. The Sind Muslim League are believed to have asked Mr. M.A. Jinnah to expedite the enquiry on behalf of the League into the Manzilgah affair, since the Congress enquiry has been finished. Workers of the League also contemplate visiting the affected areas in Sukkur District to enquire into the alleged police atrocities in the villages. They intend to assist the Muslim accused in defending the charges brought against them, and to provide some financial relief also. It is understood that the North West Frontier Muslim League have informed the Sind Muslim Leaguers that since the Congress Relief Committee has already started work, anything done by the League would look "sham and imitation". They have, however, persuaded a young lawyer, Sajad Ahmed Jan of Abbotabad, to go to Sukkur and appear gratis on behalf of the Muslim in the cases there. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 18th January 1940 Fortnightly report for the First half of January 1940].

18. Ali Muhammad Rashidi, Secretary, Foreign Sub-Committee of the All-India Muslim League, who is at Lahore at present, saw the Honourable Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, the premier of the Punjab, in connection with the Sukkur Manzilgah affair, and has asked Khan Bahadur M.A. Khuhro, M.L.A., to visit Lahore to interview the Punjab Premier. It is learnt that Mr. Hassanally, Barrister-at-Law, who is an Assistant Public Prosecutor, has offered his services free to the Muslims who are accused of offences in connection with the Sukkur riots. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 18th January 1940 Fortnightly report for the First half of January 1940].

19. At a meeting of the local Muslim League held at Hyderabad, resolutions were passed recording a sense of disapproval at the attitude of the Speakers, the Hon'ble Sayed Miran Muhammad Shah, who saved the Allah Bakhsh Ministry by a casting vote, and demanding his resignation. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 19th March 1940 Fortnightly report for the First half of March 1940].

20. The Karachi District Muslim League Conference, referred to in paragraph 3 of my last fortnight letter, has been postponed *sine die*. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37,

Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 19th March 1940 Fortnightly report for the First half of March 1940].

21. On arrival at Larkana, Kazi Fazlullah, one of the leaders who were arrested under the Ordinance on account of the Manzilgah agitation, was received at the station by about eight hundred Muslims who welcomed and garlanded him. Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 4th March 1940 Fortnightly report for the Second half of February 1940].

22. The Secretary, Sind Provincial Muslim League, has appealed to the Muslim public and the branches of the Leagues in Sind to protest against the proposed extension of the Sind Frontier Regulation to Sukkur District. Leaflets regarding the Manzilgah entitled "The Truth about the Manzilgah. My interview with His Excellency", over the signature of T.D Chatlani of the Union Shrine Agency, and by Shamsulhaq regarding the Muslim demands in relation to the Manzilgah were sold in Karachi for one pice each. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 4th March 1940 Fortnightly report for the Second half of February 1940].

23. It is understood that Sir Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., (Central), President of the Provincial Moslem League, has written to the Honble' Khan Bahadur M.A. Khuhro, Minister for Public Works Department, the Hon'ble Shaikh Abdul Majid, Finance Minister, and the Hon'ble Mr. G.M. Sayed, Education Minister, calling upon them to resign from the Ministry on the grounds that they have accepted joint electorates and failed to give adequate relief to the families of Muslims arrested in connection with the Sukkur riots. Sir Abdullah Haroon has also emphasized that Muslim Leaguers Premier. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 10th July 1940 Fortnightly report for the Second half of June 1940].

24. The Sind Provincial Muslim League held at the residence of Sir Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A. (Central), passed the following resolutions:- No members of the Muslim League should participate in the War Committees appointed by Government till a settlement was reached between Mr. Jinnah and His Excellency the Viceroy branches of the Muslim National Guard should be established in various parts of Sind, the second Sind Provincial Muslim League Conference should be held at Larkana from 15th to 17th November and the Honble's Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, K.B.E., should be asked to preside over it. According to certain newspapers, Mr. Jinnah was expected to visit Karachi on the 26th of July. He was also expected to visit Sukkur. Great misgivings were expressed in the Hindu press over the proposed visit of Mr. Jinnah. It was said that his visit in the present circumstance would exacerbate communal feeling and increase lawlessness. There were appeals to

Government to ban Mr. Jinnah's visit. Mr. Jinnah it is however, understood, had no intention to visit Sind. Mr. M.H.Gazdar, M.L.A., Financial Secretary of the All-India Pakistan Conference, invited Professor Muhammad Inayatullah, Professor Dildar Khan and Haji Amiruddin Serai to discuss matters in connection with the Pakistan scheme. A provisional committee consisting of Kazi Muhammad Mujtaba, Ghulam Rabani, Haji Fazal Hassan and Din Muhammad Khatib, has been formed to organize an Azad Muslim Jamait in Karachi as a counterblast to the Muslim League. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 5th August 1940 Fortnightly report for the Second half of July 1940].

25. Fresh branches of the Muslim League were opened at two places in Thar Parkar district. The main policy of the Muslim Leagues in Sind at present is to express faith in the present Ministry while at the same time urging them to restore the Manzilgah to the Muslims. .[Source Government of Sind Home Department (Special) No. P-25-H(S)/40. Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 7th June 1940. Fortnightly Report for the second half of May 1940].

26. The Sind Provincial Muslim League has received instruction from the All-India Muslim League to observe "Pakistan Day" on 19th April 1940, by organizing meetings, etc. [Source Government of Sind Home Department (Special) No. P-25-H(S)/40. Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 20th April 1940. Fortnightly Report for the First half of April 1940].

27. It is learnt that Mr. Jinnah is of opinion that the Sukkur Manzilgah affair should be placed before the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, and that the investigating authority in this connection should be appointed by the Working Committee, though nothing could prevent the Nawab of Mamdot or Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart., who were said to be about to hold an enquiry, from doing so their own account. [Source Government of Sind Home Department (Special) No. P-25-H(S)/40. Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 2nd February 1940. Fortnightly Report for the Second half of January 1940].

28. Mr. Ali Muhammad Rashidi, Secretary Foreign Sub-Committee of the All-India Muslim League, Lahore, is making efforts to secure the services of law-years from the Punjab to defend Muslims charged with rioting with at Sukkur. He has suggested to the Muslims in Jail with food and clothing. In order to collect funds it is proposed to send two or three deputations on a tour of India. Rashidi is afraid that if adequate collections for the sufferers in the Sukkur riots are not made, it would have a bad effect on the league's influence. [Source Government of Sind Home Department (Special) No. P-25-H(S)/40. Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 2nd February 1940. Fortnightly Report for the Second half of January 1940].

29. Mahbub Ali Shah, Secretary, Muslim League Relief Committee, Sukkur, has sent a disappointing report to the Sind Provincial Muslim League regarding collections towards the Relief Fund. The amount collected seems to be Rs.1,019 and the expenditure to date is more than 700. Shaikh Abdul Majid, M.L.A., Secretary, Sind Provincial Muslim League has issued an appeal for the sale-proceeds of the skins of animals sacrificed on Bakri Idd day to be credited to the Provincial Muslim League Sukkur Relief Fund. [Source Government of Sind Home Department (Special) No. P-25-H(S)/40. Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 2nd February 1940. Fortnightly Report for the Second half of January 1940].

30. In pursuance of the appeal of the appeal of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, the local Young Men's Muslim League organised a public meeting Karachi on the 1st November to observe "Muslim Countries Day". Prayers for the preservation of Islamic territories were offered and various resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the Muslims in Egypt, Siam, Palestine and Turkey and assuring them of support in the event of external aggression. The Pakistan scheme was supported and also the resolutions of the All-India Muslim- League withdrawing the restriction in regard to the to the participation of Muslim in the war. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the allotment of seats to Muslims on the Viceroy's Executive Council and the Advisory War Council Another meeting of Muslim attended by about a thousand persons was held at Larkana on *Id* day to condemn the activities of Hitler and to urge Muslim to support the British Government. [Source Government of Sind Home Department (Special) No. P-25-H(S)/40. Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 21th November 1940. Fortnightly Report for the First half of November 1940].

31. There has been no noticeable activity of the Muslims League. November 1st was observed as a day of sympathy for Muslim countries and prayers were offered in different parts of the province for the preservation of Muslim territories. The Jamait-ul-Ulema, Sind, has condemned the murders of Hindus and deplored the alleged weak policy of the Sind Government. The Jamait has also strongly protested against the arrest of the Pir of Bharchundi and urged the Government to release him forthwith. The arrest of the Pir of Bharchundi, which was quietly received in the beginning, is now causing some resentment. Meetings have been held at a few places protesting against his arrest and demanding his trial. [Source Government of Sind Home Department (Special) No. P-25-H(S)/40. Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 6th November 1940. Fortnightly Report for the Second half of October 1940].

32. The visit of Professor Inayatullah, President of Majlis-i Millia Pakistan, to Karachi aroused considerable enthusiasm in Muslim League circles. Three public meeting were held in Karachi between the 16th and the 24th September and were well attended. Mr. M.H. Gazdar, M.L.A., presided at two of these meeting. The main

speaker was Professor Inayatullah. He stated in his speeches that Islamic culture first entered India through Sind and deplored the fact that Province was now the most backward in India. For this he blamed the local Muslim leaders. He explained at length the circumstances in which the Pakistan scheme had been adopted by the Muslim League. He observed that the politics of Hindus were confined to Indian affairs while the politics of Muslims were international. Indian Muslims had to bear in mind the effect of their policy on Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran and Egypt. He stated that the Muslim League desired that there should be three Muslim states in India, Pakistan comprising Punjab, North-West frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir, Bangistan comprising Bengal and Assam and Usmanistan comprising the Hyderabad state, and suggested that these three states should then federate. He deplored the distinction between Sindhi Muslims and non-Sindhi Muslims as un-Islamic and suggested that if Sindhi Muslims were not available for appointments, they should go to Muslims of other Provinces and not to non-Muslims. A Pakistan Fund has been started and donations have been invited. A meeting of the Provincial Muslims League is to be held at Nawabshah on the 4th of October. [Source Government of Sind Home Department (Special) No. P-25-H(S)/40. Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 7th October 1940. Fortnightly Report for the Second half of September 1940].

33. The Working Committee of the Sind Provincial Muslim League met at Nawabshah on the 4th October under the presidency of Sir Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A. (Central). It issued a long statement reviewing the present political condition in Sind and suggesting its causes and remedies. While admitting that there were murders and dacoities in Sind, the statement goes to say that the ordinary crime rate in Sind is not high as in certain other provinces of India, and that the recent murders etc., have been given undue publicity by the Hindu press. The Committee strongly condemned the assaults on Hindu in the Rohri Division, but observed that these were acts of a gang of irresponsible persons. The Committee were of the opinion that the obstructive policy of the Hindu parties in the Assembly which have not allowed any Ministry to function without fear of being overthrown and the poverty and indebtedness of the Muslim masses for whom ameliorative measures could not be passed on account of the attitude of the Hindu parties in the Assembly, were mainly responsible for the present state of affairs. The Committee expressed the opinion that the Hindus desired to seek annulment of the separation of Sind, which they had always opposed for communal and political reasons. The Committee empowered the President to invite the leading Hindu organization of Sukkur to co-operate with him in his efforts for appeasement. A sub-committee consisting of Mr. M.H. Gazdar, M.L.A., and six other members was appointed to enquire into the alleged repressive policy of the District Magistrates in some districts. [Source Government of Sind Home

Department (Special) No. P-25-H(S)/40. Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 19th October 1940. Fortnightly Report for the First half of October 1940].

34. Sir Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A. (Central), President, Sind Provincial Muslim League, Karachi, has issued an appeal to all the branches of the Muslim League in Sind to unite and to spread the Muslim League views among the masses. He suggest organising fortnightly meetings to discuss the political situation. He has also invited the opinion of the various branches of the Muslim League on the conduct of the present members of the Sind Legislative Assembly. [Source Government of Sind Home Department (Special) No. P-25-H(S)/40. Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 3rd September 1940. Fortnightly Report for the Second half of August 1940].

35. The local Muslim League held a meeting at Bathi Hakra, Larkana district, at which resolutions were passed urging the authorities to expedite the disposal of the Sukkur riot cases and to release the accused persons pending trial, and expressing full confidence in Shaikh Abdul Majid Lilaram, M.L.A., who has been taking active interest in this matter, and in the newspaper “Al Wahid”, which is the Muslim League organ, and the editor of which is being prosecuted under Section 153-A, Indian Penal Code. [Source No. P-25-h(s)/37, Home Department (Special), Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 19th March 1940 Fortnightly report for the first half of March 1940].

لاڙڪاڻي شهر ۽ ضلعي جي مسلمانن جو عظيم الشان اجلاس. جلوسي ۾ مسلم ليگ جي قيام ۽ هڪ مهيني جي اندر ڏهن هزار مسلمانن کي مسلم ليگ ۾ شريڪ ڪرڻ جو اٿل فيصلو!

18 اپريل 1938ع سومر ڏينهن مغرب جي نماز بعد لاڙڪاڻي جي تاجر باغ جي کليل ميدان ۾ ضلعي ۽ شهر جي مسلمانن جو هڪ نهايت عظيم الشان جلسو منعقد ٿيو. جلوسي جو اشتهار ڪيو ويو جنهن تي 32 ماڻهن جو صحيحون هيون جن ۾ شيخ عبدالمجيد مولانا محمد صاحب نورنگي صدر جمعيت العلماءِ ضلعو لاڙڪاڻو، مولوي محمد دائود صاحب تنيه، مولوي الحاج عبدالڪريم بنوري، مولوي الحاج خوش محمد صاحب هيرو خان، مولوي عبدالله صاحب، جلوسي جي صدارت مولانا مولوي مير محمد صاحب نورنگيءَ ڪئي. جنهن مسلمانن کي ڪانگريس کان پري رهڻ جي تلقين ڪئي. الوحيد، جلد سترهون، نمبر 9، 21 اپريل 1938ع.

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لاڙڪاڻي وارو جلسو

نہراء نمبر 1:

لاڙڪاڻي ضلعي جي مسلمانن جو هي نمائنده جلسو آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ ۾ پنهنجو ڪلي اعتماد ڏيکاريندي ظاهر ڪري ٿو ته آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ هندستان جي مسلمانن جي واحد قومي جماعت آهي.

هن جلسي جو غور شده رايو آهي ته مسٽر محمد علي جناح مسلمانن جي قائداعظم جي حيثيت ۾ مسلمانن جي صحيح طرح سياسي رهنمائي رهيو آهي ۽ اسان جو مٿس ڪلي اعتماد آهي جيڪا هو هندستان جي ٻين قومن ۽ جماعتن سان مصالحت جي گفت شنيد ڪري رهيو آهي تنهن تي پنهنجي اطمینان جو اظهار ٿو ڪري.

هي جلسو سنڌ جي مسلمانن جو ڌيان ڇڪائي ٿو ته جنهن قوم جو قومي نظام نه آهي سا مرده قوم آهي.

تنهنڪري تمام ضروري آهي ته سنڌ جا مسلمان هر ڳوٺ ۽ هر شهر ۽ هر ضلعي ۾ مسلم ليگ جون شاخون قائم ڪن ۽ هي جلسو ضلعي لاڙڪاڻي لاءِ هيٺين ريت مسلم ليگ قائم ڪندي ان کي درخواست ڪري ٿو ته ضلعي ۾ چوٽرڻي مسلم ليگ جون شاخون قائم ڪيون وڃن ۽ هڪ مهيني جي اندر گهٽ ۾ گهٽ ڏهه هزار مسلمانن کي ضلع مسلم ليگ ۽ ان جي شاخن ۾ ميمبر بڻايو وڃي.

هي جلسو سنڌ اسيمبليءَ جي سڀني مسلمان ميمبرن کي درخواست ڪري ٿو ته سنڌ اسيمبليءَ جي اندر سمورا مسلمان ميمبر مسلم ليگ ۾ شريڪ ٿي وڃن ۽ مسلم ليگ پارٽي ٺاهي مسلم ليگ جي جوڙجڪ هيٺ پنهنجي ميمبرن جي اتفاق راءِ موجب حڪومت جو ڪاروبار هلائيندا رهن. هن جلسي کي ظاهر ڪندي خوشي آهي ته سنڌ مان وائسراءِ جي اسيمبلي ۾ جي مسلمان چيو هي آهي تن مان وڏيرو نبي بخش پٽه ۽ سر حاجي عبدالله هارون مرڪزي مجلس ۾ مسٽر محمد علي جناح جي رهنمائيءَ هيٺ مسلم ليگ پارٽيءَ ۾ شريڪ ٿي ويا آهن ۽ هي جلسو سنڌ جي مسلمانن کي درخواست ڪري ٿو ته ساڳيءَ ريت پنهنجن تڪن جي عيوضين کي سنڌ اسيمبليءَ جي اندر مسلم ليگ پارٽيءَ ۾ شريڪ ٿي وڃڻ جي هدايت ڪن ۽ جي عيوضي سندن فيصلن کي قبول ڪرڻ کان انڪار ڪن تن کان پنهنجي ميمبريءَ کان استعيفيٰ ڏيڻ جي تقاضا ڪن.

هي جلسو انهن مسلمان ميمبرن جي خود غرضانه طرز عمل تي اظهار افسوس ٿو ڪري جن محض پنهنجي ذاتي غرض جي بنا تي وزارت حاصل ڪرڻ جي ارادي سان مسلم اڪثريت کي ٿوري قوم ۽ ملڪ کي هڪ وڏو نقصان رسايو آهي.

هن جلسي جو پختو رايو آهي ته موجوده تشڪيل سان موجوده وزارت ڪڏهن به ملڪ ۽ مفاد عام خصوصن مسلمانن جي واجبي مطالبن جي پورائي ۽ جائز حقن جو بچاءُ ڪري نه سگهندي. لهنذا هي جلسو پنهنجي سڀني مسلم نمائندن کي پرزور درخواست ٿو ڪري ته هو پنهنجا تمام اختلاف وساري مسلم ليگ جي مقدس قومي جماعت ۾ شريڪ ٿي وڃن ۽ اهڙيءَ ريت مسلمانن جي نئل اتحاد کي ازسر نو قائم ڪري قوم ۽ ملڪ کي

بي اتفاقي جي اڳرن نتيجن کان بچائي پنهنجي نمائندگيءَ جي حق بجا آڻڻ جو ثبوت پيش ڪن.

ٺهراءَ تي خان بهادر کهڙي صاحب اڌ ڪلاڪ کن تقرير فرمائي. جنهن ۾ هن صاحب مسلم ليگ جي ضرورت جو اظهار ڪندي مسلمانن کي جوق درجوق ان ۾ شامل ٿيڻ جي درخواست ڪئي ۽ اڳين وزارت جي ڪارنامن خصوصن پارٽيءَ جي پنج سال پروگرام کي ڪيتري حد تائين پورو ڪيو ويو آهي؟ ڪيئن جلدائيءَ سان باقي حصي کي اڳين وزارت پورو ڪرڻ ٿي گهريو، تنهن تي نهايت موثر نموني ۾ جلبي اڳيان حقيقت پيش ڪيائين جنهن تي حاضرين آفرين آفرين الله اڪبر نعرن سان تحسين ۽ پنهنجي خوش نودي ظاهر ڪري رهيا هئا.

خان بهادر کهڙي جي ٺهراءَ جي تائيد سرائي علي گوهر خان لاهوري مختصر مگر دلچسپ الفاظن سان ڪئي جنهن ۾ هن صاحب به موجوده وزارت جي قوم فروشا نه ڪم جي خوب قلعي کولي. ان کانپوءِ آغا نظر علي خان ٺهراءَ جي هڪ هڪ فقره تي روشني وڌي. ٿيڊ ڪلاڪ کن تقرير ڪيائين جنهن ۾ هن صاحب سليس ۽ عام فهم الفاظن ۾ مسلم ليگ جي ضرورت، ڪانگريس جي هندو سياڻي ذهني ۽ هندستان اندر هڪڙن پرڳڻن ۾ هڪڙي پاليسي ٻين ۾ ٻي پاليسي قائم ڪري مسلم قوم کي سندس واجبي حقن کان محروم ڪرڻ ۽ سندس وطن جي آزادي گهرڻ جو صحيح مطلب (ته هو انگريزن جي موجودگي ۾ هندو منجاريءَ جي راج قائم ڪرڻ کي وطن جي آزادي سمجهي رهي آهي ۽ اهو ئي سبب آهي جو مسلمان ٻئي بادشاهت قائم ٿيڻ ڪري ڪانگريس کان پنهنجي واجبي حقن جي بچاءَ جي قبوليت گهري رهيا آهن) ۽ سنڌ جي اڳين وزارت جي ملڪ ۽ ملت ۽ نوازي ۽ موجوده وزارت جي خود غرضيءَ ڪري مسلمانن جي اتحاد کي پهتل نقصان ۽ موجوده وزارت جو هندو سياڻي ۽ ڪانگريس جي نرغ ۾ اچي عمليءَ طرح بيوس ٿي پوڻ تي خوب تبصرو ڪيو. آغا صاحب جي تقرير عام فهم ۽ زبردست دليلن سان لبريز هئي. تنهنڪري حاضرين هر وقت کيس الله اڪبر جي نعرن بلند ڪرڻ ۽ آفرين چوڻ سان داد ڏئي رهيا هئا آغا صاحب جي تقرير بعد ٺهراءَ يڪراءِ پاس ڪيو ويو.

ان کانپوءِ ٻيو هيٺيون ٺهراءَ مسلم ليگ جي عهديدارن جو سيد ميان وريل شاهه پيش ڪيو.

ٺهراءَ نمبر 2:

مسلم ليگ ضلعو لاڙڪاڻو

1. خانبهادر محمد ايوب خان کهڙو صدر
 2. سرائي علي گوهر خان لاهوري نائب صدر
 3. قاضي فضل الله
- عبيد الله جنرل سيڪريٽري

4. میان غلام عباس قادري جوائنت سيڪريٽري
ورڪنگ ڪميٽي

1. خانبھادر حاجي امير علي خان لاهوري
 2. رئيس حسن علي خان اسراڻ
 3. وڏيرو فقير محمد خان انڙ
 4. وڏيرو محمد هاشم جوڻيجو
 5. رئيس الهداد خان تونيه
 6. خان صاحب رئيس گل محمد خان ابڙو
 7. رئيس جان محمد چانڊيو
 8. دوست محمد خان هڪڙو
 9. رئيس غلام حسين شيخ
 10. رئيس مٿل خان شيخ
 11. حاجي الهه بخش ڪوڪر
 12. مولوي خوش محمد
 13. رئيس پير بخش خان ڪهاوڙ
 14. رئيس حاجي دريا خان
 15. رئيس محمد علي خان ڪهاوڙ
 16. حاجي علي نواز گھانگھرو
 17. حاجي الهه بخش هڪڙو
 18. میان وريل شاهه
 19. گل محمد خان قل
 20. شیر محمد ابڙو
 21. میان علي محمد قادري
 22. رئيس فريد خان جتوئي
 23. وڏيرو عبدالهادي ٻگهيو
 24. سيد ميهڙ شاهه
 25. مسٽر محمد حنيف وڪيل
- ڏهه وڌيڪ ميمبر هن ڪانپوءِ شريڪ ڪرڻ لاءِ هن جماعت کي اختيار رهندو.
- 3- ڪورم صرف 12 ميمبرن جو رهندو.
- 4- چنده جي رقم هڪ سئو تائين سيڪريٽريءَ وٽ رهندي ۽ انهيءَ کان زياده صدر صاحب ۽ سيڪريٽريءَ جي تافي گڏيل ڊپازٽ طور بئنڪ ۾ جمع ڪرائي ويندي.

ٺهراءَ نمبر ٻيو شاهه صاحب به علامه اقبال جي ولولا انگيز اشعارن سان ڪانگريس ۽ موجوده وزارت جي خودغرضانه روش ۽ مسلم ليگ اهميت تي هڪ زبردست تقرير ڪئي سندس ٺهراءَ جي تائيد ص نمبر 3 قاضي فضل الله صاحب ڪئي. چو ته وقت گهڻو گذري چڪو هو. تنهنڪري قاضي صاحب کي پنهنجن بي پناهه جذبات ظاهر ڪرڻ جو موقعو ملي نه سگهيو. ٻيو ٺهراءَ به يڪراءَ پاس ٿيو. ان کانپوءِ مولانا خوش محمد صاحب مسلمانن کي متحد ٿي رهڻ ۽ صادقانه طرح قرآن شريف تي عمل ڪرڻ جي هدايت ڪئي. پڇاڙيءَ ۾ صدر جلسي جناب مولانا نورنگي صاحب هڪ نهايت فاضلانه و عالمانه تقرير ڪئي جنهن ۾ هن صاحب جي هليل سموري ڪارروائي ۽ ٿيل تقريرون جي کليل لفظن ۾ تائيد ڪندي مسلمانن کي فرمايو ته اوهان هرگز ڪانگريس ۾ شريڪ نه ٿيو. ڪانگريس ڪڏهن به مسلمانن جي خير خواهي نه گهرندي. مولانا موصوف دوران تقرير ظاهر ڪيو ته مون مولانا محمد صادق صدر جمعيت العلماءِ سنڌ کي به قنبر ۾ ساڳيو عرض ڪيو هو ته مسلمانن کي ڪانگريس ۾ شريڪ ٿيڻ جو ضرور ڪو نه آهي. مسلمانن کي پنهنجو قومي نظام قائم ڪرڻ گهرجي.

وڌيڪ مولانا صاحب فرمايو ته ڪان هڪ مذهبي ماڻهو آهيان. اسلام جو جيتري قدر مون مطالعو ڪيو آهي ۽ ان موجب مون کي جيڪا ڄاڻ حاصل ٿي آهي ساهيءَ آهي ته مسلمانن جو شان ۽ مان ۽ وقار هن ۾ آهي ته هو پنهنجو خالص اسلامي نظام قائم ڪن ۽ غير جي مدد جا محتاج نه رهن. مولانا موصوف پنهنجي تقرير ۾ قرآن پاڪ ۽ احاديث نبوي صاحب جو به نهايت پراثر و عظم فرمايو. جنهن کانپوءِ سڄي جلسي تي ڪافي اثر ٿيو ان کانپوءِ مولانا موصوف دعاءِ خير گهري ۽ اهڙيءَ ريت جلسه خير و خوبي ۽ نهايت شاندار ڪاميابيءَ سان اختتام پذير ٿيو.

زنده باد مسلمانان لاڙڪاڻه

صحيح مولوي نورنگي

صدر جلسه مسلمانان لاڙڪاڻه

الوحيد، جلد سترهون، نمبر 91، 22 اپريل 1938ع، ص 4.

سکر ۾ مسلم ليگ جي تحريڪ

17 جون جمعي ڏينهن جامع مسجد تالاب تي مسٽر غلام نبي خان ميونسپل ڪائونسلر موجوده حالتن تي تقرير ڪندي ڪانگريس جي روش تي خوب روشني وڌي ۽ مسلم ليگ ۾ شرڪت لاءِ ماڻهن کي دعوت ڏني جنهن تي عام جماعت ڪانگريس کان بيزاري ڏيکاريندي ليگ ۾ شامل ٿيڻ جو شوق ڏيکاريو. جلسي ۾ هي به ظاهر ڪيو ويو ته ڪانگريس مولوي جيئن ته مولانا محمد صادق ۽ حڪيم فتح محمد اسان وٽ منزل گاهه مسجد لاءِ آيا پر هنن هن وقت تائين ان باري ۾ وري ڪا به ڪوشش ڪا نه ورتي ۽

سرڪار جي خوشامد ۾ پورا آهن. ڇو نٿا پنهنجو بيان پڌرو ڪن ته هو مسجد ڇڏائڻ لاءِ ڇا ڪرڻ وارا آهن. مطلب ته تقرير جو عام تي چڱو اثر ٿيو. (خاطو)
الوحيد، جلد سترهون نمبر 140، 21 جون 1938، ص 8

جيڪب آباد ۾ مسلم ليگ جو جلسو

28 تاريخ تي جيڪب آباد ۾ رات جو مفتي و پيش امام سيد عبدالنبي شاهه جي صدارت ۾ مسلم ليگ جو جلسو ٿيو. ايڊيٽر (اتحاد) ڪانگريس مسلم ليگ اميدوار جي خلاف جيڪا پروپيگنڊا ڪئي آهي ان تي روشني وڌي. پوءِ شيخ عبدالمجيد صاحب تقرير ڪئي.

ايڊيٽر (اتحاد) پنج ٺهراءَ پيش ڪيا جيڪي بحال ٿيا.
الوحيد، جلد سترهون، نمبر 150، 2 جولاءِ 1938ع، ص 5.

سند اسيمبلي جي مسلم ميمبرن ۾ اتحاد پيدا ڪرڻ لاءِ ميرو خان تعلقي جي علمائن جو عملي قدم سند اسيمبليءَ جي مسلم ميمبرن صاحبن جي وچ ۾ جو تعساني غرضن تي ڦيٽارو پيدا ٿيل آهي ان ڪري جي مصائب سند جي مسلمان ميمبرن تي آيل آهن يا اچڻا آهن انهن کي محسوس ڪندي ميرو خان تعلقي جي علمائن جي ميٽنگ ڳوٺ بني ۾ مولوي محمد ابراهيم جي مدرسي ۾ ٿي گذري گهڻي مباحثي کانپوءِ طئي ڪيو ويو ته حيدرآباد ۾ مسلم ليگ جي جهنڊي چاڙهڻ وقت جيڪا رٿ پيش ڪئي ويئي آهي ته مسلم ميمبرن جي درن تي پيڪنگنگ جاري ڪجي ان رٿ کي تحسين جي نظر سان ڏسندي فيصلو ڪيو ويو ته ان رٿ کي عملي جامي پهرائڻ لاءِ پروگرام ٺاهجي اسيمبليءَ جي اجلاس شروع ٿيڻ تائين ساري سند ۾ ورڪ ڪري والٽيئر پيدا ڪجن. جيئن هزارن جي تعداد ۾ والٽيئر شريڪ ٿي وڃن ۽ وڏي طاقت سان وڃي. اسيمبلي ميمبرن صاحبن جي درن تي پهچڻ ان ڪم کي ڪامياب بڻائڻ لاءِ سڀني مولوي صاحبن مدد ڏيڻ جو انجام ڪيو. ميٽنگ ۾ تعلقي جي صدر حضرت مولانا خوش محمد صاحب دام فيضه جن به شريڪ هئا ۽ وقتي صدر چونڊيل هئا. ان کانسواءِ مولوي محمد دائود صاحب مهتم، مولوي عبدالڪريم بٺوي، مولوي محمد ابراهيم بٺوي، مولوي محمد خان اهير وغيره علماءِ ڪرام شريڪ هئا.

الوحيد، جلد سترهون، نمبر 159، 13 جولائي 1938، ص 3

مسلم ليگ محبوب تنيه جو اهم اجلاس

تاريخ 8 جولائي 1938ع جامع مسجد ڳوٺ محبوب تنيه تعلقي ميرو خان مسلم ليگ جي عهديدارن ۽ ميمبرن جي هڪ خاص ميٽنگ ٿي صدارت رئيس ميان ڪريم بخش صدر مسلم ليگ جي منعقد ٿي.

ابو عبيدالله مولوي محمد دائود تقرير ڪئي.
ٺهراءَ نمبر 1: هي جلسو مولوي محمد هاشم صاحب سان همدرديءَ جو اظهار ڪري
ٿو جو قرآن شريف ٻڌائيندي ڪن جاهلن مٿس حملو ڪيو آهي ۽ سچن مجرمين کي سخت
سزا ڏني وڃي.

ٺهراءَ نمبر 2: هي جلسو گورنمينٽ جي ورٽل روش ۽ بيجا حملن ۽ ظلمن کي فلسطين
جي مقدس مقامات ۾ عربن مٿان ڪيا وڃن ٿا. نهايت نفرت ۽ حقارت جي نظرت سان
ڏسي ٿو ۽ جاني مالي قرباني ڪرڻ لاءِ پنهنجو جذبو ظاهر ڪري ٿو.

ٺهراءَ نمبر 3: هي جلسو اصلاح اخبار جي لڳولڳ اشاعت خصوصن 2 جولائي واري
مضمونن کي نهايت نفرت جي نگاهه سان ڏسي ٿو جو سنڌ جي امن واري علائقي ۾
عالمين سڳورن ۾ اختلاف پيدا ڪرڻ جي بيجا ڪوشش ڪري پنهنجي بدنيتي جو ثبوت
پيش ڪيو آهي.

ٺهراءَ نمبر 4: هي جلسو ميروخان جي علمائن ۽ ورڪرن جي جنرل ڪميٽي 7 جولائي
سڏايل جي پرزور تائيد ٿو ڪري جنهن ۾ فيصلو ڪيو ويو آهي ته جيڪڏهن جمعيت
العلماءِ سنڌ ۽ سندس آرگن اصلاح سڳوري موجوده وزارت جي حمايت ۾ رهي ملڪ
۽ قوم جي بربادي ڪندي ته اسان اهڙي جمعيت کان هڪدم عليحده ٿي پنهنجي ضلعي
لاڙڪاڻي جو ڪم پنهنجي جوابداريءَ تي ڪندا رهنداسون.

ٺهراءَ نمبر 5: هي جلسو ڳوٺ محبوب تونيه گهڙي ارمان سان گورنمينٽ سنڌ جو تيان
چڪائي ٿو ته اسان جي ڳوٺ محبوب تونيه يا تعلقي جي ٻين ڳوٺن ۾ جتي مسلم ليگ
جون جماعتون قائم ڪيون ويون آهن. انهن جي عهديدارن ۽ ميمبرن جو تحفظ.

سيڪريٽري مسلم ليگ محبوب تونيه

الوحيد، جلد سترهون، نمبر 160، 14 جولائي 1938ع. ص 4

مولوي حڪيم محمد عبدالڪريم جو مسلم ليگ ۾ داخل ٿيڻ لاءِ خط

سنڌ جي باشندن ڪانگريس کي مذڪوره مولويءَ اپيل ڪئي آهي ته ڪانگريس کي
چڏي مسلم ليگ ۾ شامل ٿيڻ جو اها واحد پارٽي مسلمانن جي حقن جي حفاظت ڪندي.
اها اپيل شاگردن کي به ڪئي ويئي جيڪي ڪانگريس ۾ هئا.

فقط

(شان مهر)

اوهان جو خير انديش

(مولانا) نور محمد صاحب چاچڙ از ڪنڊو

چاچڙ تعلقو گهوٽڪي.

الوحيد، جلد سترهون، نمبر 226، 4 آڪٽوبر 1938ع، ص 3

مسلم ليگ گوزہ تعلقہ ڪڪڙ جو اجلاس

28 سيپٽمبر 1938ع جنرل اجلاس مسلم ليگ گوزي جو زير صدارت وڌيرو غلام محمد خان پرڙي جي منعقد ٿيو. جنهن ۾ اٽڪل 400 کن ماڻهو هئا.

صدر صاحب ڪانگريس حڪومت جي ڪارنامن ۽ مسلم ليگ جي زور وٺائڻ لاءِ تقرير ڪئي، ان بعد مولوي دين محمد خان پائائي، مولوي محمد حمزو خان بگهائي، ميان تاج محمد صاحب، مولوي الاهي بخش صاحب، مدرس تقريرون ڪيون.

(1) سال 1938ع-1939ع لاءِ 59 جنرل باڊيءَ جا ميمبر چونڊيا ويا.

(2) سال 1939ع لاءِ هيٺيان عهديدار جنرل باڊيءَ جا چونڊيا ويا.

1. وڌيرو غلام محمد خان پرڙو (صدر)

2. سرائي حاجي لعل بخش خان راهو جو (نائب صدر)

3. ماسٽر ميان محمد بخش مڱريه (جنرل سيڪريٽري)

4. وڌيرو جان محمد ڪوري جو (جوائنٽ سيڪريٽري)

5. مولوي الاهي بخش صاحب (مبلغ)

6. ميان تاج محمد صاحب (مبلغ)

(3) ورڪنگ ڪاميٽيءَ تي عهديدارن ڪانسواءِ وڌيڪ 8 ميمبر ڪنيا ويا.

الوحيد، جلد سترهون، نمبر 226، 4 آڪٽوبر 1938ع، ص 3

مسجد منزل گاهه تان پوليس جو پهرو ڪنيو ويو ۽ مسلمانن کي اندر اچڻ جي اجازت ڏني ويئي.

عیدگاهه مان مجاهدن جي ڪيمپ کڻي منزل گاهه ۾ مسجد جي سامهون ڪئي وئي.

مسجد جي آزادي جي آرڊر کان اڳ مجاهدن جيل مان نڪرڻ کان انڪار ڪيو. 3

هزار مجاهد ڪيمپ ۾ موجود (خاص تار)

آل انڊيا مسلمانن جا مسجد منزل گاهه جي مجاهدن سان همدردي ۽ امداد جا پيغام.

حيدرآباد دکن پشاور ڪوئيٽا مان

4 آڪٽوبر 4 آڪٽوبر 4 آڪٽوبر

بمبئي مان 4 آڪٽوبر تي.

سال ارڙهون، نمبر 226، 4 آڪٽوبر 1939ع، ص 1.

ڳوٺ محبوب تونيه تعلقي ميرو خان ۾ احتجاجي جلسو

تاريخ 30 سيپٽمبر 1938ع ڳوٺ محبوب تونيه ۾ زير صدارت ميانجي محمد يوسف

صاحب قريشيءَ جي جلسو منعقد ٿيو. ابو عبيدالله مولوي محمد دائود صاحب تقرير

ڪئي. سنڌ جي نام نهاد جماعت ڪانگريسي ملن جي تازو خالقڏنو هال ۾ ورتل روش

کي ننڍو ويو.

الوحيد، جلد سترهون، نمبر 229، 27 آڪٽوبر 1938ع، ص 5

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سند ٻراونشل مسلم ليگ ڪانفرنس ڪراچي ۽ جي ٿي ۽ چوٿين نشست
فلسطين جي مظلومن سان همدرد ۽ ٻراج جي قرض بابت ٺاهه.
ٿي نشست 10 آڪٽوبر 1938ع سومر ڏينهن شام جو 7 بجي شروع ٿي. ابوالقاسم
فضل الحق، مولانا شوڪت علي ۽ تقريرون ڪيون.
ڪانفرنس جي چوٿين نشست ساڍي 9 بجي زير صدارت قائداعظم محمد علي جناح
جي ٿي.

جلد 17، نمبر 231، الوحيد 13 آڪٽوبر 1938ع، 1 کان 8 ص.

.....
پهرين سند ٻراونشل مسلم ليگ ڪانفرنس جو اختتام

گورنر سند ۽ موجوده وزارت تي ملامت جا ٺهراءَ پاس ٿيا.
سند اسيمبليءَ جا 27 مسلمان ميمبر مسلم ليگ ۾ شامل. قائداعظم محمد علي جناح ۽
ٻين رهنمائون جون تقريرون.
رات 9 بجي پنجين نشست قائداعظم صدارت ڪئي.
سر عبدالله هارون، شيخ عبدالمجيد سندي، خان بهادر ڪهڙي، محمد هاشم گذر ۽ ٻين
تقريرون ڪيون.

الوحيد، جلد سترهون، نمبر 232، 14 آڪٽوبر 1938ع، 1 کان 8 ص.

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قائداعظم محمد علي جناح جو جيڪب آباد- شڪارپور ۽ سکر ۾ شاندار استقبال
سکر جي جلوسي ۾ 12 هزارن کان مٿي ماڻهو هئا. قائداعظم سان گڏ راجا صاحب محمود
آباد، سر عبدالله هارون، شيخ عبدالمجيد، مسٽر محمد هاشم گذر ۽ ٻيا مسلم ليگ جا
اڳواڻ به هئا. مختلف هنڌن تي تقريرون ٿيون.

الوحيد، جلد سترهون، نمبر 237، 25 آڪٽوبر 1938ع، ص 8.

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قنبر ۾ مسلمانن جو زبردست اجتماع فلسطين ڪاميٽيون برپا
27 شعبان: انجمن فدائي اسلام جي اهتمام سان مسلمانن جو زبردست جلسو زير صدارت
مولانا نورنگي ٿي گذريو. مولوي غلام مصطفيٰ جلسو سڏائڻ جو مقصد ٻڌايو. فلسطين
۾ عربن تي مظالم ٻڌايا، فلسطين ڪاميٽيون برپا ڪرڻ جي اپيل ڪئي. تنهن بعد مولوي
عبدالكريم بنوي ۽ مولوي غلام فريد تقريرون ڪيون. هيٺينءَ طرح فلسطين ڪاميٽيون
برپا ٿيون.

قنبر تعلقو: فلسطين ڪاميٽيءَ جو صدر مولانا مير محمد صاحب نورنگي ۽ نائب صدر
مولوي غلام فريد ۽ ناظم مولوي غلام مصطفيٰ.

قنبر شهر: فلسطين ڪاميٽيءَ تي صدر غلام محمد خان نائب صدر گلاب خان ۽ ناظم حمزه خان چونڊيا ويا.

هندو زميدارن طرفان ڪوڙن ڪيسن کي منسوخ ڪرڻ لاءِ ٺهراءُ پاس ٿيو.
جلد سترهون، نمبر 243، 27 آڪٽوبر 1938ع، ص 5.

مسلم ليگ جو جلسو

ڳوٺ وهره تعلقي عمرڪوٽ ۾ مسلم ليگ جو عظيم الشان جلسو

ڪي اهم ۽ ضروري ٺهراءَ

تاريخ 9 نومبر تروايح نماز بعد مولوي شير محمد جي صدارت ۾ جلسو ٿيو. ڪيترائي ماڻهو آيل هئا. مولانا شير محمد ۽ مسٽر لطف الله زوردار تقريرون ڪيون.
ٺهراءَ:

1. مصطفيٰ ڪمال جي وفات تي ڏک جو اظهار.

2. فلسطين جي عربن تي ٿيندڙ مظالم کي حقارت سان ڏسڻ.

رٿ:- محمد ابراهيم افغان

تائيد:- حڪيم مولوي محمد امين.

3. ڪانگريس تي ناراضگيءَ جو اظهار.

4. ڀلون نه وڌايون وڃن.

الوحيد، جلد سترهون، نمبر 268، 30 نومبر 1938ع، ص 4.

تلهار ۾ مسلم ليگ جو جلسو

20 جنوري جمعي نماز بعد مير فتح محمد خان صاحب جي صدارت هيٺ جلسو ٿيو جنهن ۾ 8، 7 سئو ماڻهو هئا. ٻين سان گڏ مولوي محمد صالح صاحب چانڊيو ۽ مولوي حڪيم سيد حاجي محمد حسن تقريرون ڪيون ۽ ماڻهن کي مسلم ليگ ۾ شامل ٿيڻ لاءِ اپيل ڪئي.

الوحيد، جلد ارڙهون، نمبر 21، 26 جنوري 1939ع، ص 5.

شهدادڪوٽ ۾ مسلم ليگ جو جلسو

16 جون تي شهدادڪوٽ ۾ مولانا قمرالدين صاحب جي صدارت ۾ ٿيو. ماڻهو ڪافي تعداد ۾ آيل هئا. صدر صاحب ۽ مولوي عبدالعزيز ساڪن ضلع مظفر ڳڙهه جي تقريرون ڪيون. مسلمانن کي مسلم ليگ ۾ شريڪ ٿيڻ لاءِ اپيل ڪئي ويئي.
خاطو

ڳوٺ نبي سر ۾ مسلم ليگ جو 6 جون تي جلسو ٿيو.

الوحيد، جلد ارڙهون، نمبر 143، 28 جون 1939ع، ص 4.

شهر نبي هڪڙا تعلقي ميروخان ۾ قومي جلسو

21 جولائي جمعي تي حضرت مولانا شاهه محمد صاحب جي صدارت ۾ ٻه سئو کن ماڻهو هئا. اسلامي اخلاق ۽ آداب تي صدر صاحب روش وڌي.

ٺهراءُ نمبر 1: سنڌ وزارت تي زور ڀريو ويو ته حضور نظام رکڻ جي خلاف هندن طوفان کڙو ڪيو آهي ۽ رياست ۾ سول نافرماني ڪرڻ لاءِ جڻان موڪليا وڃن پيا جيئن ڪانگريس وزارت ۽ ٻين حڪومتن اهڙن جڻن موڪلڻ تي قانوني بندش وڌي آهي. اميد ته سنڌ وزارت به فنبز کي روڪڻ لاءِ قدم کڻندي.

ٺهراءُ نمبر 2: مولوي صاحب، وڏيرن کي مسلم ليگ ۾ شامل ٿيڻ جي اپيل.

ٺهراءُ نمبر 3: ضلعي سکر جي ڪن مولوي صاحبن تي خوني حملا ٿيا آهن. جوابدارن تي قدم کڻڻ لاءِ سنڌ وزارت کي اپيل.

ٺهراءُ نمبر 4: لاڙڪاڻي جي مسلم اسيمبلي ميمبرن کي اپيل ڪري ٿو ته مسلم ليگ ۾ جلد از جلد شامل ٿين.

ٺهراءُ نمبر 5: هي جلسو سنڌ وزارت جي انهن ميمبرن تي اعتماد نٿو ڪري جيستائين مسلمانن جي حقن جي حفاظت نٿي ڪئي وڃي.

ٺهراءُ نمبر 6: قرآن پاڪ جي فروخت لاءِ هندن کي روڪيو وڃي.

(خاطو)

الوحيد، جلد ارڙهون نمبر 149، 29 جولائي 1939ع، ص 5.

18 آگسٽ تي جلسن ملهائڻ جو مسلم ليگ طرفان سڏ

سکر ۾ مسجد منزل گاهه جلسو

18 آگسٽ تي سنڌ مسلم ليگ جي سڏ تي جلسو ٿيو. ليوکس پارڪ سکر ۾ مسٽر احمد علي خان جي صدارت ۾ ٿيو. اٽڪل پنج ڇهه هزار ماڻهو آباد هئا. مولوي محمد بخش صاحب مسجد جي حرمت تي قرآن ۽ حديث جي روشنيءَ ۾ تقرير ڪئي.

ٺهراءُ:

(الف) سنڌ سرڪار تي زور ڀريو ويو ته مسجد منزل گاهه واري زمين مسلمانن جي حوالي ڪري.

(ب) اسيمبليءَ لاءِ سکر مان چونڊيل ميمبرن تي زور ڏنو ويو ته هو مسجد منزل گاهه جي زمين آزاد ڪرائي ڏيڻ لاءِ ڪوششون وٺن.

(ج) هندو پائرن اسان جي مدد نٿا ڪري سگهن ته مخالفت به نه ڪن ڇو ته اسان جو ٽڪر حڪومت سان آهي.

الوحيد، جلد ارڙهون، نمبر 189، 23 آگسٽ 1939ع، ص 4.

مسجد منزل گاهه

500 مجاهدن اڳيان مسجد جي احاطي جو دروازو کلي پيو. مجاهد مسجد اندر داخل ٿي ويا. هو بنا کاتي پيتي جي سمورو وقت مسجد ۾ ويٺا رهيا. رات جو 5 سئو مجاهدن کي پوليس لارين ۾ پري شهر جي ٻاهران ڇڏي آئي. مسلم ليڊرن جو سرڪار کي چٽاءُ، ستياگرهين جي رهڻ لاءِ ڪو انتظام ڪريو نه ته سموري جوابداري مٿن پوندي. (خاص تار)

مجاهدن جو هڪ جٿو 3 سئو والنٽيئرن جو مسجد منزل گاهه جي دروازي اڳيان اچي گڏ ٿيو. جتي جي پيڙ ڪري دروازو کلي پيو سمورا والنٽيئر اندر گهڙي پيا. احراري ستياگرهه چڱو بهرو وٺي رهيا آهن ۽ ٻن ڏينهن اندر 5 سئو گرفتار ٿي چڪا آهن. (11 بجي رات (خاص تار)

وزيرن ۽ سندن حمايتن ميمبرن جي درن تي سول نافرمانن ڪئي وڃي. سول نافرمانن سکر جي ڊڪٽيٽر جو حڪم (خاص تار)

سکر 3 شيخ واجد علي مسجد منزل گاهه جي ڊڪٽيٽر مسٽر علي محمد راشديءَ کي اجازت ڏني آهي ته مسلمان وزيرن ۽ سندن حمايتي ميمبرن جي گهرن تي هو مٿين مقصد لاءِ ڪراچيءَ ۾ ستياگرهي مرڪز کولين اهڙيءَ طرح مسٽر جي ايم سيد کي نواب شاهه ۾ ۽ سيد خير شاهه ۽ سرهندي بزرگن کي حيدرآباد ۾ مرڪزن کولڻ لاءِ هدايتون ڪيون ويون آهن. ميرپورخاص جي مرڪز جو به انتظام ڪيو ويو آهي.

وزيراعظم جي شڪارپور وادي جاءِ تي هن وقت کان وٺي مظاهرو شروع ڪيو ويو آهي. اڄ صبح جو 10 بجي تائين 220 والنٽيئر گرفتار ٿي چڪا آهن.

مسجد منزل گاهه بابت هندو اخبارن جي فرقيوارانه ڪوڙي پروپيگنڊا، مسلمان مجاهدن معافي ڪا نه ورتي آهي. سمورو وقت پرامن نموني ۾ ستياگرهه هلي رهيو آهي.

هندو اخبارن جي ڪوڙن تي هرگز اعتبار ڪرڻ نه گهرجي. (خاص تار)

گذريل ڏينهن چئن ڏينهن اندر مسجد منزل گاهه جي سول نافرمانن ۾ مجاهدن نهايت حيرت انگيز نموني ۾ سمورو وقت بلڪل عدم تشدد ۽ غير فرقيوارانه روش ۽ منظم طريقي تي رهيا آهن. حالانڪه جيل جي اندر يا جيل کان ٻاهر کين گرمي ۽ بڪ جو سخت مقابلو ڪرڻو پيو آهي.

اخبار سنڌ آبزرور ۾ ستياگرهه تحريڪ بابت جيڪي به خبرون شايع ٿيون آهن سي بلڪل شرارت انگيز آهن. جنهن ڪري ممڪن آهي ته آئينده هلي حالتون فرقيوارانه رنگ اختيار ڪن. 3 آڪٽوبر واري پرچي ۾ ستياگرهه بابت سمورا ليک غلط آهن. سنڌ آبزرور مسجد جي پرامن ۽ عدم تشدد واري ستياگرهه کي بدانتظامي وارو انڌاڌنڌ سڏيو آهي. هوڏانهن اوم منڊلي ۽ هنومان مندر جي هندن واري ستياگرهه جي خوب حمايت ڪئي هئائين. هن هي به لکيو آهي ته (1) ستياگرهين 144 قلم واپس وٺڻ مان فائدو

ورتو ۽ (2) آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ ستياگره جي اجازت ڪا نه ڏني آهي ۽ (3) ڪن والنٽير، معافي ورتي آهي مگر اهي سموريون ڳالهون آيزرور جون بلڪل غلط ۽ بي بنياد آهن. ستياگرهه تڏهن ئي شروع ڪيو ويو جڏهن وزيراعظم مسلمانن جي جائز مطالبن قبول ڪرڻ انڪار ڪيو. ان ۾ شڪ ڪو نه آهي ته پهرين تاريخ شروع ۾ ستياگرهه مهمل رکيو ويو هو. آخر وزيراعظم جي آخرين جواب کانپوءِ ستياگرهه جاري ڪيو ويو. از ڪانسواءِ سنڌ آيزرور هي به لکيو آهي ته اگرچہ واري ڪائونسل توڙي ويئي آهي ته به ڪنهن ميمبر استعيفيٰ ڪا نه ڏني آهي. هوڏانهن اها خبر به بلڪل غلط آهي. هندو اخبارن جي اهڙي پروپيگنڊا ماڻهن ۾ غير ضروري ڊپ ۽ مونجهاري پيدا ڪندي جا صوبا جي مفاد جي بلڪل خلاف آهي. هندو خاطو پنهنجن اخبارن کي بلڪل ڪوڙيون خبرون موڪلي رهيا آهن. جن تي اعتبار ڪرڻ نه گهرجي. هندو اخبارون اسان جون ڏنل خبرون بالڪل شايع نٿيون ڪن.

سال ارڙهون، نمبر 225، 5 آڪٽوبر 1939ع، ص 8.

مسجد منزل ستياگرهه جي پهرين ڊڪٽيٽر جو پير الاهي بخش ڏي خط منزل گاهه ستياگرهه ڪميٽيءَ جي پهرئين ڊڪٽيٽر مسٽر واجد علي شيخ پير الاهي بخش تعليمي وزير کي خط لکيو آهي ته اوهان کي سڌ آهي ته ڪنهن لاچاري حالتن هيٺ مسلمانن کي منزل گاهه حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ ستياگرهه ڪرڻ جي باهه مان لنگهڻو پيو آهي. اسان کي رواجي انصاف به الهه بخش وزارت جي هٿ هيٺ نٿو ڏنو وڃي. انهيءَ ڪري مسلمانن جي پاران اوهان کي عرض ڪندس ته اوهين وزيريءَ جي عهدي جي استعيفيٰ ڏيئي اچو. جيڪڏهن 10 آڪٽوبر اندر استعيفيٰ نه ڏيندا ته اسان کي لاچار توهان جي درن تي ستياگرهه ڪرڻو پوندو، جيئن توهان کي سڌ پوي ته اوهان مسلمانن ڏانهن ڪهڙو بي پرواهه رهيا آهيو.

پير الاهي بخش جو جواب

پير الاهي انهيءَ جي جواب ۾ مسٽر واجد علي شيخ کي پير صاحب لکيو آهي ته اوهان جي خط مان اوهان جو مشڪور آهيان جو اوهان مون کي لکيو آهي ته مسلمانن جو سڌ اونائي مان استعيفيٰ ڏيان ڇاڪاڻ ته منزل کان مسجد مسلمانن کي نٿي موٽائي وڃي. مان انهيءَ ڳالهه کان واقف آهيان ته مان خدا ڏانهن ۽ انهن مسلمانن ڏانهن جوابدار آهيان جن مسلمانن جو مان عيوضي آهيان. اوهان جي خط پهچڻ کان اڳيئي مون انهيءَ باري ۾ مقدم ڪنيا آهن ۽ مان پنهنجن ساٿين کي باز آڻڻ جي ڪوشش ڪري رهيو آهيان. جيڪڏهن انصاف نه مليو ته مان پاڻ کي مسلمانن جي حوالي ڪندس ۽ هنن جي راءِ جي خلاف نه هلندس. مان اسيمبليءَ جي دوستن کي به انهيءَ باري ۾ گهرايان ٿو ۽ هنن سان به صلاح ڪريان ٿو.

وڌيڪ ڄاڻ ڪندي معلوم ٿو ٿئي ته اهو ناممڪن نه آهي ته سر غلام حسين به پنهنجي عهدي جي استعيفيٰ ڏئي. (هه)
سال ارڙهون، نمبر 225، 5 آڪٽوبر 1939ع، ص 1.

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ستيا گرهه جي مجاهدن جو شوق جهاد
هڪ هزار مجاهد جيڪب آباد ضلعي مان سکر روانا.

جيڪب آباد 5
ڪشمور، ڪنڌڪوٽ، ٺل کان 500 مجاهد اڄ 2 بجي چوٽي گاڏيءَ مان هتي لٿا. انهن مان 355 مجاهد 3 بجي واري ٿرين ۾ سکر ڏانهن ستياگرهه لاءِ روانا ٿيا. مجاهدن کي الله اڪبر جي نعرن سان الوداع ڪيو ويو. ان کانسواءِ 500 ٻيا مجاهد ساڳين شهرن مان لارين ۽ خشڪيءَ جي رستي سکر ڏانهن روانا ٿي چڪا آهن. اهي سڀئي مجاهد پير صاحب پرچونڊي شريف جا مريد آهن. (خاطو)

سال ارڙهون، نمبر 227، 8 آڪٽوبر 1939، ص 4.

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مسجد منزل گاهه سکر تي ملٽري پهچي وئي.
مسلمانن کي مسجد خالي ڪرڻ لاءِ حڪم.
سند ۽ ڪراچيءَ جي مسلمانن ۾ جوش ۽ اضطراب مسٽر عبدالستار پيرزاده چيف پارليامينٽري سيڪريٽري جي احتجاجانه استعيفيٰ.
سال ارڙهون، نمبر 230، 11 آڪٽوبر 1939ع، ص 1.

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ٽنڊو محمد خان ۾ مسلم ليگ جو عظيم الشان اجلاس
سند وزارت ۽ ان جي سائين کي تنبيهه
14 آڪٽوبر شهر ٽنڊو محمد خان ۾ پڙ مير صاحب اعظم جي مسلم ليگ جي عام ميٽنگ
زير صدارت مولان مولوي احمد خان صاحب سرهندي پير جي منعقد ٿي جنهن ۾ اٽڪل 600 سئو ماڻهو هئا. مولوي صاحب مسجد منزل گاهه سکر تي روشني وڌي ۽ مجاهدن سان همدرديءَ جو اظهار ڪيو.
نهرء:

1. مسجد منزل گاهه کي پنهنجو ذاتي مقصد سمجهي ٿو، جنهن لاءِ گورنمينٽ سند کي ان لاءِ اپيل.

سال، ارڙهون، نمبر 230، 11 آڪٽوبر 1939ع، ص 5.

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بمبئي مسلم ليگ ورڪنگ ڪميٽي جو نهرء

سند پراونشل مسلم ليگ کي مسجد منزل گاهه بابت حالات موڪلڻ لاءِ گذارش. بمبئي مسلم ليگ ورڪنگ ڪاميٽي سند پراونشل مسلم ليگ کي درخواست ڪجيئي ته مسجد منزل گاهه متعلق صحيح حلاست ۾ تازو ٿيل واقعات تي تفصيلي بيان موڪلي. ڪاميٽي هن راءِ جي آهي ته حڪومت جاني ۽ مالي نقصان کي منهن ڏيڻ لاءِ قاصر آهي. حالتون نازڪ ٿينديون وڃن ٿيون. اميد ته سند پراونشل مسلم ليگ ڪاميٽي جلد کان جلد صحيح حالات کان واقف ڪندي. جيئن اهي آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ ورڪنگ ڪاميٽي اڳيان پيش ڪيا وڃن جن تي ترٽ گورڙهو ويچار ڪري هن ڏس ۾ ڪو ضروري قدم کنيو ويندو.

سال ارڙهون، نمبر 289، 28 ڊسمبر 1939ع، ص 4. ايڊيٽر عبدالغفور سيتائي.

قائدا عظم تي اظهار اعتماد

سند جي موجوده وزارت تي بي اعتمادي جا ٺهراءَ بنگل ديرو تعلقو رتوديرو- 23 ڊسمبر جمعي ڏينهن جامع مسجد ۾، وقت جو پريزيڊنٽ حاجي محمد عباس پٽو زميندار بنگلوديرو ٿيو. ڊاڪٽر عبيدالله صاحب ۽ مولوي يحييٰ صاحب تقريرون ڪيون. مسلم ليگ جا تجويز ڪيل ٺهراءَ پاس ڪيا. وائسراءِ هند، گورنر سند کان تقاضا ڪئي وئي ته خانبهادر الهه بخش جي وزارت جو خاتمو ڪيو وڃي. مسٽر محمد علي جناح تي اعتماد جو ٺهراءَ پاس ٿيو. ٽنڊو محمد خان 22 ڊسمبر 1939ع جامع مسجد ٽنڊو محمد خان ۾ مولوي حاجي غلام محمد صاحب جي صدارت ۾ ٿيو. جلسو يوم نجات لاءِ هو. محمد علي جناح تي پورو اعتماد ظاهر ڪيو ويو.

ڳوٺ ڪاهي قاسم، ملاڪاڻيار ڳوٺ احمدائي ضلع نوابشاهه ۾ جلسا ٿيا. الوحيد، سال اوڻويهون، نمبر 3، 5 جنوري 1940ع، ص 4.

سکر فسادن ۾ جملہ 141 هندو ۽ 14 مسلمان هئا.

164 گهر ساڙيا ويا، 467 گهر ڦريا ويا.

پي- ڊبليو ڊي منسٽر جي پٽرائي.

سال اوڻويهون، نمبر 14، 18 جنوري 1940ع، ص 1.

قومي وزارت برپا ٿيڻ تي سند جي ڪنڊڪٽر ڇ ۾ خوشيءَ جي لهر

موجوده وزارت جي بقا لاءِ دعائون ۽ مٿس اظهار اعتماد.

ڳوٺ ڪبڙ تعلقه ميروخان

پهرين اپريل تي مولوي علي محمد صاحب صدر مسلم ليگ ڪپڙ جي اهم ڪم سان زبردست جلسو ٿي گذريو. مولوي محمد ابراهيم صاحب ٻنوي صدارت جي تحريڪ پيش ڪئي. مولوي محمد اسماعيل جو نالو ڪنڊو ويو، منظور ٿيو.

مولوي محمد ابراهيم سياسي حالتن تي روشني وجهندي ووٽ جي استعمال تي ماڻهن کي سمجهايا. سمجهايا.

ٺهراءَ: 1 هي جلسو سنڌ جي اڳين وزارت مسلمان خواه ڏندن کي ناراض ڪري سندن حقن جي پائمال ڪئي ان جي ڊهڻ ۽ قومي وزارت قائم ڪرڻ تي خوشي ظاهر ڪئي ويئي.

2. پنهنجي تڪن مان چونڊيل عيوضي شيخ عبدالمجيد کي خصوصن سيد غلام مرتضيٰ شاهه، خان بهادر ڪهڙي ۽ ٻين ميمبرن کي عموماً مبارڪباد پيش ڪري ٿو.

3. رشوت ختم ڪئي وڃي.

4. جلسو صوبه سنڌ جي مسلم ليگ جي ڪارڪنن کي عرض ٿو ڪري ته ليگ جي ڪم کي زور وٺائين. تلهار جو به.

الوحيد، جلد اوڻيهون، نمبر 75، 7 اپريل 1940ع، ص 4.

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سنڌ جي ڪنڊڪڙچ ۾ آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ لاهور وارو ٺهراءُ پاس ڪيو ويو

قائد اعظم تي مسلمانن جو اعتماد

ديهه فالو تعلقو مورو: 19 اپريل تي ميان محمد عرض جي صدارت ۾ مولوي خير محمد صاحب مسلمانن جي ٻڌيءَ جي تقرير ڪئي.

محبوب تونيه: 19 اپريل جمعي نماز بعد زير صدارت رئيس ڪريم بخش، وائيس پريزيڊنٽ مسلم ليگ جي ٿيو. ابو عبيدالله مولوي محمد دائود تلاوت ۽ تقرير ڪئي ۽ ٺهراءُ پاس ٿيا.

مورو: جامع مسجد ۾ 4 سئو ماڻهو هئا، مولانا علي گوهر تقرير ڪئي. جهپير.

سال اٺويهون، نمبر 88، 27 اپريل 1940، ص 4.

بدين ۾- مولوي عبدالرحيم

897، 28 اپريل 1940ع، ص 4.

ٻٽڙا تعلقي ڪڪڙ جي مسلم ليگ جي ڪارروائي

پرائمري مسلم ليگ ڳوٺ ٻٽڙا تعلقي ڪڪڙ ضلعي دادو جو ٽيون ساليانو جلسو تاريخ 23 جون 1940ع مسلم ليگ آفيسن ۾ سيد ميان قائم شاهه صاحب جي جاءِ تي زير صدارت مولوي ميان محمد موسيٰ ڊاڪٽر صاحب (عليگ) جي ٿيو جنهن ۾ اٽڪل ٽي سئو مسلمان شريڪ ٿيا.

1. جناب رئيس ضيا الدين احمد ايم اي، ايل ايل بي وکیل ۽ زميندار ميهڙ، 2 مسٽر غلام رسول صاحب بي اي، ايل ايل بي (عليگ) وکیل ميهڙ، وڏيرو واحد بخش خان جمالي، 3 سيد ميان قائم شاهه صاحب لڪياري، 4 سيد مصري شاهه صاحب، 5 مولوي ميان عبدالقادر صاحب ملڪ، 6 حڪيم محمد هاشم، 7 وڏيرو عبدالرحمان خان پٿرو، 8 مولانا ابوبڪر صاحب گلال.

سڀ کان پهريان جناب صدر صاحب پنهنجو صدارتي خطبو پڙهيو.
نہراء:

1. پٿر جي اسڪول جي جاءِ نہرائي ڏني وڃي.
 2. هي ڳوٺ مرڪزي آهي هن ۾ انگريزي ٻر انچ کولي وڃي.
 3. پوسٽ آفيس کولي وڃي.
 4. عيدگاهه جو پٽ بنا مالڪي ڏنو وڃي. (خاطو)
- سال اٺويهون، نمبر 143، 3 جولائي 1940ع، ص 3.

تنبدي ڄام ۾ مسلم ليگ جون چونڊون

مسلم ليگ جو جلسو زير صدارت مير رسول بخش جي ٿيو، نئين سال جون چونڊون هيٺينءَ طرح هيون.

1. پريزيڊنٽ مير رسول بخش خان
 2. وائيس پريزيڊنٽ سيٺ محمد يوسف صاحب، سيٺ نور محمد ميمڻ.
 3. سيڪريٽري سيد قادر بخش شاهه صاحب
 4. جوائنٽ سيڪريٽري ڌاڙ هون شيدي
 5. خزانچي سيد بچل شاهه صاحب
- ورڪنگ ڪاميٽيءَ جا وڌيڪ ميمبر
1. سيد جعفر شاهه صاحب، 2. مير غلام الله خان، 3. شمس الدين ميمڻ، 4. محمد عمر ميمڻ، 5. محمد خان جمعدار، 6. مولوي محمد قاسم. ضلعي ڪاميٽيءَ لاءِ مولوي محمد قاسم صاحب چونڊيو ويو. رٿ پاس ٿي ته جاءِ مسواڙ تي وٺي اخبارن جو بندوبست ڪيو وڃي ۽ هر هفتي ۾ آچر ڏينهن شام جو ميٽنگ ڪوٺائي وڃي.
- سال اٺويهون، نمبر 231، 20 آڪٽوبر 1940ع، ص 4.

ڳوٺ محمد عالم پلي تعلقي عمرڪوٽ ۾ مسلم ليگ جو اجلاس

تاريخ پهرين شوال 1359 هجري عيدالفطر جي نماز کانپوءِ عيدگاهه مدرسي حاجي محمد عالم پلي جنرل سيڪريٽريءَ مسلم سلطنتن لاءِ دعا گهري. پوءِ وڏيري احمد پليءَ جي صدارت ۾ جلسو ٿيو. مولوي غلام مصطفيٰ صاحب تقرير ڪئي.
نہراء:

1. مسلم ليگ جي پريزيڊنٽ صاحب جي هندو مسلم اتفاق لاءِ لاءِ ورتل ڪوششن کي ساراهيو.

2. مرحوم جناب مولانا نبي بخش صاحب، 2. مرحوم مولانا عبدالله صاحب، 3. مرحوم مولانا خير محمد صاحب، 4. لغاري جن جي شهادت تي ڏک ظاهر ڪيو ويو ۽ گورنر سنڌ ۽ وزارت کي زوردار اپيل ڪئي وئي ته ٽوهرين کي سزاياب ڪيو وڃي آخر ۾ پير پرچونڊيءَ سان همدردي ڪئي وئي.

سال اٺويهون، نمبر 246، 10 نومبر 1940 ع. ص 3.

مسلم ليگن جا جلسا

سکر: 27 ڊسمبر جمعي ڏينهن 1940 ع سٽي مسلم ليگ سکر طرفان پبلڪ جلسو ٿيو. مسلم ليگ جا ميمبر حاضر هئا. مولوي محمد شعيب صاحب تقرير ڪئي. مسلم ليگ ۾ شامل ٿيڻ لاءِ ماڻهن تي زور پريو.

ٺهراءُ: گڏيل چونڊن جي سرشتي کي مسلمان پنهنجي مفاد ۾ نٿا سمجهن. بٽڙهه تعلقي ڪڪڙ ۾ به جلسو ٿيو.

سال ويهون، نمبر 2، 3 جنوري 1941 ع، ص 4.

سنڌ جي ڪنڊڪڙچ ۾ يوم پاڪستان ملهايو ويو
مسلم ليگ جي مقبوليت ۾ ڪاميابي

ميهڙ:

23 مارچ 1941 ع جامع مسجد ميهڙ ۾.

مٽياري:

ڳوٺ محمد عثمان جمالي تعلقو سکرند.

آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جي هدايتن موجب ڳوٺ محمد عثمان جمالي تعلقي سکرند ۾ ”پاڪستان ڏينهن“ توم ڌام سان ملهايو ويو. صبح جو وڏو مسلمانن جو جلوس جنهن ۾ اٽڪل هزار کن ماڻهو آسپاس جا شامل هئا. الله اڪبر ۽ مسلم ليگ زنده آباد جي نعرن سان نڪتو، جيڪو مسجد شريف وٽ اچي ختم ٿيو. اتي جلسي جو انتظام رکيو ويو هو. جلسو مولوي غلام حسين جي زير صدارت ۾ شروع ٿيو. پهريائين مولوي صاحب پاڪستان ڏينهن ملهائڻ جي باري ۾ سمجهاڻي ڏني پوءِ محمد ايوب طالم العلم، ميان محمد امين، محمد معين ۽ ٻين تقريرون ڪيون. آخر ۾ هيٺيان ٺهراءُ يڪراءِ پاس ٿيا.

(1) ته هي مسلمانن جو عام جلسو آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جي انهيءَ ٺهراءَ جي زوردار تائيد ڪري ٿو جنهن ۾ پاڪستان جي اسڪيم کي هندن ۽ مسلمانن جي وچ ۾ دائمي ٺاهه جو بنياد ٺهرايو ويو آهي.

(2) هن جلسي جو غور شده رايو آهي ته پاڪستان جي اسڪيم موجب هندو پرڳڻن ۾ مسلم اقليتن ۽ مسلم پرڳڻن ۾ هندو اقليتن جي حقن ۽ جان مال جي پوري حفاظت ٿي سگهي ٿي.

(3) هي جلسو سنڌ جي سڀني هندو مسلمانن کي اپيل ڪري ٿو ته سنڌ ۾ هر صورت ۾ فرقيوار ساز سلوڪ ۽ امن امان کي قائم رکن.

(4) هي جلسو مسلم ليگ جي ميمبرن ۽ ورڪرن کي خاص طور سان اپيل ڪري ٿو ته هر هنڌ ساز سلوڪ پيدا ڪرڻ ۽ امن امان قائم رکڻ ۾ پنهنجي وقت آهر ڪوشش ڪن.

(5) هي جلسو پنهنجي راءِ جو اظهار ٿو ڪري ته مسلم ليگ هندستان جي مسلمانن جي واحد نمائنده جماعت آهي.

مسلم ليگ هنگورنه:

ڳوٺ ٻيٽا تعلقي ميهڙ، مولوي عزيز الله به هو.

سال ويهون، نمبر 73، 3 اپريل 1941ع، ص 3.

قيمت: هڪ آنو

ايڊيٽر: عبدالغفور سيتائي

مسلم ليگ جو قيام

ڳوٺ ملڪ تعلقي مورو ۾ مسلم ليگ جي شاخ برپا ڪئي ويئي. تاريخ 25 جون شاخ جي پهرين جنرل ميٽنگ خان صاحب حاجي گل محمد خان جي بنگلي تي گڏ ٿي وقتي چيئرمين مولوي محمد عامل صاحب هو ۽ ميمبرن جو تعداد جملہ 21 هو. جتي هيٺينءَ طرح هلندڙ سال 1941ع جي عهديدارن جي چونڊ ٿي.

رئيس محمد بخش خان کيڙو پريزيڊنٽ

مولوي محمد عامل وائيس پريزيڊنٽ

ميان محمد يوسف ملڪ-سيڪريٽري

ميان احمد خان راجر خزانچي

ڪاروباري ڪميٽيءَ تي جملہ 13 ميمبر چونڊيا ويا.

(پريزيڊنٽ مسلم ليگ ملڪ)

سال ويهون، نمبر 145، 6 جولائي 1941ع، ص 4.

مسلم ليگ ڪاميٽي ٻٽڙا

پرائيمري مسلم ليگ ٻٽڙا تعلقي ڪڪڙا ضلعي دادو جو اجلاس 22 آڪٽوبر 1941ع عيدگاهه ميدان تي منعقد ٿيو. اٽڪل هڪ هزار ماڻهو آيا. 1942ع لاءِ چونڊ ٿي. جنهن

۾ مولوي قطب الدين کي جوائنٽ سيڪريٽري مقرر ڪيو ويو ۽ ڪيترائي ٺهراءُ پاس ڪيا ويا.

سال ويهون، نمبر 240، 30 آڪٽوبر 1941ع، ص 3.

مسلم ليگ محبوب تونيه جو عظيم الشان اجلاس

23 آڪٽوبر 1941ع پنجن ڇهن جا باشندا آيا. ابو عبید الله مولوي محمد دائود تلاوت بعد تقرير ڪئي.

ٺهراءُ: سنڌ جي علمائن کي اپيل ڪئي ويئي ته مسلم ليگ ۾ شريڪ ٿين.

2. قرآن شريف جو وڪرو هندو نه ڪن.

(خاطو)

سال ويهون، 243، 1 نومبر 1941ع، ص 4.

مسلم ليگ ننڍي شهر جي ميٽنگ

عهديدارن جي چونڊ

28 نومبر 1941ع تي ننڍي شهر ۾ مولوي احمد پنهور جوشيلى تقرير ڪئي مسلمانن کي مسلم ليگ جي اهميت کان واقف ڪيو. پوءِ چونڊون ٿيون.

سال ويهون، نمبر 270، 3 ڊسمبر 1941ع، ص 4.

دادو مسلم ليگ جي سالياني عام ميٽنگ

5 ڊسمبر 1941ع، عهديدار يڪراءِ چونڊيا. حافظ محمد پريل قرآن شريف جو رکوع پڙهيو.

صدر - سيد شمس الدين حاجي محمد يعقوب ميمڻ، نائب مولوي عنايت الله صاحب.

سينٽ محمد صديق پنجابي

سيڪريٽري لعل محمد صديقي

ورڪنگ ڪاميٽي لاءِ 12 ميمبر چونڊيا ويا ۽ ضلعي لاءِ 3 پوءِ علامه مشرقي کي آزاد ڪرڻ جو ٺهراءُ پاس ٿيو.

سال ويهون، نمبر 279، 13 ڊسمبر 1941ع، ص 4.

سنڌ جي گوشه گوشه ۾ يوم پاڪستان ملهايو ويو

سنڌ پراونشل مسلم ليگ جي فيصلي موجب عيدالضحىٰ جي موقعي تي عيدگاهه ۾ نماز کان اڳ عظيم الشان جلسو ٿيو، جنهن ۾ ميان محمد بخش آفيس سيڪريٽري صوبه سنڌ

مسلم ليگ ڪراچي پاڪستان تي چڱيءَ طرح سمجهاڻي ڏيندي تقرير ڪئي.

پرڙا تعلقو ڪڪڙ:

عبدالضحیٰ جي موقعي تي جنهن ۾ سردار محمد خان ۽ مولوي دين محمد پٽائي پاڪستان تي تقريرون ڪيون ريزوليشن پاس ڪيائون ته ”هندستان ۾ پاڪستان“ قائم ڪرڻ مسلم ليگ جو مقصد عظيم آهي جنهن جي اسان پرزور تائيد ڪريون ٿا.

ڳوٺ احمدائي ضلعو نوابشاهه

گوسرڙجي تعلقو سکر

ملير تعلقو ڪراچي

سال ايڪيهون، نمبر 6، 8 جنوري 1942ع، ص 3

قنبر ضلعي لاڙڪاڻي ۾ مسلم ليگ پاڪستان ڪانفرنس جو عظيم الشان اجلاس
فرزندان توحيد جو اجتماع

مسلم ليگ رهنمائن جون بصيرت افروز تقريرون

تاريخ 17 جنوري 1942ع قنبر ضلعي لاڙڪاڻي ۾ مسلم ليگ پاڪستان ڪانفرنس جو عظيم الشان اجلاس زير صدارت پير سيد حسين بخش شاهه زميندار محرابپور (ضلعو نوابشاهه) جي منعقد ٿيو جنهن ۾ اٽڪل هزار کن ماڻهو آيل هئا جن ۾ هندو به شريڪ هئا. آيل صاحبين مان ڪيترن ئي تقريرون ڪيون هيٺيان شريڪ ٿيندڙ حضرات قابل ذڪر آهن.

1. خانبهادر محمد ايوب خان کهڙو، ايم ايل اي
2. سيد غلام مرتضيٰ شاهه، ايم ايل اي
3. قاضي فضل الله وڪيل
4. آغا نظر علي
5. مولوي محمد اسماعيل
6. مولوي غلام رسول مبلغ ناري (ميھڙ)
7. مولوي محمد ابراهيم (بٺي)
8. مولوي عبدالڪريم (ميٺائي)
9. مولوي محمد دائود (محبوبه تنيه)
10. سيد حڪيم علي محمد شاهه (بقاوپوري)
11. مولوي محمد خان (اهيري وارو)
12. مولوي عبدالخالق (سن)
13. مولوي سيد تاج محمد شاهه (منهن ٿرڙائي)
14. سيد چٽل شاهه، درگاهه نورنگ شاهه (خيرپور اسٽيٽ)
15. مولوي عبدالڪريم بروهي (قنبر)
16. وڏيرو علي حسن خان (محبوب قنبر)
17. حڪيم عبدالرشيد (قنبر)

18. سيٺ محمد يوسف ٽنڊو ڄام (حيدرآباد)

19. رئيس حاجي مٺل خان لاکو (لاڪا)

20. رئيس حاجي در محمد خان (ڪنڊو ٿرڙي)

21. رئيس محمد يعقوب (لاڪا)

22. مولوي محمد عظيم (وڳڻ)

23. مولوي غلام قادر (قنبر)

24. مولوي تاج محمد (لاڪا)

25. وڏيرو عمرالدين

26. خانبهادر غلام محمد خان اسراڻ، ايم ايل اي

27. آغا غلام نبي خان بي اي

هيٺيان ريزوليشن پڪراءِ پاس ٿيا.

ريزوليشن نمبر 1: هيءَ ڪانفرنس اتفاق سان هي ٺهراءُ ٿي ڪري ته سنڌوندي ۽ ان جي متعلق دريائن تي آباد ملڪ جو اڳي سنڌ جي نالي سان سڏبو هو جنهن ۾ سنڌ، پنجاب، ڪشمير، بلوچستان ۽ فرنٽيئر علائقا شامل هئا ۽ هاڻ ان کي پاڪستان سڏجي ٿو سو نه اصل کان موجوده هندستان جي سياسي ۽ تهذيبي اثر هيٺ رهيو آهي ۽ نه ان جو حصو آهي، تنهنڪري هن کي برحا وانگر جدا ڪري برٽش ڪامن ويلٿ سان لڳايو وڃي.

ريزوليشن نمبر 2: هيءَ مسلمانن جي ڪانفرنس موجوده وزيرن ۽ گورنر سنڌ جي وچ ۾ جهڳڙي بابت غور بعد هن راءِ جي آهي ته جنهن صورت ۾ هيءَ وزارت مسلمانن جي فائدي لاءِ ڪجهه نه ڪري سگهي آهي ۽ غير مسلمانن جي فائدي لاءِ ڪجهه نه ڪري سگهي غير مسلمانن جي چنبي ۾ ڦاسي مسلمانن جي سياسي حقون کي پائمال ڪري رهي آهي ان ڪري سندن ان چڙواڳيءَ تي ضابطي جي سخت ضرورت هئي ۽ موجوده گورنر کي ان ڳالهه جي احساس هنن تي نظرداري ۽ قبضي کي مضبوط ڪرڻ تي آماده ڪيو آهي تنهنڪري گورنر صاحب جي ان قدم جو خيرمقدم ڪندي کيس يقين ڏياري ٿي ته اگرچہ ڪي واسطيدار رهندو اخبارون ڇا به لکن پر مسلم پبلڪ سندس ان قدم کي پسنديءَ جي نگاهه سان ڏسي ٿي.

ريزوليشن نمبر 3: هيءَ ڪانفرنس پنهنجو ڪلي اعتبار مسلم ليگ جماعت ۽ ان جي مهندار قائداعظم محمد علي جناح ۽ ان جي تجويز پاڪستان ۾ ظاهر ڪري ٿي ۽ کين يقين ٿي ڏياري ته مسلمانن سنڌ پاڪستان جي حصول لاءِ هر طرح تيار آهن.

ريزوليشن نمبر 4: هيءَ ڪانفرنس هند سرڪار کي پرزور عرضداشت ٿي ڪري ته علامه مشرقي مسلمانن جو مرغوب ليڊر آهي ان کي يڪدم آزاد ڪيو وڃي يا باقاعديڪيس هلائي سندس معاملي جي صفائي ڪئي وڃي.

سال ايڪيهون، نمبر 17، 21 جنوري 1942ع، ص 2.

مسلم ليگ ڳوٺ ڄام هوتي ڦل تعلقي نوشهروفيروز

16 تاريخ 06 محرم سومر ڏينهن زير صدارت مولانا غلام رسول صاحب مري مبلغ مسلم ليگ جي مسلم ليگ جي شاخ قائم ٿي. مولانا غلام رسول مسلم ليگ جي پوري حقيقت پٿرائي.

سال ايڪيهون، نمبر 31، 8 فيبروري 1942ع، ص 3.

مسلم ليگ نندو شهر

6 فيبروري 1942ع ڳوٺ نندو شهر ۾ مسلم ليگ جي ورڪنگ ڪاميٽيءَ جي گڏجاڻي ٿي، رئيس هادي خان پريزيڊنٽ پنهنجي صحت درست نه هئڻ ڪري استعيفيٰ ڏني ۽ اها خدمت مولانا مولوي حافظ احمد پنهور کي سونپي ويئي.

مسلم ليگ برانچ بنگل ديرو جي سالياني ميٽنگ

5 فيبروري 1942ع: مسلم ليگ تي مولوي غلام يحييٰ ۽ حڪيم عبيدالله ماڻهن کي سمجهاڻي ڏني. بروقت 126 ميمبر داخل ٿيا. عهديدار چونڊيا ويا جنهن ۾ مولوي غلام يحييٰ کي سيڪريٽري مقرر ڪيو ويو.

سال ايڪيهون، نمبر 39، 17 فيبروري 1942ع، ص 4

سٽي سکر مسلم ليگ جون چونڊون

15 فيبروري 1942ع، ميان رسول بخش رٽائرڊ ڊپٽي ڪليڪٽر جي جاءِ تي زير صدارت اڳئين صدر سيٺ محمد اسماعيل جي جنهن ۾ شهر جي ٿيل ڏيڍ سئو ميمبرن مان 50 معزز ميمبر صاحب موجود هئا. هيٺان ماڻهو قابل ذڪر آهن.

1. ميان عبدالله صاحب

2. سيٺ اسماعيل

3. آغا نظر علي خان

4. مولوي عبدالغفور

5. ڊاڪٽر محمد يامين

6. سيد محبوب علي شاهه، چوڌري فضل محمد

7. حافظ محمد صديق

8. حاجي غلام محمد

9. مستري خان محمد ۽ پيا

1- صدر، ميان رسول بخش صاحب، رٽائرڊ ڊپٽي ڪليڪٽر

2- نائب صدر، ڊاڪٽر محمد يامين

3- جنرل سيڪريٽري، مولوي عبدالعزيز

4- نائب سيڪريٽري، وڏيرو ولي محمد

5- خزانچي، حافظ محمد صديق صاحب
ورڪنگ ڪاميٽيءَ تي 1. سيد محبوب علي شاهه، 2. سيٺ محمد اسماعيل، 3. مسٽر
نعمت الله، 4. ماسٽر غلام سرور. (خاطو)
سال ايڪيهون، نمبر 45، 24 فيبروري 1942ع، ص 2.

ناري ۽ اگهمائي مسلم ليگ عهديدارن جي چونڊ
تاريخ 4 مارچ 1942ع، ڳوٺ تعلقي ميهڙ جي مسلم ليگ جي عهديدارن جي چونڊ
ڪئي وئي.

پريزيڊنٽ، وڏيرو شمس الدين ڪلهوڙو
وائيس پريزيڊنٽ، مولوي عبدالحئي فيروز شاهه
جنرل سيڪريٽري، وڏيرو موسيٰ خان ڪلهوڙو
ورڪنگ ڪاميٽي

1. پريزيڊنٽ
2. وائيس پريزيڊنٽ
3. جنرل سيڪريٽري
4. وڏيرو غلام محمد چنه
5. حافظ محمد اسحاق
6. محمد يار خان
7. وڏيرو محمد بچل
8. مولوي غلام رسول
9. مرتضيٰ شاهه

(سيڪريٽري)
سال ايڪيهون، 10 مارچ 1942ع، ص 3.

سنڌ ۾ مسلم ليگ شاخن جا ڪنڊ ڪڙڇ ۾ جلسا
مسلمان ڪو به اهڙو جوڙجڪ قبول نه ڪندا جو مسلم ليگ کي قبول نه هوندو.
حوالا: ڪڏڙو، محبوب تنيه، ڏوڪري، ملڪ، گهٽگهڙ، قنبر، فال، سن، ريزوليشن
وائسراءِ کي موڪليو ويو.

ميرپورخاص 13 مارچ 1942ع تي
حڪيم مولوي قادر بخش، مولانا محمد صالح، مولانا عبدالله تقريرون ڪري مسلم ليگ
جي اهميت تي روشني وڌي.

سال ايڪيهون، 19 مارچ 1942ع، ص 4.

دادو ضلعي مسلم ليگ جون چونڊون
ورڪنگ ڪميٽيءَ تي مولوي غلام محمد خان پرڙو به هو.
پراونشل مسلم ليگ تي مولوي غلام محمد پرڙو کي ڪنيو ويو.
سال 23، نمبر 70، پهرين اپريل 1943ع، ص 2.

ڪراچيءَ ۾ آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جو اجلاس باب الاسلام ۾ اسلام جو نظارو

ڪراچي جنهن کي باب الاسلام ڪوٺيو وڃي ٿو. هن شهر ۾ آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جو عظيم الشان اجلاس ٿيو. مولانا وفائي صاحب ان ۾ شريڪ ڪو نه ٿي سگهيو. اجلاس جو بنيادي مقصد هو پاڪستان جو حصول ۽ اسلامي صوبن ۾ نج قرآني ۽ اسلامي حڪومت جو قيام. پر اجلاس جي روئداد بابت همعصر ”مدينه مجنور“ پنهنجي عيوضيءَ جي قلم مان هيٺين طرح لکيو آهي.

”مسلم ليگ جي اجلاس ۾ ڏاڍو انبوهه هو. شان و شوڪت هو. شور گوڙو هو. هڪ وڏو خوبصورت پنڊال ۽ سهڻا دروازا هئا. جلوس هو، جلسا هو. مطلب ته هر هڪ شئي تي پر نهڻايت وڏي پيماني تي هئي. مگر افسوس جا شيءِ اتي ڪا نه هئي سا فقط هڪ ئي هئي اڃا ته اسلام جي سادگي ۽ سچائي بلڪل ڪا نه هئي نه وري خدا ۽ مينڊس رسول جي حڪمن تي ڪا پيروي ٿي. جلوس نڪتو جلسو ٿيو، بگهيون بگهيون تقريرون. ان وچ ۾ ڪيترا دفعا نماز جو وقت آيو ۽ هليو ويو مگر ڏٺو ويو ته ڪنهن به خدا جي اڳيان سجدو ۾ ستل رکڻ ضروري خيال ڪو نه ڪيو.“

هن تي همعصر ”مسلمان“ لاهور لکيو آهي ته:

”هي مسلم ليگ جو جلسو هو جنهن ۾ پاڪستان حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ ماڻهن کي گڏ ڪيو ويو، هي ڪو اسلامي مجمع ڪو نه هو جتي اسلاميه تعليم جي پابنديءَ جو خيال رکيو وڃي ها. ان کانسواءِ هن وقت تائين ويچارو مسلمان هندن جي غلبه وري خطري کان ٻاهر ڪو نه ٿي سگهيو، ان حالت ۾ هو اسلام تي ڪيئن عمل ڪري سگهندو.“

مولانا صاحب اڳتي لکي ٿو ته باب الاسلام ۾ جنهن جماعت جو ايڏو وڏو اجلاس نيڪ مقصدن لاءِ ڪيو وڃي ٿو ۽ انهيءَ جماعت ۾ محض وڏا ماڻهو ليڊر ته آهن جن مان ماڻهن تي اثر ڪو نه ٿو ٿئي ڇاڪاڻ ته خلافت تحريڪ ۾ صرف علماءِ دين هئا جن جو اثر عوام تي ٿيو. ان جي مقابلي ۾ حصول پاڪستان لاءِ گڏ ٿيل جماعت جو ماڻهن تي اثر ڪو نه ٿو ٿئي.

توحيد، جلد 14، نمبر 701، جنوري-فيبروري 1944ع، ص. 8 کان 9.

سنڌ جي ڪنڊڪڙچ ۾ مسلم ليگ جو ڊائريڪٽ ايڪشن (ستو قدم) ڏي ملهايو ويو. هر هنڌ جلسا ۽ مڪمل هڙتالون، آل انڊيا مسلم ليگ جي ڪيل فيصلن جي پزور تائيد هالا

پراڻا، جيمس آباد، ٻيراڻي، جهمپير، ڳوٺ ڳڙهي حسن، تعلقو ٺل، ٺوڪري، عمرڪوٽ، سلطان ڪوٽ، شڪارپور، تلھار، جنگشاھي، شھدادپور، ٽنڊو جان محمد، سڪرنڊ. هرھنڌ جلسا، تقريرون ٿيون. قائداعظم تي اعتماد جو اظهار ڪيو ويو. لقب ۽ عهدا ماڻھن ڇڏيا.

سال 26، نمبر 223، 23 آگسٽ 1945، ص 4.

ڳوٺ صوبي خان مگسيءَ ۾ مسلم ليگ جو قيام

14 مارچ 1946ع تي مولوي ميان محمد صاحب جي زير صدارت جلسو منعقد ٿيو. 200 سئو ميمبر هڪدم داخل ٿيا. هيٺان صاحب منتخب ٿيا. عهديدار پريزيڊنٽ رئيس غلام رسول مگسي وائيس پريزيڊنٽ مولوي ڪريم بخش صاحب مگسي خزانچي مسٽر محمد عمر مگسي نھراء:

1. هي جلسو ڪئپٽن عبدالرشيد کي بي واجبي سزا ملڻ تي احتجاج ڪري ٿو.
2. جي ايم سيد ۽ سندس ساٿين جي حق ۾ هي جلسو دعا ٿو گھري ته الله تعاليٰ کين هدايت ڪري جيئن هو مسلم ليگ ۾ شريڪ ٿي وڃن.
3. هي جلسو روينيو منسٽر صاحب ۽ ڪليڪٽر صاحب دادو کي استدعا ٿو ڪري ته اسان کي جلد از جلد ڪپڙي ۽ کنڊ جي سهوليت ڏني وڃي.
4. اسان جي ڳوٺ ۾ پاڻيءَ جو انتظام ڪيو وڃي.

نئون ڳوٺ ۾ مسلم ليگ جو قيام

14 مارچ 1946ع تي تعلقي ميهڙ ۾ زير صدارت مولوي محمود صاحب جي ٿيو. 225 ميمبر داخل ٿيا ۽ چونڊ ۾ نھراء ٿيا.

سال 26، نمبر 74، 19 مارچ 1946ع، ص 4.

سکر ۾ مسلم ليگ جي ميٽنگ

19 تاريخ سکر ۾ مسلم ليگ جي ميٽنگ انجمن احباب وطن جي مڪان تي مولانا تاج محمد صاحب امروٽي جي زير صدارت منعقد ٿيو ۽ مسٽر ويرو مل صاحب ۽ پير تراب علي شاهه ۽ ٻيا گھڻا صاحب موجود هئا. آخر گھڻي بحث مباحثي کانپوءِ مسلم ليگ وارا بچيل پئسا عربي اسڪول واري فنڊ ۾ نقل ڪيا ويا.

الوحيد، نمبر 114، 23 سيپٽمبر 1920ع، ص 3.

All-India Muslim League

First Session

Karachi, December 29-30, 1907.

The First Session of the All-India Muslim League opened on December 29, 1907, and was attended by delegates from different parts of the country; Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy on his entrance to the conference mondop was received with enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Dehlavi, Karachi Secretary of the League, opened the proceedings by welcome the delegates. He said that when he was first asked to accept the post of Local Secretary in Karachi, he hesitated to do so because he did not know whether the line of action he had to take in Sind would be consonant with the line of action which the League had in view now. He was in a position to say that it had the same spirit which their old thinkers and elders wished it to be. In benighted Sind political methods were calm; in fact they were devoid of agitation. The Muslim League was a new institution in India, but he thought if it carried on work in that quiet and calm manner which was characteristic of the political methods in Sind, it would grow into a most powerful and effective political force.

Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk then moved that Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy be elected President. Nawab Ali Choudhri and Mian Muhammad Shah Din respectively seconded and supported the proposition.

Mr. Shah Din said that Sir Adamjee held a very high position in the estimation both of the Government and the public. It was estimated that his public charities amounted to no less than Rs.50 lakhs. Only in the previous year he had made a donation of Rs.1, 10,000 for the establishment of a science college at Aligarh. In view of his high virtues, his disinterested philanthropy and his public spirit there was no Mohammedan in India who stood higher in public estimation than Sir Adamjee, and therefore, it was fit and proper that they should select him to preside over their deliberations.

At the request of the President, his son, Mr. Mohamedbhai, read his Presidential address, which was listened to with keen interest and punctuated with frequent applause.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF SIR ADAMJEE

Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the great honour you have done me in selecting me to preside over your deliberations at this second gathering of the All-India Muslim League. I can only say that this is one of the proudest moments of my life and that the memory of the honour you have done me will never fade my mind.

I need hardly tell you that this is only the second occasion on which this League has met. Its first public appearance was in December last year at Dacca when that great son of our patriotic community, Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk, occupied the Presidential chair. The success of that first effort was all that we could naturally expect. Its proceedings were reported throughout the British Empire, and in the great London Press there were inspiring comments and criticisms which not only indicated that the movement had the widest sympathy of all well-wishers of the Mohammedans, but has imposed upon us the duty of developing this organization to its fullest possible extent.

If any doubt has ever existed, and I know of none, that the Mohammedans of India would fail in their duty to themselves, the gathering here to-day, the leaders of our people, the men in whom we put our trust and who are writing a memorable page in our history indicates in no uncertain way that the message has gone to the heart of the people, and we have at length awakened to the stern necessity of guarding our interests and advancing our cause. I have said that the first public evidence of our consolidation was

given at Dacca, but the initiation of this movement goes a little further back. I know nothing which has been more productive of concrete results for the benefit of ourselves than that great and memorable national deputation which in October 1906, went to Simla and laid before H.E. Lord Minto the Petition embodying our national sentiments and aspirations. It will always be a matter of keen regret to me that circumstances denied me the honour and happiness of proceeding to Simla with the deputation, but I have some slight satisfaction in the fact that my own kith and kin, my son Ebrahim, together with Maulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed, represented this part of India.

The splendid courtesy with which that deputation was received by H.E. the Viceroy, inspired the Mohammedans throughout India with complete confidence. His speech in reply to our memorial was a statesmanlike utterance and the very words of it are engraven indelibly on our memory. It breathed confidence, and whilst it committed neither His Excellency nor his Government to any particular line of action, we knew that the great interests of Mohammedans would never be lightly set aside or suffer neglect. Concrete evidence of that fact has already been given in the schemes suggested by the Government of India for the improvement of the representation of the people on the Legislative Council, which regulates the affairs of India.

As I desired to say, the initiation of the League dates from that visit. You know as well as I do that the deputation was headed by His Highness the Aga Khan. That leader of our community is still young in years, but I only speak what we all have in our minds when I say we have hopes of his rendering us still higher services in the future. With him was the lamented late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Honorary Secretary of the deputation, to whom I must refer again. The first practical work was the formation of the plans for the organization of this League. It first met at Dacca in the east and was pronounced a success. It has met again here at Karachi in the west, the greatest city Sindh, the centre of Islam, and as I look round me to-day, I can only express my surprise that a young movement has so quickly found the heart of our people and touched us with one common object, the advancement of our historic people. What the future has in store for the League I dare not prognosticate; but if the same spirit which animates us to-day guides its destinies, it will not be long before our rulers, and Mohammedans the world over, will look to the proceedings of this League for knowledge of our aspirations and the correct measure of our advancement along the paths we are destined to proceed. I appeal to every Mohammedan in India to realize this important fact, to do all in his power to add to the strength of the league, to understand its aims and objects, and to render it that practical support without which it can do nothing. We have ventured to draw the attention of the whole of India upon us; we have elected to give evidence to our rulers that we are a community imbued with high ambitions, and we have thus imposed upon ourselves a task from which we dare not shrink. We have taken a step forward; to go back would be to drop into oblivion and stamp ourselves as unworthy of the place we demand in the British Empire. I cannot dwell on this aspect of our duty too long or with too much earnestness. What is our first duty to this end? It is to be united in ourselves, to be of one mind and one purpose. We must of all things discard sectional jealousies and personal animosities; two evils which are capable of cankering the heart of the sublimest purpose. We must look to the good of the community as a whole; work shoulder to shoulder as true children of Islam. We are putting in the foundations of a mighty structure. Let us do good work.

My duty to-day, gentlemen, is to direct your energies to the consideration of those highly important subjects on which you will be called upon to express an opinion. They are momentous in all consideration, and whilst I have no intention of impressing upon you any particular views of my own, I ask you to proceed with moderation and with a due recognition of the responsibility placed upon you. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I have but a poor knowledge of the paths of political controversy. I am no scholar nor a man of many words. My sphere of action in this life has been cast in an entirely different direction. Since the time when nature made it possible for me to turn my hand to toil, I have laboured, and I must admit I still have much affection for the man who uses his energies in that direction. But I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not despise those who labour in others' fields. There is work for us all. Circumstances have compelled me to direct my energies into the paths of industrialism and no higher duty could be placed upon an individual. I believe in the dignity of labour as the great Prophet did. The history of our people, the history of our heroes and those who have carried the flag of Islam over the world has been one of strenuous and ceaseless effort. What we may have lacked in recent times in purely literary accomplishments, no one can charge the Mohammedan with not doing his fair share of the world's work. In India he has shown his special aptitude in industrialism, and I believe it is along these lines that he can best exert his influence and carve for himself a high position in Empire. I love to see the development of Mohammedan enterprise, for it is a true measure of the energy and spirit of the people and we can never be without hope so long as we can maintain the reputation we have already earned. The history of the British people has shown that industrialism leads the way and on that foundation they built the great superstructure of the arts. We above all others cannot afford to neglect higher education, for our people must take their part in the responsibilities of Government and the advancement of all such movements as require the energies of trained intelligence. It gave me particular satisfaction two years ago; at the time of the memorable visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his beloved consort, to show that I was capable of appreciating work in another sphere, by in some slight measure, assisting to found the Science School in connection with the Aligarh College. It will be your duty, gentlemen, to turn your attention to highly important matters arising out of the proposed reforms in connection with the Indian Legislative Councils. I have no wish to impress upon you any ideas of my own, or to anticipate the decisions at which you may ultimately arrive, for myself, I must say that I received the news of the decision of Government, to reply to popular agitation by a considerable expansion of the principle of the Legislative Council, with every satisfaction. And this was enhanced by the fact that the Government has seen its way to recognize our prayer in the memorial addressed to H.E. Lord Minto, and safeguard the interests of the Mohammedans by providing class representation. As you are aware, the proposed reforms provide that there shall be a minimum of four Mohammedan representatives in the Imperial Council. Whether that number is adequate or not will be for you to say, but we must be grateful to the Viceroy and the Government of India for the recognition of those claims we specifically set out in our memorial. It indicates that the Government is prepared to listen to the popular voice, and if this attitude is carried still further and influences the Government in its nomination of suitable men to represent us we shall have little to complain of. We must as far as possible preclude the monopolization of these appointments by those who have only personal ends to serve and encourage and stimulate our rising young men to exert their

talents and energies for the good of their community. In the provincial councils, the same provisions for Mohammedan representation are made and if we can only infuse into provincial governments the spirit which has animated the Government of India and the Secretary of State in dealing with our just and moderate claims, our labours will be considerably lightened. It is necessary for us to remember the wisdom expressed by Lord Minto to the deputation which waited on him at Simla. He said, "I agree with you gentlemen, that the initial rungs in the ladder of self-government are to be found in the municipal and district boards, and that it is in that direction that we must look for gradual political education of the people." I am in full accord with those words and it is in this direction that our real labour must commence. When we learn to control our parochial surroundings we can lay claim to adding our influence to imperial policy.

Another point in the memorial was the matter of the adequate employment of Mohammedans in the higher branches of the public service. We were told in the past that we lacked competence. That reproach can no longer be fairly brought against us in these days. We have in our midst educated Mohammedans who have fitted themselves for all responsible positions in the administration, and certainly our traditions show that we have always been faithful to any administrative trust reposed in us. It will be part of your duties, gentlemen, to discuss this matter, and I trust you will be able to add such weight to your words that the Government will adequately respond to your legitimate claims.

Our loyalty to the Government has never yet been impeached, and I trust in never will. But when a vast community sets itself to work to bring about its regeneration its methods must be precise and open to no misconstruction. We recognize the difficulties of the Government in adjusting conflicting claims, but we must be as fear less as we are honest in our criticisms, whoever and whatever they may affect. So far as I know, the Government of India is the last to complain of criticism so long as it is fair, moderate and upright.

As you know the third object of our League is to prevent as far as possible, the rise of hostile feelings between the different communities in India. With that object I am in complete sympathy, for it passes my understanding why the Mohammedans should in the advancement of their own interests injure those of any other people. We contribute to the common good by improving our own surroundings. It is no part of the purpose of this League to oppose the progress of other communities or to be aggressive towards them in any direction whatever. We respect all who work for the common good of the country. I mentioned in opening my address the name of the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. His death as such a time was a great blow to our community. Never were his services more needed than at the present time. He worked strenuously for the success of the deputation to Simla and it is some slight satisfaction to know that he saw at least the first fruits of his labours. His work was universally approved, for he had but one single object, and that the steady progress of his people. We have need of many such patriots and I cannot do better than ask our young men to study his life and works and let them be an example to follow.

The late Nawab has been succeeded as Secretary of the Aligarh College by Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk Bahadur. The wisdom of that appointment is fully indicated in the fact that it was unanimous. I know of no one more capable of wearing the mantle of the late Secretary than his present successor. His past labours have all been for the good of his people and Mohammedans may congratulate them selves that the Nawab has consented to take up the work at Aligarh.

I have but lightly touched upon those subjects with which you will be called upon to deal. I can offer you but small guidance in your deliberations, but my heart and soul is with you, and I pray with all the earnestness of an old man that God will direct your energies and lead you into the paths of righteousness and wisdom.

On the conclusion of the address, Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk thanked Sir Adamjee on behalf of the whole Mohammedan community of India for accepting the invitation to preside at the conference.

Mr. Ali Imran, in an eloquent speech, moved a vote of thanks to the President. He appealed to his co-religionists not to neglect their political interests, and not ignore the efforts of Government who were ready to meet them halfway. Once the Mohammedans made common cause, and other communities would find that the Mohammedans were able to unite, they would respect them and co-operate with them.

Haji Mussa Khan seconded the resolution which was carried by acclamation. There cheers were then called for Sir Adamjee by Moulvi Rafi-ud-din and were heartily given. The Session adjourned till the next days.

It was resolved to form a committee to prepare the draft of rules and regulations of the All-India Muslim League. It included those members who were elected in accordance with Resolution No.2 of the Dacca proceedings of December 30, 1906, to form a committee to prepare the draft of rules and regulations of the League, and who were also present at the Karachi Session. It included those members who had formed part of the Simla Deputation, but could not be elected members of the committee in pursuance of Resolution No.2, due to their absence from the Dacca Session, being in Government service or due to any other cause. It was unanimously resolved that other persons who had come from distant places and were specially interested in this work, should be deemed delegates of their provinces. In addition to these three more members were unanimously co-opted, raising the total strength of the Committee to 26. It was further decided that the election of office-bearers should take place in March 1908 in a meeting of the All-India Muslim League at Aligarh.

The Session also considered the question of affiliation of the Provincial Branch in the Punjab, where two Leagues were established. One was formed by Mian Fazl-i-Hussain in February 1906, the other by Mian Shafi on December 4, 1907. Besides Mian Shafi and Mian Fazl-i-Hussain, Raja Ghulam Hussain, Mr. Mohamed Ali and Mr. (later Sir) Ali Imam participated in the discussion. Eventually Mian Fazl-i-Hussain withdrew his claim, and it was decided to merge the two bodies into one with Mian (later Justice) Shah Din as President, Mian Shafi, General Secretary, and Mian Fazl-i-Hussain as Joint Secretary. (Source: 'Foundations of Pakistan', Vol-1, By S.Sharifuddin Pirzada))

PAKISTAN RESOLUTION : Proceedings of the Sindh Legislative Assembly (3rd March 1943).

The Secretary. Private members' resolutions.

The Honourable the Speaker: Honourable Member Shaikh Abdul Majid.

Shaikh Abdul Majid: Sir, I do not want to move the resolution standing in my name.

The Honourable the Speaker: Honourable Member Mr. G.M.Sayed.

Mr.G.M.Sayed: Sir, I do not want to move the first resolution which is the same as that of Honourable Member Shaikh Abdul Majid.

The Honourable the Speaker: Let him move his second resolution if he wants.

(Pakistan Resolution)

Mr. G.M.Sayed: Yes, I want to move the second resolution.

Mr. Dialmal Doulatram: Sir, private members resolutions were fixed 5th of March and they are being taken up to-day. I therefore request to know whether Government have agreed to that business being taken up to-day.

The Honourable The Speaker: The Honourable the Leader of the House, if I remember a right, announced day before yesterday that this day has been allotted to non-official resolutions.

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah: Yes, Sir.

Mr. G.M. SAYED: Sir, I rise to move the following resolution:-

“ This House recommends to Government to convey to His Majesty's Government through His Excellency the Viceroy, the sentiments and wishes of the Muslims of this Province that where as Muslims of India are a separate nation possessing religion, philosophy, social customs, literature, traditions, political and economic theories of their own, quite different from those of the Hindus, they are justly entitled to the right, as a single separate nation, to have independent national states of their own, carved out in the zones where they are in majority in the sub continent of India.

“Wherefore they emphatically declare that no constitution shall be acceptable to them that will place the Muslims under a Central Government dominated by another nation, as in order to be able to play their part freely on their own distinct lines in the order of things to come it is necessary for them to have independent National States of their own and hence any attempt to subject the Muslims of India under one Central Government is bound to result in Civil War with grave unhappy consequences.”

THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER: The resolution moved is:-

“ This House recommends to Government to convey to His Majesty's Government through His Excellency the Viceroy the sentiments and wishes of the Muslims of this Province that where as Muslims of India are a separate nation possessing religion, philosophy, social customs,

literature, traditions political and economic theories of their own quite different from those of the Hindu, they are justly entitled to the right, as a single, separate nation, to have independent National States of their own, carved out in the zones where they are in majority in the sub-continent of India.

“Wherefore they emphatically declare that no constitution shall be acceptable to them that will place the Muslims under a Central Government dominated by another Nation, as in order to be able to play their freely on their own distinct lines in the order of things to come it is necessary for them to have independent National States of their own hence any attempt to subject the Muslims of India under one Central Government is bound to result in Civil War with grave unhappy consequences.”

Mr. NIHCHALADASC VASIRANI SIR, I rise to a point of order. I submit that in the first place under 91 sub-paras (a) and (d) this resolution is not admissible. I will read out the rule:-

“Subject to the restrictions contained in the rules, a member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest.

Provided that no resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely:-

(a) it shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise one definite issue:”

(b) and (c) are not relevant. I will read (d).

(d) it shall not relate to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Provincial Government.”

Sir, I will first deal with sub-para (d). With due respect, I submit that this point admits of absolutely no controversy or doubt. Let us read the resolution itself.

The resolution says:-

“This House recommends to Government to convey to “His Majesty’s Government through His Excellency the Viceroy the sentiments and wishes of the Muslims of this province that where as.”

Now comes the operative part:-

“Muslims of India are a separate nation possessing religion, philosophy, social customs, literature, traditions, political and economic theories of their own, quite different from those of the Hindus, they

(Muslims of India) are justly entitled to the right, as a single, separate nation, to have independent National States of their own, carved out in the zones where they are in the majority in the sub-continent of India.

Wherefore they emphatically declare that no constitution shall be acceptable to them (Mussalmans of India) that will place the Muslims under a Central Government (not a Provincial Government) dominated by another nation, as in order to be able to play their part freely on their own distinct lines in the order of things to come it is necessary for them to have independent national states of their own and hence any attempt to subject the Muslims of India under one Central Government is bound to result in Civil War with grave, unhappy consequences.”

So, Sir, as I said before under part (a) of the rule there should be only one definite issue in the resolution. Either this resolution contains one definite issue, or it is a jumble of issues. If it is going to be held that it contains only one definite issue then that one definite issue must be the last one, viz that the Muslims of India should not be compelled to be under one Central Government and if so compelled, it is bound to lead to Civil war with grave and unhappy consequences. It however it is held that there are a number of issues, and then on reading part (a) of the rule, it will be inadmissible under that rule. Therefore if it is taken to mean that there is only one issue, viz: that the Muslims of India should not be compelled to remain under one Central Government than I submit Sir, if you read subparagraph (d) of rule (91) which as I have pointed out is mandatory-and it says “provided that no resolution shall be admissible” the resolution will not be permissible. In fact this is not a case of ordinary discretion on the part of the Honourable the Speaker. He is bound to carry out the rule as it is made. The rule may be good, or it may be bad. But the rule as it stands today before this House has to be interpreted by the Honourable the Speaker according to the reasonable interpretation that can be placed on it. The rule is mandatory and is clear enough. By no stretch of imagination can these words “it shall not relate to a matter which is not the primary concern of the Provincial Government,” be interpreted differently. The resolution is very explicit, and it talks of a Central Government. It does not talk of the Provincial Government and that is the issue in the case, viz; that the Muslims of India should be compelled to remain under one Central Government because they have different religion, different traditions and so on. Therefore, I submit Sir, it cannot be said to be the concern of the Provincial Government. Even if it be said by some indirect method, by some sort of argument, “Oh, yes, it also relates to the Provincial Government. Oh, yes our province is one of the provinces to be affected,” Directly or indirectly, by no stretch of imagination can it be said to be a

question which is primarily the concern of the Provincial Government. The point at issue is whether the issue is the primary concern of the Provincial Government. The wordings being so express, I do not think the mandatory provisions of rule 91 (d) can be violated. I have made my point quite clear and it calls for no further argument from me. To allow such a resolution as this before the Provincial Legislature, which is not only the primary concern of the Provincial Government, but is definitely and expressly shown to be the only concern of the Central Government, will be clearly out of order.

If it is interpreted as containing one issue only, there are other points in it which will come up viz: whether they are different nations, or whether they have different culture and so on. It also raises the question whether there should be separate provinces, or a separate Pakistan and so on. Then, Sir, not only will the objection under rule 91(d) apply, but the objection under rule 91(a) also will apply. Therefore, I think Sir, the stand that may be taken by the mover of the resolution will be that it raises only one definite issue and that definite issue, as I have submitted, is expressed in the concluding part of the resolution, viz: that the Muslims of India should not be compelled to remain under one Central Government, because they have different religion, different traditions and so on.

My point number two is this. You know it for a fact Sir, that this is a contentious resolution, about which undoubtedly there is difference of opinion, not only in the whole of India.....

The Honourable **HAJI M.H.GAZDAR:...**I rise on a point of order, Sir; The Honourable Member is raising a debate on the merits of the resolution. He cannot discuss the merits of the resolution at this stage.

Mr. NIHCHALDAS C. VAZIRANI: I am not discussing the merits. My Honourable friend should have patience. It is a contentious resolution, and therefore I submit Sir.....

The Honourable **HAJI M.H.GAZDAR:...**and therefore it cannot to legal? Is that a point of order?

Mr.NIHCHALDAS C.VAZIRANI: There, I submit, Sir, at this time, when the other community, viz: the Hindu community has 5 per cent, of its representatives in prison as security prisoners it is not fair to bring forward this resolution. No doubt, day before yesterday notice was given that it will be ante-dated. As a matter of fact the resolution had been fixed for the 5th.

Mr.G.M.Sayed: That is not a point of order, Sir.

Mr. NICHALDAS C. VAZORANI: Let me conclude. Certain Members of the Muslim community, who would have opposed this resolution being nationally minded, are also absent today. There are thus two considerations. Firstly whether it is right and proper to bring forward such a resolution at this stage and whether it is not for the Honourable the Speaker to exercise his own discretion and not allow such a resolution to come forward, since it will amount to taking undue advantage of the present position of the minority communities. Such a precedent has taken place in the Assam Provincial Legislature, where the Honourable Speaker was bold enough to tell the Government party that if any contentious bills were brought before the House when the minority community was not represented in the House he shall have to exercise his powers and adjourn the House, That is a point for you to consider, Sir That is a matter, however, of discretion but first part is according to me mandatory.

The Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah: Sir, I have heard my Honourable friend on the opposite side with great interest. His first complaint was that the Opposition did not get sufficient notice that this resolution would be taken up today. It is only 3 days back, Sir, that I informed this Honourable House that resolution would be taken up on the third and not on the fifth, because most of the Honourable Members were anxious to return home for the holidays.

Now, Sir, I come to the objection that the resolution contains several issues. But the resolution really contains viz: that the Muslims do not want to be under one central Government. The question that then arises is if you do not want to be under one central Government, what then do you want? Therefore they say that they want to be a separate unit. This merely explanatory. Naturally when I say I do not want something the next question is what do I want then? Therefore the resolution goes on to say that they do not want to not to be under one Central Government but to have independent states or units whatever you may call them.

Now Sir, my friend knew that it contained only one definite issue. But as he wanted to oppose this resolution he says if they wanted independent units that would mean two issues. May I tell him that if they say what they do not want they must also say what they do want. That is my reply to the objection. Mussalmans do not want to be under one Central Government, but want to be independent units.

Then my Honourable friend talked of the minority not being here and the Congressmen not being here. I do not think there was much love lost between him and the congress for whom he is feeling so sorry. Then

as regards national minded Muslims, I do not think there are many. I find only one but I am do btful about him also.

SHAIKH ABDUL MAJID: We are only nationalist Mussalmans.

The Honourable Sir **Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah:** The next objection is that a resolution can only refer to a matter which is the primary concern of the Provincial Government. I agree with him there. This matter does not primarily concern the Provincial Government. But in this Honourable House, Sir, you have very kindly admitted resolution about independence, and several other matters for example, the resolution of Miss Jethibai. It was because the House was a ware that these resolutions were merely in the nature of recommendations and that the proceedings would be sent to the Central Government or other proper authority my friend cannot blow hot and cold at the same time. When my Hindu friends and the Congress wanted to discuses the above resolutions my friend did not object. But when another community brings a similar resolution he stands up to oppose. Sir I might point out that many resolutions not concerning the Provincial Government have been moved and debated here and copies of the proceedings have been forwarded to the proper authority. Therefore, Sir, I do not think he is on sound ground when he opposes this resolution.

Mr.G.M.Sayed: Honourable the Premier has replied to the points raised by my Honourable friend Mr. Nihchaldas Honourable Member Mr. Nihchaldas is an advocate. But I am sorry here he has not advocated for justice but only for a one sided point. He raised the point that the matter in the resolution should be the primary concern of the Provincial Government. Our Leader has shown clearly that there have been previous instances when such resolutions have been discussed and my Honourable friend did not raise any objection. I want to point out that Muslims of the Province form the part of the Provincial Government. Are we not here to represent the Mussalmans of the Province? Government is ours. We must voice our feelings. Is this not the primary concern of the Provincial Government? I will point out another instance recently the Bengal Assembly have passed the resolution for the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi. So recent a resolution I do not know why he should forget. It seems he has purposely to gotten it.

MR.DIALMALDOULATRAM: was any objection raised?

Mr.G.M.SAYED: He has also pointed out that it does not clearly raise one issue.Honourable the Premier has already pointed out that it is a definite issue. So I need not repeat the arguments Honourable Mr.Nihchaldas appealed to you, Sir, that as Hindu members are outside the house so this is not the proper occasion when you should allow this resolution to be

moved. Sir, here in the resolution it is said the sentiments and wishes of the Muslims of the Province of Sind may be conveyed to His Majesty's Government. Therefore Hindu members have nothing to do with it I request that you should rule the point out of order.

The Honourable **RAI SAHIB GOKALDAS MEWALDAS:** I want to say only two words. The Honourable the Premier has said what has been the practice in the past when similar resolution have been allowed or permitted. That may be the case during the past. But here we are to restrict such things and put limitations on things. You will realise that as the resolution stands now, it does not raise one issue, according to me. The Honourable the Premier suggested that if Mussalmans of the Province do not want his then they must suggest alternatives. If they suggest alternatives, it is all right. But you will see in the end that it is also said that it will lead to civil war. You will, Sir, realise that it is after all a Muslim League Ministry with Hindus in coalition. If there were certain threats, I think, it was the duty of the Honourable the Premier to have raised some objection to that.

It does not lead to one issue, There are at just four issues,
The Honourable Member Mr.Sayed suggests that Mussalmans are as a whole one nation and that there should be separate states for them. They do not want to be under one Central Government. If that is not acceded to, there will be civil war. We have at present provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act which only provides that there will be one Central Government. We have, so far as we are concerned separate provincial autonomy and we have to be guided by the Act of 1935. I therefore personally feel that there is more than one point involved in this resolution. Rule 91 is very definite and you have to give your ruling on that.

SHAIKH ABDUL MAJID: Sir, the point you have to decide is whether the resolution in the first place raises more than one definite issue. In my humble opinion if you read the resolution from beginning to end you will find that it raises one clear definite issue and that issue is the position of the Mussalmans of India in the future constitution of the country. I may draw your attention to the words "wherefore they emphatically declare" i.e., Sind Muslims emphatically declare that no constitution shall be acceptable to them that will place the Muslims under a Central Government dominated by another Nation.

So, the resolution raises one definite issue and that issue is as to what the Mussalmans of Sind think about the position of the Mussalmans of India in the future constitution of the country. I do not understand the

Honourable Minister, Public Works Department, or the Honourable Member Mr.Nihchaldas by what stretch of imagination they can convert this one issue into a number of issues. The only issue raised is what the position of the Indian Mussalmans is going to be in the future constitution of the country. The Central Government or the Provincial Government and all these are a part of that one definite issue. So Sir, I submit that on that ground there is no point in the point of order raised by the Honourable Member Mr.Vazirani.

Then the second point which he dealt with at some length is about the fact whether it is the primary concern of the Provincial Government. Now that does not need any further argument from me because there are so many precedents.

KHAN BAHADUR A.K.GABOL: He has forgotton all about it.

SHAIKH ABDUL MAJID: I may, however, inform my Honourable friend Rai Sahib Gokaldas that I propose to move some amendments to this resolution in places, for example, like the safeguards for minorities and the words such as civil war, etc. I wanted to see you Sir, personally in that connection but unfortunately you came very late and therefore I handed over my amendments to your Secretary and after the Honourable the Mover of the resolution has spoken on this subject, I shall place my amendments before you. So, my Honourable friends who oppose this resolution need have no fear anywhere here or in any part of India. But in the light of the rules, specially rule 91(a) of the Assembly Rules which has rather been advanced as an argument for not admitting this resolution that rule, I submit is in favour or admitting the resolution. This resolution raises one issue of paramount importance so far as Mussalmans of Sind as well as the Mussalmans of India are concerned and so far as their future generations concerned. That is the main issue and there is no other issue embodied in the resolution that has been moved by Honourable Member Mr.Sayed.

Mr.NIHCHADAS C. VAZIRANI: Sir, will you kindly permit me to reply to what the Honourable Member Shaikh Abdul Majid has said?

THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER: NO.

Mr.NIHCHADAS C. VAZIRANI: That is all. I only wanted to seek your permission.

SPEAKER'S RULING.

The Honourable The Speaker: We have already wasted nearly three quarters of an hour and I think we should be mindful about the precious

time of the House. The point is simple and possibly I have decided many similar points in the past.....

Mr.DIALMAL DOULATRAM: Not when the objections were raised as is the case here.

The Honourable The Speaker: The point is if there are inherent defects that are to be cured at one time or the other, they should be brought forward and I am really thankful to the Honourable Member Mr.Nihchaldas who has brought these points to my notice which I have carefully noted. We must once and for all make a decision as to what course we are going to adopt in this House for the future.

Now the Honourable Member Mr.Nihchaldas has raised objection to the admissibility of this resolution on three grounds___of course two legal and the third moral.

Mr.NIHCHADAS C. VAZIRANI: They pertain to legality and propriety.

The Honourable The Speaker: Now, the Honourable Member has quoted rule 91(a) of the Sind Legislative Assembly Rules under which he emphasised the mandatory nature of the rule. He laid particular emphasis on the following wordings of that rule____

“that the resolution shall raise one definite issue.”

Now, I have to decide whether or not this resolution raises one definite issue. I am really thankful to my Honourable friend Mr.Nihchaldas who has already supplied me with an argument and an answer. (Laughter). Possibly yes because he himself definitely put it to me that the definite issue is that the Musslamans of India do not wish to remain under one Central Government. Because he has a legal brain he has made everything very perceptible though to a layman it may not appeal. I feel no hesitation in admitting that he is a very keen and shrewd lawyer if you could but perceive the underlying issue raised by him to this resolution. But unfortunately, it depends upon the capacity of the framer of the resolution. Therefore, I think that the definite issue underlying this resolution is that the Mussalmans of India do not wish to live under one Central Government. That is all. That is the only definite issue. The other point raised by the Honourable Minister in charge of Public Works Department was “Then what about the argument that there should be separate independent states etc? This is a mere consequence of that issue. You cannot make a resolution so inflexible that it will not admit of any corollary or explanation: because supposing he had merely moved that Mussalmans of India do not wish to remain under one Central Government. Then he must give certain indication as to why, what for and what will be the consequence of such

an implication___not of course departing from raising one single issue in the resolution. The Honourable Member has got that experience and every one of us has got this experience. So I think the argument is not sustainable on that ground. Then particularly my friend Mr.Nihchaldas was more emphatic about part (d) of rule 91 and he has emphasised that the matter contained in this resolution does not raise an issue which could be said to be the primary concern of the Provincial Government. I was listening with very great interest whether there was any force in that argument advanced by him.

Now, if we have really to do something and be progressive and build traditions of a Parliamentary House then we have to be liberal in our thoughts in our actions in our legislation and interpretations.

Mr.NIHCHADAS C. VAZIRANI: Ahmed the rules.

The Honourable The Speaker: I may that the rules could not be interpreted in a way as to hinder the progress of parliamentary constitution. Constitutions grow, traditions grow. I can quote instances from the great constitutions of the world including the constitution and the history of the House of Commons how constitutions grow. They cannot be iron cages or water tight-compartments which have got no room to move or grow. As a matter of fact in the Government of India Act that constitution is envisaged which contains a germ of self-evolution. It will be flexible and grow from time to time and it is therefore that the Presidents and the Speakers of various Legislatures India have been permitting resolutions and motions concerning the future constitution of India. Constitution making is the burning question of the day and we have not yet arrived at a goal. We are yet marching forward putting forth our view points from various parts of the country and various sections and classes that inhabit this great sub-continent. It was therefore that my predecessor permitted a similar resolution moved by Miss Jethi Sipahimalani, the Deputy Speaker of this House on the 3rd August 1937.

Mr.NIHCHADAS C. VAZIRANI: This rule was made after wards.

The Honourable The Speaker: My Honourable friend who is a great lawyer did not seem to have raised any objection that time.

Mr.NIHCHADAS C. VAZIRANI: I had no objection as it was the common consent of the House___ the entire House.

The Honourable The Speaker: But I do not know whether several Honourable Members of this House oppose this resolution. However let me proceed to deal with the argument he has advanced.

True, the resolution does not refer to Provincial Government or acts of Provincial Government; never the less Provincial Government is the result of the Act of 1935. In a constitutional process Provincial Government is intern wined with the Central Government although unfortunately on account of circumstances beyond our central a Central Government contemplated under the Government of India Act of 1935 has not yet come into being. At a future date there is going to be a federal Government and along with that there will be Provincial Government like the one we are running in Sind. We are one homogeneous whole and the Provinces are units that go to compose the Central Government, whether today or tomorrow. We are the representatives of the people and the representatives of the people have elected the Provincial Government which is autonomous. The Ministers are our representatives. We can throw them out or we can bring them in tomorrow. So it is by the desire of the people at their representatives occupy the benches here. Therefore it cannot be said that this matter could not be the concern of the Provincial Government. If there is nay move which is going to affect the constitution of Provincial Government does it mean that this Provincial Government should have no voice or say in the matter? What are we here for? Supposing tomorrow a constitution is going to be imposed upon us taking away various subjects and places them under the Central Government; will the representatives of the people of Sind agree to that? Surely not. We have been urging that even residuary powers should be vested in Provincial Governments and that the Central Government should have only certain definite matters and subjects to administer. That being so, a Provincial Government has always got a voice in the constitution of the country and in the settlement of certain rights as between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments. So far as the making of a constitution is concerned, it is the fundamental concern of the Provincial Government. Therefore I think the Honourable Member's argument has not convinced me to the extent to which I should be prepared to rule out the resolution under rule 91(d) of the Assembly Rules, and I hold that it is certainly the concern of the Provincial Government so far as any proposal concerning the making of the constitution is concerned.

Then, the Honourable Member has appealed to me on moral grounds. I listened with great interest and great relief when my Honourable friend Mr.G.M.Sayed said that his resolution was intended to convey the views and sentiments of only the Mussalmans of Sind, and not of the entire population of Sind. This point did not come to my mind until he raised the issue. I think it is only the wish of the Mussalmans of Sind which is going to be conveyed to the Central Government by this resolution. The

Honourable Member Mr.Nihchaldas may give his vote as he likes—I know he will vote against the resolution, Here I am only a channel to convey the wishes and desires of the Mussalmans of Sind. If the Mussalmans of Sind vote for it, then he should not grudge it. If the resolution had been so framed as to give the idea that the wishes and sentiments of the entire people of Sind were to be conveyed to the Central Government, then there would be some force in the objection. That is not so. Therefore both on legal and moral grounds I rule the point out of order. (Ministerial cheers.)

WALK-OUT BY HINDU MEMBERS.

Mr.NIHCHADAS C. VAZIRANI: Sir, with due respect, in view of the ruling of the Chair that the Hindus have no interest in the resolution and that it is only the wishes and sentiments of the Musslamans of Sind that are to be conveyed through it, we the Hindus sitting on these benches leave the House.

(At this stage the Hindu Members_Messrs, Nihchaldas C.Vazirani, Dialmal Doulatram, Ghanumal Tarachand, Partabral Khaisukhdas, Akhji Ratansing Sodho, Mukhi Gobindram and Rao Bahadur Hotchand Hiranand--- walked out of the Assembly Hall.)

Mr.G.M.SAYED: Sir, in view of the importance of the resolution, I have noted down certain points with a view that there should be no misrepresentation, as I have generally found that on such occasions the outside public misrepresent the case placed by be Honourable Members in the Assembly, and then it is very difficult to go on replying to each and every person in the press and outside.

The Honourable The Speaker: The Honourable Member can refer to his notes.

Mr.G.M.SAYED: Sir, in moving this resolution I am doing my duty as a representative of the Mussalmans of this Province to reiterate from the floor of this Honourable House their demand in common with the Mussalmans of India numbering no less than a hundred million of which the Sind Muslims form a part the demand that has come to be known as Pakistan. It describes in a nutshell the inalienable right of the Muslim Nation for self-determination and seeks to safeguard their fundamental rights under the new order of things to come.

The world is on the threshold of a new era which promises equal opportunities equal rights to every nation in the world and the long cherished dream of independent India is about to be realised—a dream for the early and full realisation whereof all Indians Muslims and Hinds have sincerely worked suffered and sacrificed.

Let me assure you, Sir, that the Muslim Nation of India who until the advent of the British rule had for full eight centuries been the ruling power is by tradition, by its psychological make-up and by its character the champion of the cause of India freedom and it has ever eagerly aspired for the achievement of this freedom with a burning zeal by no means less than the Hindus or any other nation of India.

The demand for Pakistan is based on the theory that Muslims are a separate nation as distinct from Hindus and that what is known as India is and was never one geographical unit.

I shall first deal with the geographical aspect of the question.

Great deal is being made of geographical position. To start with calling India a country is a misnomer. England apart, Europe could be called a country from that point of view with much more justification. Yet Europe is a conglomeration of different nations who have not yet reached the stage of federation.

Taking in view the geographical position of this Province and Gujrat between which a whole desert intervenes that could not be traversed within 24 hours and position of France and Germany whose borders are coterminous and could be crossed over in 5 minutes, it becomes obvious how little those people understand who speak of the geographical position of India as a national unit.

India in fact is not a country at all but in every sense as good a continent as Europe, Africa or North and South America. The United States could easily argue that Mexico and Canada should by natural division be included in it. Brazil, Peru and Chile have no reason to be apart. Canadians and people of United States are not only the same people but speak the same language, have the same religion, dress in the same way, have the social customs enjoy the literature, and inter-marry; in short, everything is common between them and they both are geographically one unit yet Canada retains its integral national entity.

Likewise South American States which are parts of one geographical unit are inhabited by more or less one people of Spanish extraction, speaking almost the same language, dress in the same way, inter-marry and have very little to distinguish them one from the other, and yet they are evolving along their own lines, getting more and more defined in separation and there is no sign or talk of amalgamation or federation amongst them.

There is no excuse for Siberia and China being separate either why should Siberia connect itself with the people living on the side of the Urals

when they could be the natural part of china, ethnologically and otherwise?

So far the geographical argument does not carry us an inch further as far as nation forming is concerned. Let us now consider it from the meaning of the word 'National' itself. Nation arises from the root 'Natus' meaning born, originally pointing to the race connexion. It has been proved without doubt that Germanic and Keltic peoples belong to the same race, that France of Charlemagne included them both. We have already observed that geographically France and Germany should be one. We have found that racially they are the same people; linguistically they belong to the same stock called indo-Germanic or Indo-European. Could a democracy be formed by combining these two peoples? Will France submit to it or will the Germans?

I would not like you to lose sight of the fact that French literature was read and appreciated by Germans for 2 centuries and that it considerably conduced to the creation of their own literature. Also they are peoples that have been freely inter-marrying and there is very little in their social habits and ways of thought that could be called different. Nay, as French literature formed a national reading at one time in Germany, so German philosophy has been taught in French Universities for a century and yet again we ask, could they be governed by a democratical Government if they were thrown into a combination? The natural consequences will be swamping of 30 million French by 80 million Germans and France in a short time will begin to lose its individuality. Some people might consider this illustration of these two rival peoples as not sufficiently convincing. But they can be easily reminded of Holland and Belgium or Sweden and Norway. One glance at European history will show that national and democratic order did not make even in Europe for combinations and amalgamations but separation and individuation. It was not a pell mell union; it was not a spatial juxtaposition but an organic unity at all points that was a basic condition of national and democratic Government. The utmost they have arrived at within themselves after a hundred years of national conception is not even socialistic Government---leave alone organic. The laws that nature has set on man and along which he alone can progress can neither be hurried nor set at naught without destructive consequences. A man who aims at a fruit becoming yellow before it has matured to full size or aims at sweetness before it has become completely sour, is destroying the life of the fruit and will never achieve his purpose. Tension, however unpalatable, is a necessary condition of progress at a certain stage of evolution and can be avoided only at the peril of stagnation and death.

After this general survey of more or less homogeneous and geographically, socially, economically, religiously, politically one people and yet impossible either to unite or be governed as one national unit, let us revert to Indian conditions. I have already pointed out the impossibility of considering 2 provinces in India, say, like Sind and Gujrat, not to speak of Bengal, Central Provinces, Madras etc. as one geographical unit. How do they stand linguistically? One cannot possibly understand the other. But if we consider them religiously one community refuses to have any social connection with the other. A Gujrati Brahmin not only dresses absolutely different to a Muslim, but would throw his food away as polluted if a Mussalman passed by and his shadow fell over his food. Question of inter-marriage between them does not arise. Entire social separation which they can peacefully exist all side by side. Slightest approach to any further intercourse would cause pitched battles between the members of the communities as witness the record of communal riots that have broken out from time to time all over the country.

Naturally one would ask, what is the cause of that fundamental difference? That is not far to seek. In earlier times that which we call ideology today went under the name of religion. Entire society was built on and by that conception. Those communities like the Europeans that were more progressive and could assimilate and adapt to newer notions (brought about by the necessary law of evolution) could get over the fundamental differences quicker. The conservative communities on the other hand persisted in retaining their ancient institutions defying the law of the revolution and taking pride in non-surrender to change, remaining strictly apart and despising assimilation and adaptation. The proof of that Hindu conservatism in India is furnished by the fact that Buddhism that was a natural evolutionary advance on Brahminism was successfully beaten out of India by the Brahminism and had to seek home on the Indian Frontiers viz: Ceylon, Burma, China, Tibet, etc. The Brahmins insist upto today that Gautama was a demon who came to destroy. In the strictest sense Brahminism was and must remain by the very nature of it a non-missionary religion. A Brahmin is born and not made. I might know all the "srutis" and "smritis" by heart and be an Aryan in the bargain, but can I become a Brahmin or even a Kshatriya? No only a Sudra and that also by grace and not by right. When a constitution of any race or community is so adamant there is no place for even a mechanical mixture, leaving alone an organic unity, without which a truly democratic national state cannot exist.

Now let us examine the two big nations or communities as you may call them namely Hindus and Muslims in India and see whether they can

possibly form one nation. They differ from each other in every aspect of life. Their social customs are separate and different. Their literatures and even economical conception differ from each other.

While Muslim philosophy of life accepts man as a free agent untrammelled by limitations and handicaps in his march on the path of evolution the Hindu philosophy is based on the theory of “Karma” making man’s life dependent upon and restricted by the supposed actions of previous life. The Muslims believe in equality and brotherhood of man, while Hindus take the diversity of the human beings as an article of their faith upon which is built their “caste system”, so much so that their greatest book the Bhagvad Gita lays it down that when the castes are confounded then will the “Dharma” be lost!

Apart from the religious and philosophical differences there are social barriers which in spite of their thousand years’ stay together the two nations have continued to retain. There is not only no inter marriage interdining and intercourse possible, but they keep scrupulously apart, even the shadow of a Muslim across the Brahmin’s path or food being supposed to pollute the Brahmin’s sacred person and wholesome food.

Similarly in the matter of their food, what is allowed to one is forbidden to the other so that the difference is not only one of a class but a material solid fact which is felt and lived every moment in the day-to-day life of the two communities.

Thus so long as Hindus remain as Hindus there can be no possible basis of one nationality which according to the most authoritative sources implies a sense of kinship which is impossible and unpermissible under the Hindu philosophy. Renan, a great authority on the subject says “Nationality is a subjective psychological feeling. It is a feeling of corporate sentiment of oneness which makes those that are charged with it feel that they are kith and kin. This feeling is a double edged feeling. It is at one a feeling of follow ship for those who are not one’s own kith and kin. It is a longing to belong to one’s own group and a longing not to belong to any other group.

It has been sometimes said that what really matters to the masses is the problem of bread and that as soon as the economic problem is solved the communal---we would maintain the national__differences will vanish. But such a hope only self-delusion.

The Honourable Dr. HEMANDAS R. WADHWANI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. My Honourable friend Mr. Ghulam Murtaza Shah is going into the

merits of religion. I do not think he is relevant in this connection. He is attacking the Hindu religion pointing out the defects of the Hindu religion.

The Honourable The Speaker: He should avoid that.

Mr.G.M.SAYED: How can I avoid it? I want to show how we differ. I must show the differences between the two societies. The ideologies of each other are different. I must quote how they are different. I am attacking no religion. I am not saying anything against them. I do not think anybody on earth will deny what I am saying. I am not doing injustice to other religions. I have great regard for other religions. I am only showing different ideologies.

The Honourable Dr.HEMANDAS R.WADHWANI: He has been going into the merits of religions.

The Honourable The Speaker: Honourable Member should not compare the religions. He can compare social customs and economic theories.

Mr.G.M.SAYED: Sir, I was explaining the economic position and pointing out that Hindu philosophy has no room for labour: it is looked down upon by it. Money is worshipped as a deity and gambling including speculation, the bane of modern economy and usury which enable one to lead a luxurious life without having to labour for it, are not only permitted, but form part of Hindu ritual. Islam on the other hand not only acknowledges but actually sanctifies manual labour forbids easy money-making such as usury.

The Honourable Dr.HEMANDAS R.WADHWANI: What are Pathans?

Mr.G.M.SAYED: They are not acting according to Islamic conceptions. Islam encourages division and fragmentation of property aiming at the ultimate destruction of all artificial class distinctions based on accidental differences of colour and race or wealth and property. Most of the greatest saints and scholars of Islam have been mechanics and tradesmen of all sorts__washermen, carpenters, cotton thrashers, weavers, yet they are all amongst the most respected scholars, honourable men in Islam. I may as well quote: (Here read some Arabic couplet). Labourer is a friend of God. Labour is the most accepted thing by God. That is how I am pointing out different ideologies.

The Honourable Dr.HEMANDAS R.WADHWANI: Outside Sind most of the labour is Hindu (Laughter).

Mr.G.M.SAYED: Thus if the ultimate object in the freedom of a democratic unit is the free un-restricted growth of a nation on its own individualistic lines based on its culture, philosophy and traditions not to speak of other

accidental factors such as climatic, geographical linguistic and racial characteristics, then Muslims and Hindus can never expect to attain that common growth as the growth of one precludes that of the other the very basis of such growth being opposed one to the other. It is idle to expect that when the here of one community is the tyrant of the other when a historic victory of one is the shameful defeat of the other that in a united India where the Hindus will by the strength of their numbers always command the lion share in the Government of the country, Muslims will have any the slightest chance of attainment of their ideals.

I must further point out that democracy means rule of people. But there people must be homogeneous and not heterogeneous. There cannot be any Government unless it has got some common ideals before it, which are acceptable to all the people of the land. Now let us see whether a common ideal in a United India can ever be possible. It is quite clear that their ideals being different, Hindus and Muslims cannot run smoothly in the same direction with the result that there will not be democracy but there will be a rule of tyrant majority. Today we blame Hitler and other tyrant states for forcing their wills upon others and coerce the people to act against their free wills. What would be the differences between them and the people of India if unity was forced upon them? If 300 million people force 100 million people to be subordinate to them and follow the ideals of the 300 million people quite contrary to the wishes and sentiments of the minority what will be the result of such rule?

The two major communities are rivals for political power and rivalry between them is bound to continue so long as one is not completely absorbed by the other or they are not given separate national states. No power in the world can establish the necessary understanding between them, at the same time keeping them as Hindus and Muslims with one national unit. Their traditions have been built on each other's cost. The history of the last one thousand years is dotted with incidents which do not signify the same thing to them both. What one has recorded as its brilliant success, the other has registered as a wrong perpetrated against it.

Some people again argue that Muslim nationalists will not be self-sufficient economically and financially. That way the state in the world is entirely self dependent in every aspect of life and rich enough to satisfy its entire requirements. Whatever its economical position no nation will be prepared to lose its independence and liberty for the sake of money and other luxuries of life. Can a bird prefer all sorts of food in a cage to the free rambling life in the woods where it often does not get sufficient food? Will

Afghanistan lose its independence for the sake of the rich grains and other amenities of life in India? It is therefore idle to raise the bogey of economical insufficiency in respect of Pakistan States.

I hope better senses will prevail and our Hindu friends who claim to be so anxious about the independence of India will understand and realise that there is no other solution for the salvation of the country than the one embodied in the Lahore Resolution of the All-India Muslim League commonly known as Pakistan Resolution, if the problem of India is ever satisfactorily to be solved.

Sir, I cannot do better than wind up my speech by referring to a happy coincidence. Today when I move in this Honorable House this Pakistan resolution, that great Hindu leader Mr. Gandhi who has tried in the past for Hindu Muslim Unity will break his fast. It is our earnest hope that Mr. Gandhi will now more than ever become convinced that any attainment at artificial unity is foredoomed to failure. Independence of India freedom from foreign domination, riddance of imperialistic rule can only be achieved when the Hindu Muslim question has been settled in an honourable manner to the satisfaction of the great Muslim Nation by conceding its Pakistan demand. It is therefore that I venture to hope that his inner light will reveal to him the imperative need to concede to the Muslim Nation the right of self-determination and thereby he will spare us all the tragedy that will inevitably happen leading to disastrous consequences if this fair demand of the Muslims is opposed and any constitution that does confer this right upon Muslim is thrust upon us against our wishes.

SHAIKH ABDUL MAJID: Sir, I wish to move two amendments to the resolution moved by my friend Mr. G. M. Sayed. I do not know whether you will allow me to move these amendments at the same time or after you have dealt with one.

The Honourable The Speaker: Which are the amendments?

SHAIKH ABDUL MAJID: Sir, I move my first amendment that in line 3 from the bottom, after the word "own" the words "with safeguards for minorities" should be added. My second amendment is this, viz: "Drop the words "Civil war with grave in the last line, and substitute the word "disastrous".

The Honourable The Speaker: The amendment moved is in line 3 from the bottom, after the word "own" the words "with safeguards for minorities" should be added and in the last line the words "civil war with grave" should be substituted by the word "disastrous."

Mr.G.M.SAYED: I accept the amendment.

The Honourable The Speaker: Is the Honourable Member going to speak? I shall permit him if he wants to.

SHAIKH ABDUL MAJID: Sir, I aptest the resolution of my Honourable friends as amended by me I am sorry that my Hindu friends have thought it is to walk out of this Honourable House. I would have been more pleased if they had been broad minded enough to give us at least a patient hearing if the proposals were not acceptable to them, they could have remained neutral but there was no relevant reason for their leaving the House. It is since long that Indian National Congress and All India Muslim League and other organizations have expressed their ideas and views on the future constitution of India. The ideology behind this resolution has been placed before the country by the All India Muslim League. It was necessary to think a little over it and decide whether the resolution should be supported by the House. There was nothing new in it, which was Greek and Latin to the Honourable Hindu Members and that is so hit upon their hearts that they were compelled to leave this House or even the province of Sind. There was not a single point in it on which it was necessary for them to show displeasure. The question of future of India is a constitutional. The question of future of India is a constitutional question. On such questions some of Honourable Members at times are over powered by communalism. It pertains to a constitutional issue and we have to judge with patience, whether it would be possible to have federated union in India. I think it cannot be possible unless there are independent units in India. If I may state in English "Federation of Units, presupposes existence of independent Units in the country."

The main aim of this resolution is that Muslims of India want reconstruction of those provinces and areas in which Muslims are in majority. Similar case should be of the other provinces of India in which Hindus are in majority. In this resolution there is nothing mentioned about those provinces, in which Hindus are in majority yet they are included in it. It will be applicable to the provinces in which Muslim are in majority as well as to those provinces in which Hindus are in majority. It is neither injustice to Hindus nor Muslim. It is a constitutional matter which is being decided for ever. These major communities then will have brotherly terms and connections either on compromise foundation or on the basis of treaty. This resolution does not aim at war but it is a method to check war. It has been said by Honourable friend Mr. G.M.Sayed that there should be self determination and independence in the provinces on the lines of Soviet Units in Russia. The units have got the right of secession and there is such

a clause permitting the right of units in the Russian constitution. Having regard to these points, it can be said that this resolution was only a constitutional question and there was no real cause for my Honourable Hindu friend to leave the House.

It is not possible for Congress to solve the problem of India. Every country has its own problems. The problem of India can be solved with broad mind and liberal views; it is necessary for us to understand each other's view points and to arrive at settlement. My Honourable friend has referred to the Lahore Resolution, passed by All-India Muslim League in which it was mentioned that safeguards should be guaranteed minorities. The safeguards should relate to culture, religion, social customs and language. Therefore I thought it necessary to move this amendment. It is relevant to the Lahore Resolution which is known as Pakistan Resolution. It is no exaggeration to say that my Honourable friend Mr.G.M.Sayed has rendered service to the whole of India by moving this resolution. From the time the Sind Assembly has come into existence this is the first time that the opinion of the Muslims of Sind, in real sense is being conveyed. If the principle of this resolution is accepted it can bring about compromise between Muslim league and Congress. Sir Strafford Cripps proposals which were not accepted by Congress contained the same principle. Sir Strafford Cripps proposal had four parts. One part was that after the war, there would be independent units. Those units may retain their sovereignty or may join an All India Union. The Congress Working Committee too passed a resolution declaring that no unit could be forced to accede in the Union if they preferred to stand out.

Honourbale Mr.G.M.Sayed resolution is similar to the proposal of Sir, Strafford Cripps. Independent states should be formed, where Muslims are in majority. There is clamour all over the world for New order. Why not give some serious thought to the problem of a New order for India? The principle of this resolution can help both the communities to come to terms. All- India Muslim League's resolution ushers in the possibility of such an understanding. It is no doubt that we do not wish to remain under any Central Government. In the Central Government there will be a permanent majority of one community. Though it is not the intention of Honourable the mover, yet is possible that Congress and Muslim League may sit at one round table and while considering the internal and external affairs of the provinces and finances of India, can evolve an acceptable constitution. There are some problems affecting equally more than one province. For example Indus river dispute between Punjab and Sind Governments. An arbitrator was appointed. After the matter was decided both the Governments have appealed to H.M.the King Emperor. It would

have been more correct if both these Pakistan Provinces had appealed to the All-India Muslim League. We have to evolve a common machinery for the settlement of the inter-provincial disputes.

The province of Sind has got a sea coast. We may require a Navy to defend the coast line. That Navy would not guard Sind Province only but also other provinces, such as Punjab and N.W.P. Province. Many questions of that type would arise. We would be required to maintain Naval force, Air Force and Land Force. It is a matter for consideration why the expenditure should be borne by Sind alone. I do not deem it impossible that after the theoretical differences have ended, there might arise the necessity of having central machinery for the settlement of inter-states disputes. For Sind it is more beneficial to agree to the proposal of Sir Strafford Cripps, which has not yet been withdrawn by the British Government. Every province possesses its own natural gifts and Sind has got Karachi as a natural gift. The revenue derived from customs only is eight to nine crores. Besides there are other incomes obtained from income tax, Railway and Postal receipts which go to Central Government but we do not get any share from that revenue. At present it would be seen that our Government cannot introduce compulsory education for our children and we have no funds to make necessary arrangements for medical relief. The reason is its poor financial position. When major portion of the income is taken away by the Central Government. There is no need for us to maintain this white elephant of the Central Government from our revenues.

The Honourable Dr. HEMANDAS R. WADHWANI: Sir, while opposing the resolution of the Honourable Member Mr. G. M. Sayed, before I give my reasons for opposing the same. I congratulate the Honourable Member Shaikh Abdul Majid on arguing about the resolution on general and political rounds only. I am glad to note that he did not touch religion as did my Honourable friend Sayed Ghulam Martaza Shah. Of course every body has got his own point of view on general and political matters. There is always a difference of opinion so far as that aspect of the matter is concerned and I have no objection to that in the least. What I am sorry about is the attitude of the Honourable Member Mr. Sayed who tried to show the difference in the religions of Hindus and Muslims. He tried to touch all the bad points of the Hindu religion. They may be bad according to him and good according to others. There is always difference of opinion in that also. But I do not wish to pay him in the same coin in order to show the good points or the bad points of his religion for which I have got the greatest regard. I am a believer in the brotherhood of religions. God is one and I consider all the religions of the world as different roads leading to God. That is my own point of view Muslim religion according to the Hindus

may have its good or bad points. But according to me the aim of all the religions is the same. So I do not wish to touch the merits or the demerits of Hindu and Muslim religions. What I would therefore request the Honourable Member Mr. Sayed is that he should always touch such questions on general and political grounds only as my Honourable friend Shaikh Abdul Majid had done. Certainly we have no objection to that. As they are members of the Muslim League surely they have got every right to follow Muslim League mandate. Similarly are members of Hindu Mahasbha and we have every right to carry out our own policy and programme. Therefore they should not bring in the point of religion. That is what I strongly object to. I may repeat once again that I have got the greatest regard for Muslim religion and as a matter of fact all the religions of the world over. With these few remarks I oppose the resolutions.

Mr.G.M.Sayed: Sir, I rise on a point of personal explanation. I have never pointed out the bad points of Hindus religion or the good points of Muslim religion. I have only shown the differences. I have got great respect for Hindu religion. My religion teaches me tolerance for all the religions of the world. That is the commandment of the Holy Prophet. We should not belittle any other religion. So it was far from my intention to say anything against Hindu religion. I only wanted to show the different conceptions of both ideologies and I assure my Honourable friend Dr.Hemandas that it was not with an object of showing that Hindu conception was bad and mine was good. It was merely to show how diametrically they were opposed to each other. That was my point.

Mr. MUHAMMAD USMAN SOOMRO :(In Sindhi) Sir, the resolution introduced by Honourable Member Mr.G.M.Sayed created misunderstanding in my mind but it has been removed by the speech of Honourable Shaikh Abdul Majid. We have read the propoals of Sir Strafford Cripps. They were worthy proposals. According to them every Province would have enjoyed its independence while joining union or remaining as a unit. It was ill-luck that the proposals were not accepted by Hindus, Muslims and Congress, Sir Strafford Cripps went back without any agreement. There is no question of Hindu or Muslim, every body would be eager to see the independence of Sind. That independence does not mean that our Sind Province should be combined with Baluchistan, Pubjab or Pakistan or with other provinces. By doing so Sind would be put in dark because majority would be theirs; similarly it was said by Honourable Shaikh Abdul Majid in his speech. The population of Punjab and Baluchistan is greater and if Sind is combined with them it would suffur. It may take place that some deserts and frontiers might be put along with Sind, and be an unnecessary burden on it. The Sind province

has got its own sufficient income and therefore it would be beneficial if it remains separate. Considering these points it can be said that the proposals of Sir Strafford Cripps are up to the mark and it would be better if they are accepted by Sind. Now the question remains whether the provinces should join together. This should be decided at the time when a question pertaining to all the provinces arises for example the dispute of Indus water. For such matters and quarrels a tribunal would be appointed. By this kind of independence Muslims as well as Hindus would be gainers. It would be the duty of majority to protect the rights of minority. If separated every Province would feel its responsibility to meet the expenditure with in its income. With these words I support the resolution.

The Honourable RAI SAHIB GOKALDAS MEWALDAS: Sir, I am glad to note that the Honourable Member Mr.G.M.Sayed has removed the impression by assuring the Hindu community that he had no intention what so ever to comment on Hindu religion. I would like to make a few remarks so far as the Pakistan system is concerned or whatever the Honourable Member Mr.G.M.Sayed himself has said. He said that there is a rule of the tyrant because of the majority community. So far as I can understand he refers to the Hindu community. What is the case in Sind? The Hindus are not in the majority, but the Mussalmans are. Similarly in some other Provinces the Mussalmans are in the majority, and they want a separate province to be ruled or constituted by them. I think it is not a different way that he has suggested why Pakistan is needed. He has repeated the same story which in his opinion, is being repeated in India. I do not know whether in other Provinces any resolution in the Legislative Assemblies or in the Central Assembly or the council of state has been moved carried. It only shows that this resolution in this Assembly is being moved on the assumption that this House has got the majority of the Mussalmans, and that they are sure that such a resolution will be carried. We personally do not mind if by their majority they carry the resolution. But I must remind my Honourable friend that he is accusing the Hindus that they will rule the other provinces in India because they are in the majority. He wants the same thing to be repeated in our Province.

The second point is this. The war is at the doors of India. The question therefore is whether it would be advisable for India to be divided into states. If it is done, they may not be able to defend the country from the enemy attack at this time. If the states are divided I do not think it would be possible to safeguard the interests of India. So far as the Indian demand goes, it is for Swaraj or independence for India. It is not for any individual province. It is not for any individual district; it is not for any individual taluka. From what the Honourable Member Mr. G.M.Sayed said if that

should be the principle accepted by the Muslim League on the assumption that they consider themselves a minority community in Sind. Similarly in each district or in each taluka or in each town the same thing might be repeated that they may be independent. I think it will be absolutely wrong in policy that the Province should be divided into independent districts or independent taluka head quarters or independent divisions. It should remain as a whole and the province should be attached as a whole to India.

Similarly there is the question of Hindu Muslim unity; I can understand that if there are some differences of opinion on the independence of India, they can certainly settle their disputes by all means. But it is absolutely difficult to imagine, Sir, that if our province is separated they would naturally want that it should be attached to the Punjab and the Punjab to the frontier and the frontier with Turkey or any other place and so on. I do not know what would be the significance or consequence of this in the long run. If it is the idea of our Muslim League brother that they must have separate Raj separate division to rule, I can understand that significance. How is that possible to expect? Similarly I might also inform my Honourable friend Mr.G.M.Sayed what is the case in America, Negroes are there. They have got the same rights as others. Are they going to be separated on this account? If we look the past history of Ireland what was it? Ireland was divided.....

The Honourable The Speaker: If they could help it.

The Honourable RAI SAHIB GOKALDAS MEWALDAS: Similarly Austria was attached with Germany some time back and when it was separated you could understand there was no independence. It is separate from Germany altogether. I quote these for the sake of examples. If we are separated from one Province to another from province to district and so on I do not think it will be a good idea or suggestion for people to separate and lose their villages or towns or provinces. Nobody would be able to defend them selves. So far as the Hindus are concerned they have got their religious pilgrimages every where in India. Similarly the Mussalmans have got their pilgrimages every where in India. If India is divided into parts, provinces or districts how would it be possible to maintain that unity?

With these words, I would like to oppose the resolution.

Mrs.J.G.ALLANA (In Sindhi) Sir, on behalf of the Muslim women of this province I support this resolution, I assure the Honourable House that we are true to Muslim League and I desire that the Muslims of India may get Pakistan as soon as possible.

The Honourable KHAN BAHADUR M.AKHUHHRO: I have nothing much to add on a resolution of this kind. The Honourable the Mover of the resolution Mr.G.M.Sayed has made the position entirely clear in a written speech he has made in this House and he has fully explained the ideology of the Muslim League as adumbrated in the Resolution of the All-India Muslim League passed in Lahore in March 1940.

Now, there is a slight misunderstanding created by what Honourable Member Shaikh Sahib said, namely that as far as he was able to understand, the proposals of the British Government by Sir Strafford Cripps also accepted the principle of independence of individual provinces, what they called political units. Now the difference between those proposals and the Muslim league ideology was, as was said by Mr. Jinnah in his presidential address at the Lahore session last year that the Muslim League demanded self-determination of Muslim nations as such—namely the Muslim community of the entire India. Though it may be said that the proposals of Sir Strafford Cripps go a great deal to meet the wishes of the Muslim League, they do not go cent per cent. They may be about 50 or 60 per cent. What we ask is that there should be acknowledged the part of the British Government the right of complete self-determination of the Muslim nation. This has been sufficiently argued by the Honourable mover of the resolution.

Secondly, Honourable Member Shaikh Sahib showed that there are sufficient grounds that the Muslims are a nation because they are politically, socially, religiously and for various other reasons that have been described by him independent and they have every just claim to self-determination.

I think Sir; it would be difficult to say if Sind at the stage could stand by itself. Now there is the Western Zone comprising of Baluchistan, Frontier Province & Similarly there is the Eastern Zone comprising part of Assam, part of Bengal &. Those zones compared to India as a whole are much less than the entire area or the entire population of the Indian sub-continent. The Muslim League does not say that the Hindu should be deprived of independence. The Muslim League stands for independence. The League says: Let Hindus have independence in their own areas and the Muslims where they are in majority should have similar independence. Therefore I do not understand the argument of my Honourable friend Rai Sahib Gokaldas. Sind and other provinces under the provincial autonomy are already independent. The Honourable Minister knows it only in certain respects they are dependent on the Central Government. But we want complete independence of the Central Government, complete freedom

under the new dispensation of things. The point that because Sind will be a separate independent province, therefore each taluka, each district, each village will claim to be independent is ridiculous. Punjab is a separate province, so also the North West Frontier & C. Therefore the principle of independence is acknowledged that they are separate units and these provinces can maintain themselves. The only question remains about the Military, Air Force and Navy. These are Central subjects. These things can be discussed at a Round Table Conference where representatives of the Congress, the Mahasbha and all prominent bodies will be present and they will come to an amicable understanding. There is no serious objection to the resolution as such and I hope the House will accept it unanimously or by a majority.

The Honourable SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH: Sir, I would suggest that a copy of the proceedings of this debate may be forwarded to the proper authorities. I have nothing more to say.

Mr. G. M. Sayed: I wish to reply to one or two points raised by Honourable Rai Sahib Gokaldas Mewaldas. Let Hindus have $3/4^{\text{th}}$ share and Muslims $1/4^{\text{th}}$. We do not grudge that they should have their share. He said that if there was a proposal for independence of Sind only, then it was a different matter. But he has a fear that tomorrow we might even join with Turkey. Why should he say so? It will depend upon both of us. If they are able to influence us and if we are able to remain aloof, why should we join Turkey? Why has Turkey not jointed Afghanistan or Persia? They are independent Muslim countries free to federal but still they have not joint. History has proved it. I cannot promise what will be decided in the future. It is left to the wishes of the people of the Province.

Another point is of defence. How is Afghanistan defending itself; how is Persia defending itself; how is Iraq defending itself? Our province is richer than Afghanistan; it has got much more population than several of these small states in the world. Why can we not defend ourselves, when other smaller nations can defend themselves?

The Honourable RAI SAHIB GOKALDAS MEWALDAS: He does not realise that they are ruling nations.

Mr. M. H. GAZDAR: We want to be a ruling nation.

Mr. G. M. Sayed: Then come to the geographical units. We have Canada and United States of America. They are independent nations and they do not unite. Take the instance of Mexico. It is an independent nation and does not want to unite. Each and every nation wants independence and no

nation wants to be dependent on the other. Therefore that argument does not stand.

With these words I resume my seat.

The Honourable The Speaker: Now I put the resolution.

(Questions put and agreed to)

The Honourable Dr. HEMANDAS R. WADHWANI: Sir, I want a division.

The Honourable The Speaker: I allow the division.

Tellers will be:-

Mr. Fraser,

Mir Ghulam Ali,

Mr. Muhammad Usman Sumro;

Seth Loumal.

Mr. Muhammad Usman Sumro to pair with Mr. Fraser for the "Ayes" and Seth Loumal to pair with Mir Ghulamali for the "Noes."

RESULT OF DIVISION ON PAKISTAN RESOLUTION.

AYES.

Shaikh Abdul Majid.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh

K. Gabol.

Khan Bahadur Haji Amir Ali

Lahori.

Mr. Arbab Togachi.

Mir Bandehali Khan Talpur.

Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur.

Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain

Hidayatullah.

Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M.A. Khuhro

Hon'ble Haji Muhammad Hashim

Gazdar.

Mr. Muhammad Usman Soomro.

Mr. Muhammad Yusif Chandio

Sayed Nur Muhammad Shah.

Rais Rasul Bakhsh Khan Uner.

Mr. Ali Gohar Khan Mehar.

Mr. Shamsuddin Khan Barakzai

NOES.

Khan Bahadur Ghulam Muhammad Isran. The Honourable Rai Sahib

Sayed Ghulam Murtaza Shah.

Gokaldas Mewaldas.

Khan Bahadur Sayed Ghulam Nabi Shah.

Hon'ble Pir Illahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali.
Nawab Haji Jam Jan Muhammad
Mrs.Jenubai G.Allana.

The Honourable Dr.Hemandas
R.Wadhwani.

S.B.Sardar Kaiser Khan.

Mr.Lolumal R.Motwani.

Sayed Muhammad Ali Shah.

There are 24 for the Ayes of the Notes. So the resolution is carried.

Khan Bahadur A.K.GABOL: When do we meet again Sir?

SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

1912-38

1. Mir Ayab Khan to the Hon Secretary All India Muslim League (Date#20th Jan 1912).
2. Hafizula Shahabuddin to H.A.Ansari (Date#21st Feb 1912)
3. Hafizula Shahabuddin Baba to the Secetary A.I.M.L (Date#04th Feb 1912)
4. A page from the dispatch register (Date#04th Feb 1912)
5. G.M.Bhurgri to Hon Secretary(Date#04thJune 1915)
6. Hon Secretary to the Chairman of the Reception Committee Syed Wazir Hasan to the Chairman of the Redeption Committee(Date#13thMar 1917)
7. Ghulam Ali chagla to Syed Wasir Hasan(Date#24thSept 1917)
8. Ghulam Ali chagla to Wazir Hasan(Date#25thSept 1917)
9. Ghulam Ali Chagla to Mohd yousaf Assistant Secretary(Date#08thOct 1917)
10. Ghulam Ali chagla to the Secretary All India Muslim League(Date#3rd Nov 1917)
11. Ghulam Ali Chagla to Wazir Hasan(Date#05thNov 1917)
12. Ghulam Ali Chagla to the Secretary All India Muslim League(Date#07thNov 1917)
13. Abdul Walli Assistant Secretary to Ghulam Ali Chagla(Date#07thMay 1919)
14. A.M.Ahmad Secretary Sind Provincial Muslim League to Syed Zahur Ahmed(Date#07thMay 1919)
15. Syed Zahur Ahmad to A.M. Ahmad(Date#27thJan 1920)
16. A.M.Ahmad to Syed Zahur Ahmad(Date#27thFeb 1920)

17. A.M.Ahmad to Syed Zahur Ahmad in Closing Copy of the resolutions passed by the council of the Sind Muslim League(Date#05thMar 1920)
18. A.M.Ahmad to Syed Zahur Ahmad(Date#17thJuly 1920)
19. Syed Zahur Ahmad to A.M.Ahmad(Date#17thJuly 1920)
20. G.M.Bhurgri to Zahur Ahmad(Date#27thMar 1922)
21. G.M.Bhugri to Zahur Ahmad(Date#03rdApril 1922)
22. G.M.Bhugri to Zahur Ahmad (Date#09thApril 1922)
23. G.M.Bhugri to Zahur Ahmad (Date#14thApril 1922)
24. S.Nur Mahomed, Hon Secretary Sind Muslim League to the Hon Secretary (Date#22ndFeb 1923)
25. Hon Secretary to Nur Mahomed (Date#22ndFeb 1923)
26. Ali Mohamed H.Rashdi to Mouhvi Sir Mohd .Yakub(Date#7thJune 1931)
27. Shamsul Hasan to Ali Mohd Rashdi(Date#7thJuly 1931)
28. S.N.Bhutto to Sir Mohd Yakub(Date#1stSept 1932)
29. S.N.Bhutto to Sir Mohd Yakub(Date#2ndSept 1932)
30. Proceedings of a political conference of leading Muslims of Sind(Date#2ndSept 1932)
31. Note for the Brayre Sind Conference by Prof .H.R.K.Batheja(Date#2ndSept 1932)
32. Ali Buksh Mohd Hussain to the President Muslim League enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the Muslim public meeting held at Shikarpur(Date#20th Feb 1938)
33. M.A.Khuhro to the Editor Hamdard Delhi enclosing a Statement on Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah's resignation from the office(Date#27th Mar 1938)
34. M Mujtaba Kazi for Haji Sir Abdool Haroon to the Secretary (Date#25th July 1938).
35. Haji Abdool Haroon to M.A.Jinnah(Date#29th July 1938)
36. Sayyed Ali Muhammad Rashdi to the Secretary All India Muslim League (Date#21th Oct 1938)
37. Members of the All India Muslim League Council nominated by the Sind Provincial Muslim League Council (Date#21th Oct 1938)
38. Abdul Majied to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan (Date#28th Nov 1938)
39. Sheikh Abdul Majid to the Secretary (Date#30th Nov 1938)
40. List of the Office-bearers War King Committee and General Body of the Sind Provincial Muslim League. (Date#30th Nov 1938)

- 41. Muslim League Branches in Sind(Date#30th Nov 1938)
- 42. Hon Secretary to Sheikh Abdul Majid(Date#30th Nov 1938)
- 43. Sheikh Abdul Majid to the Gen. Secretary(Date#20th Dec 1938)
- 44. Constitution and rules of Sind Provincial Muslim League (Date#20th Dec 1938)

1025, Napier Road,

Karachi, 04th February 1912,

To,

The Secretary,

All-India Muslim League.

Luck now.

Dear Sir,

As desired by H.H.Sir Aga Khan while he was recently here we are now considering to form a branch of All India Moslem League in Karachi for Sind and to help us in this respect we required a reference of the rules and regular objects of your branch. Will you please therefore oblige us with a copy of the same per return of mail.

Thanking you in anticipation

I am Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully.

Hafizula Shahudddin Baba.

RECEIVED

24. FEB.1912

1025, Napier Road,

Karachi, 21st February 1912,

H.A.Ansari Esqr;B.A

Assistant Secretary,

All-India Muslim League.

LUCK NOW.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your esteemed favour of the 8th instate; together with the rules and objects of All-India Muslim League for which I thank you.

Indeed we are working in concert with the learned secretary of the Sind Mahomedan Association who on the request of our young party has taken up this very important place of work.

Of course All-India Muslim League is the parent League and I beg your pardon for writing to the contrary by an oversight.

I am Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Hafizula Shahabuddin

All India Moslem League

Lucknow? Dated 13th March 1917.

To

The Chairman of the

Reception Committee

Shikarpore(Sind)

Dear Sir,

Thanks for the invitation to attend the 4th session of the Sind conference but I regret to write to say that I shall not be able to attend the conference. However I pray to God for its success.

Yours faithfully.

Honorary Secretary.

Sind Muslim League.

Karachi, 7th November 1917.

To,

The Secretary,

All India Muslim League,

Lucknow.

Sir,

In conforming my telegram of the 2nd instant. I have the honour to inform you that at a public meeting of the Mussalms Community held at the G.H.Khaliddina Hall on

the 1st instant; a Provincial Muslim League for Sind was formed and named the Sind Muslim League.

The following are appointed the office bearers of the League:-

Mr. Yusifali Alibnoy, President. Hon Mr. Bhurguri Vice President, Mr.Ghulamali G.Chagla, Honorary Secretary & Mr.Haji Abdulla Haroon, Joint Secretary.

68 gentlemen have so far enrolled themselves as members of the League.

The aims and objects of the League are the same as those of the Central League.

I shall be obliged if you will take early steps to affiliate the Sind Muslim League to the Central League.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your telegram dated the 5th Instant and am awaiting a reply to my telegram dated the 5th Instant which I sent to you from Hyderabad enquiring if the Sind Muslim League could in their representation to the Secretary of State exceed the demands made by the Central League, in the Congress League Reform Scheme.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Hon.Secretary

The Sind Moslem League.

Karachi.

All India Muslim League

Lucknow.

From

Abdulwalli Esqr.B.A.

Assistant Secretary

To

The Honorary Secretary

Sind Moslem League

Karachi.

LUCKNOW.

7.5.1917

Sir,

In going through the records of the year 1917 I came across with a letter from you bearing date 7th Nov. 1917. In this letter you ask the Central League to affiliate Sind Provincial Muslim League which, you say have established in Sind.

I looked up the record of the proceedings of the Council of the League in the hope of finding a resolution of the council on the question the affiliation of Sind Provincial League, but no resolution to this effect has been found.

I have the honour to request the favour of your supplying this office with the copy of any communication received by you from this office in answer to your above mentioned letter.

I propose to put up the matter before the next council for getting a formal resolution passed.

Kindly also send copied of the reports of your meets and a list of members and office bearers of your league together with any regulation that you have framed for the Central wise records.

Kindly treat the matter as urgent.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient servant.

A.M.Ahmad,B.A(Cantab)

Secretary Sind Mosl.

To,

Syed Zahur Ahmed

Secretary All India Moslem.

Sir,

In going through the letters received by the I find that a letter from you bearing the date 7th May 1917 not replied; the matter being n important our I hasten to which I hope will receive your immediate attention;

I have carefully gone through the file of late by the Sind Moslem League, but regret to say that I can advising us that our league had been affiliated to the however there is a telegram from Mr. Wazir Hassan date Nov.1917 in which he says he is taking steps for affiliated of the same I am sending you herewith.

I am sending you a list of both the members' bearers the receipt of which please acknowledge.

I have also the honour to request that in case not affiliated you kindly put the matter before the getting a formal resolution passed.

Kindly treat the matters.

Sind Muslim League

Bombay Bazar, Karachi

27.2.1920

To,

Syed Zahur Ahmad Esqr,

Honorary Secratery

All India Moslem League.

Dear Mr Zahur Ahmad,

I duly received your favour of the 24th January 1920 and note contents.

As you are aware the matter of affiliation of our League to the parent is an important one therefore I would request you to give it your immediate attention & also to get a formal resolution passed as early as possible.

I am sending you a list of the members & office bearers the receipt of which please acknowledge

I shall be very much obliged if you will kindly send me a copy of the rules & regulations of All India Moslem League as almost at Amritsar.

Sincerely Yours,

Office Bearers of Sind Moslem League

President; Honb.G.H.Bhurgri

Vice-President; Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon

Secretary; A.M.Ahmad B.A (Cantab)

Joint Secretary; Seth Tayabali Alibhoy

Member of the Council

Seth G.A.Chagla

Mir Ayub Khan Bar-at-Law

Mr.G.G.Mirza
Mohamed Khan
Sheikh Abdul Aziz
Abdul Majid
Mr. Mohamedali Mohamed
Ahmed Haji Dossul Khatri
Dr. Noormohamed H.B&B.S.
Haji G.H.Kassim M.B& B.S.
Mr. Aboobakar Haji Moosa
Fidahussain Quettawalla
Abdullah Haji Zakria
Janmohamed Junejo Bar-at-Law

List of Member of Muslim League

1. Taj Mahomed Pir Mahomed
2. Ali Akbar Hassanally
3. S.Abdullah.
4. Din Mahomed Vafari
5. Noor Mahomd
6. M.A.Haroon.
7. Hakim Mahomed Hanif
8. Sayed Jalal Shah
9. Hassanally
10. Ghulamali G.Chagle.
11. Yusafali Ali

12. Rahimtullah G.Chagla
13. Adnanali Yusafali Alibhoy
14. Tayabali Alibhoy
15. Faiz Ahmed Haji Wali Mahomed
16. Ahmed Shah M.Allah Bux
17. Sadikali Mossaji
18. Mahomed Ayub Memon
19. Aboobakar Haji Moosa
20. Abdullah Haji Zakaria
21. Kasim Abdullah
22. Wali Mahomed Jutfali
23. Mir Ayub Khan
24. Ghulam Hussain Bhurguri
25. Shaikh Abdul Razak
26. Abdul Aziz
27. Mahomed Ali Alibhoy
28. G.H.Bhurguri
29. M.H.Chanduani
30. Mahomed Sidik Hoosain
31. Shaikh Mahomed chous.
32. Mr. Khatay Keshay.
33. Alidina Munshi Mamoo.
34. Sayed Hashim Shah
35. Khan Sahib Mahomed Khan Afghan
36. Jan Mohomed Bhurguri
37. Ghulam Hoosain Bhurguri
38. Abas Khan Bhurguri
39. Fida Hossain Mahomedally
40. Abdur Rehman Bar-at-Law

41. Abdur Rehman
42. Haji Ghulam Hoosain Allahdin
43. Haji Ramzan Hashim
44. Saffarali Haji Rahman
45. Manerali G.Lslan.
46. Mahomed Ali Dina
47. Abdullah Haji Karimtullah
48. Abdul Hoosain Ghulamali
49. Dattoo Taleb Tejani
50. Abdul Rasool Ghulam Ali
51. Maherali Haji Jethabhai
52. Noor Mahomed Pirbnoy
53. Ghulam Hoosain Mahomed Hashim
54. Mahomed Hashim
55. Alidina Ghulam Hoosain Kasim
56. Hassanali Haji Abdullah
57. Habib Haji Rahimtullah
58. Abdullah Khan
59. Noor Mahomed Jagtiani
60. J.M.Jomejo
61. Munshi Kahlilur Rehman
62. Hakim Shamsudin Ahmed
63. Hatimbhoy Alibhoy
64. Yusafali Mahomedbhoy Shah Jahanpurwall
65. S.Haji Ghulam Mahomed Khuhavir
66. Dr.A.M.Ahmed
67. Mirza Mahomed Alim.
68. Mr. Yusafali A.Karimji Kazibarwala
69. Ahmed Haji Bodal Moosa

70. Usman S.O.Dosal
71. Haji Abdur Satar Haji Karim ahomed
72. Fakir Mahomed Dur Khan
73. Hafiz Nasur Ahmed
74. H.G.Kasim
75. Mirza Naderbeg
76. Esmail D.Adam
77. Mahomed
78. G.G.Waliji
79. Tayabali Moosaji
80. Adamji Ebrahimji
81. Khair Kanomed
82. T.A.andviwala
83. T.M.Lotia
84. Adamali Hassanali
85. Abdullah Jan Mahomed Doslani
86. G.G.Mirza
87. Esmailji Moosaji
88. Adamali Ismailji Adamji
89. Hoosaini Seeleman
90. Osman Mustikhan

Sind Moslem League office

Awadhi Press

Ahmad, B.A (Cantab)

Hon Secretary Muslim League

To,

Syed Zahur Ahmad Esq

Secretary All India Moslem League

Dear Mr Zahurahmad,

I have repeatedly written to you on the subject of a libation of our League to the All India Moslem League, but so far no Sectary reply has been received I, therefore more request to you to candidate steps get our League affiliated, failing which I there to write to the Press or to advise the Council of the League declare itself and independent body.

Sincerely Yours,

Hon. Secretary Sind Moslem League

Dated: 17.7.1920

Hyderabad Sindh

Dated the 27th March 1922.

Dear Sir,

I regret I have not been able to reply to your letters owing to the same reason for which I must express my inability to serve on the Committee. I have been lying ill for the past month and half and have not yet completely get over the effects of the attack. I have been advised by my doctors to leave India for change as soon as possible and I should therefore be leaving by the end of next month the for England. If I can be of any service to the League when there I shall not hesitate & I shall be please to do it.

I may incidentally point out that the necessity of organizing propaganda and other work in England was never so great as at the present moment and I wish the Muslim League grave the lead in this matter.

Hyderabad Sindh

Dated the 3rd April 1922.

My Dear Mr.Zahur Ahmed,

I shall feel much obliged if you would send me as soon as may be convenient to you a copy of the Presidential speeches of the Presidents of the All India Moslem League sessions, also of the speeches of the Chairman of the Reception Committees of as many past years as you can spare. I think you may be having the entire proceedings also in book form.

These would also be useful to me.

Perhaps you know that owing to ill health I am medically advised to take a long see voyage and am the therefore leaving for England on the 15th instant. The papers requested for may therefore kindly be sent to me soon so that they me reach here before my departure.

Trusting this will find you well,

I remain

Yours sincerely,

Proceedings

Delhi	1918
	1917
Lavs	1916
	1915
	1914
Agra	1913
	1913
	1910
LKW	1908

Hyderabad Sindh

Dated 14th April 1922.

My Dear Mr.Zahur Ahmad,

Many many thanks for your kindly taking the trouble of sending me the recasting of the All India Moslem League. The following are however not among those that you have sent and shall be much obliged if you would kindly take the trouble of sending. I am leaving by the City of laying on the 25th instant from Karachi and would be leaving Hyderabad Sind by about the 22nd and therefore you will kindly direct that the following he sent in List.

1. Annual report of the Annual Moslem League Sessions held at Calcutta in 1911. Under the Presidency of Nawab Salimullah Khan. Nawab Bahadur of Daces.
2. Annual report of the Annual Moslem League Sessions held at Bombay in 1915 under the Presidency of Dr. Hazharul Hasue.
3. A copy of the address that was to be presented to Mr. reforms during his India tour.
4. If you have sererately published any correspondence between the League the Government regarding the Moslem views on the Tripolitan. Balkan the last war you will kindly send me a copy of that also.
5. The original constitution of the Moslem League as framed at Dacea and the subtenant change made in it from time to time.

6. The Presidential address of Sir Ali Imam at the Amritsar Annual Sessions held in 1908.

This undoubtedly means trouble to you and I trust you would excuse it.

I understand that the Central Khilafat Committee thinks of sending out some men to Europe and Mr. Chottani enquired from me as to when I would be mailing from India. Now that Agha Khan has also gone back think he should have some to assist him. But I have as yet no clear idea as to what the Khilafat Committee prepares to do.

Trusting this will find you well.

I remain

Yours Sincerely.

The Sind Muslim League office

Hyderabad Sind, 22nd February 1925.

To,

The Honorary Secretary,

The All-India Muslim League

LUCKNOW.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Sind Muslim League has been revived, and we hope to push on the work of the league in Sind thereafter and shall soon be able to request the Council of the All-India Muslim League to recognize Sind Muslim League as a Provincial League, as separate from the Bombay Provincial Muslim League and enjoying all rights of a Province in the constitution of the All-India Muslim League.

I herewith enclose a copy of the proceedings of our inaugural meeting, held on the 10th instant. I am now trying to collect the opinions of Sind Mussalmans on the important questions referred to in Resolution No.2, in the proceedings herewith attached. Members are also being enrolled. I hope to be able to call a Meeting of our Committee by the end of March, when the Committee will finally formulate its view on these vital questions, in light of the opinions to be received. We shall also at that meeting prepare our Rules and Regulations for the Sind Muslim League, which shall be placed before the Special Session of our Sind Muslim League to be held in May.

I shall be thankful to you if you keep in touch with us, send us for our information and guidance copies of the Constitution and Resolution of the All-India

Muslim League and any other League literature your advice to be useful to us here in our work of the League can you suggest to us anything in connection with the holding of our Sind Provincial Muslim League Sessions?

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Hon; Secretary, Sind Muslim League,

Hyderabad Sind.

The Sind Provincial Muslim League.

At the invitation of Dr.A.M.Ahmed, the retiring Secretary of the Muslim League, about 40 Mussalmans of different shades of opinion there together on Tuesday, the 10th February 1925, at 10 a.m. at the residence of Mr.Noor Mahomed, M.L.C., at Hyderabad Sind.

Dr Shaikh Mr. Noor Mahomed M.B. B.S. was elected to the chair.

Erst Mr. Mahomed Khan gave a short history of the Sind Muslim League and he Shaikh Abdul-Majid Kazi Abdul- Rahman and several others made speech howing the necessity of reviving the Sind Muslim League.

Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon Sahib,M.L.C., who could not come to attend the meeting owing to his mother's illness had sent a letter of sympathy which was read in which he hoped that Mussalmans of different shades of League for the upliftment of Mussalmans.

The following three Resolutions were passed;-

- 1) That the Sind Muslim League be revived.
- 2) That the programme of work before the Sind Muslim League be as follows;-
 1. To ascertain the opinion of Sind Mussalmans with regard to the question of Separate Electorates.
 2. To determine the position of Mussalmans with regard to their share in Services and representation on Councils and various Local Bodies
 3. To decide whether to separate the Province of Sind as a separate Administrative unit on linguistic basis.
 4. To ascertain the opinion of Sind Mussalmans with regard to the contemplated reforms in the Government of India.
 5. To improve the economic condition of agriculturists and other Mussalmans.

6. To do any other necessary work.
- 3) That a provisional Committee, consisting of the following 25 members is appointed to carry on the work of the Sind Muslim League, to enroll members of the League and to arrange for the holding of a Special Sessions of the Sind Provincial Muslim League within three months:-

It is a pleasure to learn of the progress you have made in re-organizing you Sind Muslim League from your letter 22nd ultimo. I am obliged for the proceedings of the 10th ultimo, furnished to me with your letter work forward with great hope to the successful working of your provisional committee and to the deliberations of the special session which you are to hold most probably in Easter.

I am forwarding copies of constitution and resolution of the All India Muslim League passed at Lahore and Bombay to gether with my reports for the last five years. I shall be glad to furnish any other information that may be required and to advise on any matter in regard to which you may be please.

Yours Sincerely,

Honorary Secretary

1 copy of Constitution

1 copy of Resols of Labore & Bombay

5 copies of Hon. Secretary Report for
1919-1924.

Bahman,

P.O.Naodero, Sind.

7th June 1931

Thanks for your letter of the 28th ultimo. I am endeavoring my utmost revive the Provincial Branch of the Moslem League in Sind and as such I have asked many prominent Publicman to attend the meeting which will, I hope, come off by about the end of this month. I shall be obliged if you kindly ask some other provincial Branch to furnish me with the copy of their by-laws and the constitution which a Provincial League has got to pass. The Rules which you have been kind enough to send to me do not give any information about the constitution of Provincial Branches, for instance, whether we have to create any Managing Committee besides the general body of the League, how many representative we have to elect for the parent body out of the number allotted to the Presidency how many office-bearers are to be elected what will be their designations and what is the membership fee in case of the Provincial League. I shall deem it a favour if you

kindly furnish with full particulars at your earliest convenience so that I may act accordingly.

As to the invitation to be extended to the All India League, I am to say that it will give us great pleasure if the Parent body holds its session in Sind which is an important province in view of the question of separation which has been agitating the mind of the entire Moslem India. But this invitation is to be extended after the Provincial branch is brought into being. Unfortunately the number sincere and selfless public corks into tremely limited in Sind, and requires a lot of trouble to arrange the whole affair. Nevertheless I assure you that we will not lag behind in rendering this place of service.

As soon as the first meeting is held I shall run upto Muradabad to see you and discuss the question of holding the session of the All India League, in Sind.

As early reply is solicited.

With best regards,

Ali Mohamed H.Rashdi

Secretary Sind Mohamedan Association

To ,

Moulvi Sir Muhammed Yakub,

Kt., M.L.A.,

Muradabad.

Karachi

Dated 1st September 1932

My Dear,

Herewith I am enclosing a complete copy of the proceedings of the political conference of the Moslem leaders of Sind for the information of the Moslem League. The two main resolutions have already been communicated to you by telegram.

With kind regards

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

O SG Karachi I two ADS 234.

PRIVATE SECY H E VICEROY SIMLA. SIR MOHD YAKUB SECY MUSLIM LEAGUE SIMLA.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE LEADING MOSLEMS SIND WAS CONVEND KARACHI TODAY UNDER PRESUDEBTSHIP SIR SHAH NAWAB BHUTTO WHICH PASSED FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS STOP THIS CONFERENCE EXTENDS WHOLE HEARTED SUPPORT TO THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT RECENT MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD OF ALL INDIA MOSLEM CONFERENCE HELD ON TWENTYFIRST AUGUST DELHI AND FULLY APPROVES OF THERE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY SAID BOARD WITH REGARD COMMUNAL AWARD STOP THIS CONFERENCE FURTHER EXPRESSES DISSATIS FACTION AT THE TREATMENT METED OUT TO MOSLEMS OF PUNJAB BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCE PROPER AS PUNJAB AND BENGAL HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF .

This form must company say inquiry respecting this Telegram.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTEMT.

Received here at _____H. _____M.

SEPARATION (2)

STATUTARY MAJORITY AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MOSLEMS HAVE BEEN ALLOTTED ONLY SEVENTEEN PERCENT WITH POPULATION NINE PERCENT AS AGAINST TWENT-TWO PERCENT ALLOTTED TO HINDUS AND SIKHS NORTHWESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE WITH POPULATION EIGHT PER-CENT IT IS SINCERELY TRUSTED THAT HIS MAJESTYS GOVT.WILL BE PLEASED TO RECONSIDER THE POSITION WITH REGARD THIS AND OTHER POINTS MENTIONED IN RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY MOSLEM CONFERENCES SECOND RESOLUTION THIS CONFERENCE LEADING MOSLEMS SIND WHILE APPRECIATING HIS MAJESTYS GOVT ACTION ON RECOGNIZING PROINCIPLE OF SIND SEPARATION FEELS CONSTRAINED TO EXPRESS STRONG APPROVAL FOR GOVERNMENT LEAVING QUESTION IN FURTHER SUSPENSE ALTHOUGH SIND POSSESSES STRONG AND UNCHALLENGABLE AS CASE IMMEDIATE SEPARATION.

This form must company say inquiry respecting this Telegram.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTEMT.

Received here at _____H. _____M.

SEPARATION (3)

STOP CONFERENCE THEREFORE EMPHATICALLY ORGES GOVERNMENT TO SEPARATE SIND IMMEDIATELY FAILING WHICH HIS MAJESTYS GOVERNMENT WILL FORETY CLAIM ON MOSLEM COMMUNITYS AND COOPERATION ENTIRELY.

“BHUTTO”

A political conference of leading Moslems of Sind was convened at Khan Bahadur Wali Mahomed Hassanally's Bungalow at Karachi on 1st September 1932 at 10.A.M. Where following gentlemen were present from different parts of Sind.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto KT., G.J.M.O.B.T., M.L.C

Khan Bahadur Mohomed Ayub Khuhro M.L.C. Larkana.

K.B.Jan Mahomed Khan Pathan M.L.C Sukkur

Shaikh Abdul Majid M.L.C. Karachi

K.B.Imam Bux Khan Jatoi M.L.C. Nawabshah

Pir Bakadarshah Zamindar & President Watiari Municipality

Mr.Katchi B.A.Zamindar Dadu

Moulvi Mahomed Muaz President Khilafat Committee Nawabshah

Seth Ghulam Ali Chagla Karachi

Mr.Abdulmajid Khan

K.S. Fazulillahi Khan Karachi

K.S. Burham Khan

Mr. Ahmed Khan Bhutto Larkana

Mr. Ghulam Hussain Bhaledino leader

Syed Mahmood Shah Ghazi Karachi

Mr Mahomed Usman Soomro

Mr.Kazi Abdulrahman Karachi

K.S. Allah Bux Gabol

K.B.Wali Mahomed Hassanally

K.S.Mirza Farukh beg Nawabshah

Mahomed Alim Shah

K.B.Allahbux Jalbani Sukkur

Wadero Mahomed Ismail Mahesar Mehar

Wadero Nur Mahomed Thebo

Serai Pir Bux Khuhawar

K.S.Dost Mahomed Khan

Rais Najam Aldin Khan
Syed Nur Mahomed Shah Walad Maradali Shah
Mr Ghulam Hussain Khan Editor
Main Fakir Mahomed
Jan Muradali Khan
Mr.Kazi Abdulaziz
M.Abdulkadir
Syed Miran Mahomed Shah
Syed Haji Abdul Rahim Shah
Mr Mahomed Hashim Gazdar
Mr.Kazi khudabux Bleader Karachi
Syed Wali Mahomed Shah Zamindar
K.S.Shamusaldinkhan Sujawal
Main Baduraldin Shadadkot.

Following resolutions were adopted unanimously:-

- 1) This conference of leading Moslems of Sind extends its whole hearted support to the resolutions at the recent meeting of the Executive Board Moslem Conference held on 21st and 22nd only approved experts.

That in view of communal Award having left question of separation of Sind in abeyance and thus given a shock to the expectations of all the Moslems India in general and Moslems of Sind in particular, the conference resolves that following steps be taken to make Sind Separation on accomplished fact.

- A) A political Conference be convened at Hyderabad and be named as "Sind Separation Conference" where foundation of permanent political organization be laid and agitation for immediate Sind Separation be set on fact on organized basis by establishing branches of the conference in every village and town of Sind.
- B) That a permanent fund be collected from which expenditure for furtherance of the objects and purpose of the Conference be incurred and with that view fund of one lakh of rupees be immediately raised.
- C) The Deputation consisting of following gentlemen be sent to Simla to wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy and place before him a strong case for immediate separation of Sind.

- D) Immediate steps be taken to start a Daily English paper and finance vernacular Local papers in Sind.
- E) That 16th September be fixed as Sind Celebration Day through length and breadth of Sind.
- F) An Appeal be issued to Moslems of Sind to join the above conference by becoming members of the said conference and its reception committee in large numbers.

Names of Deputation:-

- 1. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto Kt C.L.R., G.B.E., M.C.C
- 2. K.B.Khuro M.L.C
- 3. K.B.Allahbux M.L.C
- 4. Syed Miran Mahomed Shah M.L.C
- 5. Shaikh Abdual Majid M.L.C
- 6. Hon'ble Main Alibux Member Council of State

The following office bearer and members of Working Committee are appointed to carry on the above programmer.

Officer bearers

Chairman Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto Kt. C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.C

K.B Khuhro Vice Chairman

Syed Mahomed Kamil Shah Vice Chairman

Syed Miran Mahomed Shah working Secretary

Shaikh Abdul Majid Joint Secretary

Haji Abdullah Haroon Treasurer

Officer bearers will be exofficie members of the Committee.

Members of the Working Committee

- 1. K.B.Wali Mahomed Hassanally
- 2. Mr. Kazi Abdul Rahman
- 3. Haji Abdul Rahim Shah
- 4. Mahomed Usman Soomro
- 5. Mr. Nur Mahomed

6. Mr. Bandali Khan
7. K.B.Ghulam Nabi Shah
8. Mr. Ghulam Hussain Bhaladino
9. Rais Najamuddin
10. K.S Miran Farukh Beg

Seven members will form quorum

11. K.B.Allahbux
12. K.B.Jan Mahomed Khan Pathan
13. K.B Chakar Khan
14. K.B Dilbabad Khan
15. K.B Mahomed Parial Kalhoro
16. Wadero Nabibux Bhutto
17. Syed Ghulam Mirtaza Shah

Resolution No: 4

While recognizing the fact that Alwahid (Daily Sindhi) and Unity (Weekly English) have rendered valuable service to the daily Sind Separation, this conference appeals to Moslems of Sind to render financial assistance to these papers in order to keep them live so that they may continue to do the useful work in the cause of community and country.

This conference further appeals to Moslems to support morally and financially other papers just as Sind Zamindar, AlNajam and other papers which have Simila rly helped in the cause of Sind Separation and have generally advocated the cause of Moslem community Proposed by the Chairman and unanimously adopted.

Resolution No: 5

That the above resolutions be wired to

The Prime Minister

The Secretary of State for India

His Excellency the Viceroy of India

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay

The Secretary Moslem League Simla

Resolution No: 6

That above Sind Separation Conference be convened at Hyderabad on 15th November 1932.

Note for the Brayne Sind Conference by Professor H.B.K Batheja

We have now reached a stage of our discussion at which all the relevant materials for setting the budget of a separated Sind are available. For the benefit of the members of the Conference and to serve as a basis of discussion, I have prepared the attached statement giving a rough picture of the way in which I propose to overcome the financial difficulties disclosed by the Miles Irwing Report. It will be seen that I have tried to do so, at least, as far as the ordinary deficit is concerned, without the help of a formal subvention from the Central revenues. It will be agreed on all hands that a subvention to an autonomous self-governing province as visualised by the new Federal constitution will be undesirable from every point of view. It is sure to breed a sense of irresponsibility and financial extravagance. It is not difficult to see how inefficient the province is likely to be, if it is allowed to milk the cow when some one else is holding the burns. The subvention will be resented by other units of the federation as a burden and probably by the unit receiving it as a symbol of political inferiority and is likely to lead to endless and bitter controversies if an impression is created that it is being given to satisfy a communal demand. (The case of the North Western Frontier Province stands on an entirely different footing as well known imperial considerations were involved in the subvention granted to it). It is no doubt these facts which induced the Peel and Peron Federal Finance Committees to devise a scheme of division of federal resource which will do justice to every province big and small and insure to each an autonomous existence. They have modified the present basis distribution of income tax with a view to make Bombay and Bengal their way and they have further changed the basis of assessing provincial contribution so as to make Bengal, Behar & Orissa and Assam self-supporting. For wiping out the deficit of the last they have suggested special measures and concessions. I propose similar adjustments and concessions as regards Sind so as to dispense with the need of a subvention. These are quite justified in law and equity and consistent with the theory of federal finance. Under the Government of India Act of 1919 all revenues of British India belong to Majesty the King Emperor and are in theory controlled by the Secretary of State in Council. Under section 20 of the same Act all liabilities of any part of British India are a charge on these revenues. In practice, in the interests of efficiency and autonomy, certain revenue have been assigned along with some obligations to the Provinces under the Devolution Rules. There is nothing in constitutional law an usage and in past and present political practice, to prevent His Majesty Government from making changes in these assignment of revenues and functions in the interests of order, justice and good government. The only limits to its constitutional power of interference in this respect are those imposed by the considerations of administrative efficiency and the material and moral well being of the provincial units. As long as provinces are not independent sovereigns units and the Central Govt retains this power of altering their obligations and their share of the revenues, it is bound to make necessary reasonable adjustments in order to ensure to them adequate revenues for normal scales of expenditure. The situation at

present is that His Majesty's Government having accepted the principle of separating Sind from Bombay, the Central Government after theoretically resuming the functions and revenues and liabilities which it had allotted to the Bombay Presidency under the Devolution Rules, is reassigning them to the two new provinces of Bombay and Sind in accordance with the federal principles governing the devision of functions and financial resources settled by the Round Table Conference. This does not mean that the Federal Structure Committee and the Federal Finance Committee can write on a clean slate and run away from existing facts. But this does imply the power and obligations to make some adjustments necessitated by certain intractable facts e.g. the obligation to cover the "Deficit" of Bengal, Bombay, Bihar & Orissa Assam and if, it is separated of Sind. In reassigning revenues and liabilities to Sind & Bombay, practical rather strictly equitable considerations governing the division of the assets and liabilities of a partnership, will have to be followed and the constitutional necessity of dispensing, as far as possible, with a sub-vention must be borne in mind, considerations which govern the division of assets and liabilities between a member of a joint family leaving the family and the rest of the members as in the case of Burma, need not apply in the case of Sind when the member though setting up a separate house does not leave the family and contributes in other ways to its burdens and obligations, As between Sind & Bombay the head of the family i.e. the Government of India to whom ultimately all assets and liabilities belong, may decide that the assets should be divided geographically as being the only practicable course under the circumstances, but recognizing the hardship that this may entail on Sind, since it will lose the present and future revenue benefit of its connection with Bombay City where most of the moral and material assets of the Presidency are located it may compensate it by distributing the interest and pension charges of the Presidency in manner, which if it were as single transaction standing by itself strict considerations of equity may not allow. I do not support entirely my Mussalman friends in their claim that the entire debt of the Presidency (including the Sukkur Barrage debt) should be divided between Sind and Bombay in proportion of their contribution to the joint revenue, but I do think that on the above considerations Sind should be held liable only for pensions paid from Sind Treasuries and for the interest on the Barrage debt and on account of the Provincial loan Account and borrowings from the famine insurance Fund. The rest of the unproductive debt on deficit etc and the pre-reform irrigation debt may be taken over either by the Bombay Government by the Government of India, preferably by the former as it stands to gain a great deal by getting rid of the Sind "deficit" of one crore, the burden of which is ultimately thrown on the Government of India. Without this arrangement of separating Sind, the Bombay "deficit" would not be 65 laks as given on page 22 of the Federal Finance Committee's Report but 165 lakhs and that will have to be met anyhow by other federal adjustments if Sind is not separated and Bombay President is to enjoy an autonomous existence. With Sind, Bombay will not have a surplus of 54 lakhs but a deficit of 38 lakhs even after income tax has been distributed. In this connection I should to explain the confusion which surrounds the use of the word "deficit". There can really be no "deficit" province as long as the whole joint family i.e. India is financially sound. A provincial "deficit" only means that under given artificial conditions of division of

revenue and function certain province has deficit but these artificial condition that Sind will be able to balance its budget and even spend large sums on development of the province without any outside assistance.

Bombay has in the past neglected Sind inasmuch as that Bombay has not spent adequate sums on the development of the province which would have resulted in the improvement of the financial position of the province. Even Barrage has been launched with considerable delay. Had it been launched 20 years ago Sind would have had a different tale to tell today.

Public meeting of the Muslims of Shikarpur(Sind) was held at 5 P.M. on the 12th February 1938 in Jama Masjid, near Lakhi-Gate, Shikarpur, many Muslims were present at the Meeting.

Khan Sahib Gul Hasan Khan, Retd. Naib Vazir, Khairapur State, proposed Honourable Khan Bahadur Ali Buksh Mohamed Hussain,M.C.S. to the Chair, which proposal having been seconded by Shaikarpur Main Ghulam Mohamed Sahib, Retd. Deputy Collector and unanimously approved by the Audience, the Honourable Khan Bahadur Ali Buksh occupied the Chair.

After recitation from Holy Koran and preachings on the Unity of Muslims the following proposal was made by the Honble Khan Bahadur Ali Buksh Mohamed Hussain and seconded by Khan Sahib Gul Hasan Khan.

“It appears that those of our brotheren who are generally out of touch with the Newspaper are unaware of the extent to which the Congress is opposed to the interests of the Muslim Community and of the Congress mentality to ruin the rights of the Muslims whenever such occasion arises. If some few Muslims have joined the Congress, it is simply because they have an axe to grind; and by so doing they have caused many other Muslims to fall into error and thus be misled into regarding the Congress as their representative. This is wrong and the Congress is quite against the rights and interests of the Muslim Community. Had the Muslim League not been established for the cause of the Community and had it not opposed the Congress and exposed the congress maneuvers, the Muslims would have been much worse now and worst in the future. Mostly throughout India, the Muslims have recognized the League as Champion of their cause; and this fact is evidenced from the Resolutions passed everywhere in this connection. It is in the interests of the Muslim Community that the League opposes Congress: and it is therefore that so many Muslims have enrolled themselves as Members of the League. Hence the Muslims of Shikarpur should, in the interests of the Community joint the Muslim League as Members and should safely really on it.

Having placed this proposal I request the Audience to express their true intention. If they want to join the League, they should send a Resolution to that effect to the League and become its Members.”

The Audience unanimously passed this Resolution and expressed their desire to join the Muslim League as its Members and prayed for the opening of a Branch of the League at Shikarpur(Sind).

KHAN BAHADUR

124. MUSLIMCOLONY

M.A.KHUHRO

BRITTO ROAD

M.L.A.

KARACHI

Dated, 27.3.1938

To,

The Editor,

“Hamidard” Delhi.

Dear Sir,

We forward herewith our Statement on the sudden resignation of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah's Ministry from the office in the Cabinet of the Sind legislative “assembly, and request you to kindly insert the same in your paper at your earliest convenience, for the general information of the public.

Yours Faithfully

M.H.Gazdar,M.L.A.Sind

Khan Bahadur,

& Member of the Democratic
Sind.

M.A.Khuhro, M.L.A Sind&Party
General Secretary Democratic Party Sind.

**A STATEMENT BY MUSLIM BAHADUR M.A. KHUHRO AND MR. M.A.GAZDAR
OF THE SIND MUSLIM PROVINCE ASSEMBLY ON SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN
ASSINATION FROM THE OFFICE.**

We feel we are a duty to the public in apprising them of the true situation which caused the sudden resignation of Sir Ghulam Hussain's Ministry on 21st. inst: Those who have been in the know of developments in Sind politics during the course of last one year, must have been greatly surprise of shocked to bear of the sudden and un-expected result of voting in the Legislative Assembly on 18th March.

In September, the members of the “United Party” numbering about to agreed to join the Democratic Party headed by Sir Ghulam Hussain, thus naming the new party as Democratic Coalition Party. At the time of merger, it was quite clear that no jobs will be demanded by this group needed by K.B.Allan Bux.A common program was agreed upon, and all the members of the party signed pledges and the programs. By the end of September coalition was completely formed and in early November the working Committee of this new party was nominated by the leader Sir Ghulam Hussain and act of 10 Muslim members of the working committee, three were nominated from the Group of the old united party. The working committee started deliberations for the first time on

9th December 1937. The meeting continued for three days. The resolutions pass in these meetings were conforms by the full party held on 25th and 28th February. The subsequent meetings of the working committee discussed and decided upon the various items of the programme in early March.

THE CABINET HAS NOT ENLARGED.

Certain members of the working committee belonging to the old United Party were of the opinion that the cabinet be enlarged and the number be raised from 3 to 6. Thus by increasing the number of ministers, K.B. Allah Bux Leader of the United Party group and Mr. Binchaldas leader of the Hindu Independent group, could have been provided and there by conduced to the stability of the ministry.

The leading members of the United Party like K.B. Allah Bux and Mr. G.S. Syed however made it clear that they would not defect from the party for at least one year whether the number of ministers was increased or no, and that the ministry would be given a fair chance to give effect to the recommendations of the Working committee. The object of increasing the number of ministers was that three ministers were unable to cope with the heavy routine work and at the same time, to give effect to new ideas and schemes laid down in the party programme.

Loyalty Promised

Sight up to 17th perch the united party members clearly declared that they would be loyal to the party and will cause no trouble whatsoever. On 18th March at 1-30 p.m. eight of these members signee a letter of resignation from the party and handed it over to the general secretary of the Party viz; Khan Bahadur Khuhro at the Assembly Hall. The voting on the remaining items of the Budget was to take place between 3 and 6 that very afternoon. Five members of the ministerial party were absent from Karachi that day and it was not possible for the township of the party to get them at such short notice.

TREACHEROUS ACTION

Had these United Party members been honest and straight forward they should have at least given notice on the previous day about their desertion and the party strength could have been easily mobilized by telegraphically getting the absentee members to Karachi. So it does not require any elaboration to show that their action was clearly treacherous. It has now transpired that these United Party members had entered into an agreement with the Hindu Independent Party headed by Mr. Mihchaldas on 17th morning with a view to overthrow the ministry and this fact was kept strictly secret by them.

FLUID ELEMENT

We are not oblivious of the fact that there is a certain fluid element both among Mohommedan and Hindu member of the Assembly and many small groups within each party and that therefore it was not possible to form a stable ministry for more than six months with only three gentlemen in the cabinet in these days of Democracy the demands

of the people are many and it not possible therefore for any three ministers to carry on, however efficient and willing they be to meet all individual requests or public grievances.

The defeat of Sir Ghulam Hussain's ministry in snap division by a majority of only one vote any that too under the circumstances enumerate above can not by any fair-minded person be considered a defeat at all. But Sir Ghulam Hussain not possible daily realizing that without enlarging the cabinet it was for him to form a stable ministry resigned his office on 1st March.

MAY MR. MINCHALDAS

It may be realized for the information of the public that at the time of resignation of Gobindram due to his financial troubles in October last, it was decided that in view of the joint responsibility of the Cabinet, it was not possible to offer Mr. Minchaldas a seat in the Cabinet, he having declined to sign the programme. And this programme was substantially prepared by Mr. G.M. Syed the guiding spirit of the United Party group. This was the reason why Dr. Hemandas who joined the party was selected as Minister. This action was misconstrued by many Hindu members as an act of communalism and therefore later on they refused to support Dr. Hemandas and adhered to Mr. Minchaldas or we may call them left-wingers thought that ministry was not strong enough to fight against the domineering of the I.C.S. Secretaries and the Departmental Heads, so as to bring about a change in their mental outlook on the other hand certain officials thought that the ministry was out to give undue concessions to the Zamindars. All these factors combine with un-expected treachery on the part of these eight members of the United Party brought about this sudden collapse.

Sir Ghulam Hussain's Ministry's Achievements

Those who are out to find fault with late ministry in order to justify the ignoble act on the part of K.B. Allah Bux's group, should not forget that Sir Ghulam Hussain ministry did a great deal for the people of this province during the short period of less than a year that they were in the office. Some of their achievements are the following:-

- a) The abolition of the Grazing fees from the Revenue fields.
- b) The reduction of 1/3 of grazing fees on bovine cattle in the forest areas.
- c) The abolition of the lease-money on all Non-Barrage lands.
- d) The continuance of policy of liberal Fasil-remissions.
- e) Entire remission of accumulated interest that is simple Compound and Penal interest in Karachi District, Kotri taluka of Dadu District Rohri Sub-Division of Sukkur District and Daryahiwah of Gooni taluka on takavi loans and the decision to calculate interest at the rate of 6 per cent from the very time the loans were taken and recovery by easy installments spread over a long spell of years.

- f) And the suspension of the later-course charges survey expenses etc., amounting to Corrode runes pending appointment of a committee to go into this question thoroughly and report thereon.
- g) The suspension of application of new settlement rates.
- h) The appointment of anti-corruption committees.
- i) The establishment of the Public Grievance Burearu to put down corruption.
- j) The abolition of the system of collector's and Commissioner's Chairs.

These are no mean achievements and vie with these of any Congress ministry.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah in an absolute Majority.

The above exposition will show that K.B.Allah bux the leader of only about ten member's followers was called upon by this Excellency the Governor of Sind to form the ministry which he could only do with the help of Mr. Nihchaldas and his ten communalistic adherents. Even with Mr. Nihehalds' help the total strength of this new party was but twenty followers; whereas the strength of Sir Ghulam Hussain's party even on the day he had resigned numbered as many as twenty five excluding the European members. Thus he was indisputable leader of the largest single party.

In the circumstances it would appear a little inexplicable as to why His Excellency the Governor of Sind did not call upon Sir Ghulam Hussain to Form the ministry once more Having reformed the ministry it is not unreasonable to anticipate that he would have got a working majority of 34 to 35 members. For obvious season that the fluid element would then have gravitated to his side.

PUNISTMENT FOR TRACHERY.

The Congress although not coalescing are supposed not to actively opposes them for some little time. This virtuely means that either the congress group will surrender to this new ministry their vowed principles or that the ministry will completely place itself in the handed of the congress group and act in obedience to their dictates. Such ministry's deem is clearly fore-shadowed after an inglorious short life. Born of personal ambitions actively assisted by Hindu rank communalism, it will do more harm than good to this province. These conflicting elements that have combined to form the ministry carry within themselves the poisonous germs which will soon destroy its existence and will never as a fitting punishment for its treacherous deeds.

1. Khan Bahadur

H.A.Khuhro,

Member of the Legislative Assembly Sind.

&

General Secretary
Democratic Party, Sind.

2. G.H.Gazdar

Member of the Legislative Assembly Sind.

Telegrams; "SHADMAN" Karachi

HAJI SIR ABDOOLA HAROON Kt.

Suger Merchant & Selling Agent.

Napier Road,

Karachi 25th JULY 1938

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to enclose here with copy of the letter which was address to the Delhi Address of the All India Muslim League for your information.

Yours Faithfully,

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTEMT.

Received here at ____ H. ____ M.

O SA KARACHI F H 28-27 MOHAMEDALI JINNAH GULE RANA DELHI
SITUATION FAVOURABLY IMPROVING FOR MUSLIM LEAGUE BUT
ALLAHBUX BLOCK OF SEVEN MUSLIMS CREATED DIFFICULTIES SHALL
INFORM FURTHER DEVELOPMENT= HAROON=

"SHADMAN"

2738.

786, Napier Road,

Karachi 21th Oct 1938.

SIND MUSLIM LEAGUE

From,

Sayyed Ali Muhummed Rashdi

General Secretary,

Sind Provincial Moslem League Conference

Karachi.

To,

The Secretary All India Moslem League.

DELHI.

Dear Sir,

I shall be grateful if you kindly send me the following particulars per return of post:-

1. Names of office bearers of various provincial League in India together with the addresses of the provincial office.
2. Name of the Secretaries in charge of the parliamentary activities of the Provincial League in India.
3. The All India Moslem League literature which you would like our provincial league to keep in view.
4. The date, if any by which the provincial League are expected to send in names for election to the office of President All India Moslem League (Patna Session).

I would further request you to kindly send a communication to the various provincial Leagues in India to direct their Secretaries in charge of the parliamentary sections to send us copies of all the Bills that may have been moved or passed into law in the Assemblies of their respective provinces after the investigation of Attorney.

I hope you will kindly deal with these matters promptly.

Yours faithfully,

"SHADMAN"

Karachi 21th Oct 1938.

THE SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

MEMBERS OF THE ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL NOMINATED BY THE SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL ON 27th November 1938.

1. Agha Abdul Sattar Jan Serhudi Goth Saindad Dist. Hyderabad Sind.
2. Rais Ghulam Mustafa Khan Bhurgari Hirabad.
3. Syed Hassanbus Shah Zamindar Mehrabpur Taulka Sakrund Dist Nawabshah.
4. Sheikh Nur Ahmed C/o Babu Jaladin Saddar Bazar Hyderabad Sind.
5. Syed Khair Shah M.L.A. Nawab Shah
6. Syed Nur Mohammed Shah M.L.A Bhiria Dist Nawabshah
7. Agha Nazar Ali Khan Editor Sind Zamindar Sukkur
8. Sheikh Wajid Ali Khan Advocate Shikarpur
9. Mr Ghulam Nabi Pathan B.A. Zamindar Sultan Koat Sukkur
10. Kazi Fazlullah Advocate Larkana
11. K.B.Mohammed Ayoob Khoro M.L.A.Larkana
12. Syed Ali Mohammed Rashdi Muslim League office Karachi City
13. Mr. G.M.Syed M.L.A SUNN Dist DADU
14. K.B.G.M. Khan Issran M.L.A LARKANA
15. Pir Ghulam Hyder Shah M.L.A Bulri Dist Karachi
16. Syed Meherali Shah Zamindar Sujawal
17. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah M.L.Aseafiled Road Karachi.
18. Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan Pleader Mirpur Khass.
19. Babu Jalal Din Sahib Saddar Bazar Hyderabad Sind
20. Moulvi Sanaullah Muslim League office Karachi.
21. Mir Bunday Ali Khan Talpur M.L.A. Tando Ghulamali Khan Dist Hyderabad
22. Haji Naziruddin Editor Daily Hyat Karachi.
23. Moulvi Zahurul Hassan Dars Camp Karachi.
24. Mr Mohad Hashim Guzdar M.L.A Runchore Line Karachi.

25. Sheikh Abdul Hakim Zamindar Jecababad

26. Sheikh Abdul Majid M.L.A KARACHI CITY

As Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League.

OFFICE BEARERS OF THE SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon M.L.A	President
Agha Pir Ghulam Mujadid	Vice President
K.B. Mohd Ayooob Khoro M.L.A	Vice President
Sheikh Abdul Majid M.L.A	General Secretary
Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah	Treasurer
Syed Ali Mohammed Rashdi	Joint Secretary
Mr Ghulam Nabi Puthan	Joint Secretary

Elected:-

- 1) Kazi Khuda Bux Saheb, B.A. LL.B, Advocate, Bunder Road Karachi
- 2) M.Hashem Guzder Esqr, Rais Karachi.
- 3) Hatim Alvi Saheb Karachi.
- 4) Sh. Abdul Majid Sahed Karachi.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTEMT.

Received here at _____H. _____M.

28 NOV 1938

O TB KARACHI C 28=28 NAWABZADA LIAQATALI KHAN HONORARY
LETARY ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE PARK MENSION DELHI GATE DELHI.

SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE CONSTITUTIONALLY ELECTED ONLY
REQUEST COUNCIL AFFILIETION LETTER FOLLOWS == ABDUL MAJID

“SHADMAN”

2738.

786, Napier Road,

Karachi 30th November 1938.

THE SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

From,

Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.A

General Secretary
The Sind Provincial Muslim League,
Karachi.

To,

The Secretary,
The All India Muslim League,
Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I have requested you telegraphically to kindly move the council of the All India Muslim League for the affiliation of the Sind Provincial Muslim League.

In this connection I beg to inform you that Mr Mohammed Ali Jinah nominated an organizing Committee for our province on the Occasion of the Sind Provincial Muslim League Karachi.

Out of 9 districts in Sind including the Karachi City which is treated as a seprate district Muslim Leagues were established on 20th November 1938 in all districts excepting two viz Tharparkar and Karachi districts which were unable to hold their elections on the appointed date.

The meeting of the representatives of the seven districts Muslim League met at Karachi on 27th November 1938, and elected their office bearers their Working Committee and their representatives on the Council of the All India Muslim League.

The names of the office bearers and the members of the Working Committee and of the Council of the All India Muslim League are herewith appended.

I may also inform you that up to this time 138 Primary branches have been established in Sind as under:-

NO	NAME OF THE DISTRICT	No OF Primary branches.
1	Larkana District	24
2	Hyderabad	16
3	Tharparkar	20
4	Nawabshah	16
5	Sukkur	13
6	Jecababad	9
7	Karachi	7
8	Dadu	16
9	Karachi City	17

Total

138

The total no of the members of the General body of the Sind Provincial Muslim League Muslim League including 27 Members of the Sind Legislative Essembly is 88;.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

You're most obedient Servant

General Secretary

The Sind Provincial

Muslim League Karachi.

MEMBERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE SIND PROVINCIAL

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL KARACHI

1. K.B. Allah Bakhsh Khan Gabole.
2. Ghazi Mahmood Shah Sahib
3. Seth Mohd Abdul Latif Memon
4. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah
5. Mr. Mohd Hashim Guzdar
6. K.B.Mohd Ayoob Khuro
7. Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur
8. Mr. G.M.Syed
9. Pir Rasul Bus Shah
10. Mr. Mohad Yusif Chandio
11. K.B.Ghulam Nabishah
12. Rais Ghulam Mustafa Bhurgari
13. Nazi Fazlullah
14. Mr Ghulam Nabi Pathan
15. Syed Hassan Bus Shah
16. Babu Jalal Din Sahib
17. Mr. Mohd Yusif of Kotri
18. Mr. Hassan Ali Mir Mohamed Baloch

19. Hafiz Khair Mohammed
20. Moulvi Mohd Issmail
21. Agha Nazar Ali Khan
22. Syed Ali Mohammed Rashdi
23. Haji Naziruddin
24. Mian Abu Sokat Humza
25. Syed Khair Shah
26. Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon ex office President
27. Sheikh Abdul Majid ex office Secretary

**THE OFFICE BEARERS WORKING COMMITTEE, AND GENERAL BODY
OF THE SIND PORVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.**

Office Bearers

Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon	President
K.B.Muhammed Ayoob Khoro.	Vice President.
Aqa Pir Ghulum Mujaddid Sahib.	“
Syed Sheikh Abdul Majid	Joint secretary
Sir Ghulam nabi khan of Jecababdd.	“
Sir Ghulam Hussain Rihamtullah	Treasurer.

Working committee members

1. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayutullah.
2. Mr Mohammed Hashim Guzdar.
3. K.b.Mohd Ayoob khoro.
4. Mir Ghulam Ali khan Talpur.
5. Mr G.M.Syyed.
6. Syed khair shah.
7. Pir rasul bux shah.
8. Mr. Mohammed Yousaf Ghandio.
9. K.b.Makhdum sahib of Agha Nasar Ali.

10. K.b. Ghulam Nabi Shah.
11. Haisgulam Mustafa Bhurghari.
12. Kazi fazlullah.
13. Mr Ghulam Nabi.
14. Syed Hasan Bux Shah.
15. Babu Jalai din sahib.
16. Mr Muhammed Yousaf
17. Mr Hassan Ali Mir Muhamd Balocah.
18. Hafiz khair muhammed
19. Mouliv muhammed ismail.
20. Agha Nasar ali
21. Syed Ali Muhammed Rashdi.
22. Haji Nasar Ali.
23. Miam Mohad Hamza.
24. Seth Abdul latif Memon.
25. Syed Mahood Shah Ghazi.
26. Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon ex office president
27. Sheikh Abdul Majid. “ “ Secretary

**THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL BODY THE SIND PROVINCIAL
MUSLIM LEAGE AND OFFICE BEARERS.**

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Sheikh Abdul Majid Sahib | | Sind Essembly Members |
| 2. K.B Allahbux Gabole | | |
| 3. S.B.
Khan | | Allahdad |
| 4. K.B
Lahori | Haji | Amir Ali |

5. Arbab Toghach				
6. Mir Khan		Ghulam		Ali
7. Mir Khan				Ghulamullah
8. Sir Hidayatullah		Ghulam		Husain
9. Makhdum Hyder				Ghulam
10. K.B. Isran		Ghulam		Mohammed
11. K.B Shah		Ghulam		Nabi
12. Jam Junejo	Jan		Mohaamed	Khan
13. Mrs Alli	Jena		Bai	Ghulam
14. K.B. Khan				Aaisor
15. Syed Shah				Khair
16. Miran Shah				Mohammed
17. Syed Shah		Mohammed		Ali
18. K.B Khoru		Mohammed		Ayoob
19. Mohammed Guzdar				Hassim
20. Mohammed Ghandio				Yossif

21. Pir Bakhsh Rasool
22. Pir Shamsuddin Khan
23. Pir Ghulam Hyder Shah
24. Syed Nor Muhammed Shah
25. Hasool Bakhsh Khan Unner
26. Syed Ghulam Murtaza Shah
27. Mir Budy Ali Khan
28. Moulvi Zahoorul Hassan
29. Syed Ghulam Nabi Ouj
30. Haji Nazirruddin
31. Ghazi Mahmood Shah
32. Hassan Ali Mir Mohammed
Baloach
33. Seth Ghulam Husain
Ghafoorbhoy
34. Mr Ghulam Nabi Sukkur
35. Agha Nazar Ali
36. Abo Sokat
Hamza
37. Mr Nimatullah
38. Mr Ahmed Ali Alig
39. Abdul Wahab
40. Mr Majid Ali Vakil
41. Mr Mumtazali
42. Jam Abdul Razak Sahib
43. K.S. Dostmohad
Khan Nawabshah
44. Syed Hassan Bakhsh Shah

45. Pir Mohmmmed Masoom
46. Syed Haji Ummer Shah
47. Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah
48. Usta Soff
49. Nadero Haji Abdul Wahid
50. Chodri Tale Mohammed
51. Rais Khan Mohammed Khan
52. Syed Ghualm Rasool Shah
53. Syed Shah Shah Hyderabad Shah Muhammed
54. Hais Ghulam Mustafa Khan Sahib
55. Mir Husain Bakhsh Talpur
56. Mir Fateh Mohd Khan
57. Mian Allah Bachayo
58. Mir Sahib Mir Rasool Bakhsh
59. Babu Jalal Din
60. Haji Mohammed Shah
61. Seth Abdul Laitf Memon
62. Aqa Pir Ghulam Mujaddid Sahib
63. Kazi Fazlullah Larkana
64. Pir Ali Anwar Shah
65. Syed Ali Mohammed Shah Rashdi
66. Mian Varyal Shah
67. Moulana Abdullah
68. Wadero Fakir Mohammed Khan
69. Moulvi Md Ismail

70. Kazi Jan Mohd	
71. Mohmmmed Siddique Tonia	Larkana
72. Wadero Ghulam Mohammed Khan	Dadu
73. Wadero Abdul Majid Khan	
74. Wadero Mohammed Qassim	
75. Wadero Jan Mohammed Khan	
76. Haji Khadim Bux	
77. Mian Mohammed Yuosiff	
78. Osto Abdullah	Jecababad
79. Syed Meher Shah Thul	
80. Mohammed Yunis	
81. Hafiz Khair Mohammed	
82. Mohammed Chattal	
83. Amir Bux	
84. Hon'ble Mian Ali Bux	Council Of State
85. Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon	Hind Essembly
86. Sirdar Nabi Bux Bhotto	
87. Mian Ghulam Kadir Shaban	
88. Abdul Hamid Khan Isani	Sukkur

Members of the All India Muslim League Council

Nominated by the Sind Provincial

Muslim League.

1. Agha Abdul Satter Jan Serhundi	Hyderabad
2. Rais Ghulam Mustafa Bhurghari	Hyderabad
3. Sheikh Nur Ahmed	Hyderabad
4. Syed Hassan Bux Shah	Nawabshah
5. Syed Khairshah	Nawabshah
6. Syed Nur Mohammed Shah	Nawabshah
7. Agha Nazar Ali Khan	Sukkur

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 8. Sheikh Wajid Ali | Sukkur |
| 9. Mr Ghulam Nabi Pathan | Sukkur |
| 10. Kazi Fazlullah | Larkana |
| 11. K.B.Mohammed Ayooob Khoro | Larkana |
| 12. Syed Ali Mohammed Rashdi | Larkana |
| 13. Mr G.M.Syed. | Dadu |
| 14. K.B. Ghulam Mohammed Khan Issran | Dadu |
| 15. Pir Ghulam Hyder Shah | Karachi Dist |
| 16. Syed Meher Ali Shah | Karachi Dist |
| 17. K.B. Syed Ghulam Nabi Shah | Mirpur Khass |
| 18. Mr Abdul Ghaffar Khan | Mirpur Khass |
| 19. Babu Jalal Din Sahib | Mirpur Khass |
| 20. Moulvi Sanaullah | Karachi City |
| 21. Mir Banday Ali Khan | Karachi City |
| 22. Haji Naziruddin | Karachi City |
| 23. Moulvi Abdul Hayyee Haquani | Karachi City |
| 24. Mr Mohammed Hashim Guzdar | Karachi City |
| 25. Sheikh Abdul Hakim | |
| 26. Sheikh Abdul Majid Secretary Sind Provincial Ex Office Member | |
| 27. Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon President Sind Pro.Moslem Ex Officio Member | |
| 28. Mr Ghulamkadir Md. Shudban, M.B.A | |
| 29. Sardar Nab Bux Bhutto, M.L.A | |
| 30. Hon'ble Mian Ali Bux Md. Hussain | |

Moslem League Branches in Sind.

District Larkana.

1. Mirokhan
2. Miran
3. Mahboobkhan Tonio
4. Larkana

5. Pir
6. Alisher Tonio
7. Gathar
8. Umer Gopang
9. Nurang
10. Hani
11. Ali Md. Gehar
12. Ali jayona
13. Warah
14. Bhati
15. Jhang
16. Mandho
17. Chhuto Johio
18. Kamber
19. Ali Md. Khan Mastoi
20. Shahdad kot
21. Gaji Khawar
22. Bakrani
23. Bahman
24. Bungaldero

District Hyderabad Sind.

- 1) Uderolal
- 2) Germi
- 3) Tando Md.Khan
- 4) Hyderabad Sind
- 5) Nasarpur
- 6) Phurho
- 7) Matiari
- 8) Tando Ghulam Hyder

- 9) Hala
- 10) Talhar
- 11) Tando Jam
- 12) Kamaro Sharif
- 13) Khose Matli
- 14) Chot Sayed Sharif Md. Shah
- 15) Wahid Dina Jagasi

District Tharparkar.

- 1) Mirpurkhas
- 2) Mahomed Alam Pali
- 3) Kheral
- 4) Khambro
- 5) Waryar
- 6) Kharro Shariff
- 7) Doro Naro
- 8) Toyoon and Nohyoon
- 9) Wahori
- 10) Muhramali Khan Laghari
- 11) Chak No.151
- 12) Umerkot
- 13) Kangoro
- 14) Khudro
- 15) Nabisar Road
- 16) Nabi Sar Shahr
- 17) Shadipali
- 18) Werho Shariff
- 19) Kinjhar
- 20) Shadi Taluka Samaro.

District Nawabshah

- 1) Nawabshah
- 2) Sakrand
- 3) Khir Lakhmir
- 4) Jalbani
- 5) Moro
- 6) Bherani
- 7) Nawab Hydrali Khan P.O. Bobi
- 8) Mahrabpur Taluka Sakrand
- 9) Bhiria
- 10) Ghot Lado Chandio
- 11) Ghot Bagh
- 12) Ghot Morio
- 13) Ghot Bhaji Khan Chandio
- 14) Khahi Kassam
- 15) Ghot Damarkhi
- 16) Shahpur Chakar

District Sukkur.

- 1) Sultankot
- 2) Nur Md. Shujra
- 3) Kamoon Shaheed
- 4) Shahgarh
- 5) Sayed Amirali Shah
- 6) Yusaf Khan Bhati
- 7) Shikarpur
- 8) Sukkur
- 9) Ghotki
- 10) Rustom
- 11) Bado
- 12) Mian Jo Chot

13) Rohri

District Jacobabad.

- 1) Jacobabad
- 2) Kandkot
- 3) Kashmore
- 4) Channa
- 5) Thul
- 6) Daya-Nianjo ghot
- 7) Balidina abad
- 8) Haji Nihalkhan Ghot
- 9) Ghonospur.

District Karachi

- 1) Chutto Ganro
- 2) Helaya
- 3) Khadai
- 4) Buno
- 5) Tatta
- 6) Shahbunder Taluka
- 7) Malir

District Dadu.

- 1) Goza
- 2) Kotri
- 3) Bhatra
- 4) Dadu
- 5) Bubak
- 6) Pat
- 7) Khanpur
- 8) Mehar
- 9) Sann

- 10) Chhuchhur Taluka Kotri
- 11) Gokalri Taluka Korti
- 12) Sardari Taluka kotri
- 13) Unerpur
- 14) Kalri
- 15) Ghot Ibrahim chano taluka khaipur Nathan shah
- 16) Arazi

Karachi City Moslem League Branches.

- 1) Primary Moslem League Sadder
- 2) Primary Moslem League Lawrence Qr.
- 3) Primary Moslem League Runchore Land Ramswami
- 4) Primary Moslem League Bhimpura
- 5) Primary Moslem League Nishin Road
- 6) Primary Moslem League Garden Qr.
- 7) Primary Moslem League Civil Lines
- 8) Primary Moslem League Keamari
- 9) Primary Moslem League Nayabad
- 10) Primary Moslem League Gask Ganji. Moosa Lane
- 11) Primary Moslem League Old Kumbarwara
- 12) Primary Moslem League Kalankot Gharbabad
- 13) Primary Moslem League Lawrence Road
- 14) Primary Moslem League Serai Qr.

Total 138 branches in Sind.

7th December 1938.

Dear Sir,

The application for affiliation from the Sind Provincial Muslim League was considered by the Committee that was appointed by the Council of the All India Muslim League to decide the applications for affiliation subject to confirmation by the council.

I am sending you an extract from the report of the Committee regarding your application.

Yours sincerely

Honorary Secretary

All India Muslim League.

Extract from the Report of the Sub Committee.-

“ The Sind Provincial Muslim League be requested to send a copy of their constitution and Rules either in Urdu or English and also their contribution as laid down in Constitution of the All India Muslim League. In the meantime the Committee resolved to affiliate the Sind Provincial Muslim League provisionally till the next meeting of the Council which will be held on the 25th of December 1938.”

To

Sheikh Abdul Majid Saheb M.L.A.

Honorary Secretary

The Sind Provincial Muslim League

Karachi.

“SHADMAN”

2738.

786, Napier Road,

Karachi 20th Dec 1938

EXPRESS.

THE SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

To,

The General Secretary

All India Moslem League

DELHI.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No.4512 dated 7th instant on the subject of the affiliation of the Sind Provincial Moslem league, I enclosed herewith a copy of the Urdu translation of the Constitution of the Sind Provincial League. I have also remitted Rs 50 per m.o. as the provisional contribution. The final adjustment will be made after the accounts of the Provincial League are finally.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

General Secretary,

Sind Provincial Moslem League,

Karachi.

SINDH MUSLIM LEAGUE CORRESPONDENCE (1939-1942)

Larkana 04.01.1939

To,

The Secretary

All India Muslim League Lucknow

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith for your information a copy of the resolution passed by the District Local Board Larkana (Sindh) at its meeting held on 22.12.1938. I send herewith another copy of the resolution and will request you kindly to send it to the relations of the deceased leader.

I have the honour to be Sir

Your most obedient servant

President D L B Larkana.

Resolution:

The Board express their deepest sorrow at the sad demise of Moulana Showkatali who was a gifted son of India and a distinguished leader. They extend their most heartfelt sympathies to the relations of the deceased leader and pray to the Almighty God to grant peace to the soul of the departed.

No. C/I/ 4416 of 1939

Larkana 04.01.1939

To

The President

Republic of Turkey Istanbul

Dear Sirs

I enclose herewith for your information a copy of the resolution passed by the District Local Board Larkana Sindh (India) at its meeting held on 22.12.1938.

Yours faithfully

President D L B Larkana

Gurbuxing

Copy f.w.c. to the Secretary All India Muslim League

Copy f.w.c. to the Editor _____ for favour of publication in his esteemed paper.

The Board express their profound sorrow at the sad demise of Ghazi Mustaffa Kamal Pasha President Turkish republic and extend their deepest sympathy to the people of Turkey in the terrible loss sustained by them. They pray to the Almighty God to grant peace to the soul of the departed.

The Working Committee is requested to make the requisite arrangements

21. Staff) The strength of the paid staff ----- is the League office is one Secretary and one peon. It was impossible to turn out the volume of the work mentioned above had the President not very kindly placed at our disposal the services of the following members of his own staff:-

1. One typist
2. One Clerk
3. One Peon.

12th February 1939. Sayyed Ali Muhummed Rashidi,
Karachi. Officiating.

General Secretary,
Sindh Provincial Muslim League.

Confidential

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a statement on the recent developments in Sindh over the question of formation of Ministry. It is self-explanatory.

Unfortunately the selfishness of Sir Ghulam Hussain, Mir Bunde Ali and K. B. Allahbux have subjected the Muslim Community of Sindh to very serious difficulties. The only way by which the Muslims of Sindh can be liberated from this unhappy plight is that the Indian Muslims should come to their rescue. For the present we should be satisfied if you could kindly place these facts before the Muslims on your side and ascertain their views thereon through public meeting for purposes of being communicated to Sir Ghulam Hussain, Mir Bunde Ali and K. B. Allahbux. A copy of the resolutions which may thus be passed may be forwarded to this office also so that it may be given publicity in the local Press here. The general Muslim public here is very much annoyed with this conduct of those gentlemen and it is necessary that the Indian Muslim Public Opinion should also assist them in forming all India wide atmosphere against the present anti Muslim and irresponsible Sindh Ministry. I trust you will treat this as urgent.

I think I have already made myself clear that you have to send copies of the resolutions to ----- gentlemen above mentioned also, directly.

Yours sincerely,

Karachi

sheikh abdul majid,

General secretary,

21st February, 1939

sindh provincial Muslim league,

Karachi

Sindh provincial Muslim league

Napier Road,

Karachi, 6th March 1939

To,

The Editor

Dear Sir,

Sindh Provincial Muslim League Office has received the following Resolutions in connection with Sir Ghulam Hussain's joining in Sindh Cabinet. Kindly publish them in your esteemed paper.

Yours faithfully,

M. Abdul Khalique
For Secretary Sindh Provincial
Muslim League Karachi

Parantij 03.03.1939.

Resolution.

This public meeting of the mussalmans of Parantij looks upon with contempt the action of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and other members of the League Party of Sindh Assembly in joining the Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh party for their selfish and love of power.

Your sincerely,
Sd/-
President,

Resolution

Hansol.

27th February 1939

This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Hansol looks upon with contempt the action of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and other members of the League party of Sindh Assembly in joining the Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh party for their selfishness and love of power.

Sd/- Hony. Secretary,
Muslim League Hansol.
Distt: Baroach

13.03.1939

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated the 20th of December 1938 I beg to inform you that you have not as yet sent the contribution as required under Section 37 of the Constitution and Rules of the All India Muslim League. It was told by your Joint Secretary, on his visit here, that he has secured a receipt of Rs: 50/- from this office. It is really surprising and needs an immediate enquiry. Kindly send me the receipt or the number of the receipt so that we may institute an enquiry.

Kindly treat the matter as very urgent.

Yours sincerely
Assistant Secretary

To,
Abdul Majid Saheb Sindhi M.L.A
General Secretary
Sindh Provincial Muslim League
786, Napier Road
Karachi
786, Napier Road
Karachi 22nd March 1939.

Dear Sir,

I am forwarding herewith copy of a resolution passed at the public meeting of the Muslims of Primary Muslim League Chandore Railway on 09.03.1939 and request you to kindly publish the same in your esteemed paper.

“Sir,

This office beg to forward the following resolution passed by the month meeting of the Primary Muslim League Chandore Railway's Muslims held on 09.03.1939 under the auspices of the Primary Muslim League Chandore Railway.

Resolved: That this public meeting of the Primary Muslim League Chandore Railway strongly condemn the treacherous conduct of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah for his selfishness and personal benefit and express its non-confidence in Allah Bux Ministry in Sindh.”

Yours faithfully,
A.H. Haqani,
Office Secretary

786, Napier Road
Karachi 22nd March 1939.

Dear Sir,

I am forwarding herewith copy of a resolution passed at the meeting of the Muslims of Gaya and request you to kindly publish the same in your esteemed paper.

“Sir,

This office beg to forward the following resolution passed by the month meeting of the Gaya Muslims held on 15.03.1939 under the auspices of the District Gaya Muslim League.

resolution

“Resolved: that this meeting of the Gaya District Muslim League strongly condemn the treacherous conduct of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Mir Bunde Ali and Mohammad Osman Soomro, who for reasons of their own personal benefit, deserted the Muslim League Party and the Muslim League and joined Khan Bahadur Allah Bux Party.

Sd. A. Daud

For General Secretary

Yours faithfully

Office Secretary

786, Napier Road

Karachi 12th August 1939.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No: 3078, dated: 8th August 1939, I have been directed by Sheikh Abdul Majid General Secretary Sindh Provincial Muslim League to inform you that so far we have not been able to collect any fund from which we contribute the 10 percent of the Annual Income of our League, thus we are unable to contribute any amount this year. However our League has decided to collect fund shortly, and we assure you that on receiving the funds we will contribute to you as laid down under rule 37 of the Constitution and rules of the All India Muslim League.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Office Secretary

Sindh Provincial Muslim League

Karachi

Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon M.L.A. (Central) has issued the following statement to Press:-

As is usual with the Congress, its votaries in charge of the United Provinces administration have now begun measuring their swords with the Muslim Khaksars. Those who knew the circumstances which resulted in the Congress-Khaksar clashes in the North-West Frontier Province and who were also aware of the nature of the Honourable Dr. Mahmud's mission when he on his return from the Frontier, came to see Allama Mashraqi at Lahore, already anticipated that the Congress, having thus failed to win the co-operation of the Khaksars, will now naturally resort to repression in order to coerce and conquer this important Muslim volunteer organization. I have read passages from the leaflet issued in Hindustani by the U. P. Congress Ministry regarding the Khaksars and I am pained to find that it has been couched in such a discourteous language that it smells of spite and rancor. The quarrel has evidently been kicked up by the Congress, for otherwise there was absolutely no necessity for Allama Mashraqi being out under arrest, after the Shia-Suni trouble had terminated and the Allama was about to leave Lucknow. The Khaksars organization is an innocent Muslim volunteer organization but we cannot expect any good treatment at the hands of the Congress in respect of anything that bears the Muslim label. The responsibility for having made the United Provinces as an object of pilgrimage for thousands of Khaksars from all over India lies on the shoulders of the U. P. Ministry which tries to keep the cauldron of internal strife burning even when the impending disaster of the world war needed that all Indian resources should be conserved and utilized only in combating it. The sympathies of the Muslim community are with the Khaksars in this the hour of their trial.

Karachi.

27th September 1939.

All India Muslim league,
Park Mansions, Delhi Gate
Delhi

No. 4368

08.09.1939

“Under certificate of Posting”

Dear Sir,

I am herewith sending a copy of Resolution No. 14 passed by the Council of the All India Muslim League at its meeting held on the 27th and 28th of August in Delhi for your information and necessary action

Your sincerely

Honorary secretary

To

Haji Sir Abdolla Haroon Kt. M.L.A. Simla

Dear Sir,

I have to request you to publish the following resolution and Press note.

Yours faithfully,

M. A. Khalique,

For General Secretary,

Sindh Provincial Muslim League

Office, Karachi

Resolution

A mammoth meeting of the Mussalmans of Hissar (Panjab) was called specially to consider the Political situation in the Sindh Province.

Mr. Aziz Hasan Hamzai, Pleader and Muncipal Commissioner presided.

Following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. Mussalmans of Hissar emphatically condemn the Policy of the Honourable Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh. The Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and the Honourable Mir Bandehali as being directly anti-Muslim and irresponsible and sincerely approach them with brotherly request that they should change their present policy and follow the Muslim League Programme, wherein lieu the salvation of the Muslim community in India.

2. Copies of this resolution be sent to:

1. The Honourable K. B. Allah Bakhsh.
2. The Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.
3. The Honourable Mir. Bandah Ali.

4. The Office of the Provincial Muslim League, Karachi (Sindh).

Press note

The home coming of moulana obedullah sindhi

In accordance with the programme issued by the Sindh Provincial Muslim League, the Muslim League leaders, Office bearers and Provincial Office staff went over to Keamari harbour early morning on 7th March at 7 to receive Moulana Obaidullah Sindhi. The Sindh Muslim National Guard, Volunteer Corps or the Anjuman Mussalmans Panjab, the Khaksar Party of Sindh, Volunteer Corps Anjuman Nasrate Islam, Volunteer Corps of the Anjuman Shamali Sarnas, Volunteer Corps and Ban of Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon Yati Khana responded to the invitation of Muslim League and were at the docks to accord the Moulana a befitting Welcome. The S.S. "El Madina", touched the docks at 8 a.m. Moulana Obeidullah came out of his cabin and his apprance was greeted with loud "Allaho Akbar". The Moulana came down the gangway and received "Salami" (with drawn daggers) from the Muslim National Guard. "Salami" was also offered by the other Anjumans. The Moulana addressing the leader of the Khaksar Party that his salutations be communicated to Allama Mushraki, confessing that Allama Mushraki was his old fri and that he (Moulana Obaidullah) appreciated the Khaksar movement and the fore prayed to God that the movement may thrive and be of real service to the community and the country. In the absence of Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.A. General Secretary garlanded Moulana Obeidulla Malik Abdul Khalique handed over to Moulana Obeidullah a sealed letter from Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon. The letter was marked strictly private a confidential." The other Muslim League leaders and Congress Muslim leader also profesely garlanded Moulana Sahab. The Moulana was then taken in a ----- to the shed and it was only due to the energy and discipline Muslim National Guard that the thousands of anthusiatic Muslims were ----- under control. Introductions, embraces and hand-shakes followed.

The Moulana was then taken to Madressah Muzharul Allum where he is ----- the guest of Moulana Mohammad Saddiq. At 10.30 Moulana Obeidullah in the company of Sheikh Abdul Majid M.L.A. and Mr. Abdul Khalique went to the Bungalow of Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon to personally thank Lady Haroon for their invitation to be their guest. Begum Haroon congratulated Moulana Obeidullah on his home-coming and treated the Moulana and the Company to light refreshments.

Prominent among these present at the harbour to receive Moulana Obeidullah were following:

Sheikh Abdul Majid M.L.A.

Haji Mohd. Hashim Gazdar M.L.A.

Haji Imam Bux Ghandio

Haji Naziruddin, Civil Military Press.

Mallik Abdul Khallique.

Moulana Sanaullah.

Khan Saheb Baboo Fazil Illahi.

Moulana Shah Mohammad.

Khan Sarang.

Hakim Abdul Majid Sherwani.

Moulana Hayee Hakani.

Mr. Din Muhammad, Editor "Alwahid".

Dr. Tarachand Lulwani.

K.S. Allah Bux, Prime Minister Sindh.

Pir Illahi Bux, Revenue Minister Sindh.

Moulana Mohammad Siddiq.

Moulana Mohammad Usman.

Note: The local Congress leaders had also issued press notes and hand-bills requesting Congress members and workers to be at the docks to welcome Moulana Obeidullah Sindhi but unfortunately hardly five Congress people were present to accord welcome, to----- distinguished son of India as Moulana Obeidullah.

Political situation in Sindh,

Self-seekers' treachery to Islam and their future, Muslim league not defeated

(By Sayyed Ali Muhammad H. Rashdi, Secretary, Sindh Provincial Muslim League)

After great hopes had been aroused in the hearts of the Indian Muslims, that the Sindh Provincial Muslim League was about to oust the present Sindh Ministry of Khan Bahadur Allahbux from office, the recent dramatic disintegration of the League Assembly party and the failure of the censure motion on the 12th inst. Must have given them a rude shock. The Hindu Press, as usual has made a political capital out of it and the country is being inundated with false material calculated to

weaken the League movement even in other provinces. As the following facts would indicate, I would like to send a message to the Indian Muslims that, firstly the League affairs in Sindh are not as bad as they are being depicted by the interested press, and secondly, that your calculations have not been disturbed by the enemies of the League but by those who, till the very last moment, professed to be it's devoted followers.

Previous history recalled

It will be recalled that in the last General Elections of Sindh Assembly no one, excepting Sheikh Abdul Majid, had sought election on the Muslim League ticket and as such there was no one in the Assembly who was under any obligation to the League till the last Karachi Conference was held. It was only a few months before the Karachi Conference took place that Sir Abdullah Haroon and Sheikh Abdul Majid inaugurated the League movement in the province and the first man to respond to their call was Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah who had just then been made to vacate his seat of Chief Minister of Sindh. On the eve of the Karachi Conference, however, the number of the League Assembly party members swelled to 27, and in spite of Mr. Jinnah's disapproval, Sir Ghulam Hussain insisted that he should be the leader of the League party in the Assembly to which the party had agreed, subject, of course, to the condition that in the interests of the League movement Sir Ghulam Hussain would not covert any post in the cabinet and this stipulation was accepted by Sir Ghulam Hussain without any demur. Thus Sir Ghulam Hussain ever since then continued functioning as the leader of the League Assembly party and nobody distrusted his loyalty to the League and its principles upto the last moment.

After the Karachi Conference was over, the League with 27 adherents of it's own in the Assembly and a few others, those party denominations need not now be disclosed, was sure to unseat the Allahbux Ministry and therefore -----
-----in the sutimistic reports that were ----- appearing in the press.

In the middle of December last, there were rumors current that some sort of negotiations were doing on between S.R. Ghulam Hussain and Khan Bahadur Allahbux, but it did not arouse our suspicious, for the trusted Sir Ghulam implicitly. Not did we have any reason to feel otherwise. It was then considered as thoroughly unimaginable that a veteran of Sir Ghulam's ----- signed its pledge, would go back upon them in a most unceremonious manner kicking at the very faces nine crores of the Indian Muslims whose ----- he knew were so in excitably intertwined with the success and the prestige of the Muslim League. Even otherwise, Sir Ghulam Hussain ever since the fall of his own ministry

claimed to be fully cognizant of the disastrous consequences of Allahbux regime in the province. He had addressed ----- of meetings in which he had expressed his abhorrence of the very ----- supporting K.B. Allahbux in any manner in a most unpolished and unvarnished language. He was the first M.L.A. to sand in a non-confidence motion ----- August, last. His memorable anti-Allahbux statement of August, which ----- to have been inspired by high ideals of service and sacrifice for the ----- of teeming Muslim masses of Sindh, foreshadowed no possibility of his lying his own declarations with his own deeds. He took keen interest in end elaborations of the Karachi Conference and the intensity of his enthusiasm was clear from the fact that as he was very keenly feeling our having supplied him with an "Office-bearers Hedge" we had, at the last moment give him a mere National Guard Captain's badge which he went on willingly ----- for all the time that the Conference was in a session.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Reassures

After the reports of Allahbux-Ghulam Hussain negotiations appeared in press. We tried to fathom his mind but he silenced us by reiterating his firm faith in the League and directing us to take some steps for further consolidation of the League Party's strength. In the third week of December Sir Ghulam left for Bombay and while leaving he issued notices to League Assembly party members to attend the party meeting which he had called at his house on the 3rd of January one day before the Assembly session had to commence. On the ----- of January the meeting was held under his own chairmanship and after the position was fully examined and found to be satisfactory, it was decided that Mr. G. M. Sayed should move the no-confidence motion.

---- Assembly Session Commenced

On the 4th of January when the non-confidence motion was formally given notice of, the position of the League party appeared to be sufficiently satisfactory. It is true that a certain number of the League party members had gone over to the Treasury benches, but as we were aware of their serious personal difficulties, and as their making these benches half-way-house for themselves till the final hour of their liberation, did not affect the League position so far as the final results were comforts to push the motion through. On 6th, the motion was moved and the speaker fixed the 10th of January for its discussion. Now, it will be borne in mind that for all these days Sir Ghulam Hussain continued functioning as the League party Leader. One day before the motion was to be discussed Sir Ghulam, however, suddenly got up in the Assembly and announced his resignation from the League party. We met on the 9th and twice on the 10th and 11th, to consider the position, and we were given to understand that Sir Ghulam was willing to

withdraw his resignation if only the ban inflicted against him was withdrawn. The party removed the been and we in the working committee, were given to understand that on the 12th when the motion would be voted upon he would withdraw his resignation on the floor of the Assembly and would speak and vote against the Ministry. We again based our calculations on that understanding and extended a fresh assurance to our allies on the other side, doing those lines.

The final day

On the 12th, the eyes of the whole house and of the people in the galleries were recessed on Sir Ghulam Hussain who chose to sit quiet till only a few hours before the motion had actually to be pushed to the division. Suddenly he got up from his seat and made a speech which besides being opposed to his all previous professions, declaration and deeds, was incoherent and inconsistent. His main ground for such a speech was the Sindh must have a stable Government, that these sudden changes shock that stability, that K. B. Allahbux would now be able to see whether G. M. Sayed was his best friend or Sir Ghulam himself, and that as there was no one single party in the whole Assembly which can replace the existing one, he in the interests of the province had chosen to do what he was thus doing. Such a speech filling is it did from the mouth of one who had solemnly signed the League pledge in spite of all those conditions, and who had previous to that left no word in the vocabulary which he had not employed against the ministry, tended at once to create an atmosphere of complete chaos, confusion and demoralization, in the whole of the Assembly. Nobody knew where he stood and what has to come next. Our friends behind the Ministers instead of voting for the country felicitated themselves on having made the right choice that discretion was the better part of valour and it was under such conditions that the League motion was pushed to the division and declared defeated.

I would now leave it to the Indian public to determine whether the League in Sindh has been defeated by any honest, honourable or legitimate methods or whether there is any fault of the Muslim masses of Sindh who, outside the Assembly chamber, are seething with ----- what has happened.

----Not Responsible

The League ----- be held responsible for the irresponsible and un----- conduct of those who had secured their entry into the Assembly before the message of the Muslim League had reached the masses in Sindh who are now completely immune from suffering any penalty at the hands their electors till the whole of the current term is over. Although League activities in Sindh are of recent origin, the Muslim masses are ----- behind the League. During the last few months there have been

three ----- elections different districts of the province and not a single Muslim League candidate has been defeated in the contest. Almost all local----- governing bodies, where Muslims are in a majority, have decided to ----- at the League Flag. The total number of Muslim League branches and of the Muslim League members in Sindh exceeds the Congress membership figures though the latter has been working for the last 19 years. Thus the de----- of the ----- motion by those methods or continuance of Allahbux ministry should not in any way be construed as a failure of the League movement in Sindh. It was not without the support of the Muslim masses ----- him that Shaikh Abdul Majid, on the very floor of the Assembly, had aligned Khan Bahadur Allahbux to resign his seat face his candidature, ----- see for himself where has stood with the masses. This challenge was ----- not accepted by the premier.

-----of Reckoning for Allah Bakhsh

We are not even dejected on account of a number of our members having ----- over the Ministerial side. They deserve pity and not condemnation. ----- personal difficulties are such that they cannot afford to provoke ----- of such a Ministry. There is a perjury case pending against one member, if I mistake not, the very recipient of garlands from Honourable Moulvi Fazl-ul-Haq at the Patna Conference. Another members ----- involved a big civil suit and one wink of an influential eye can change his whole future. The third member is fearing complications due to a matter connected with society loans. The fourth gentleman has a huge stake in a matter ----- before Government. Two other members are involved in matters of ----- a very different nature. There is an election petition pending against another member and one of the Judges on the tribunal has been express ----- himself unmistakably through open press statement in favour of the Allahbux Ministry. And then there have been offers of Parliamentary Secretaryships and minister ships. If the people outside want to know the whole ----- they should get official copies of the Sindh Assembly Debates for those dates. A study of those documents would completely vindicate the position of the League in Sindh.

In conclusion I can only say that the final and decisive day has not -----dawned. The Allahbux Ministry in spite of these victories is yet in the melting-pot. Even after the first victory it has been defeated twice.----- is proposing to go to the Wizard of Wardha once again. Anyway, methods like the present ones have never proved to be paying in the long run and ----- I am sure, it is going to happen now. One thing, however, is abundant -----clear; the Muslim masses of Sindh having come to be considered as the ----- a dead animal all the carnivorous animals in the

country have ----- their teeth on its flesh. It therefore deserves sympathy and not ---
-----.

Sindh ministerial tangle

Latest position

(By Sayyed Ali Muhammad H. Rashdi, Sindh Provincial Muslim League Karachi)

The Budget Session of the Sindh Legislative Assembly has been adjourned for a fortnight in view of Mohurram Holidays and the Congress session. It will perhaps resume its sittings from the 17th of March.

As was expected the inclusion of Sir Ghulam Hussain and Mir Bunde Ali into the cabinet has, instead of strengthening the position of the ministry, tended to further weaken it. It will be remembered that on the very first day of the session the Government had suffered a defeat at the hands of the apposition. Even after that the position of the ministry has all along having broken their party discipline and have come forward to vote against the ministry. On a major issue like the election of the Deputy Speaker as many as 8 from among the followers of the ministry voted against the ministerial candidate and brought his fall. In a house of 59 the position of the opposition parties today stands as follows:-

Congress 10

League 9

Hindus 9

In addition to this, there are about 8 Muslims now sitting on the Ministerial benches who will in all probability vote against the ministry on any decisive issue. Thus the doom of the present Sindh Ministry is once against sealed if only the League party adjusts its position according to the circumstances now prevailing and exploits the situation.

The Congress party has already moved that Censor cuts, which will come up before the House after the 16th of March and if the League joins others in pushing the cuts through, the position of the ministry will indeed become very critical. The Hindu party which up till now was supporting the ministry has or late drifted towards the opposition. Two of its leading members have been continuously sitting in opposition and the rest are so disgusted with the ministry that on the last days of the session they absented themselves embolic, leaving the ministry to its fate. Evidently, they are dissatisfied over the inclusion of Sir Ghulam Hussain.

There is equal amount of discontent among the Muslim ministarialists also. It is believed the Muslim Chief Parliamentary Secretary has also tendered his

resignation from office. The other two parliamentary secretaries while speaking in the Assembly have often been giving vent to their personal feelings which are not consistent with the policy for which the ministry stands. All these factors indicate that all is not well with the Budget session.

The Muslim League party is at the present moment committed to the spirit of the resolution recently passed by the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League to the effect that the League party will take no part in breaking or forming any ministry till its own position is so strong that it can take upon itself the responsibility of running the Government with the assistance of other parties agreeable to a common program.

The Working Committee will however meet a little before the opening day of the next session in order to consider the situation.

The Sindh Muslim League is meanwhile pushing forth its program of mass contact in right earnest.

It is an open secret that during these three weeks' session the ministry has done many things which are ----- the interests of the people for example the imposition of enhanced rates of assessment, refused to enforce the recommendations of the re-organization committee and bringing about of premature death of Mr. G. M. Sayed's Bill for Relief to agriculturists from Indebtedness. These happenings have further intensified public indignation against the ministry.

K. B. Allah Bux is building lofty hopes on ever-shifting sands. The ministerial structure may -----

Telegrams: "shadman"

Telephone: 2738

786, Naier Road

Karachi 28th Oct. 1940

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan,

Secretary All India Muslim League,

Daryaganj,

Delhi

Dear Sir,

Your letter dated 22nd instant.

Soon after receipt of Mr. Jinnah's letter I issued an appeal in Local Press, asking all Muslim League branches and Pesh Imams of Mosques throughout Sindh to observe 1st November as a Day of Sympathy. Also on my recommendation certain newspapers have written Editorials in which they have induced Mussalmans to pass Resolution after Juma Prayers in accordance with All India Muslim League instructions.

Apart from the above, I have arranged in Karachi to hold meetings after Juma Prayers in every Mosque and you may rest assured that in every corner of Sindh meetings will be held and resolutions passed as stated above.

Telegrams: "shadman"

Telephone: 2738

786, Naier Road

Karachi 17th Dec. 1940

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan,

Secretary All India Muslim League,

Daryaganj,

Delhi

Dear Sir,

Your letter dated 11th instant.

It seems that my last letter on the same subject has crossed yours, I attach a copy of it for ready reference and trust this will satisfy you,

Yours sincerely

Telegrams: "muslimleag"

Telephone: 5530

Central Office,

All India Muslim League

Daryagung

Delhi

No: 973

20.03.1941

Dear Sir,

I am herewith enclosing a copy of the resolutions passed by the Council of the All India Muslim League at its meeting held on the 23rd of February 1941.

I would like to draw your ----- attention to Resolution No. 5 and hope that the Provincial Muslim League will take necessary steps to give effect to the recommendations contained therein.

Yours sincerely

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan

Honorary Secretary

All India Muslim League

To

The Honorary Secretary

Provincial Muslim League

Karachi Sindh

Encl:- Tort of Resolution Council Meeting

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

President

All India Muslim League

Delhi

Dear Sir,

I beg to bring to your kind notice the fact that Ali Muhammad Rashidi, so called General Secretary of Sindh Provincial Muslim League has violated the resolution of the Muslim League Council held on 15th December 1940, about Sindh Frontier Regulation Act. He; to achieve personal subjects, served got my brother, Sayed Sabit Ali Shah----- the Sindh Frontier Regulation Act on 15th January 1941 and thereby arranged to trouble my ----- very ----- But the present learned District Magistrate of Sukkur requited him honourably on 17th instant. I

had sent letters on 19.9.1941, 24.2.1941 on 15.2.1941 to Sir, Majid Abdullah Haroon the President Sindh Provincial Muslim League Karachi to take disciplinary action against Rashdi but so far no step is taken against him. The copies of those letters have been sent to your honour also. But your honour too I think, has not taken any interest in it. I can not understand the why of it. Now an application is herewith submitted for your honour's kind perusal in which a statement in brief is given of the deeds of Rashdi. I hope your honour will consider over it favourably.

Yours faithfully

Sayed Hajan Ali Shah K. Jilani Zamindar

Jilani Road Sukkur

Confidentially V. Urgent

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

President

All India Muslim League

Delhi

Respected Sir,

I beg most submissively to lay down the following few lines of my humble request with a sanguine hope that they will meet your honour's favourable and sympathetic consideration.

That Ali Muhammad Rashdi so called General Secretary of Sindh Provincial Muslim League, cherishes a personal grudge against me. The enmity of Rashdi has been acquired on account of a woman named Shaher Banoo Alias Anwar, daughter of Musmat Arbab Wife of one Rasulbux motor driver. She was kept under wrongful confinement by Rashdi, at Lahore. After saving their lives they came over in Sindh with me as I was there with them. Rasulbux and submitted publication against Rashdi not only to Sindh Government but to Government of India too. In Sindh Rashdi had arranged to drop the child of the said Musmat Anwar & had shacked the ornaments etc, from her also. In those applications all the facts were given by Rasulbux. But Rashdi in the name of Muslim League Ministry, got himself saved by producing false documents a false statements. While I have got full detailed true proofs about the same at present too. Not only this but I know fully well what was done illegally with the woman in question.

As the applications were made by Rasulbux, Rashdi suspected that it was I, who had helped the Rasulbux to do it. Hence I fell pray of Rashdi. He got me arrested under Sindh Frontier Regulating Act on 12th January 1941 when Mr. T. T. Kothawala, the then District Magistrate of Sukkur was handing over the charge of the District. I was kept in Jail for more than two months. During my confinement Rashdi got me tropled very much. He and arranged were to best me in Sukkur Jail through Mr. Longman the Jailor.

Besides it would ----- so far, that I could not be released ----- bailable offence. I was not previous convict.

I belong to ----- prespectable family of Jilani Sayed of Sukkur which enjoys a good social position in ---- town. Our fore-fathers have been rendering meritorious services to have been helping the Beniga British Governemnt in season and ouot of season at critical Junctures. We have been awarded ----- Afrinames & Sords of Honour by the Governemnt. My Grand-father and maternal Uncle are Justice of Peace of Sukkur. I was given a gun License for British India a week ago by Mr. T. T. Kothawalla the District Matistrate, after it, I was the same man who was ordered to be arrested under Sindh Frontier Regulation Act ----- through Rashdi. Very strange.

A special Jirga was appointed for me in which all the members were the friends of Rashdi, so that I may be sent to Jail anyhow. All the members of the Jirga were outsiders but Act citizens of Sukkur.

My brother ----- applications for ----- innocent but unfortunate at the time as I was the victim of Rashdi's cruel hands. Not only this but Jamiatul-Muslimeen Sukkur passed a resolution on 6th Feb: 1941 in which they showed my innocence and made an appeal to the District Magistrate to release me. Excepting this deputations of leading citizens of Sukkur saw the District Magistrate for me a requested him to set me free as I was an innocent.

Moreover many papers such as "Alwahid" Karachi, "Pegham-e-Suleh" Garhiyasin, "Dawat-e-Islam" Sukkur & Nara-e-Haq" Sukkur, drew the attention of the authorities.

After this the present learned and just District Magistrate, S. Redley Esquire; after going through the papers minutely and considering over the matter closely honourably acquitted me on the 17th instant.

Ali Muhamamd Rashdi is very influential, powerful & highhanded man. He could do what ever he liked in the days of previous Muslim League Ministry. He is tyrant. I have suffered much at his cruel hands. Illahibux Dedo an intiate friend of

Rashdi is a previous convict and Fatehali Shah a dangerous man a near relation of Rashdi, Hashamuddin his brother and Wadero Muhammad Panah Khan Dakhan help him to trouble me in vainly. They day and night run from one door to another to entangle me in some or the other false suit and ----- my life at any cost.

Rashdi is very dangerous man, a previous convict a swindler, a pick-pocket. He has been dealt with under section 110 I.P.C. ---- committing theft of Railway Tickets and deceit (420) etc, Giving false statements on oath in Courts such as to save his friend Illahibux Dedo a previous convict in a case of doecit.

I fear to be put in some difficulty at his hands. He is customary litigant ----- be can easily drag me in any difficulty by filling a false suit against me in Sindh, Punjab or any near else where I can not be able to manage to get any help.

I am not only the man who cries for his wrongful deeds but papers also write about him.

Sansarsamachar in its issue of 9th 1941, clearly writes, if Government wishes to keep safety in Sindh, Ali Muhammad Rashdi at once be arrested.

Sindh Observer, Karachi Daily, in issues of 8th March 1941 and New Sindh in its issue of 9th March 1941 clearly urge "Rashdi's arrest". They say that Rashdi be arrested otherwise it is likely that Rashdi may create a breach of peace and there is every likely-hood of riots on behalf of Muslim League through Rashdi.

So he is not only dangerous to his community but awfully dangerous to public at large. He can raise a communal question at any time to fulfill his desires. So it is essential to see him not to go so far as to create a bad atmosphere in Sindh if he is allowed outside the from bars.

In the end I ----- request your honour to appoint a special Officer to enquiry----- in to the deeds, which ----- Rashdi has been ----- will do in near future. All the secrets will be out thereby if proper steps are taken in the matter.

I have submitted applications on 25th, instant in which I have requested to the authorities to save me from the cruel clutches of Rashdi ----- keep the same application on record for future reference.

I beg to remain

Sir,

Sukkur

Yours most obedient servant

23.03.1941

Sayed Sabit Ali Shah K. Jilani

Jilani Road Sukkur

Copy submitted to:

1. His Excellency the Governor of Sindh.
2. Private Secretary to ----- Excellency the Viceroy of India.
3. Honourable K. B. Illahibux ----- Premier Sindh Government.
4. Honourable Sir Ghulam Hussain----- Law & Order Minister Sindh Government.
5. Honourable Pir Illahibux ----- Educational Minister Sindh Government.
6. The District Magistrate Sukkur.
7. The District Superintendent of Police Sukkur
8. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, President All India Muslim League.
9. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan Premier Punjab Government.

For information and favourable quick disposal.

Telegram: "Shadman"

Telephone: 2738

Napier road

Karachi 8th Sept. 1941

To,

The Secretary

All India Muslim League

Daryagunj

Delhi

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a copy of the Resolution No. 2 passed by the Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League in its meeting held on 7th September 1941.

As the said resolution relates to the All India Muslim League, I have thought it fit to pass it on to you.

Yours faithfully

President

Sindh provincial muslim league,

Napier Road Karachi

Resolution No. 2

“in view of the latest developments in the International situation and significant utterance of the Secretary of State for India in connection with the demands of the Muslim League, this meeting of the Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League requests the Council of the All India Muslim League to reconsider the Resolution No. 5 of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League passed at its meeting on 31st August, 1st and 2nd September 1940 and revise its attitude towards the War efforts of the Government.”

All India Muslim League,

Daryagunj

Delhi

09.10.1941

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for your letter of the 9th October 1941 regarding your quota of Rs. 10/- towards the All India Muslim League but I am highly surprised new that a great province like yours has sent only Rs. 10/- as its quota. I do not know if it should be taken to mean that the income of ----- important province like yours should be not more than rupees of this is really so I should think that things in the province of Sindh are not as well as they were expected to be the appallingly low figure of Rs. 10/- indicates that very little has been done by the Provincial Muslim League to organize the province. Would you really believe that the All India Muslim League will be satisfied with a quota such as yours coming as from a great

province like Sindh which means that the membership of the League should be very limited. I however hope that this is not the case. And when I hear from you next time I think it will be possible for me to have a better account of things than I have now had.

I shall be thankful if you will kindly send me an authentic statement of the income of your province under various heads another particulars connected they with so that I may be in a position to know what really is the condition of the Provincial Muslim League in Sindh.

I hope that you will be kind enough to send me a heartening reply at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you very much for the same.

Yours faithfully,

Honorary Secretary

Resolution No. 4

Corruption among Certain Ministers.

The Council appoints a committee consisting of the following gentlemen to hold an enquiry into the general assembly in the country on the score of corruption among certain ---- and some of their supporters and submit their report the next Budget Session of the Assembly.

Sheikh Abdul Majid Chairman

Mr. Ghulam Nabi

Ali Muhammad Rashdi Secretary

(unanimously adopted)

Resolution No. 5

The Provincial Muslim League regrets to observe that since some time there has been a dispute between the Hindus and Muslims, over the Amirkhani Mosque at Thatta. The Council urges upon the authorities to satisfy the legitimate demands of the Muslims in that regard as early as possible, failing which the Council authorities the Working Committee to take whatever steps it deems fit to safeguard the religious interests of the Muslims of Thatta.

Move by Ali Muhammad Rashdi

Resolution No. 6

“The Council of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League urges upon the Mussalmans of Sindh to observe the ensuing Idd-Uzha day as the Pakistan Day and after passing a resolution supporting the League demand for Pakistan try to explode in Mussalmans the main features of the aforesaid Muslim demand. The Council also ask the Mussalmans of Sindh to wear the Badges for Pakistan in order to develop the requisite amount of determination to achieve the objective.”

Resolution No. 7

“Resolved that Sayed Ali Muhammad Rashdi and Shai Abdul Majid shall prepare a Memorandum on the position of Muslims in Government services and submitted to the necessary quarters on behalf of the Muslim League.

Resolution No. 8

“The meeting authorizes its President to request Allama Mashraki through a telegram to give up his fast as his life was an asset to the Muslim community. At the same time Council wants the British Government that the Muslims of ----- are not likely to rest contented until and unless----- set at liberty.”

Resolution No. 9

The Council of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League of the opinion that the present ministry of Sindh is -----

- (a) for having created a very serious state of instruction and grave in security in the province.
- (b) for having caused great harm to the Muslim party.
- (c) for having created permanent rift between the ----- and Mussalmans communities of the province.

Therefore the Council advices the League Assembly party to confine its activity presently to an effort to liberate the province from the Jaws of the present gang of ministers. Further the Council urges upon H. E. the governor of Sindh to dissolve the present Sindh Assembly and order frets verdict on the hammerings of last five years and sand in frets representatives who may take the province out of the present mars.

Resolution No. 10

Resolved that a Central Provincial League fund be opened and the Council requests is President to start it with a personal donation of Rs. 500/- in addition following methods will be adopted to achieve the object:

Muslim League Assembly party members to pay Rs: 125/-

Working Committee members to pay Rs. 25/- each.

Council members to pay Rs. 10/- each.

Sympathizers pay Rs. 10/- or 5/- per year for the league work be found out. League working committee can show relax in the enforcement of the above procedure.

The office should arrange for the proper distribution of receipt books.

Resolution No. 11

This meeting entrust the work of forming the Pri League branches and holding fresh elections before February 15th, 1942 to the under mentioned gentlemen:

Karachi City Mr. Md. Hashim Gazdar, Moulvi Zahooru Hassan Dars,
Moulana Sanaullah.

Karachi Distt: Mian Md. Yusuf Chandio, Pir Ghulam Murtaza Sarhandi.

Hyderabad Distt: K. B. Baboo Jalaldin, Hakim Muhkumdin Sayed Md. Salleh
Shah.

Tharparkar Distt: Wadero Fakir Muhamamd Mangrio.

Nawabshah Distt: Sayed Khair Shah, Sayed

Sukkur Distt: Pir Rasul Bux Shah, Mr. Agha Ghulam Nabi

Telegrams: "shadman"

Telephone: 2738

786, Naier Road

Karachi 9th March 1942

Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan,

Secretary All India Muslim League,

Daryaganj,

Delhi

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to invite your special attention to the Resolutions Nos. 13, 14 and 15 (copy enclosed), which have been passed by the Council of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League at its meeting held on the 8th instant.

Yours faithfully

President

Sindh Provincial Muslim League

Napier Road, Karachi

Hari problems in Sindh

The Council of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League hereby resolves that the policy of the Muslim League in this Province in respect of the Hari problem shall be as follows:

- (a) Permanent and inalienable tenancy rights be conferred upon the Haris in Sindh, and,
- (b) In the future Legislative Assembly of Sindh that will be constituted following revision of the constitution, such number of seats shall be exclusively reserved for the Haris as may be due to them on the basis of their actual population in the province.

Note: This resolution has been referred to the Working Committee.

In view of the fact that in ----- times and under present conditions every country and province has been trying to conserve its economic resource for its own people and to make provision for future ----- in its population, this council lays down the following policy for its own guidance as also for the guidance of the Sindh Assembly Muslim League party:

1. Agricultural lands in Sindh shall not be given in perpetuity or sold to Non-Sindhis, whatever the circumstances:
2. Recruitment to Government services in Sindh shall be restricted only to Sindhis and domiciled Sindhis except in the case of experts when their importation for furthering certain scientific and technical projects becomes absolutely inevitable; even in----- respect, the Government may lay-out and introduce a plea whereby, within a certain period, Sindh becomes wholly self-contained; provided that in order to prevent the possibility of Non-Sindhis being stealthily or otherwise included in that category, the term “domiciled” shall be so defined as to include only those persons who have personally settled down in Sindh for more than 25 years.

Note:- This Resolution was referred to the Working Committee.

This council ----- the Sindh Provincial Muslim League emphatically protests against the proposed assignment of Makhi lands to ree-sindhis on the basis of

certain -----which are act only unsound but do positively offend against the sense of self-respect on the part of the people of Sindh. In the opinion of this Council, importation of foreigners under these conditions would create fresh difficult proteins in this province and would at the same time fail to produce the desired results. The parpose for which these lands are being given to outsiders can be achieved equally well, by letting their original owners have them subject to such conditions as the authorities may -----necessary to impose.

Dear Moulana Sahib.

I have been marking with keen interest the activities of the Congress. Muslim League and the Hindu Sabha the main political organizations of India. I did not take any active part or expressed my opinion any where. But now I ----- keep quite, as my heart is reaching, in view of the opinion expressed by a leading Hindu daily paper (Sansar Samachar) in its Editorial dated 25.04.1942. I attach a cutting from the same for your perusal. Please note that it is a congress paper.

Moulana Sahib, you are a religious soul. You have translated the Holy Quran, for the guidance of Muslims. Have you ever acted according to that, except offering your prayers, I mean the service to the community. Let me tell you frankly the service you have done to the community, and the general opinion about you among the Muslim masses of this province which is being governed by you, that you are the cause of ruin of Muslims here, and are out to remove the name of Muslims from the Indian History. You would than be happy to see your name published in the headlines of the Hindu papers as a Hero and the Destroyer of Islam.

Here are opinions of those with whom you have sympathy. They want Hindu Raj, or British Rule but they don't want your community to rule in any part of your mother land. They prefer foreign rule in preference to your community.

Moulana, I may tell you, that I have every day dealing with Hindus and from that I have gathered, that whatever you may do for them, they would never trust you. Though you have been slaughtering Muslim rights to win their heart, but yet they suspect you. On no occasion they allowed you to interview Sir Cripps alone. Every time Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied you. The representatives of all other organizations interviewed Sir Cripps alone. Whatever may be the cause, they either suspected your honesty or they considered you incompetent to negotiate Congress terms. If the later version is correct then Moulana, you can yourself judge, why they made you president. Excuse me, Moulana, Mr. Junnah has rightly called you a "Show boy of the Congress".

Do you not feel humiliated, Moulana, by expressing your pain and astonishment at the decision arrived at by the Madrasa Legislature Congress Party. Yes, it might

have pained you because, you don't want Muslims to be in power in any part of India. If Muslims come in power, the congress power is sure to decline and from where can you earn your bread and butter, if Congress goes.

The Resolution sponsored by such an old and season --- politician like Rajagopalachari, wherein he concedes that the Pakistan Scheme which allows the Muslim community in India to have its due share of responsibility of Government in the provinces, where the Muslims form a majority, should be an eye opener to you, Moulana, who have shut his eyes to entire cause of the community, and we Musslamns are ashamed to have Muslim leader like you, who trodden under his feet the legitimate rights of his own community.

Will you Moulana, tell me, what your congress has done for Muslims in India. I am sure, it must have done the same what you, a Muslim president of Congress did in Sindh. Your joined the Hindus and brought them in power. Now there is every day slaughter of innocent Muslims and their souls are praying to God to ruin those who brought the present policy and administration in force in Sindh.

Moulana, you must be feeling very happy in hearing every day murders of Muslims in this province. You did not rest when Hindus were killed in Sukkur Roits. You took the trouble of coming from Wardha to Sindh to console Hindus have you ever thought of reviewing the situation now, when your co-religionist are being slaughtered and specially in the days of the Government which you founded in Sindh.

I can write pages over this, but I don't want to waste your time, as Moulana, you have very little time to think for the welfare of Muslims. You are right in sympathizing with Hindus. Press is theirs, they can advertise you very well and right your name in bold type on front pages of Hindu papers, whereas Muslims cannot give you such wide publicity.

In the end I pray to God to bring you to the right path and give you strength to serve Hindu trodden Muslim community. God will relieve you from paying these homage's to Wardha, from where all schemes crop up the betterment of Hindus and achutes but none for the poor Muslims.

Yours Sincerely,

(Abdul Majid Jatoi)

J. P. Zamindar

Vice President D.L.B. Dadu,

Post Office Mehar (Sindh)

Dated:

Coy forwarded with complements to Mr. Jinnah.

Translation of an article published in “Sansar Samachar” dated: 25.04.1942, under the caption ‘Rajaji where to.’

Rajgopalachari, the brain of the Congress, is one of the greatest personalities of India. In the year 1919, he left his profession of advocates and joined the politics, where along with his associates he made many sacrifices. The attitude which Rajaji has now adopted, will cut the root of his past sacrifices as cut by a saw. We agree with this view of Rajaji that no confusion should be caused to British at this moment, but every Hindu and Muslim will look upon, with contempt the second view of his. Recently a meeting of Madras Assembly Congress Committee was held, where Rajagopalachari brought a proposal and recommended to a.i.c.c. that Muslim League demand of Pakistan should be conceded, if such demand is strongly made. Rajagopalachari, has so far not issued any statement to clear his position. It is clear from this proposal that Rajaji declares, for the sake of freedom of the mother land, the bitter dosa of Pakistan may be swallowed. He, with a view to break the chains of slavery of the mother land, wishes to concede to the demand of Pakistan, with pain.

But we are never prepared to agree to this proposal. Neither India could be divided into pieces, nor Indians are prepared to agree to this proposal. India has remained united since ages, and now Indians cannot bow their heads before an unreasonable demand and see their mother-land divided into pieces. Hindus are still prepared to remain as slaves in the hands of British, but will never bow before Jinnah. Hindus, do not freedom by bowing before a Muslim who has got a little following. They will acquire the same by their own ability, though it may come after half a century. We are certain that no member of the a.i.c.c. will corroborate with Rajgopalachari. If this demand is conceded to, there will be a civil war in India.

Primary Muslim League Trichinopoly

On 1-5-42, a public meeting was convened in the Khajamohideen Mosque, Palakarai, Trichinopoly, to condole the sudden denials of Janab, Sir, Abdullah Haroon Saheb.

Mr. S. M. Sultan Baghdadi Saheb, shortly spoke about the life story of the late Sir. Haroon, and passed the resolution that:

This gathering of the Musalmans of Trichinopoly regret very much to record the death of Sir. Abdullah Haroon Saheb and convey our deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

By efforts of the Primary "Muslim League, ceremonial prayers to the dead were arranged in all the Mosques after the Juma Prayers.

Secretary

Primary Muslim League

Central Office

All India Muslim League

Daryagani, Delhi

06.05.1942

My Dear Yousuf,

I am herewith sending copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. Sri Prekasa M.L.A. (Control) of Banaras.

Yours Sincerely

Liaquat Ali Khan

Yousuf Haroon Engr.

Nepier Road

Karachi

Sevashrana

Banares

April 29, 1941

My dear Nawabzada Saheb,

I am indeed shocked to read of the sudden death of my esteemed friend and colleague, Sir Abdolla Haroon. I can never forget his personal kindness and courtesy to me during the years we have been members of the Assembly together. The kindliness of his nature the charity of his disposition, the sympathetic attitude which he brought to bear on everything and his deep knowledge of affairs coupled with the childlike simplicity of his nature greatly attracted me to him. It is indeed unfortunate that the cruel hand of death should have removed him in the midst of his usefulness.

I write to send you and your Party my sincere condolences in your great loss. I shall also be obliged if you will convey my sympathy to the members of the bereaved family. I regret I know none of them myself personally and so I am unable to write direct. I hope you will please not mind this trouble.

Trusting all is well with you,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Sri Prakasa)

Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, M.L.A., (Central) Gul-i-Raana,

Harding Avenue,

New Delhi

Indian posts and telegraphs department

Yusuf abdoola haroon

786, napier road

Karachi

Tel: 2738

Tel: shadman

12th May, 1942,

My dear Mr. Jinnah

I am deeply moved by the most sympathetic tone in which you have condoned with me over my recent terrible loss and have encouraged me to bear it with resignation and fortitude. I beg of you to pray that the Almighty may enable me to maintain the great traditions of the departed great man who has bequeathed us. I will always look foreyard to you for help guidance and blessings.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely

Mandal

Shahi Bazar

Hyderabad, Sindh 27th May 1942

Esqr.

League,

Mr. Jinnah

I beg to draw your kind attention to the copy of letter enclosed herein which I have forwarded to Mahatma Gandhi yesterday. The communication speaks for -----self and needs no further elucidation.

I personally do not believe ----- Congress or any other organization save and except my own of which I happen to be an honorary secretary, I hope you will understand our anxiety to restore peace and order in this unfortunate province of ours.

I feel confident that it is only your and ---- Mahatma Gandhi's presence which can bring about normal and healthy situation. The masses do not care much about other workers of any organization but easily listen to the heads; they are mostly illiterate and require some big persons to explain to them the difference between right and wrong.

Our country is at the present moment in a hopeless chaos and needs your immediate help and -----without which there is no other way to save ----- and property.

BHAIBUND Shewa Mandal

Shahi Bazar

Hyderabad, Sindh 27th May 1942

Mohamed Ali Jinnah Esqr.

I appeal to your aesthetic sense and fervently request that you will be responsible to the call of duty and come personally to demonstrate to the world that your organization is equal to the task in the matter of their responsibility, irrespective of what you may feel within about our opinion about the separation of Sindh and its consequences.

In case you do accept my invitation, I shall be glad to make suitable arrangements for your stay in our town as I propose to do for Mahatma Gandhi.

Please be kind enough to wire me if you accept my request. Rest assured, we shall welcome you with great pleasures and pride.

I remain, respectfully yours,

Hon' Secretary

Copy of letter

----- to Mahatma Gandhi

BHAIBUND Shewa Mandal

Shahi Bazar

Hyderabad, Sindh 26th May 1942

Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Ghandi,

Sevagram

Wardha (India)

Respected Mahatmaji

Professor Ghansham's gruesome report on the lawlessness in Sindh as published in the latest issue of the "Harijan" dated 24th May 1942 and your suggestions on the subject that the Congress members of Sindh and the ----- Khan Bahadur Allah Bux should form a peace brigade and settle down among the Hurs and risk their lives in ----- persuading these erring countrymen to desert from the crimes, have raised some misgivings in my mind. The Congressmen to proceed to Hur Districts and to ask the Hurs to desist from committing dacoities and arson is in my humble opinion to ask them to do something of which they are not capable at all.

At the time of separating the Province of Sindh from the Bombay Presidency all such matters should have been carefully weighed and foreseen. Sindh being educationally a backward province it was unsafe to practice constitutional experiments with Sindhi masses and all this lawlessness is but an off-shoot of this constitutional change.

BHAIBUND Shewa Mandal

Shahi Bazar

Hyderabad, Sindh 26th May 1942

It was the Moslem League who sponsored this demand and was therefore responsible and the Congress equally so for supporting the demand of the League.

Now that the storm is on and the very fabric of the Sindh Province is being torn to pieces it is but proper that the heads of these two institutions should bear all the responsibility on their shoulders and not their subordinates who do not wield the

same influence with the masses. Either you, yourself and Mr. Jinnah or the Congress President Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Jinnah should now come down immediately to Sindh and at the risk of your own lives educate these erring countrymen to desist from committing these murders and dacoities and thus restore peace and order. Your very presence will create a healthy situation and two of you alone will be able to do as much as a government cannot do. The present Government will take the only course open to them visit quell the disturbance with the same brute force as practiced by the Hurs themselves. You and Mr. Jinnah are the only two persons who could deliver the goods:

Where is Mr. Jinnah and ----you?

I wonder if you will realize your responsibility and that of the Congress and respond to this appeal?

BHAIBUND Shewa Mandal

Shahi Bazar

Hyderabad, Sindh 26th May 1942

Mr. Jinnah whom I am addressing to day on the same subject will let me know what he can do in the matter, but whether he responds or not, I should like to have your independent decision.

In case your every undertake to come down to Sindh I think I can easily manage to persuade the Committee of the Bhaibund Shewa Mandal to make suitable arrangements for your stay in consultation with the local Congressmen.

Believe me, Sindh will never forget your services at this critical time and it is but sure that your stay in Sindh will not go in vain. We shall all welcome your presence and pray almighty that we shall enjoy your guidance for many more years.

I remain, Respected Mahatamaji.

Yours humble servant,

Hon. Secretary

Napier Road

Karachi 17th June 1942

To,

The Editor

“Manshoor”

Delhi

Dear Sir,

I enclose a copy of the Resolution of the Working Committee Sindh Provincial Muslim League, on the present political situation in the province, with a request that you will please publish it in your esteemed paper in full, after translating it in Urdu.

Yours faithfully

Acting President,

Sindh provincial Moslem League,

Napier Road, Karachi

The working committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League has given its most earnest and serious consideration to the circumstances leading up to and the situation arising from the declaration on the 1st of June 1942 of Martial Law in more than half the Province and deems it its duty to take the necessary steps to safeguard:

- (1) the constitutional rights of the people;
- (2) the economy of the Province; and
- (3) the civic rights of the citizens,

All of which, in the opinion of the Committee have been seriously infringed, threatened or affected. The Committee records here below its conclusions and appoints the following four of its members, namely: (1) K. B. Muhammad Ayub Khuhro,

(2) Shaikh Abdul Majid,

(3) Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazder, &

(4) Mr. G. M. Sayed,

To wait upon H. E. the Governor of Sindh and discuss with him the issues involved.

The following are seems of the consequences of the extra ordinary step that has been taken by the authorities in promulgating Martial Law:

- (i) Complete breakdown of civil administration

- (ii) Resort to Martial Law all at once in such a large area in the hope of retrieving the situation;
- (iii) Serious likelihood of dislocation of the economic life of the Province and the inevitable consequences bordering upon a general famine, as a result of the operation of Martial Law on the lines on which it is being at present enforced; and
- (iv) Apprehension of Martial Law being extended to the remaining parts of the Province thereby making conditions still worse.

2. In the opinion of this Committee, this disastrous crisis is the inevitable ---- come of the anti-Muslim and unscrupulous policy of exploitation followed by the present ministers, resulting in a long chain of events that have been taking place during the period they have held the reins of Sindh administration. The Ministers have thereby given an indisputable proof of their incompetence and complete failure to maintain law and order.

3. It is common knowledge that throughout their regime, the Ministers have taken no steps to alleviate the causes of the growing discontent amongst the masses or to reform their methods of administration, with the result that the situation has been steadily deteriorating. Finding themselves faced with the growing discontent and the serious consequences of their aimless policy which was solely directed against the best interests of the masses, the Ministers have now resorted to Martial Law and thereby surrender no less than half the Province to Military rule. The Committee is strongly of the opinion, which is shared by a very large and ever increasing section of the population, that the Ministers having been confounded by the growing number of murders, dacoities and other acts of lawlessness were compelled in their bewilderment and to save their face to take this action. As far as this Committee is aware, in the history of Provincial Governments in British India, this unhappy Province is the first to have achieved the invidious distinction of having more than half of its area subjected to Martial Law, while the so-called popular Ministers continue to retain their office. There are extensive provisions of the existing laws including the all embracing defense of India Rules that are calculated to be adequate to meet even such an abnormal situation as is created by war conditions, on the other hand the Government of India Act, 1935, lays down several provisions for effectively dealing in almost every conceivable manner with a situation that appears seriously to threaten the peace and tranquility of the Province. In spite of all this, the present Government have deemed it fit to promulgate Martial Law and thereby deprive the larger part of the very people from whom they are supposed to derive their present position as Ministers, of their fundamental rights. The position militates against the constitutional law and is

quite incompatible with the very spirit of Provincial Autonomy. It is really strange that such a drastic and desperate stop should have been taken without sacking previous arrangements to see that the vast numbers of people whose fundamental rights were thereby going to be so seriously invaded were duly instructed and prepared in regard to the handicaps and hardships inevitable to the operation of martial law. It was further necessary to restrict the operation to only such a small area as was absolutely essential for the purpose in view and at the same time to ensure that the daily rounds of the peoples' activities connected with their lawful livelihood were not interfered with and as far as humanly possible no innocent people were victimized. But the Committee regret to observe that no such precautions were taken. Even if the need for promulgation of Martial Law was real, the committee feels that if the present Ministers had any the slightest regard to the popular feeling or felt in any manner responsible to the people at large, they would have at the most sought military assistance without placing such a vast area all at once under the military rule, just as it had been done during the unfortunate Sukkur riots. But the hot haste with which a measure of such a drastic nature was precipitated upon the entire population in this vast area, in itself betrays a sad lack of sense of responsibility and unmakes the hollowness of their representative character. Standing as the Ministers therefore do so thoroughly self-condemned and exposed, this Committee which voices the feelings of the entire Muslim population of the Province when it emphatically urges upon H.E. the Governor to end this travesty of Provincial Autonomy and relieve the present Ministers of their office to which they have forfeited every possible.

4. In view of the above, it is the earnest request of this Committee that H. E. the Governor of Sindh will be pleased:

(a) to convene immediately a session of the Sindh Legislative Assembly to consider the problems of vital nature above referred to:

(b) to appoint a Court of Inquiry to investigate and report upon the causes responsible for the failure of the present Ministers and their administration that led to the necessity of promulgation of Martial Law, without having tried the various remedies provided under the Government of India Act and the Defence of India Rules:

(c) to take steps to see that Martial Law is so administered that while it enables to effectively deal with the turbulent and guilty elements it does not restrict the Lawful pursuits of agriculturists or the carrying out of legitimate activities of constructional nature and the exercising of civic rights by peace-loving and law-abiding citizens.

5. The Committee further deems it necessary to draw the attention of the authorities to the handicaps of the citizens occasioned by the operation of Martial Law in the affected areas in particular so as to make it possible for agricultural operations to continue unhampered, as otherwise there is a serious danger to the economy of the Province which may be so adversely affected as to create a situation that may bring a wide-spread ruin upon the entire Province. Side by side with this, the Committee urges the necessity of suitable amending, relaxing or rescinding the restrictions imposed upon the population under the provisions of Martial Law so as to enable the people to carry on their social activities of peaceful nature and at the same time to enable the recognized political bodies to carry on their constitutional propaganda and organization work, especially when a bye-election for the Central Assembly seat is shortly to take place. Some of the difficulties which are being experienced by the people now and which need to be remedied immediately are the following:-

(a) The ferries on the river be opened to traffic with suitable provisions to check the movements of undesirable persons so as to permit agriculturists, fire-wood sellers, cattle-owners and others whose livelihood makes it necessary to use the ferries.

(b) The night movements of agriculturists be permitted in order to enable them to irrigate their fields if their turn for water happens to be fixed during night-hours or if they have to work their Parsian-whools for Jomar and other food-crops in lift lands or in non-barrage areas.

(c) The carrying and use of hatchets and other implements necessary for agricultural operations be made possible.

(d) The restrictions imposed upon the assemblage of five or more persons be suitably amended so as to permit the carrying out of agricultural operations such as canal-clearance division of crops, sloughing, transplantation, harvesting, etc. and performance of social duties connected with marriages, deaths, etc.

(e) The order regarding wholesale disarming of people at one and the same time through the vast area now under the Military should be modified with suitable precautions to ensure their rightful use, as otherwise the bad characters may be able to carry on their unlawful activities without any fear of armed resistance from the disarmed population. In such village where the population exceeds 500 souls, at least six or more guns be permitted to be retained by the people for protection of the villages and towns according to the population of each such village or town. Complete disarming of the civil population will, in the opinion of the committee, create chaotic conditions and a very difficult situation in

the mofussil, particularly when it may not be possible for the Military authorities to arrange their own patrol for each and every village, in such a vast area over twenty thousand square miles, controlled by them.

(f) Those persons in this area who had a genuine cause of fear due to personal enmity and were therefore granted extra or special gun licenses by the civil authorities for the protection of not only their own person and property but also of their localities should be restored their arms and encouraged to render assistance to the police authorities or be provided with military or police guard at their own expense;

(g) Where arms cannot be restored, effective protection for immediate aid in time of danger must be made;

(h) With a view to achieving quick results, the restrictions and hardships inevitable upon the operation of Martial Law should be applied only to those areas which are the source of trouble. The area should therefore be confined only to (1) Shahdadpur and Sinjhoru Talukas of Nawabshah District and (2) Sanghar and Khipro Talukas of Thar & Parkar District and (3) Mirpur Mathelo and Ubauro Talukas of Sukkur District, (4) to the area within one mile on each side of the Railway line between Kotri and Reti on the K.W. Ry. And Khokharpar and Hyderabad Sindh on the J. Railway, (5) to the left bank of the river to check the traffic on the ferries and across the river, (6) the eastern border to check the movements of suspicious characters to and from the states of Jaisalmere and Jodhpur.

(i) Local Advisory Committee be set up to advise and collaborate with the Military authorities in the course of their duties so as to eliminate the possibility of harassment of innocent persons through the machinations of local subordinate Police upon whose advice the Military may have to depend, being unaware of local conditions and approaches to cut-of-way places to be visited by them in the course of their rounds:

(j) Large numbers of people who seek to migrate from the affected areas to places of their permanent residence or for personal safety or convenience may be enabled to do so, especially these who move each season across the river for harvest work in the Barrage areas and return to their homes on the close of the harvest; also those traders and their agents from Karachi who have to bring cattle by ----- across the river from the affected areas for the supply of neat and milk to the urban population of Karachi and Hyderabad be afforded easy and safe passage including the use of ferries to safeguard them from loss of money or personal

inconvenience and also to ensure the regular supply of these needs of the urban population.

The Working Committee further resolves that a copy of this Resolution may be forwarded to:

- (1) The President All India a Muslim League.
- (2) The Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Sindh.
- (3) The Private Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-Coronal of India, and
- (4) The Secretary of State for India.

General Secretary,

President

Sindh Provincial Muslim League,

Sindh Provincial Muslim League,

124, Muslim Colony,

Britto Road,

Karachi

4th July 1942

To

His Excellency Sir Bugh Dow,

k.c.s.i.,c.u.e.,i.c.s.

Governor of Sindh Karachi

Yours Excellency,

At the request of the members of the Muslim League party, in the Sindh Legislative Assembly (of which I am the leader), I beg hereby formally to move your Excellency to be pleased to summon a session of the Sindh Legislative Assembly at an early date preferably before 15th August 1942, for the following reasons:

(a) Hon'ble the Premier promised on the floor of the House on the 10th March last, on the close of Budget session, to convene a meeting of the Sindh Legislative Assembly early in May. But although we are now in July i.e. two months have elapsed after the promised date, no session has so far been

summoned, nor does there appear to be any prospect of his advising Your 'Excellency to summon one in the near future.

(b) After the Budget session i.e. during the interval of last 3 to 4 months, many important events have taken place which require to be debated and discussed on the floor of the house as early as possible.

(c) Martial Law has been declared in about half the Province with effect from 1st June 1942, as a result of the collapse of civil administration. This being the most important and unprecedented event in the history of this Province, the Legislative Assembly ought to have an early opportunity to express its views on such an important event.

(d) There are motions of adjournment pending on this issue of Martial Law; there are resolutions demanding an enquiry about the failure of this Government to maintain law and order in the Province; and there are many questions and bills, both private and Government, on the anvil of this Legislature, awaiting early disposal.

Under the provisions of section 62(2), Government of India Act 1935, it lies in the discretion of Your Excellency to summon the session of Legislative Assembly and therefore I am addressing this letter to Your Excellency with the request that you will be pleased to summon the session at an early date.

I may also add here for Your Excellency's information that my party in the Assembly now commands a strength of 15 members.

I beg to remain,

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient Servant,

Volume No: 248

freedom movement

archives

Hyderabad Sindh

4th July 1942

Most Respected Sir,

I am in due receipt of your kind letter of 6th February 1942, for which I am much grateful to you and am most proud of it. The letter is an encouraging one which has made me more active and I am taking keen past is Muslim League affairs besides my education.

Dear Sir, it is of course true that the awakening among Muslims of Sindh has been brought about the efforts of the League in past two or three years, but in comparison to the advancement and progress of the Hindu Community it is nothing. Sometimes I am also puzzled that first for all the division of the Muslims should be abolished in some belong to others to Khaka Jamaitul Ulema and so on. This division has fight among themselves is of course more destructive and first it all compiled must -----

Respected Sir, Muslim League is lucky and fortunate enough in having you as your supreme commander and Muslims of India will always remember your activities, indomitable courage, persistent efforts about the uplift of the Mussalmans of India, the burden which you have taken in your life shoulders.

Pakistan scheme is the last scheme which has ever been created. You have achieved what seemed to be quite impossible. We must congratulate Mr. Rajgopalacharya on his good and favourable views about the above golden scheme. As a student from me will may kindly convey my best respects to him in regard to his far-seeing vision whenever he happened to meet you. Will you kind. Sir, He is of course a hold man among to congressites who has stirred the congress circles, so we must help him in every way.

(Abdul Rashid arshad to liaquat ali khan)

Dear Sir, I had already request you to kindly send as any be respective of the Muslim League in Sindh to preach. The principle and doctrine of the League, you should know the fact that the poor village are acquainted with the name of the congress where as they don't know what is Muslim League, and where it exists.

Few days ago I was quite glad that the deputation of Hon. Sir Nazimuddin and Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan has come to Karachi, they will surely turnip to Hyderabad Sindh, but in vain and it was discouraging to us.

So, I request you to very kindly convince the All India Session of the Muslim League this year in Hyderabad Sindh.

In the end I pray for your long life and ever-increasing prosperity and further I pray that the Muslim League may flourish day by day and year light and their worthy shadow of your supreme authority.

I am awaiting anxiously about your kind and encouraging letter.

With best respect.

I am, your loyal follower

Sincere

Your most Obediently

Abdul Rashid Arshad

B.A.

Shams Manzil Hyderabad Sindh

P. S. Kindly throw light that why the high and bid admirers are leaving the Muslim League, such as Mr. Fazlul Haq and now Sir Sikander Hayat Khan -----resigned.

124, Muslim Colony, Britto Road,

Karachi

6th July 1948

Mr. Jinnah

Many thanks for your letter received a week back. I much regret the delay in reply, as I was some time busy with the all India Muslim League Civil Defense Committee and other subsequent meetings of the Provincial Committee.

I have already sent you a copy of note to the Governor of Sindh. As regards the interview of our deputation with the Governor on 15th of June last in connection with the points specified in our note, was not very encouraging. Now the position here has greatly changed. The Ministers have completely surrendered to the Governor and they have even given in writing to the Governor to get Martial Law applied to half the Province. In that area it is practically the rule of the Governor and the Major General, who is the Administrator for Martial Law. As regards the other half, these too in all vital matters, Governor has been over-ruling the Ministers, whenever it suits his purpose. The Governor was not inclined to withdraw Martial Law, nor is he keen at out summoning the Assembly session in the ----- future. I have subsequently sent him a definite requisition to summon the Assembly Session, the copy of which I enclose herewith.

The All India League Deputation headed by Nawab Ismail Khan came and stayed for 3 days discussed 4th ----- Province of Sindh, with all of us, and have been fully apprised of the situation here. They will, I am sured acquaint you with the situation in its true perspective. They have also understood fully what ----- is and how ----- . All League workers here, aware ----- with his ways. He is the agent of bureaucracy ----- many people have strong suspicions that he is all the regular pay of the Intelligence Department.

----- with the object of acquainting you, about the meeting of the Provincial League Council, held in May last, I am sending you herewith a note for your perusal. We are seriously contemplating to dis-qualify him, unless he repents for his misdeeds and promises to be sincere to the cause and the organization. He writes one thing in his paper and acts quite the contrary, as a member of the League Council here, or as an individual.

You have expressed your inability to come to Sindh in ----- future, but we feel that your visit at an early date is necessary. I have also been asked by the Working Committee and also they have passed a resolution to request you to convene a meeting of the All India Working Committee, and if possible even of League Council in Karachi, during August next. I hope you will kindly accede to our request, as that we will give considerable impetus to the League organization work here, and also Yousif's bye-election for the Central Assembly.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Telephone "shadman"

Telephone 2738,

Napier road

Karachi 16th Sept. 1942

To,

The Secretary,

All India Muslim League,

Daryagunj,

Delhi

Dear Sir,

I am sending you some of the Resolution passed by the Provincial Muslim League Working Committee held in Karachi between 12th and 14th instant with a request that you will kindly look into these and take necessary steps to help us.

With best wishes,

Yours faithfully,

Napier Road Karachi

Resolution No: 1,

The Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League fully endorses the Resolution passed by the working committee of the All India Muslim League on 20th August 1942 at Bombay on the present political situation. It further assures the Quaid-e-Azam and his working committee that the Muslim League Organization of this Province will do its best to act up to the spirit and letter of the said resolution.

Resolution No: 2.

The Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League regrets to observe that in spite of repeated grandiloquent claim put forth by the British Ministers that the constitution was flourishing in five provinces in India (including Sindh), no session of the Sindh Legislature has been called through out the current year barring the brief Budget Session of March last which perhaps could not be avoided on account of the mandatory nature of the Law operating in respect of such sessions. During this period Sindh has been confronted by problems such as she had never before encountered and which the people's representatives were fully entitled to disuses on the floor of the Legislature. There were ----- and the subsequent promulgation of Martial Law which still continues; there were floods followed by a Public outcry for an enquiry into the causes which led to the bursting of Bachao Bunde; there were complaints as to the partiality and gross ----- shown in rendering proper relief to the suffering multitudes, there were questions connected with the general political upheaval in the country of which Sindh but an integer part; there were certain problems associated with the Sindh-Punjab dispute over the waters of the Indus not to spelt of the fact paralyeation of the legislature in this arbitrary fashion had deprived the country's chosen representatives of all opportunities of exercising their most vital constitutional rights, such as the of exercising control over the ministry and of putting forth interpellations and moving resolutions and adjournments.

The committee while registering its most emphatic protest against this deliberate effort to keep the constitution a frozen state, urgent upon the Government to convene a session of the Legislature forthwith to consider the entire situation which confronts the province.

Proposed by Shaikh Abdul Majid

&

Seconded by Sayed Hassan Bux Shah

Resolution No: 4.

The Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League deems it expedient to invite the attention of the Premier to the effect that the funds collected by him and by the Chairman of the Flood Relief Committee (For the Flood Relief Work) need to be disbursed through a joint Committee representative of all important organized parties in the Province so that all possibilities of the charge of exploitation of these funds for party purposes are obviated. Further more in view of the fact that Sindh has had the misfortune of experiencing the calamity of floods on an unprecedented scale, it is just and proper that the Provincial and Central Government should make substantial contribution towards the orientation of these funds which are to be utilized in rendering relief to the sufferers in constructing the areas that have gone through this terrible process of devastation. In the opinion of this Committee however such stupendous task cannot be tackled on the strength of ordinary Provincial Revenue or by means of Private contribution and consequently it is imperative that the Government of Sindh should raise a loan for this vital purpose on which hinges the future of this vast act. So far utilization of these funds is concerned, the committee is clearly of the view that the principle put forth in the first part of this resolution viz. setting up of a representative committee to control these funds shall have to be extended to this as well.

Resolution No: 5.

The Working Committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League wants to make it clear as a matter of principle, that in case of react calamities such as Sindh has just experienced in the shape of floods, it is the exclusive duty and sole responsibility of the Government to help the affected community to come into its own, an raise it to the original level of life, irrespective of the consideration whether the public charity suffices for it or not. In the Sindh case this principle has greater applications and force in view of the fact that ----- facts there are sound grounds, not so far disproved by any Judicial Finding to believe that Sindh owes in a large measure, thin misfortune to the wrong handling of flood situation by their own functionaries. This meeting is further of the opinion that the relief sanctioned for the flood sufferers is absolutely inadequate to meet the requirements of sufferers and this meeting protests against stopping of all relief measures in Sukkur and Larkana Districts prematurely. This meeting therefore suggests the following measures which should be adopted by Government for giving relief to the sufferers and the alleviation of distress amongst them until the next Rabi crop.

1. From supply of food to these who are unable to work for themselves.
2. From supply of fodder.
3. Free supply of seed.

4. Takavi leens to enable the agriculturists to erect there huts, purchase of bullocks and reclamation of their lands.
5. Suspension of all decrees whether of Civil Courts or of Co-Operative Societies or recovery of all Government dues.
6. General permission for cultivating Ne-Kabuli lands.
7. Free supply of fuel and timber to the sufferers, more particularly small khatedars and peasants for construction of their huts.
8. General remission for lands that have been flooded as well as remission of old assessment arrears.
9. Remission of old and out-standing p.w.d. and Revenue Fines.

Resolution No.6

This meeting of the working committee of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League has carefully considered the reports from various sources including the statement made by Hon'able R. S. Gokaldas in the press relating to the causing which have led to the advent of the flood calamity and demands that tribunal be set up by Government to enquire into and educate upon at an early date in regard to the following points:-

1. The reasons why the Old Sukkur Begari Bund was cut to soak the loop Bund when the river was abnormally high inspite of the protests from the inhabitants of neighboring villages.
2. Whether the old Sukkur Begari bund did have sluices for the purpose of soaking New Bund.
3. Whether the New loop Bund was constructed in accordance with the Indus River Commission specifications.
4. Who were than constructors for the loops Bund whether they executed their work efficiently and properly or their faults were connived at.
5. Why was the flood water appeared into the Right Bank Canals and it was not allowed to take its natural course, in excess of the ----- canals to carry such volume of water.
6. Why deliver ----- without justifications, as un-necessary discriminatory and actuated by a feeling of ----- river in the right bank canals at various places thereby flooding and devastating large areas in Larkana, Sukkur and Dadu District.

7. Why cuts in the Old Bund ways not ----- when soaking process had been completed and the neighboring people were willing and anxious to ----- the water level had for some short interval receded.
8. Whether Government of the Province had received warnings from Peshawar and other places in the effect that heavy floods were coming down to Sindh and if no what precautionary measures. Government took to meet the -----
9. Whether the -----liable to be affected by the deliberate cuts into the canals or bunds were given adequate notice to evacuate.
10. What is the extent of losses suffered by the Government as well as people thus affected.

It is further urged that all those people who have suffered by loading their valuable crops, buildings, cattle and other moveable and immovable property as a result of these breaches and cuts in the Sindhs and ----- should be adequately ----- by the Government and a special officer of not less than a collector's rank be appointed to estimate these losses for the purpose of payment of the compensation.

Resolution No. 8.

The committee of the following persons is empowered to deal with the question relating to the Martial law and report the result of its efforts to the Working committee within two months.

K. B. M. A. Khuhro,

G. M. Sayed,

Shaikh Abdul Majid,

Mr. G. M. Sayed's resolution in this connection is referred to the above committee for consideration and disposal.

Yusuf abdoola haroon

786, napier road

Karachi

Tel: 2738

Tel: shadman

Confidential

My dear Quaid-e-Azam

I am enclosing herewith for your information a few cuttings of “Newspaper” Daily Gazette”, which are self explanatory.

I do not know how far these gentlemen of Sindh Provincial Muslim League are justified. I do not like to add any thing more except to draw your attention.

With regards and respects.

Yours sincerely

P. S. I send you herewith a telegram in original, addressed to you.

Sir ghulam’s triumph

The new ministry is a personal triumph for Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah. By a single stone he has bagged two birds perhaps three. Having effectively broken Mr. Jinnah’s hold over the Sindh Provincial Muslim League, thus paying back the Muslim League Dictator in his own coin for having dismissed him from the League some years ago, Sir Ghulam Hussain has now managed to break the morale of the Hindu Independent Party and weaned away from its fold two colleagues to complete his Ministry. Perhaps Rai Sahib Gokaldas and Dr. Hemandas were swayed by Mr. Vinayakrao Damodar Savarkar’s appeal to Sindh Hindus to co-operate with its Premier unconditionally. Nevertheless, Rai Sahib Gokaldas at least will have to share the brunt of public criticism along with his colleague Pir Illahi Baksh in that, like the Education Minister, he could not stick to his “principle” or personal loyalty for even a week after his loud avowal. The Rai Sahib was one of the four signatories to that historic memorandum which His Excellency considered and treated as ministerial resignations. Unlike Pir Sahib, his Hindu colleague waited for the ink of his signature to dry somewhat before he kicked Mr. Allah Baksh and rushed into his successor’s arms. It is to be hoped that Sir Ghulam Hussain at least will be able to command the personal loyalty; through thick and thin, of his two new recruits – Pir Sahib and Rai Sahib. Even though the Hindu Ministers do not enjoy the confidence of their party within the Legislature there is no reason why they should not win between now and the budget session provided of course they do some really constructive work for Sindh’s betterment. The present Ministry has proved that it is moonshine to talk of a complete breakdown of the Constitution in Sindh.

Rajaji’s mission

Municipal Office

Hyd. (Sindh) ----- 1942

From:

j. r. kriplani Esqr.
Chief Office
Hyderabad Sindh Municipality.

To,
The Secretary,
All India Muslim League,
Bombay

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith 2 copies of Corporation's resolution No. 389, dated: 26.11.42, expressing their request at the sad and ----- untimely of late Sir Muhammad Yakub and to request you to kindly forward one copy too his heirs.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Chief Officer,

Hyderabad Municipality.

GDS

English rendering of Corporation's Resolution No. 389, dated: 26.11.1942

This corporation is grieved to learn of the sad and untimely death of Sir Muhammad Yakub Late President of the All India Muslim League and a member of the Central Legislature Assembly. The Service which the deceased had rendered, particularly to the Muslim Community, are well known to the public. By his sudden death, the country and specially the Muslim Community, have suffered a great loss.

True Copy

Head Clerk

Grams "muslimleag"

Tele: No. 5530

Central Office:
All India Muslim League,
Daryaganj, Delhi

No. _____

dated: 12.09.1942

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the All India Muslim League at their last meeting.

Yours Sincerely

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan

Honorary Secretary

Copy of the Resolution.

“The Working Committee of the All India Muslim League place on record their deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon and convey their heartfelt sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

The Muslim League has lost one of its foremost loyal members and Muslim India a zealous and sincere worker in the cause of Islam.”

To

Yousuf Haroon Saheb

Napier Road,

Karachi.

13. Resolved that a Friday be fixed on which just before or after the Friday Prayers, the ----- over Sindh could pass the following Resolution and the facts connected therewith and the import ----- explained to the present:

“This public meeting of all the ----- in this --- strongly condemn the ignoble part that K. B. Allah Baksh has played in his efforts to ----- Hindus by putting up the Azad Conference above and alternating thereby to ----- the representative character of the Muslim League ----- is the only true representative of the Muslims in ----- country.

This public meeting emphatically declares the fact that neither K. B. Allah Baksh represents the Muslim nor does he enjoy or deserve the confidence of the Muslims of Sindh much less of those of India.”

14. Resolved that in view of the fact that the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Sabhe ----- and other co-organizations have decided not to set up a separate organization of their own in connection with the A. R. B. and other

defense measures and they have all formed a separate committee known as Civil Defence Committee, consisting of representatives of all the said organizations, for the purpose of rendering all possible help that may be needed at the time of Air ----- in the city of Karachi this Council is of the opinion that the Sindh Provincial Muslim League should extend its support to all such activities in Karachi ----- or other towns in Sindh. It therefore request the All India Muslim League to permit the Sindh Muslim League to participation in the above kind of joint activities in view of the special conditions prevailing in Sindh.

This Council requests Mr. Muhammad Hashim Gazdar to communicate at an early date to the President Sindh Provincial Muslim League, the details regarding the constitution and duties of the civil defence committee referred to above.

15. This meeting strongly support ----- absolution dated 23rd February last passed by the working committee of the All India Muslim League condemning ----- and congress proposals of the non-party conference of Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru and emphatically declares that the Muslims of Sindh shall not hesitate to offer every possible sacrifice in order to oppose any constitution that is promulgated in India without cannot of the Muslim League whether for the duration of war or for -----

SINDH PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE PT. IV

1942-43

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SINDH PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE PT. IV 1942-43

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		(i) K.S. Ghulam Muhammad Chaudhry sitting President Distt. U. L. Tharparkar (ii) K.B. Ghulam Nabi Shah M.L.A. Tharparkar (iii) K. S. Ghulam Hussain, Tharparkar (iv) Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah, Chairman Distt. School Board Tharparkar To the President all India Muslim League		
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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 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 Sahib's 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 command in Sindh.

----- end in view Mr. Rashdi came to inter ----- of May
i.e. 2 days after the death of ----- that he was 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 some important office should be held 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 elected 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

Tel: SHADMAN

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)

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 along with 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 have 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 making arrangements for celebrating Iqbal Day. In my interview this morning I 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 adjoin 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 got 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 got 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. Survarkar for communal settlement whether Pakistan or otherwise? But is it that you find Mr. Sarwarkar 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 vast 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 swarajeven 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 on their inquiry they were informed 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. Chuhamal 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 clasped, 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 sleep 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 neuro 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 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 Siefeld 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 Collection 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 Collection 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 Ward 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 inspire of notice given to K.S. Shamsuddin Khan, he had removed the standing crop and no arrangement could possibly be made to secure a lessee for the crop owing to his influence. Court of Ward (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 lease 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 Governemnt again and the Governemnt ordered the Court of Ward to withdraw the application praying for the appointment of Receiver and the Court of Ward had no other go cut 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 atleast 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 Governemnt 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 lefty her father Abdul Kabir Khan. The Court of Wards engaged a pleader and gave no _____ to Shamsuddin Khan to effect artition, but to no effect. Shamsudiin Khan again approached the Governemnt 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 filling 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	<u>0- 2-0</u>
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 uptil 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 uptil 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 orerar rehabilitated. That revive of the Bataee system in Jagir is bound to operate harshly on the peasant proprietors and is likely to create a distrust 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 their 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 of peasants 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 desirability 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, Consnants 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 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 Bukhs 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 Rayoti _____ 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 shareing the preduce 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 as 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 far 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 immemorial mass 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 as regards the settlement of occupancy rights and that the only possible way to avoid this litigation was to maintain the record of rights for the Jagirdars as well. It is true that the Special Mukhtiarkar had 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 a healthy innovation and one which was calculated to minimize litigation altogether. The transitional period, here as elsewhere, due could 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 is 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 explained _____ 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 cultivators of the cut one of the crop and of low and _____ prices.
2. It dispenses with the _____ of granting _____ and remissions of revenue which are the part and parcel of the Irrigational Settlement.
3. It would lead 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 after his holidays the crop and when he has sold it, he may not pay

the result 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 predice 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 the 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 people 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 notes.

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 Jagirdar 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 heads. Any legislation therefore which is calculated to promote his welfare is a welcome and God sent Love. It is in the interests of Society that its manual labourers be wel-fed and wel-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 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 patronised. 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, heretofore has remained as an effective check on the growth of individual self-consciousness and his personality has dominated the entire imaginative outlook of the unsophisticated Hari. The earlier therefore he is removed the better. He is an imperial appendage. _____ unnecessary entity and an out-of-date being. His elimination would mean the salvation of the thousands of the unfortunate Haris, a change which is decidedly for the better.

Until such time the public consciousness is educated to see the naturalness of this program periodic Legislation should be evaded of, for the sake of improving the status of the agriculturists Act V of 1941 embodies some such step, and any effort to have it warded off bespeaks of a lack of inner virtue and moral equipment 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 assesstors of the present Jagirdars in the inquirires 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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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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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 guids 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 week.

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
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.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at _____ H. _____ M.

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

RASULBUX PRESIDENT LEAGUE

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.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at _____ H. _____ M.

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 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.

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 _____

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.

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

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

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

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

M.A. J.P.

KARACHI

Chief Office

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 Muncipal 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 Muncipal 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 midat 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 designed _____ bring water of the river Indus to Karachi is near completion.

We are _____ awaiting the day when having waters will flow down

_____ 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

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"

Central Office:

Tel: Phone No. 5530

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 Bande 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 Bande 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

SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

1944

1. Letter from M.A.Sayyed. Hon; Secretary, Sind Provincial Muslim League, Karachi to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.(Dated 20.4.1944)
2. Constitution and Rules of the Provincial Muslim League. (Dated 20.4.1944)

3. Rules for the Elections of the Provincial Muslim League. (Dated 20.4.1944)
4. Schedule No. (Dated 20.4.1944)
5. Telegram from Dr.Khan, Leader Muslim League Corporation Party to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 27.4.1944)
6. Telegram from Dr.Khan Leader, Corporation Party to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 28.4.1944)
7. Telegram from G.M.Sayed to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 28.4.1944)
8. Telegram from G.M.Syed to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan.(Dated 29.4.1944)
9. Telegram from Liaqat Ali Khan to G.M.Syed. (Dated 10.5.1944)
10. Annual Report of "The Sind Provincial Muslim League for the year 1943-44." (Dated 13.5.1944)
11. Letter from M.A.Haroon, General Secretary Karachi city Muslim League to The General Secretary All India Muslim League, New Delhi. (Dated 27.5.1944)
12. Resolution passed by the working committee at the Karachi city Muslim League, Karachi at its meeting held on Sunday the 21st may 1944. (Dated 27.5.1944)
13. Letter from M.A.Haroon to the General Secretary All-India Muslim League Karachi. (Dated 27.5.1944)
14. Copy of the Resolution passed by the working Committee. (Dated 21.5.1944)
15. Letter from M.A.Haroon, Gen. Secty, Karachi City Muslim League to the Chairman, Committee of Action and President U.P Provincial Muslim League, Meerut. (Dated 27.5.1944)
16. Resolution passed by the Working Committee. (Dated 21.5.1944)
17. Letter from working Committee to The Chairman Committee of Action All-India Muslim League. (Dated 21.5.1944)

18. Letter from Yusuf A. Haroon to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 18.6.1944)
19. Letter from L.G Rajwad, Chief Secretary to Govt Home Department Secretary to Govt Home Department Sind Secretariat, Karachi to the Mayor of Karachi, Yusuf A. Haroon. (Dated 14.6.1944)
20. Telegram from M.A. Khuhro to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 6.7.1944)
21. Letter from Dr. A.A Khan to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 30.7.1944)
22. Tact of Resolution No.2 passed By the working Committee of the All- India Muslim League held at Lahore on 29th to 31st of July, 1944 under the presidentship of Mr. M.A. Jinnah. (Dated 31.7.1944)
23. Letter Ghulam Hussain Hiday At-ullah to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 08.8.1944)
24. Cutting of the "Sind observer" "Tribunal Must Probe Syndical Scandal." (Dated 23.7.1944)
25. New-Paper Cutting Majority of Ministers Done Disservice City Muslim Leagues request To M.A. Jinnah. (Dated 23.7.1944)
26. Cutting of the Sind Observer "Bribery and Prosecution". (Dated 26.7.1944)
27. Cutting of "Sind Observer". (Dated 27.7.1944)
28. Letter from Assistant Secretary All-India Muslim League to Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah and M.A. Gazdar. (Dated 24.8.1944)
29. Letter from G.M. Syed to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 07.9.1944)
30. Copy of Letter from Asstt. Secty. All-India Muslim League to G.M. Syed. President Sind Provincial M. League. Karachi. (Dated 24.10.1944)

31. Letter from Dr.A.A. Khan, President Karachi City Muslim League, to the Chairman, Committee of Action, All-India Muslim League. New Delhi. (Dated 13.11.1944)
32. Letter from Dr.A.A khan to the President Sind Provincial Muslim League. (Dated 09.11.1944)
33. Appointment of Presiding Officers for League Elections. (Dated 09.11.1944)
34. Letter from the Sind Provincial Muslim League to the General Secretary Karachi City Muslim League.(Dated 22.11.1944)
35. List of the Presiding Officers. .(Dated 22.11.1944)
36. Letter from Zaa. Secretary Committee of Action All-India Muslim League to G.M Syed. .(Dated 16.11.1944)
37. Letter From Dr.A.a Khan to tho Chairman Committee of Action All- Letter India Muslim League New Delhi. (Dated 07.11.1944)
38. Letter from M.A Sayyed Secretary Sind Provincial Muslim League Karachi to the Secty Committee of Action All-India Muslim League Delhi. (Dated 23.11.1944)
39. Letter from Asstt, Secty All-India Muslim League to G.M Syed. (Dated 25.11.1944)
40. Letter from Z.A Assistant Secretary All-India Muslim League to? (Dated 25.11.1944)
41. Letter from...? to The Secretary Sind Provincial Muslim League Karachi. (Dated 02.12.1944)
42. Letter from Dr. A.A khan Leader. Municipal Muslim League and Provincial Muslim league Karachi to the President Sind provincial Muslim League Karachi (In Urdu). (Dated 03.12.1944)
43. Letter from Dr.A.A.Khan to the President Sind Provincial Muslim League Karachi. (Dated 04.12.1944)
44. Letter from Qazi Fazal-ullah, Gen, Secretary, Thatta, Sind to Mr.Ghulam Murtaza Shah, President Sind Provincial Muslim League.(in urdu). (Dated 11.12.1944)

45. Letter from A. Aziz Gen. Secretary, Karachi City Muslim League to The Chairman, Committee of Action A.J.M.L Delhi. (Dated 12.12.1944)
46. Letter from Dr.A.A.Khan to The Gen, Secretary Sind Provincial Muslim League Karachi. (Dated 13.12.1944)
47. Letter from Z.A. Secty Committee of Action to G.M.Syed. (Dated 18.12.1944)
48. Telegram from A. Aziz, Secty. City Muslim League to the Chairman, Committee of Action. (Dated 13.12.1944)
49. Telegram from Asghar Ali Nagor Wala, Joint Secty, City Leader to Quaid-e-Azam M.A.Jinnah. (Dated 16.12.1944)
50. Telegram from Mr.Mudassir, Council Member to Quaid-e-Azam M.A.Jinnah. (Dated 17.12.1944)
51. Telegram from A. Aziz Advocate, General Secretary, City League to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 20.12.1944)
52. Telegram from Mir Ghulam Ali to Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. . (Dated 21.12.1944).
53. Letter from Z.A.Asstt.Secretary, All -India Muslim League to Dr.Aziz Advocate, Gen, Secty, City Muslim League Karachi. . (Dated 23.12.1944).
54. Letter from A.Aziz to the Chairman Committee of Action All-India Muslim League, Karachi. . (Dated 28.12.1944)
55. Telegram from Syed Alaighasan Naqvi "KHADEM-E-DEEN CAMP." Hyderabad Sind to Liaqat Ali Khan. (Dated 28.12.1944)
56. Letter from Nawabzada Ziaqat Ali Khan to Mr.G.M.Syed. (Dated 30.12.1944)
57. Copy of the above letter. (Dated 30.12.1944)
58. Letter from A.Aziz to G.M.Syed. (Dated 30.12.1944)
59. Annual Report of the Sind Provincial Muslim League for the year 1943-44. (Dated 30.12.1944)

60. Letter from the members to The President Committee of Action. (Dated 30.12.1944)
61. Daily Hayat(urdu) cutting. (Dated 16.03.1944)
62. Daily Hayat(urdu) cutting. (Dated 03.06.1944)
63. Daily Hayat(urdu) cutting. (Dated 03.07.1944)
64. Daily Hayat(urdu) cutting. (Dated 09.07.1944).

.....

Dear Sir,

I am directed by Mr. G.M. Sayed, member of Action committee to forward here with following papers:-

- 1) Rules and Constitution of Provincial Muslim League.
- 2) Rules and Constitution of Muslim League Legislative Assembly Party.
- 3) Election Rules.

I am directed to say that the rules regarding the listional organization will be dispatched to you as early as possible.

You're faithfully,

Honorary Secretary,
Sind Provincial Muslim

League Karachi.

To,

Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan,
L.A. (Central)

Hon: Secretary,
All India Muslim League,
Daruganj, Delhi.

Constitution and Rules of the Provincial Muslim League

- 1) This Association shall be called the Provincial Muslim League. It shall be affiliated to the All India Muslim League and its lead quarters shall be in the Provincial city.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

- 2) The aims and objects of the Provincial Muslim League shall be as follows:-

- a) 1.) The establishment of completely Independent states formed by demarcating of graphically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the across in which the Mussalmans are numerically in a majority as in this North Western and Eastern zones of finds shall be groups to other constitute Independent Status as Muslim Free National homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign;

- 11) That adequate effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the above mentioned units and regions and the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in salutation with them:

- 111) That in other parts of India where the Mussalmans are in a minority, adequate, effective, and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them.

- b) To protect and advance the political, religious and other rights and interests of India Mussalmans.
- c) To promote friendly relations and unity between the Mussalmans and other communities of India ;
- d) To maintain and strangled brotherly relations between the Mussalmans of India and those of other countries.

- e) To educate and prepare Muslims in accordance with the cornice Principles to that their future Government should be based on fraternity, equality and justice.
- f) To promote solidarity among Muslims and creste a healthy publice opinion and general political consciousness.

JURISDICTION.

- 3) The provincial Muslim League, subject to the constitution and Rules of the All India Muslim League, shall be Incharge of the affairs of the All India Muslim League in the Province and shall I have jurisdiction over the entire Province.

COLIOSITION OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

- 4) The organization of the Provincial Muslim League shall consist of:-
 - a) The council of the Provincial Muslim League.
 - b) The working committee of the Provincial Muslim League.
 - c) The District Muslim League as affiliated to the Provincial Muslim League.
 - d) The Primary Branches of the Provincial Muslim League.
 - e) The Provincial Muslim League Assembly Party.
 - f) Muslim League parties of the Local Bodies.
- 5) Any Village or Town having 25 members shall be considered to be a primary Branch of the Muslim League.
- 6) In the Provincial city, every quarter, street, road or village can constitute a primary Branch of the Muslim League.
- 7) Every ward in Town which has Borough Municipality can constitute a primary Branch of the Muslim League.

- 8) Every Town which has Borough Municipality can elect President for the whole town and every ward there in shall elect its own President.
- 9) All Revenue District in the Province shall be considered to be District Branches and their Head quarters shall be in the District Town.
- 10) Any city which has male Muslim population of one lac and over shall be treated as a District and shall have constitution similar to the District Muslim League.

- 11) Every member of a primary Branch of the Provincial Muslim League must be:-

Which is being Provincial of Branch and very between.

- a) A resident of the Province's of Muslim League Sind.
- b) And not less than 18 years of age.

Provided that a candidate for membership, who does not fulfill all or any of the above condition, may be exempted from all or any of the aforesaid conditions by the Working committee of the Provincial Muslim League.

- 12)
 - a) For the Primary Branch of the Muslim League, annual membership fee shall be annas two.
 - b) For the membership of the General Body of the District Muslim League, annual membership fee shall be Rs.1/- (Rupee one) only.
 - c) For the membership of the provincial Muslim League Council, the fee shall be Rs. 2/- (Rupee two) only.
 - d) Yearly membership fee of Rs. 6/- (rupees Six) only for the All India Muslim League Council shall be sent to the All India Muslim League direct.

- 13) Membership fee for the Primary Branch shall be paid between 1st September and 1st January and the Membership year will commence from 1st January and terminate on the 31st December. Any Member who pays his membership fee after the 1st January, his

fee shall be considered to have been paid from the 1st January of the seven year. To ensure were his some to freedmen are your beehive.

- 14) The Provincial Muslim League, the District Muslim League Branches and the Primary Branches shall consist of the following.

Office Bearers:-

- a) The President.
 - b) Vice-Presidents(two)
 - c) The General Secretary.
 - d) Joint Secretaries.(two)
 - e) The Treasurer.
- 15) The office-Bearers of the Provincial Muslim League shall be elected every year by the council of the Provincial Muslim League from its members at the first meeting, hitherto referred as the annual meeting, to be held after the annual election of the council by the different District Leagues and its re-constitution. They shall hold office till-the next annual eligible for re-election.
- 16) No person shall be an of ice-Bearer of the Provincial Muslim League unless he or she is a member of the some primary Branch of the Provincial Muslim League.

THE COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

- 17) There shall be a council of the Provincial Muslim League constituted as follows:
- a) The council shall consist of members elected annually by the District League from the members of the Primary League (other than elected members of the Legislature) who shall hold office till the next annual election and shall be eligible for re-election.
 - b) Number of council members from each District shall be fixed as shown in the Schedule no. I here with appended.
 - c) Over and above the number of members so fixed, all the elected Muslim members of the Provincial Legislature and elected Muslim members of the Central Legislature from the Province

shall be ex-office members of the council of the Provincial Muslim League provide they are members of some primary Branch of the Provincial Muslim League and have paid the subscription mentioned.

- d) In the event of the District League failing to elect within the prescribed time its quota of members on the provincial Muslim League, the President of the provincial Muslim League shall have power to nominate the requisite quota to represent the said District. Such nominated members shall be entitled to attend, take part and vote at the meeting of the Council until the next annual meeting of the council or the next election to the council by the District, for which they have been nominated, is held.
 - e) Council of the Provincial Muslim League shall not be deemed to have been improperly constituted merely for the reason that any defect in the election or nomination or members of for similar reasons, has taken place.
- 18)** a) An ex-office member shall not be entitled to attend any meeting of the Council and vote, if he or shall has not paid the annual subscription of Rs.2/-.
- b) An elected or nominated member who fails to pay the prescribed subscription within the aforesaid time limit shall cease to be a member of the council.
- c) The President of the Provincial Muslim League shall have power to nominate members to the Council in the vacancy caused in the event of death, resignation and disqualification.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

- 19)** There shall be a working committee of the Provincial Muslim League consisting of not more than 25 members besides the President & the General Secretary who shall be the ex-office members as well as office Bearers of the working committee.

20) FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The functions and powers of the Provincial Muslim League shall be exercised by the following:-

- a) The Provincial Muslim League Council.

- b) The President of the Provincial Muslim League.
- c) The Provincial Muslim League working Committee.
- d) Or any other Party or committee which the Provincial Muslim League Council shall appoint or which may be constituted under its authority.

21) THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

- a) The President of the Provincial Muslim League shall be elected every year.
- b) He shall be elected by the Provincial Muslim League after consultation with the District Muslim League Councils.
- c) No one shall become the President continuously for more than three terms.
- d) No President shall accept any appointment of Minister Ship on emoluments in Government.

22) POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

- a) The President shall be the principal head of the whole organization, shall exercise all the powers inherent in his office and be responsible to see that all the authorities' work in consonance with the constitution and Rules of the Provincial Muslim League.
- b) The President shall have the power to nominate a member of the Council to act for him during his absence due to illness or any other cause.
- c) Nominate the working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League.
- d) Call conferences and make adequate arrangements for the elections of Primary Muslim League and District Muslim League Branches.
- e) Nominate members on the Provincial Muslim League Council, office-Bearers and the working Committee of the Districts, under those circumstances in which election could not be held in Districts, with in the period prescribed or owing to some differences.
- f) Supervise the work of the Muslim League in the Province.

- g) Establish fund on behalf of the Provincial Muslim League and control expenditure.
- h) Constitute and organize the National Guards for the Province and to exercise control over this organization.
- i) Preside over the Provincial Muslim League Council meetings and the working Committee meeting.
- j) Employ, discharge or dismiss staff.
- k) Under special circumstances, the President shall have the authority to use the powers of the Provincial Muslim League in connection with administration and expenditure, but the shall submit the same approval to the working Committee or the Council of the Provincial Muslim League.
- l) The President of the Provincial Muslim League shall have authority by to take disciplinary action or expel, for a period not more than three years, a member of the primary for and the District Branch of the Muslim League who has behaved in a manner or issued a statement which in his opinion is prejudicial to the aims and objects of the Muslim League organization. But if that member is a member of the Provincial Muslim League Council or a member of the Assembly Party, in that case the Provincial Muslim League Council has alone the power to expel him.

23) POWERS AND DUTIES OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- a) Occupy president chair in the absence of the President.
- b) Other Duties and Powers which may be delegated to them by the President.

24) POWER AND DUTIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

- a) Be responsible for the administration of the office.
- b) Record the proceedings of meetings and submit for approval.
- c) Entrust the recovered funds to the Treasurer.

d) Prepare the annual report and submit the same for approval.

e) Act as an Advice and Assistant to the President.

25) POWER AND DUTIES OF THE JOINT SECRETARIES.

The Joint Secretaries shall assist the General Secretary in the execution of these duties.

26) DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

- a) Keep accounts of income and expenditure.
- b) Deposit the Muslim League funds in one of the Banks approved by the working committee and maintain a permanent advance of ordinary expenses up to the amount to be fixed by The Working Committee.
- c) Withdraw amounts, under the signature of the General Secretary and the President.

27) FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

The working committee shall be the principal executive of the Provincial Muslim League and shall exercise the following Functions.

- a) Consider and pass resolutions and take necessary steps with regard to matters arising from time to time relating to the objects of the League not inconsistent or at variance with the creed or policy of the League or any resolution passed by the All India Muslim League or by the council of the Provincial Muslim League.
- b) Take all necessary steps for giving effect to resolutions passed at a session of the all India Muslim League.
- c) Appoint annually a provincial Parliamentary Board to exercise, inter alis the functions specified in these rules.
- d) Prepare the Annual Budget and to authorize payments in accordance with it.
- e) Sanction all payments not included in the budget.
- f) Collect all information necessary and useful with reference to the objects of the League.

- g) Perform such other functions as the Provincial Muslim League Council may empower the committee to perform.
- h) The administrative powers of the Provincial Muslim League are entrusted to the working committee.
- i) Fix policy and programmer of the Muslim League Assembly Party.
- j) Endeavour to achieve aims and objects of the Muslim League.
- k) Best at least four times in a year.
- l) Any number who does not attend three meetings continuously without special reasons or permission shall cease to be a member.

28) **FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL.**

- a) All the Branches of the Provincial Muslim League (District or Primary) shall function under the direction of the Provincial Muslim League Council and shall be responsible to it for their work and administration.
- b) All improvable property belonging to any Branch of the Muslim League shall be considered to the property of the Provincial Muslim League Council.
- c) Elect every year its president, Vice-Presidents, General Secretary, Joint Secretaries, Treasurer and Auditor.
- d) Act in accordance with the orders, resolutions, aims and objects of the All India Muslim League.
- e) Meet at least three times in a year.
- f) Elect members for the All India Muslim League Council.
- g) Elect Delegates for the All India Muslim League Conference.

- h) Amend, alter or add to the constitution and Rules, provided notice in this connection has been given to the members one month in advance.
- i) Delegate powers, from time to time, to the President, working Committee and other Sub-committees.
- j) Approve the Annual Report.
- k) Approve the policy and programs fixed by the working committee for the Muslim League Assembly Party.
- l) Nominate member for the current year, in the event of death of any member of the Muslim League Council or for any other reason.
- m) Affiliate or dis-affiliate any Branch (District or Primary).
- n) Expel any member of the Provincial Muslim League or any member of the Legislative Assembly for a certain period.
- o) Appoint Sub-committees for carrying out its duties and exercising its powers.
- p) Frame bye-Laws for:-
 - 1) Regulating the conduct of the meetings of council.
 - 2) Regulating the conduct of the Sub-Committees.
 - 3) Holding of Muslim League Elections, and
 - 4) Any other matter necessary for carrying out the objects of the League.

29) THE PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE FUND.

The Provincial Muslim League Fund shall be constituted

as

Follows:-

- a) Contributions from Primary Muslim League Branches to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ of their membership fee.

- b) Contributions from District Muslim League Branches to the extent of Rs. 10/- per year.
- c) Special subscription at the rate of Rs.2/- paid by the member of the Council of the Provincial Muslim League..
- d) Donations.
- e) This Fund shall be called the Provincial Muslim League Fund and shall be kept in any Bank Approved by the working committee of the Provincial Muslim League in the joint names of the President and the General Secretary.
- f) The account of this fund shall be audited at least once a year.
- g) The Fund deposited in the Bank shall be operated upon by the joint signatures of the President and the General Secretary.

30) The General Secretary of the Provincial Muslim League shall be entitled to keep in all personal custody a sum of money as permanent advance for necessary expenses as may be decided by the working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League.

DISTRICT MUSLIM LEAGUE FUND

31) The District Muslim League Fund Shall be constituted as follows:-

- a) Special subscription at the rate of rupee one paid by each member of the District Muslim League Council.
- b) Donations.
- c) The Fund so raised shall be kept in the post office saving Bank or any scheduled Bank approved by the working committee of the District Muslim League in the joint names of the President and the General Secretary.
- d) The account of the Fund shall be audited at least once a year.

- e) The Fund deposited shall be operated upon by the joint signatures of the President and the General Secretary of the District Muslim League.
- f) The General Secretary of the District Muslim League shall be entitled to keep in his personal custody sum of money as permanent advance for necessary expenses as may be decided by the working Committee of the District Muslim League.

PRIMARY MUSLIM LEAGUE FUND.

32) The Primary Muslim League Fund shall be constituted as follows:-

- a) All subscription paid by the Primary members of the Muslim League shall form the Primary Muslim League Fund.
- b) An additional fee of Rs.2/- paid by each member of the Primary League working committee.
- c) Donations.

ELECTIONS OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

- 33)** a) Every Primary Branch of the Muslim League shall hold elections of its office-Bearers, and the working committee and send its representatives on the District between the 1st September and 31st December.
- b) It shall committee Rules of its representatives to the Provincial Muslim League before the 10th January together with the names of the representatives on the District.
- c) Elections of office-Bearers and the working Committee of every District Muslim League Muslim League and election of representatives on the Provincial Muslim shall be held before the 1st March. The District Muslim League shall communicate the names of their office -Bearers and elected representatives to the Provincial Muslim League before the 10th March.

d) The Provincial Muslim League Council shall elect its office-Bearers, working committee and members for the All India Muslim League Council before the 15th April.

LETTERS.

- 34)** a) The council and the working committee shall be fixed at 1/5 of the membership of the Bodies.
- b) For ordinary meeting, one week's notice shall be given.
- c) For special meetings, three days notice shall be given.
- d) Emer ent'meetings can be called by the President provided 46 hours notice in advance has been given.

**POWERS OF THE DISTRICT OF MUSLIM LEAGUE AND
GENERAL COUNCIL OF ITS BRANCHS.**

- 35)** a) Powers of the District Muslim League shall be exercised over the Branches in the capacity of an Agent of the Provincial Muslim League Council.

CONSTITUTION OF THE GENERAL BODY OF THE DISTRICT MUSLIM LEAGUE.

- 36)** a) Every Branch of the Muslim League which has Membership of 100 or over 100 shall have the right to send one representative on the General Body of the District Muslim League after every 100 member. But the Branch whose Membership falls below 100, it may join with some other/ Branch or Branches and send one representative after every 100 joint Membership on the General Body of the District Muslim League.
- b) No Branch shall have more than 1,000 Members.
- c) Where there is more than 1,000 Members, another Branch shall be opened.
- d) Such facilities shall be given only to the town having Borough or District Municipalities.

e) In the event of having membership of 500 or more, intimation shall be given by the Branch to the Provincial Muslim League office.

COMPOSITION OF THE PRIMARY MUSLIM LEAGUE.

37) a) If in any village or in small town the Membership of the Muslim League is sufficient, then every year an annual meeting of those members shall be called between the 1st September and 31st December, where following work shall be done:

- 1) Elect office-Bearers for one year.
- 2) Elect Member of the working Committee for a year whose number shall not be more than twenty one.

FUNCTION OF THE PRIMARY MUSLIM LEAGUE.

38) a) Communicate to the Provincial Muslim League, To also resolution embodying completing received from people.

b) Enlighten people about the principles of Pakistan and prepare them to acquire it.

c) Improve the moral, political, social and economic condition of the people under the direction of the Provincial Muslim League.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRIMARY LEAGUE

39) a) It shall be the duty of the President to preside over the meetings and create consciousness in the minds of people of freedom and respectable life. He shall control meetings and in the event of difference of opinion and the votes of sides being equal, he shall have the right to cast his to any side and the matter shall be decided in the

favour of that party to which the casting vote of the President has been given.

b) He shall be considered to be the leader of the Muslim of that town.

40) **POWER OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT TO THE PRIMAARY LEAGUE.**

In the absence of the President, to the Vice-President shall exercise all the power and functions of the President.

41) POWER OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE PRIMARY LEAGUE.

- a) Enrol Members and give receipts for the membership fees collected.
- b) Maintain a list of Members.
- c) Record proceedings of the meetings and submit it to the next meetings for approved.
- d) Inform Members about any instructions given, Resolutions passed by the District or the Provincial Muslim League.
- e) Collect funds and deposit with the Treasurers.
- f) Under instructions from higher authorities to call meetings and pass necessary resolutions from time to time.
- g) Open Muslim League office in a private building or otak or Hujra and put up a Board outside containing the words Muslim League office.
- h) Hoist a green flag of the Muslim League over the building.

42) WORK OF THE PRIMARY MUSLIM LEAGUE BRANCH.

- a) Enrol young men as volunteers and to instruct them to remain as National Guards.
- b) Acquaint the District Muslim league and inform papers about the grievances of the village.
- c) Raise necessary funds and exercise vigilance over the workers.

43) MEETINGS OF THE PRIMARY LEAGUE BRANCH.

Meetings of the working Committee shall be branch of the first Friday of every month in Jamia Masjid.

LADIES SECTION

- 44)** a) There shall be separate Primary organization for ladies.

b) Each such Primary Branch shall elect their representatives for every 100 members on the District the city Muslim League.

c) There shall be a fixed number of lady members on the District Muslim League as prescribed and the number of members so fixed, shall be nominated by the President of the Provincial Muslim League.

d) There shall be a fixed number of ladies on the Provincial Council and the members shall be nominated by the President of the Provincial Muslim League from the pane submitted by the Ladies, Sub-committee of the Province.

e) There shall be in each Province Ladies Committee nominated by the President of the Provincial Muslim League for the organization and welfare of the Ladies in the Province.

MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTIES.

45) a) The Muslim Members of the Central Assembly who are Members of the Provincial Muslim League shall join the Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly.

b) The Muslim Members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly who have joint the Muslim League shall form the Muslim League Party in the Provincial Legislative Assembly.

c) With the permission of the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League, the Muslim League Parties can be formed in the Borough Municipalities and Local Boards.

d) With Permission and approval of the Provincial Muslim League Working Committee, these Parties shall make rules and regulations for the conduct of their business. These Parties may join other Parties with the permission of the Working Committee on the basis of such programmer which shall not be in contravention of the Muslim League programmer, aims and object.

e) These Parties shall be responsible for their work to the Provincial Parliamentary Board.

f) These Parties shall elect their own office- Bearers.

PROVINCIAL PRIMARY BOARD.

- 46) There shall be a Provincial Parliamentary Board consisting of five members. Three members shall be elected annually by the Working Committee or by the Provincial Muslim League. President of the Provincial Muslim League shall be the ex- office chairman and the League of the Muslim League Assembly Party shall be ex-office Member.

FUNCTIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL PARIMARY BOARD.

- 47) The Board shall exercise the following functions:-
- a) Select in consultation with the working committee of the District League, candidates for Provincial Legislature and to exercise general control over the Muslim League Assembly and Municipal and Local Board Parties.
 - b) See that Municipal and Local Board Parties are properly functioning.
 - c) Hear and decide appeals against Local Board and Municipal Parties.
- 48) All Muslim League Branches Shall submit quarterly reports of their activities to the Provincial Muslim League and forward a copy of it to the District Muslim League.
- 49) All District Muslim League shall submit quarterly reports of their activities to the Provincial Muslim League.

Rules for the Elections of the Provincial Muslim League.

Composition of list of voters of Primary Muslim League Branches.

Section 1/- Upto the time of enrolling members every year, any Muslim (Male or female) who has been regularity enrolled as member in a Primary Branch of Muslim League of a District or a city, shall be considered to be a voter of the Primary Branch of Muslim League.

Section 2/- The names of the members of Primary Muslim League Branch as recorded in the 3rd: Counterfoil of membership shall be included in the list

of voters. This list shall be prepared as in schedule no: 1 and shall consider to be Preliminary list of voters, of which there shall be 3 copies.

Section 3/- The aforesaid list after scrutiny and signature of the Presiding office or the Deputy Presiding office, shall be suspended on a fixed date either in the office of Primary Muslim League Branch or in a conspicuous place for inviting objections.

Section 4/- The following kinds of objections may be entertained against the preliminary list of voters:-

- a) If the name of a voter has not been included in the list,
- b) If any person is not a voter and his name has been wrongly entered in the list of voters,
- c) If the name of a voter has been entered which under the rules or orders of the provincial Muslim League should not have been entered,
- d) If there any clerical error.

Section 5/- Before the fixed date of inviting objections, if any objection is raised, the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding office after ascertaining the necessary facts, shall give his decision on a fixed date, and this decision shall be final. In accordance with this decision and after making necessary changes, three final lists shall be prepared, the first of which shall be kept with the Primary Muslim League Branch, the second shall be sent to the District or city Muslim League Branch and the 3rd : to the Provincial Muslim League office.

Note: - When the lists have been made final, no objection shall be entertained in regard to them nor can any objection be brought against the election. But if the order is in connection with the decision of the Deputy Presiding office, then the person raising objection shall have the right to prefer appeal to the Presiding officer within 3 days. The Presiding officer shall give his decision 4 days prior to the election. The decision after the appeal shall form the final lists.

Section 6/- No Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer shall have authority to extend the date of enrollment fixed by the Provincial Muslim League. But if in the opinion of the Presiding officer it is necessary in the

interest of the Muslim League to extend the date of enrollment may send such recommendation to the President of the Provincial Muslim League whose decision shall be final.

Section 7/- Election of Primary Muslim League Branches.

Every voter shall have the right to stand as a candidate for appointment as office Bearer.

Section 8/- If the name of any voter is entered in the list of voters in a Primary Branch of District or city Muslim League, he shall have the right to stand as a candidate for appointment for any Branch of District or city Muslim League.

Section 9/- If the name of any member of the Muslim League has been entered as voter in different Branches, he shall have the right to give his vote in that Branch in which he expresses his desire in writing and in the presence of the Presiding officer or and the Deputy Presiding officer to be included.

Section 10/- On a fixed date, appointments of office Bearers and members of the working committee of Primary Muslim League Branches and representatives of city and District Muslim League Council shall be entered. If there is any objection against the appointments the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer shall have the powers to hear and decide the matter. If there is only one candidate in the field announcement to the effect that the section is uncontested, shall be made.

Section 11/- There shall be at least one proposer and one seconder for each appointment. The person whose name has been put up for appointment shall have the power of withdrawing his name, if he wishes to so.

Section 12/- In case when the election is contested, the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer, on the date fixed for elections, shall conduct the elections either by show of hand or by ballot and announce the result and entrust the charge to the new office Bearers.

“Elections of District and City Muslim League”

Section 13/- a) A list of representatives of all Primary Branches of Muslim League shall be prepared and suspended in some conspicuous place in the city or District Muslim League office on a fixed date.

b) The Time fixed for election shall be entered by the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer, and if any objection is raised against it, then after hearing and ascertaining the facts, final decision may be arrived at. The places where the elections are un-opposed, the result of such election shall be announced that they were un-opposed.

Section 14/- In cases where elections are contested, the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer shall hold elections either by ballot or by show of hands and announce the result. The charge then shall be handed over to the new office Bearers.

Section 15/- At least one month before elections, the working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League shall appoint a Presiding officer for elections of District, city and Primary Muslim League Branches who himself or the Deputy Presiding officer appointed by him, shall be responsible for the supervision and successfully conducting the elections.

“Powers and Duties of Presiding officers of Elections.”

Section 16/- The powers and duties of Presiding officers of elections shall be as follows:-

- a) The Presiding officer shall have the authority to appoint one or more Deputy Presiding officers for every Branch of Muslim League. The Deputy Presiding officer shall have the same powers as the Presiding officer.
- b) The Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer shall fix time, date a place of elections and shall give sufficient publicity to the decision through propaganda and pamphlets in the locality where it is proposed to be held. Under unavoidable circumstances, the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer has authority to change the date, time and place, and none shall have any objection against the change so effected by him.
- c) The presiding officer has the power to fix more than one date for elections.
- d) The method of appointing officer Bearers of the working committees of the District, city the Primary Branches and sending representatives to the Provincial Muslim League shall be determined by the presiding

officer. The Presiding officer, considering the local conditions, the suitability of place, convenience and facility to voters has the authority to conduct election either by show of hands or by ballot.

- e) Any candidate having majority of votes, shall be considered to have been elected. But if at the time of voting, whether the voting is show of hands or by ballot, equal votes are recorded in favour of more than one candidate, the Presiding officer shall have the right to cast his vote and elect one person. Except under such case, the presiding officer has no authority to give his vote.
- f) If the election is held by Elect ballot, the voting slips shall be put into blocked ballot-box, and the box at the time of election, shall be kept in the custody of the Presiding officer when the election is over, all the boxes shall be collected and kept under the custody of the Presiding officer who, in the presence of the agents of the parties of the parties, shall open the boxes and count the voting slips. The candidate who has more voting slips in his name shall be elected, and such announcement shall be made.
- g) If at the time of election, an objection is raised against any individual that he is not the same person whose name has been entered in the list of voters, it shall then be the duty of the Presiding officer to have the person identified by a respectable person. The names of such voter and the identifier shall be written on a place of a paper and this paper shall be kept in safe custody with other election documents.
- h) The result of election of Primary League Branches shall be recorded and 5 copies shall be made. One copy shall be given to the Primary League Branch, the second to the District or the city League Branch, and the third to the Provincial Muslim League. Similarly there shall be two copies of the result of the elections of the District or the city Muslim League, one of which shall remain with the District or the city Muslim League, and the other with the office of provincial Muslim League. These copies of proceedings shall be aim and the Presiding officer and shall be recorded as in schedule.
- i) When the lists of voters of Primary Muslim League Branches are completed, the total amount membership fee of Primary Muslim

League shall be entrusted to the presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer. On the termination of the election of primary Muslim League Branch, the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer shall entrust the said amount to the newly elected treasurer of the Primary Branch and get a receipt, and the amount of the share of the city or the District Muslim League shall be kept by him.

- j) On the termination of election of District or city Muslim League, the amount of the share of the city or the District Muslim League realised from Primary Branches shall be entrusted to the newly appointed treasurer of the city or the District Muslim League. Within 4 days on the termination of elections of city or District Muslim League, the quota of Provincial Muslim League, with fees received from members of Provincial council shall be sent to the Provincial Muslim League. The names of the office Bearers and representatives of Provincial Muslim League, with their full addresses shall also be sent to the Provincial Muslim League office.
- k) The Presiding officer for District or city Muslim League shall issue instructions to the Deputy Presiding officer that he cannot be appointed office Bearer of that area for which he is appointed Deputy Presiding officer nor can he be appointed a representative for city or District Muslim League. If the Deputy presiding officer fails to do so, the Presiding officer has the power to declare such appointment as illegal.
- l) The Presiding officer within one week of appointment of Deputy Presiding officers, shall report to the Provincial Muslim League office their names and addresses.
- m) Before election is held, the Presiding officer shall take charge from the old office Bearers, and after election, hand over the charge to the new office Bearers.
- n) If the Presiding officer has this Knowledge with facts that the office Bearers of a Primary, city or District Muslim League have not issued receipts of membership to the person belonging to the opposite party or have interfered in the work of enrolling members, he shall at once report this fact to the Provincial Muslim League so that the aforesaid

office, before the termination of date of enrollment of members, may issue receipts to that party on receiving a reasonable deposit.

- o) If on the termination of the date of enrollment of members, some receipts in booklets of membership have not been used, the Presiding officer shall have the authority to cancel the receipts. Every such receipt of membership shall be marked with stamp of Provincial Muslim League office.
- p) The Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer may in those areas in which in previous year no League Branches established and in which under the Rules and Constitutions, League Branches should be established, authorize that area on application to establish its Primary Branch.
- q) It shall be within the powers of the Presiding officer or the Deputy Presiding officer to deduct from the membership fee the quota of District Muslim League. Out of the remaining amount, he may give sanction the most upto 1/5 rd: For expenses. But he shall at least recover 2/3 rd: of the amount of membership fees. In case of District or city Muslim League, after deducting the amount of quota to be sent to the Provincial Muslim League office, he may give sanction for expenses at the most upto 1/3 rd: of the amount. But he shall recover at least 2/3 rd: of the amount, which he shall entrust to the new treasurer.
- r) The Presiding officer shall exercise the same powers as the President of any conference, and shall have all the necessary powers of supervision and control.
- s) The Presiding officer, not on his own authority but on the application made by any party, shall have the power to reconsider the decision of the Deputy Presiding officer. Under these circumstances, the decision of the Presiding officer shall be final.

“Objections to Elections”

Section 17/- Objections to elections of Primary Muslim League Branch or District or city Muslim League shall be raised only on writing.

Section 18/- The aforesaid objections can be raised by an candidate or by at least 5 members (with their signatures) belonging to that League against which he objection is raised, provided their names are included in the list of voters of that League.

Section 19/- Such objection shall be submitted to the Presiding officer or to the General Secretary, Provincial Muslim League, within 15 days of the declaration of the result of elections with a fee of Rs 15/-. If the objection is not submitted within the aforesaid period of 15 days with prescribed fee, the objection shall be considered to be time barred.

Section 20/- Objection to election shall be raised on some or on all grounds stated below:-

- a) If votes have been obtained by under influence, fraud or criminal intimidation,
- b) If the vote has been obtained form person who is not voter.
- c) If the nomination paper is illegally rejected,
- d) If mismanagement has taken place at the place of election or the voters have adopted such on objectionable attitude on account of which the result of election cannot be considered to be valid.

Section 21/- All grounds on which the result of elections has been objected to shall be recorded in serial order.

Section 22/- On every objection, the Secretary shall append his note and forward the aims to the President for his orders for rejection or inquiry, and action shall be taken in accordance with the orders of the President.

“Powers and Duties of the commissioner of objections”

Section 23/- The powers and duties of the commissioner of objection shall be as under:-

- a) The commissioner shall, after reading the objections, if he deems it necessary call upon the opposite party to file their replies and determine the issue.
- b) The points so determined shall be communicated to the parties concerned and the evidence against the objection lacking proof shall be recorded from the persons within the limits of District, or

City Muslim League, according to the convenience of the parties concerned.

- c) After inquiry, the commissioner shall send his report with all evidence and papers concerned to the office of the Provincial Muslim League, and this report shall be submitted to the President of the Provincial Muslim League for his final decision. The Commissioner shall write in his report results, including detailed reasons.
- d) The Commissioner shall submit his report within one month from date of receipt of the objection application; otherwise the Working committee of the Provincial Muslim League shall have the power to appoint another person in this place.

“Miscellaneous”

Section 24/- If in the opinion of the President of the Provincial Muslim League the charge under election 20 a) and b) are proved, then the individuals who are guilty of the charge against them, under the recommendation of the President of the Provincial Muslim League, shall be expelled for a term of 2 years. If the other charges mentioned in Section 20 are proved, the President of the Provincial Muslim League shall have the power to cancel the elections and order new elections under the supervision of a new Presiding officer whose appointment shall be effected by the President of the Provincial Muslim League.

Section 25/- If any election is set aside in accordance with the Report of the Commissioner, than all the usual proceedings prior to with the rules and constitutions of the Provincial Muslim League shall not be considered to be shall and void by the new elected body.

Section 26/- All membership books issued by the Provincial Muslim League to District or city Muslim League and which bear the seal of the Provincial Muslim League shall be used only in that city or the District Muslim League, and in the event of the violation of this rule, all the aforesaid enrolment of membership shall be considered illegal.

Section 27/- The Provincial Muslim League shall have the power to announce the last date of enrolling members and the last date of issuing the membership receipt books after receiving reasonable deposits. On their last

date of enrolling members, the Provincial Muslim League shall dispatch to the Presiding officer and the Secretary of District or City Muslim League, list of all members.

Section 28/- If the election of an Primary Muslim League is rejected on the ground of objections raised, this shall not affect the appointment of office bearers and representatives of City or District Muslim League to the Provincial Muslim League.

Section 29/- The total amount of all membership books, the enrollment of which is declared by the Presiding officer to be illegal, shall be considered to be confiscated, and the Presiding officer shall send the amount to the officer of the Provincial Muslim League.

Section 30/- The copies of all papers in connection with the objection against elections, can be had from the office of the Provincial Muslim League on the following payment.

Name of Paper

FEES.

1) Report of decision in connection with

Rs 1/-/-

2) Other Papers

Rs -/8/-

SCHEDULE NO: 1

District

List of Primary Muslim League..... City
Province.....

S.NO	NO:OF Receipt	No: of enrollment	Name of member	Date of birth	Place

Signature

Office

Bearer

Presiding officer

.....

SCHEDULE NO: 2

The Report of Election

Primary City
The Election of City Muslim League.....of District Muslim
District Province
League was held in my Presence in accordance with the rules and
Year) at..... A.H
P.M (Time).

Xxxxx

- Primary
- 1) No: of Rs 0-2-0 annas members of District Muslim League.....
City
 - 2) No: of Representatives of City/District Muslim League.....
 - 3) No: of Person

Results of Elections

- 4) President.....
- 5) Vice Presidents.....
- 6) Secretary.....
- 7) Joint Secretary.....
- 8) Treasurer.....
- 9) The members of the Working Committee (Primary Muslim League),
besides the President, Secretary, Treasurer and Salar.....
- 10) Representatives on the above Committee.....

Signature

Presiding officer

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ONLY KARACHI NAPIER MARKET 27 142

NAWABZADA LIAQUATA ALI KHAN SECRETARY ACTION COMMITTEE NEW DELHI MINISTER GAZDAR INTERFERING IN MAYORAL ELECTION BECAUSE HE IS OPPOSED TO YOUSUF HAROON CANDIDATURE STOP PARTY HAS DECIDED TO SET UP CANDIDATE BY PARTY DECISION STOP GAZDAR HAS PUBLICLY IMPRESSED AND BY INVITING SOME COUNCILLORS TO DINNER ADVISING THEM NOT TO MAKE IT A PARTY QUESTION BUT DO IT BY ARBITRATION. APPOINTING HIM AS ARBITRATOR STOP ONLY SIX MEMBERS OUT OF TWENTYTWO ARE TAKING GAZADAR POINT OF VIEW STOP HIS INTERFERENCE AS MINISTER UNCALLED.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at-----H-----M

(2)

UNCALLED

FOR AND UNWANTED STOP PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE PRMIER FULLY AWARE OF INTERFERENCE KINDLY WIRE PRESIDENT NOW IN KARAHCHI TO ASK GAZDAR NOT TO INTERFERENCE IN MUSLIM LEAGUE MUNICIPAL. PARTY AFFAIRS OTHERWISE IN ANY CRISES IN PARTY HE WILL BE RESPONSIBLE STOP PARTY MEETING FIXED FOR TOMORROW KINDLY WIRE REPLY PARTY ANXIOUSLY AWAISTS YOUR GUIDANCE.

DR KHAN LEADER MULSIM LEAG CORPORATION PARTY.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

	Sent at _____	
	TO _____	
	BY _____	

ONC KARACHI N M 27 GANDEL IF DUPLICATE DELY DUE SGE ERROR 149 NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN SECRETARY SACTION COMMITTEE.

LAHORE

MINISTER GAZDAR INTERFERING IN MAYORAL ELECTION BEGAUSE HE IS OPPOSED TO YUSUF HAROON CANDIDATURE STOP PARTY HAS DECIDED TO SET UP CANDIDATE BY PARTY DECISION STOP GAZDAR HAS PUBLICLY IMPRESSED & BY INVITING SOME COUNCILLORS TO DINNER ADVISING THEM NOT.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

	Sent at _____	
	TO _____	
	BY _____	

O MAKELTA PARTY QUESTION BUT DO IT BY ARBITRATION 50=== APPOINTING HIM AS ARBITRAT OR STOP ONLY SIX MEMBERS OUT OF TWENTY TWO ARE TAKING GAZDAR POINT OF NEW STOP HIS INTERFERENCE A MINISTER UNCALLED FOR UNWANTED STOP PRESIDENT PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE FULLY AWARE OF INTERFERENCE KINDLY WIRE PRESIDENT IN KARACHI TO ASK GAZDAR NOT TO INTERFERCE IN LEAGUE MUNICIPAL ===10'0 === PARTY AFFAIRS OTHER WISE IF MY CRISES IN PARTY HE WILL BE RESPONABLE STOP PARTY.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

	Sent at _____	
	TO _____	
	BY _____	

MEETING FIXED FOR TOMORROW KINDLY WIRE REPLY PARTY

ANXIOUSLY AWAITS YOUR GUIDANCE. =

DR KHAN LEADER MUSLIM LEAG CORPORATION PARTY.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at-----H-----M

O NG KARACHI N M 27 26

NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN MUSLIM LEAGUE DELHI OWING
TO IMPORTANT LEAGUE WORK I SHALL BE GRATEFUL IF
YOU WOULD EXCUSE MY ABSENCE AT LAHORE = G M SAYED.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Received here at-----H-----M

X QE KARACHI NAPIER MARKET 9-33

NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN MUSLIM LEAGUE DELHI

= INVITED TO WANGURATE ALL INDIA CONFERENCE FRIENDS OF

SOVIET RUSSIA IN JUNE AT BOMBAY STOP LEASE INTIMATE
WHETHER

I SHOULD ACCEPT INVITATION.

= G M SAYED

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Amount No Date RECEIPT
IPT

FOR INLAND TELEGRAM

(See Instructions on reverse)

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Amount No Date

Space for Postage Stamps

(Space for additional postage
stamps)

Inland Telegram

O/C Service _Instructions_____	Sent at_____	Words	
	To_____	Charge	
	BY_____	Rs A	(If National Cash Register Members)

in us the booking
clerk should and here)

This is to be charged EPRESS		If this telegram is on state business, the word	
IS THE Clear here.		State should be written in this space.	

Instructions YOU SYED.

Post and Telegraph

Guide Name G.M SYED

TO Address Napier Road
Karachi

telegrams Telegraph Office

Personally	eye	DON'T	think	
you	Should Not attend		Conference	
	you	will	look	
Personnel	ALL	GOOD	Wisher	

FROM:NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN

(To be

Telegraphed)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

FOR THE YEAR 1943-44

Friends,

This is the 11th: month when we are meeting again after the last elections. The last elections were held on the 13th: June 1943 in the presence of the Qaid-i-Azam, Mr. Mohd. Ali Jinnai and the members of the provincial Muslim League were good enough to elect me as President and Mr. Yusuf Haroon as General Secretary of the provincial Muslim League. I am conscious of the fact that using to various duties which had devolved on us, we have not been able to meet quite often in the council, excepting on one

occasion that is on the 12th. September 1943 and once in the working committee on the 26th. June 1943. This was mainly due to the fact that for nearly 4 months we were busy with the

Shikarpur by-election work and then for nearly 3 months with the 31st. session, All India Muslim League. I hope this year; we are going to meet more often. during the year under review, we had only one bye-election to fill in the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Allah Bakhsh Soomro. This by-election took most of the time of our workers as all the disruptive forces among the Muslim community, such as, Khaksars, Ihrars, Jamiatul-Ulma and some Socialists workers, had joined hands, with the assistance and encouragement of the Hindu

Community, to put down the rising influence of the Muslim League in the province. This was taken by them as a test case. We had to fight many odds, as it was the constituency from where the late Mr. Allah Bux was being returned ever since 1926 when he entered politics. This was the place where his family

Possessed considerable landed property on account of which it was in a position to wield great influence over voters; in addition this tract was dominated by big Zamidars, Sardars and chiefs who had personal relationship with the family and

Mr. Allahbuxs, own sudden death had created in them a certain amount of sympathy for his people. But in spite of all this, workers, we were able to achieve a glorious success. This election gave us an experience and also insight into the mind of the Muslim masses. If we have to fight any new elections, in the future and win seats in all the Muslim constituencies at the time of the general elections, it would require tremendous efforts on our part in this direction, masses have yet to be trained to control elections collectively through organizations and resist the temptations offered to them at the election time by well-to-do, influential and local individual aspirants. It would not be a matter of days or months but we should require year to create political consciousness among Muslim masses in the Province, where on account long distances scattered villages, illiteracy and local influences and petty personal jealousies, it is rather difficult to easily approach the people, on account of the postponement of elections due to war, we have got time to prepare the ground for future elections and if we take the matter in right

earnest from now and onwards, we can organize the electorates to control their legislators and through them the Government.

2/- After a long repose, we had here in this province the 31st. session of the All India Muslim League. In the organization of the session, we had many odds to fight on account of the restriction and limitations imposed by war. The General Secretary, Mr. Yusuf Haroon had to suspend many of his activities in other fields and devote a considerable time to make the conference a success. Mr. Gazdar inspite of his arduous official duties spent much of his time in the construction of the Pandal. The Premier, Sir Ghulam Hussain, Pir Illahi Bux and Khan Bahadur Khuhro too had lent their helping hand in making the conference

a success. I thank all other sincere workers as well who did likewise. This conference was historic, for reasons of its constructive outturn and the fact that it had served the purpose of imparting political education to the people of the pretence.

3/- During the year, we had chalked out a programme for holding of District and Taluka conferences, but due to the Shikarpur Bye-election and the All India Muslim League conference, we were able to hold only three District conferences, and four Taluka conferences, the audience in each having ranged from 500 to 10000. Speeches and lectures at these conferences had great education value. We have since obtained a list of fairs hold at various places in the province, and if we can utilize the so fairs for the purpose of creating political consciousness, quite a good deal could be done in this direction. In some Districts, we had appointed paid propagandists who carried the Muslim League message from place to place, but I am afraid, this is not sufficient. If we want to establish genuine contacts with the masses, we shall have to appoint as many paid propagandists as there are Muslim constituencies in the province. The message of the Muslim League should reach e very adult Muslim in the province. As for publicity, the "Alwahid "has been doing its best to represent our view point and we take this opportunity to thank the "Alwahid" management and also the other papers which have been supporting our cause.

4/- It is a well know fact that Muslims are backward In trade and industry and the seriousness of this situation was realized during the year and a regular campaign was started to induce the Muslims to take to trade

and start industries. A day was fixed as the “MUSLIM TRADE DAY” and an appeal was issued to the Muslims of the province through papers, pamphlets and posters to observe the day. As many as 200 places in the province observed and celebrated this day. In response to this Muslim were found to be enthusiastic in opening shops in every nook and corner of Sind, but I am sorry to observe that in view of some difficulties and obstacles, much has not been done in this direction. The policy adopted by the previous District officials in giving license for control shops and Forming of the syndicates has been a great handicap in this Behalf. The following figures will give bird’s eye view of the whole position:

No. of Controlled shops in each district in the province of

<u>NAME OF</u>	<u>No. of cont-</u>	<u>No. of Muslim</u>	<u>No. of Hindu shop</u>
<u>DISTRICT.</u>	<u>Rolled shops.</u>	<u>Shopkeepers of</u>	<u>keepers of control</u>
		<u>Controlled shops.</u>	<u>ed shop.</u>
(1) Dadu	222	102	120
(2) Sukkur	28	----	no separate details
(3) Nawabshah controlled cloth shops			
	39	11	28
(4) Karachi City. (1) Approved communal or community stores.			
	93	42	51
(11) Retail Dealers shop.			
	209	34	175
(5) In Jacobabad, all shops sell controlled commodities a control price vide Deputy Commissioner’s No. P.C. 654 dated the 26 th January 1944.			
(6) Larkana (vii) Hyderabad, (viii) Tharparkar (A)			
(ix) Karachi District.			

No detailed information has been furnished by the Collectors as yet.

Name of syndicate.	District.	No. of Directors	
		Muslim	Hindus

(I) Standard Cloth Syndicate.

1. Hukumchand Chimandas. Karachi City and District. 11 28
2. M/s Hukumchand Chimandas. - Sukkur.
3. ---Nil--- Dadu.
4. (i) Seth Janiatrai Nichumal) Larkana
(ii) Haji Khan Md. Sulleman.)

(II) Wheat syndicate.

Karachi City.

- (i) The Karachi steam Roller
Flour Mills Co.

Ltd.

- (ii) The sind Flour Co.

Ltd.

- (iii) The India Flour

Mills co

- (iv) The Asian Roller

Flour M

(III) Food-grains Exports syndicate.
Karachi. 17 28)

Nawabshah. Standard cloth. Muslim Hindus. Total No.

11 28 39

Dadu. Controlled Shops. 1

Muslims Hindus

41 27 =68

	26	15=41
	13	21=34
	7	13=22
	9	22=31
	6	20=26
	<u>-</u>	<u>2=2</u>
102	120	222

Sukkur Total No. of Shops. 28

Hyderabad. Hindus 4.

In Jacobabad, all shops sell controlled commodities at Control price vide Deputy Commissioner's No. P.C. 654 dated the 26th January 1944.

Muslim Hindus. Total.

42 51 = 93

Retail Dealers Shops.

34 75 = 209

(B) The other handicap is the absence of sufficient number of Muslim trained hands for the opening of new shops in villages.

(c) There is also absence of whole-sale shops and agencies for supplying material to the Muslim retail shops. I am sorry to observe that the Muslim zamidars have not yet taken notice of the requirements of their Muslim brothers and have failed to take interest in this direction. This is the reason why the financial Assistance required for this purpose is not sufficiently forthcoming. It is regrettable to find that Muslim who form a majority in population of the province have been finding it difficult to obtain their quota of kerosene oil, which is mainly due to the policy by the Burma-Shell company in giving preference to their old customers who are mostly Hindus. The Muslim licenses are experiencing great difficulty. It is time that the present Ministry adopted a policy by which facilities are provided to Muslim shopkeepers. The present state of affairs must end, as early as possible.

5/- As the Muslim League organization is gradually getting stronger, the disintegrating forces among the Muslim are getting frightened and are trying their best to unite among, and organize, themselves in order to present a joint front to our organization. The khaksars, Ihrars, the Jamiat-Ul-Ulma and such other disgruntled individuals are straining every nerve of theirs to make us c of the defects and drawbacks of our workers and discredit and malign our organization. The local grievances are made much of by them. It is an admitted fact that corruption in mast of the government departments is rampant. The cost of living has tremendously shot up and the low-paid service-men and the working class are greatly hit. Insecurity in the village life has not yet been removed. When everywhere great schemes for reorganization of the country are being prepared, this province is lying in a state of torpor. Haris have not yet been provided with their security of tenure and other rights, enhancement of land assessment without compensating the public limens of spending sufficient amount on the nation building activities, are some of the points which are made much of by the opposition. It is time that we took cognizance of such matters and endeavourer to remove, as far as possible, these causes and their offices. In my opinion the province of Sind is to play as important role in the future of the Muslim politics of India. The future of The Muslims of India depends upon proper handling of the Sind politics, if we improve the conditions in this Province, there would be no delay in achieving our cherished goal of Pakistan. It is high time that we devoted our attention to the improvement of the condition of the 28 lace a befitting and practical reply to our opponents. It is the duty of our government and also every Muslim League worker to put in serious efforts in this direction.

6/- The Hindu attitude has from the very start been anit-Muslim League and intriguing, In spite of my appeal to them on the occasion of the All India Muslim League Conference, I find a very little response coming from the Hindu Community for arriving at an understanding with the Muslims, we have all along been anxious to do justice to the minority community, but it is painful to see, that owing to defective organization and short-sightedness and the influence of the all India politics, they are lacking courage and conviction to break the stalemate and come to some definite settlement. The manner and methods adopted by them to encourage the

disruption Forces among the Muslim community is a clear proof of their intentions. I hope better counsels will someday come to prevail.

7/- I have found so far that the be-all and end-all of the organization with which we are associated in the eyes of some people, has been to capture seats in the various local bodies or the Assembly through the organization. Keeping this as a main principle, the entire outlook is narrowed down to power politics and naturally the result is party intrigues, petty jealousies, mostly for the sake of some scats or office. Now it is necessary that we should give a lead to our people in changing this outlook to pure and simple service for the sake of service alone. We have to stress upon the workers the idea of sacrifice and selfless work in the cause of the community as a whole. Unless this is done there is every danger of friction and disintegration setting in. We should bring to the notice of the people that the ultimate object of the organization is not the mere capturing of seats in local Bodied or the Assemblies but the realization of our goal-Pakistan. The present constitution is not to our satisfaction and under it the great changes for the improvement of society and defect and grievances cannot be remedied. Therefore it is not correct to judge the usefulness of the organization by their present day Ministry's work.

8/- the progress of our work can be judged from the following statistics of the lost 2 years.

List of Branches, Numbers and Representative soon each District.

<u>Name of distt.</u>	<u>No. of Branches</u>		<u>No. of Members</u>		<u>No. of Repress lives</u>
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943
Hyderabad	36	33	11976	40654	128
Tharparkar	168	272	32791	66549	366
Larkana	11	12	2070	2457	20
Nawabshah	84	53	15031	15495	150
Dadu	62	55	6356	6456	56
Jacobabad	13	20	1686	3902	14

Karachi	21	17	3033	3472	34
Sukkur	65	26	46005	13500	476
City Karachi.	<u>14</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>3675</u>	<u>24733</u>	<u>35</u>
	474	547	122, 623	177,118	1,279

The adult male Muslim population of the province 12 laces and our membership has reached 15% of the same. The Year, we have been very strict, with the result that nearly and 23 thousand members fee has been received over and the membership of 177118, but the members could not sent on the register owing to the strict observance of the rule have received our share of subscription of 3 lace members,25% of the adult Muslim population. It is hoped that of same enthusiasm continues, next year we shall be able to 33% of the adult male Muslim population.

9/- The member of letters received by the Sind pro Muslim league his year is 3675 and the number of letters dispatched is 5422.

10/- The Muslim Employee's Bureau.

No. of application Received. No. of Application No. Applications
replied.

Forwarded.

27

27

14

.....

11/- Public grievance Bureau.

From 12th June 1943 to 9th May 1944.

S. No.	District.	No of Applica- Cautions received.	No. of Applica- tions forwarded.	No. of Applica- Replied.
1.	Jacobabad	29	28	5
2.	Larkana	13	11	4

3. Dadu	45	42	16
4. Tharparkar	16	14	3
5. Nawabshah	44	44	14
6. Hyderabad (Sind)	54	54	10
7. Karachi	61	61	16
8. Sukkur	<u>46</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>14</u>
	308	300	82

SIND PROVINCLAL MUSLIM LEAGUE, KARACHI.

DECEIPTS & PAMENTS ACCOUNT FRON 1st JUNE 1943 to

31st DECEMBER, 1943.

RECEIPTS.

TO OPENING VALANCES.

Cash in hand. 257-2-6

Cash with bank

Of India. 600-0-0

Permanent

Advance. 10-0-0

Total 867-1-6

To DONATIONS &

SUBSCRIPTIONS. 11,922-8-3

TO PETITION EEDS.10-8-0

TO BEGAL

RELIEF FUND.

BALNCE Payable 1,033-14-1

TO REFUND FRON

Municipality

PAYMENTS.

BY OFFICE ESTABLISHUNT.

Salaries

and

allowances. 3,191-14-2

stationery &

Printing 585-2-0

Travelling

expanses. 7-4-0

Conveyance

charges. 31-11-9

Rents & light. 180-4-0

Furniture. 545-10-0

Bank charges 3-1-0

Telephone 381-5-0 4,926-3-11

Out of previous		<u>PUBLICITY & PROPAGANDA</u>	
Advance.	5-0-0	Salaries and allowances.	512-7-9
<u>To Interest</u>		Stationery and	
From Bank.	9-0-0	Printing.	443-2-0
		Travelling expenses.	257-0-10
<u>To Sale of</u>		Conveyance charges.	3-2-0
<u>Receipt Books</u>	74-0-0	Postage and telegrams.	222-2-6
		Public meetings	3-12-6
		Books, Publication and News Papers.	<u>107-6-0</u> 1,549-1-7
		Contribution to All India Muslim League.	100-0-0

ELECTION EXPANSES

Shikarpur bye-election 1,061-14-0

CASH & BALANCES.

Cash in hand 79-4-10

Cash with bank of India. 6,195-8-6

Permanent advance. 10-0-0 6,284-13-4

Total Rs. 13,922-0-10

Karachi, 13th May 1944.

Total Rs. 13,922-0-10

G.M. Syed.

PRESIDENT,

SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE

Telegrams "SHADMAN"

Telephone No.2738

786, Napier Road.

Karachi. 27th MAY 1944.

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding to you the copies of the Resolutions for your information passed by Karachi City Muslim League Working Committee at its meeting held on Sunday the 21st May 1944.

Yours Faithfully,

GENERAL

SECRETARY.

The General Secretary,

All India Muslim League,

Darayagunj,

New Delhi.

Below resolution passed by the working Committee of the Karachi City Muslim League Karachi at its meeting held on Sunday the 21st May 1944.

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the Karachi City Muslim League expresses its unequivocal protest against condemnable policy adopted by the Hon'ble Mr.M.H.Gazdar, Minister for law and order in connection with Mayoral election by his unsuccessful attempts cause rift in the Muslim League Party by inviting only a certain section of Muslim Cooperators to a dinner at his house and advising them that if the other members of Muslim League Party do not accept the proposal of an arbitrator, they should walk out of the Party. This meeting declares that such unwarranted interference by a Minister is against public welfare and demands of Sind Muslim League Parliament Board to take suitable action against and according to its opinion earnestly requests them to expel Hon'ble Mr.G.H.Gazdar from the League for a period of three years.

This meeting congratulates the Muslim League Municipal Party that it carried on its work with patience and tolerance and saved the party from a rift.

This meeting of the Working Committee of the Karachi City Muslim League, Karachi expresses by vociferous protest against the dangerous policy of Mr.G.M.Sayed, President, Sind Provincial Muslim League, Karachi who by introducing Party politics with in the Sind Provincial Muslim League deprived the sincere and old workers of the League from serving on any responsible post or Committee and thus has down the seeds of dissensions amount the League Marks. This meeting appeals to the Sind Provincial Muslim League to appoint a committee of Enquiry to look thoroughly into the election of the City and District Muslim League, where in Mr.G.M.Sayed unjustified interferences have taken place.

KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE

Telegrams "SHADMAN"

Telephone No.2738

786, Napier Road.

Karachi. 27th MAY 1944.

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Yours Faithfully

GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary,

Sind Provincial Muslim League,

Karachi.

KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE

Telegrams "SHADMAN"

Telephone No.2738

786, Napier Road.

Karachi. 27th MAY 1944.

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Yours Faithfully

GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary,

Committee of Action and

President

U.P.Provincial Muslim League,

Meerut.(U.P.).

Yousaf Abdula Haroon,
OFFICE

M.L.A. (Central)

MAYOR.

My Dear Nawabzada,

MAYOR'S

KARACHI.

19th June 1944.

Some time ago, I was approached by the Government to open war Services Exhibition which is being held in Karachi from the 25th instant. Of course this invitation was extended to me as Mayor of Karachi.

Another invitation was extended to me by the publicity officer, Department of information and Broadcasting for joining the celebrations of the United Nations Day so as to represent the city of Karachi and also take a leading part in it.

A third invitation has been received by me from the Military, Department asking me to join as a member of the Reception committee when His Excellency the Government of Sind was to attend the Military Review.

All these invitations I have refused to accept simply on the ground that I being a member of the All India Muslim League, cannot identify myself with any war effort.

I have just received another letter from Government of Sind addressed to the Mayor of Karachi, a copy of which I am enclosing herewith. I am invited to attend a conference to discuss the question of stimulating recruitment to the Indian Air Force, Royal Indian Navy and Indian Army. I do not know what will be my position and I therefore seek your guidance in the matter. Will you please immediately to through the same and let me have your views in the matter whether invitation extended to me as Mayor of Karachi should be responded to or whether it will be against the interests of League.

With regards.

Yours Sincerely,

GOVERNMENT OF SIND

Home Department

Sind Secretariat, Karachi, 14th June 1944.

To,

The Mayor of Karachi.

Karachi Municipal Corporation, Karachi.

A Conference will be convened on the 21st June 1944 at 11-00 A.M. in the Premier's Committee Room, Sind Secretariat, with

a view to discuss the question on of stimulating recruitment to the Indian Air Force, Royal Indian Navy and Indian Army.

You are therefore requested to attend the conference at the appointed hour and place.

L.G.RAJWADE

Chief Secretary to Government.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

	Sent at _____				
	TO _____				
	BY _____				

X L SUKKUR 3 9 NAZ" NAWABZADA LIAQATALLY MUSLIM LEAGUE
DELHI- ACQITTED CONGRATULATIONS - KHUHRO----

40-----

AK 40- - - FOR (1) - - - - -.

KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE

786, Napier Road.

Karachi. 30/7/ 1944.

President:

Dr.A.A.KHAN

Leader Municipal Muslim League Party.

Dear Nawab Sahib,

Friends in Karachi have convicted League of your fair-mindedness and have encouraged me to write you're and open mind to you. The Sind Ministry is everything but honest. I am sending few of relevant cuttings for your perusal with a hope that you will not let your mind be influenced by so called weighty consideration. When you gave your

approval for the formation of this Ministry against vehement protest from the public the fate of the Sind Muslim with sealed. The disintegration in the League organization started. The whole province is seething with discontent on account of the corruption practiced openly by the Ministry. The name of the League in Sind is Mud. The pace den is of the Ministers were as clear as day light to Qaide Azam especially Gazdar. Mr.Gazdar record of Beck Bay, Worley Chawl, Bahawalpur and Karachi Local Board are tough to put one on his guard. In only Mariman (Qaid-e-Azam, Friend) was involved along with Gazdar but the former was acquitted honorably which Qaid-e-Azam knows. Your time is precious and I must be short. The Ministry evil doings are universally known.

Gambling dens have multiplied; Lawlessness is the order of the day American Future, Carnivals (with gambling dens) are run even against the consent allows of the Civil Authority and the Home Minister on his own abuses power allows it. This is the brief the specimen of the League Administration. I appeal to you to consider this question in the light of the good the people and public psychology. May god liberate the People of this Ministry Amen.

With Kind regards.

You're fraternally.

A.A KHAN

Text of Resolution No.2 passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League held at Mamlot Villa, Lahore on the 29th to 31st of July 1944 under the President ship of Mr.M.A.Jinnah.

Resolution No.2

“The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League ministered the resolution of the Council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League passed on the 17th of July 1944, and also of the working committee passed on the 7th July, 1944 they are of opinion that after Mr. G.M.Syed the president of the Provincial Muslim League having dropped the allegation and charges of correction and malpractices against the Ministers, the remaining matters embodied in that resolution are ratters of administrative and legislative, character affecting the province of the Sind and therefore in the first instance

they should be placed before Muslim League Party in the Sind Assembly by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah League of the party , at on early date.

TRUE OPY.

Sind Secretariat, Karachi,

8th August 1944.

My dear Nawabzada Sahib,

I enclose, for your information, a press cutting in connection with the allegations of corruption made against a Minister of this Government by Mr.Nihchaldas and his friend, Mr.G.M.Sayed,

You will see that Mr.Nihchaldas definitely states that his allegation is not made against me.

A resolution was passed by the working Committee of the All-India Muslim League at Lahore that the rest of the matters, legislative and administrative, should be brought before the Sind Muslim League Assembly Party.

Mr. Sayed, however, says he has nothing to place before the Sind Muslim League Assembly Party. No meeting of this Party is, therefore, being called.

Mr.Gazdar has already wired to you to this effect.

With Kind regards,

Yours Sincerely,

Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah

THE SIND OBSERVER

SUNDAY JULY 23, 1944.

TRIBUNAL MUST PROBE SYNDICATE SCANDAL

Col. Hossacks' Appeal To Govt. To Scrap Monopoly.

Too many officers made a mess and a real mess had been made in this work. In which there were officers with known records of corruption, Mr.Nihchaldas submitted.

People of this province were not prepared to put up with the syndicates any longer, Mr.Nihchaldas warned the Government.

ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY

Mr.Nihchaldas narrated an incident how some merchants tried to manipulate controlled rates by the payment of a bribe of Rs.75, 000. They wanted to make Rs.7 lakhs, but the controlled rate could not be manipulated and so they lost about Rs 2 lakhs.

Mr.Nihchaldas revealed that these merchants were prepared of place the whole matter before a court of law, provided they were given immunity from prosecution as abettors.

Mr. Nihchaldas made it plain that these merchants were no making any allegation against the Premier; in making an appeal to him to give his serious attention to the matter.

He further mentioned that the numbers of notes they had passed were known and he was convinced that direct evidence available in conjunction with circumstantial evidence was strong enough to bring about a conviction in the case.

Either the story was correct or false. If it was correct the guilty party must be punished for making a false statement. The merchants were prepared to risk the danger of being prosecuted for making false charges if their case was not proved, Mr.Nihchaldas submitted.

Mr.Nihchaldas submitted that the monopolists were the Government, and the syndicates were merely their agents, and he recalled an adage that a country where the Government did the business was bound to be coined.

Mr.Nihchaldas further stated that the managing agents of the syndicate and a local go-between also, a tout he said, who did business on

their behalf and passed on the commission to them keeping a share for himself.

There were cries from some members for naming the man, and Mr.Nihchaldas did so, the person concerned being an employee of the Cooperative Bank.

PRICE CONTROL VAGARERS

He further submitted that system of price control was very defective and for three years it has been working, while small firms charging a few annas in-excess has been brought to book, not a hair of the wholesalers banking money by the thousands has been touched.

Col.Mahon said that the House was grateful to Mr. Nihchaldas for performing a great public duty. He could see no reason why established firms of 100 years standing were overlooked and the wheat business passed on to a newly created syndicate.

Col.Hossack recalled that when the syndicates were being appointed, he had expressed the greatest doubt about its ability to conduct a business of this magnitude.

He further asked the Premier to call upon the managing agents of the syndicate to refute the charges made against them and to appoint a tribunal to go into the allegations made by Mr.Nihchaldas. Nothing more of a tribunal would satisfy the added.

Mr.Khoso, Mr.Mohmed Usman Soomro, S.B Jaffer Khan, Mir Allahdad Khan Talpur and Sheikh Abdul Majid spoke on the commotion, criticising the syndicates and the price control policy of the Government.

Sheikh Abdul Majid in his speech indicated that they were going to put the cut motion to vote.

PREMIER'S REPLY

The Premier, replying stated at the outset that the price control and rationing were entirely in the hands of the Government of India who were pursuing an all-India policy regarding them and in all Provinces, there was price control, rationing, procurement and purchasing syndicates.

The Premier, explaining his difficulties stated that while on one hand demands were made to reduce the prices the zamindars were clamouring to raise them and he was trying to hold the scales even between the two.

The Premier stated that they had received complaints about the managing agents and they had stopped them from making purchases And now they were trying to make the experiment of making the purchases through the official agency.

Regarding the wheat syndicate the Premier stated that they were trying an experiment to have local syndicates of zamindars and merchants in all districts and they had already instructed the collectors to appoint such syndicates.

Mr.G.M.Syed: No syndicates now we want some other system, Are you going to abolish the syndicates or not. Otherwise, we are all going to vote against you in the cut motion.

The Premier said that if the House did not want syndicates they would abolish them and would set up some other agency.

Regarding the allegation of bribery of Rs. 75,000, the Premier promised to make inquiries.

Mr. Nihchaldas referred to the suggestion for granting immunity the merchants made by him in the speech.

The Premier turning to the ministerial benches said that he (Mr.Nihchaldas) was trying to break the Ministry and to misguide them, advising them not to listen to him.

CUT MOTION WITHDRAWN

The cut motion was withdrawn and the grant was made.

Mr. Fraser moved a third cut motion of Rs.5 in the demand under "Police" with a view to raising a discussion on inadequate salaries paid to the police officials and constables, which was withdrawn after an assurance from the Home Minister.

All the grants were made and the Assembly rose to meet again on Monday at 2-30 P.M. to resume consideration of the Land Alienation Bill.

Majority of Ministers Done Disservice

CITY MUSLIM LEAGUES REQUEST TO JINNAH

Karachi, Monday- At a meeting of the Working Committee of the City Muslim League yesterday Dr.A.A.Khan presiding, the following resolutions were passed:

The Working Committee of the Karachi City Muslim League condemn the attitude adopted by the Premier and his Government in dealing with question allocation of seats to different communities in the Karachi Municipal Corporation whereby he has completely ignored the League which justifiably claims to be the sole representative body of the Muslims of Karachi and invited such persons who enjoy no confidence of the Muslim public. The Working Committee appoints a sub-committee to meet the President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League and acquaint him with the situation and request him to withdraw the League support to the proposed bill in this matter.

“The Working Committee of the Karachi City Muslim League is of the opinion that a majority of the ministers in the present Ministry have done disservice to the cause of the League and the Muslim nation and in view of the law-lessness and corruption of the Sind Provincial Muslim League request the Quaid-e-Azam and the Committee Action to withdraw their support from such corporation Ministers.

The Sind Observer

Karachi, Wednesday, July 26, 1944

BRIBERY AND PROSECUTION

Sheikh Abdul Majid's adjournment motion given notice of on Monday with regard to the failure of the Premier to promise immunity from prosecution to those who are said to have paid Rs.70,000 to a Sind Minister for raising the price of rice with a view to profiteer in this commodity was ruled out by the chair as the matter was discussed only a day previously and no new circumstances calling for adjournment have been brought of the notice of the House Mr. Fraser's cut motion on the supplementary grants on Saturday was withdrawn on the assurance what the food grains syndicates would be abolished. The question of the prosecution of the minister who is said to have

received the bribe and the appointment of a tribunal to investigate the working of these syndicates are two different issues.

It is true the Premier did not commit himself in any, way on these two issues just at that time. Now we see he has already started assuming a nonchalant attitude with regard to the demand for immunity from prosecution of those who are alleged to have paid the money. There are some reasons for. If immunity is given and the Minister is prosecuted as a bribeaker the exposures concerning some individual members of the cabinet will so disgrace the administration that there will be an alternative or the ministry but to resign. The Premier argued that if some people had paid money they were as such criminals as the person who works it and the bribe-givers must like the consequences of the law it was they who offered the mutations. If they proved the same they could still be prosecuted bribe-givers. The Government, said would not offer immunity. But the extraordinary circumstances attending this particular matter should not be ignored. The allegation is not against a minor fry. It is against a minister occupying a responsible and influential position. It was made on the floor of the House by the leader of the Opposition, not on irresponsible person as his record of service for seven years in the Assembly shows. A minister in will move heaven and earth escape from the charges leveled against him and can influence even lose trying the case in the lower part. He can even spend money apishly. He will have the assistance of some other ministers with him from the impending fate. Great pressure will be brought to on the bribe-givers from sterile quarters to desist from prosecution at some stage or here. One minister involved may in another in the course of trial and it is in the interests both to hang on together.

It is thus absurd to suggest that the aggrieved parties can go to hurt of law. The immunity is Lord Halsbury, once Lord High Chancellor, a Tory and a bitter opponent of the Asquith administration, was its president. The tribunal found the ministers guiltless.

In this country we should try to adopt and follow high parliamentary traditions as we aim at being a democracy, Charges made in parliament by responsible persons are never brushed aside and members are not told to go and file complaints in courts. The charges are against ministers as ministers. They enjoy a special position from which they can abuse their authority and

power. Here is a much worse case of alleged bribery and not of buying shares in a likely to-be prosperous, company on account of obtaining secret official information.

If the purest standards of administration are to be maintained and ministers are to be above suspicion either immunity must be given to witnesses in a court of law or a tribunal must be appointed. Such tribunals are generally empowered to give partial or full immunity to witnesses to come out with all their information in the interests of justice. Mr. Hossacks has asked for such a tribunal what prevents the Premier from accepting the demand except that he is resolved to save a colleague from political death and social disgrace. He must remember that such an attitude reflects upon himself personally that he is shielding corrupt colleagues for reasons best known to himself.

Those Syndicates

Fearing defeat on the supplementary grants, the Premier of Sind has promised to abolish the grain syndicates. It is not that left to himself, he would ever have abolished them on the other hand, he would have allowed all those connected with them to become millionaires. But unfortunately for them and luckily for the poor consumers, small merchants and zamindars there will soon be an end of these syndicates.

What is the intention of the Government after their abolition? Will the same syndicates be brought in another garb? The Government must follow a straight and honest course. Free trade must be restored on account of which the old channels of buying and selling will be opened within the province. But if it is found necessary to exercise control over exports and to maintain price levels within the province so that it may not suffer from famine on account of indiscriminate exports and hoarding then Government should allow zamindars and merchants to bring their produce to the markets and sell it at the fixed price without the Government earning a heavy commission. It is nothing short of State profiteering to sell grains at a higher price to the people of the province than is warranted thereby imposing an indirect stomach tax. It must not charge higher prices from purchasers outside who are in need of grain to keep body and soul together.

The syndicates much go; Government making a profit out of the sales in Sind and outside must stop; the old channels of trade must be restored on the condition as they court such be prosecutes bribe-givers. The Government, said would not offer immunity. But the extraordinary circumstances attending this particular fatter should not be ignored. Thelegation is not against a minister occupying a responsible and influent floor of the House by the leather of the Opposition, not an irresponsible person as his record of service for seven year in the Assembly shows. A minister in lice will move heaven and earth escape from the charges leveled ainst him and can influence even trying the case in the lower part. He can even spend money apishly. He will have the assistance of some other ministers to him from the impending fate, eat pressure will be brought to on the bribe-givers from isterial quarters to desist from prosecution at some stage or over. One minister involved may in another in the course of trial and it is in the interests both to hang on together.

It is thus absurd to suggest that aggrieved parties can go to a purt of law. The immunity is for on the wider ground of purity of administration. Men the top are not like men at the bottom in the administrative ladder. The bad example of top men satiates the whole administration and every rogue is emboldened to make money without the least fear consequences because the bigger agues at the top have neither be courage nor the conscience to at down corruption. That is why were Working Committee of the Sind Muslim League has passed a resolution in despair saying is honey bed with corruption. In our opinion, there is no way out of it unless these Augean stables are no roughly cleansed but the Premier of Sind stands in the way gravely apprehensive of the developments in the course of an open rail.

But the matter cannot be allowed to rest where it is in as much it is a grave scandal that any minister charged with taking heavy bribers should be allowed to continue in office. The Premier has certain courses open to him and the public are not going to allowed sleep over the matter. As the head of the ministry, he can call the leader of the Opposition and ask him to place before him the evidence he has in his position to satisfy himself whether one of his colleagues is really involved. If he is the Premier's first duty is to colleague is to do so is his simple and obvious duty.

We shall recall the procedure adopted in England with regard to the Marconi shares. The Conservative, Opposition charged is the House of Commons some leading members of the Liberal (Asquith) Cabinet with dabbling in Marconi charges from information officially on their possession as these were said to be a very good source of investment. Mr. Lloyd George was due of the accused persons. He and Sir Rufus Isaacs (Lord Reading) offered their resignation as ministers. Mr. Asquith refused to accept it but instead appointed a tribunal to investigate the matter.

What is the intention of the Government after their abolition? Will the same syndicates be brought in another garb? The Government must follow a straight and honest course. Free trade must be restored on account of which the old channels of buying and selling will be opened with in the province. But if it found necessary to exercise control over exports and to maintain price levels within the province so that it may not suffer from famine on account of indiscriminate exports and hoarding then Government should allow zamindars and merchants to bring their produce to the markets and sell it at the fixed price without the Government earning a heavy commission. It is nothing short or State profiteering to sell grains at a higher price to the people of the province than is warranted thereby imposing an indirect stomach tax. It must not charge higher prices from purchasers outside who are in need of grain to keep body and soul together.

The syndicates must go: Government making a profit out of the sales in Sind and outside must stop; the old channels of trade must be restored on the condition that nobody should export grain except under a license the price being fixed. That is the only way to remove the grievances and complaints of zamindars and merchants.

An official agency for purchasing and selling, i.e. a whole bureaucratic machinery from top to bottom, in substitution of the syndicates, is no acceptable alternative at all. There will be as many sharks in the official agency as in the syndicates. Every officer connected with the trade will make his pile and corrupt officers in Sind are the rule instead of the exception. What right has Government to divert the channels of trade? Within the broad limitations of control imposed by the necessities of war, the trade must be as free as before and Government's hand must be withdrawn as much as possible, and Government's profiteering must stop altogether.

GAZDAR ANSWERD

Rickety Pakistani Ministries

SIMLA. July 24 – The statement made by Mr.H.Gazdar Home Minister to the Government of Sind in the Provincial Assembly that since the release of Mahatma Gandhi, the subversive movement has been restarted throughout India and that the leading personalities behind that movement were again trying to direct it is flagrantly incorrect, says Prof, Abdul Majid, a prominent Muslim

Bharwani, the college strike ended today and students reasoned normal studies.

The Principal apologized on behalf of Prof. Kundnani of Lahore.

Mr.Gazdar he adds should not forget the patent for that it is the untimely publication of Rajaji's formula with the approval of Gandhiji. Which is main'y responsible for giving a further lease of life to the ram shacks and rickety Pakistani ministries of Sind N.M.F.P. and Bengal--- A.P.?

COLLEGE STRIKE ENDS

HYDERABAD, July, 24 – with the intervention of Principal and assumed the students that such incidents would not be separated in future.

OF BRITISH POLICY DIA

Air Solution Adlock

EXPLOITION REFERENCES

Must reluctantly come to Government do not want part is a deadlock," declares of an interview on the yesterday on the Indian on the trunk telephone said; is on the Indian question with Lord Munster has corrected most constructive suggest accepted even as a bastes mission to be given to see Committee, who along can aptly come to the conclusion want a fair solution of what I say may not consider as such my efforts to reach a solution do response from the British communal differences had contended, as I contend even so long as there is a ruling spoken what I feel to be the more me to hide it."

DEATH OF REZA

RAID ON BASE IN SUMATRA

Japanese Report of Allied Losses.

LONDON, July 26—The Japanese news agency querying an imperial headquarters communiqué, said that an allied task force of cruisers destroyers and submarines yesterday bombarded Saban Barbour at the north-west end of Sumatra.

The communiqué added "Our garrison took interest and repulsed the enemy after sinking two enemy destroyers and one submarine besides heavily damaging another destroyer and shooting down a majority of the enemy aircraft."

Sahang is on a small island about 1,000 sea miles from Colombo. A submarine base with all storage facilities and a good harbor has been twice attacked before.

The Japanese News Agency stated today. An enemy task force consisting of aircraft carriers and other vessels in the waters near Palau lost several ships so yesterday evening. About 30 aircraft raided our positions. The damage sustained by our units in both raids was slight.

JAP NAVAL STRATEGY

LONDON, July 26, Masanori Itaya a Japanese naval commentator giving an explanation why the Japanese fleet had not gone out to attack the United States task forces in the Mariana waters said that the Japanese navy was inferior to the Americans in aircraft strength.

He added: "The main theatre of naval war should be selected in waters where collaboration of the land based force is available."

TENCHUNG SHELLS CHINESE DRIVE INTO NORTH BURMA.

CHUNGKING, July 26- Chinese forces from China, which are driving into Burma to reopen the supply line high the Allies are shelling Tanchung a key town 20 miles west of the Burma Road and about 50 miles from the North Burma city of Myittha.

Rain along the Salween River recorded the activity on both sides. Chinese troops have broken Lichang a key town on the Hsiao Shan

railway shoaled some dissembles south of Changsha the capital of the rice bowl prophase of south-East china.

A Chinese communiqué disclosing this today said it straight fighting was in progress in lying.

DEATH OF REZA SHAH PAHLAVI

Maker of Modern Persia

GOHANNESBURG, July 26 — Reza Shah Pahlavi, former shah of Persia, died here early today after a port but severe illaess.

Reza Shah was the maker of modern Persia. As the head of the array he eyed a leading role in the histories up d'état which led to the thronement of Ahmed Shah in 25 and the election of Reza Shah few months later.

It may be recalled that at the end of Axis moves in Africa during the early stages of the war, Reza Shah was forced the abdicate favour of his son who supports allied policy.

ROLISH MUDDLE

British Support to London Regime.

London, July 26--- Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, stared in the House of Commons today that the British Government continue to recognise the polish Government in London as the Government of Poland.

He had been asked whether this was so in view of the formation of the Polish committee of national hibernation.

Mr. Eden added that the Commons could rest assured that the British Government were doing all in power to further the cloudy solution of the problems between two friendly nations engaged together in a war against a common enemy.

The Polish Prime Minister saw Mr. Churchill last night after the news of the Solver Government agreement with the committee of national hibernation had been received in London. The Polish cabinet meets again this morning to study the situation.

POPE TO INTERVENE

LONDON, July 26—qualified observers inside the Vatican believe that the Pope may seek further pacification in Eastern Europe by any available means, including direct conversations with Moscow, if an opportunity is offered. While the Church has not modified in the slightest of condemnation of the Communist politest system, it is believed they that would not be a barrier to such a straight.

The Pope has affirmed afresh that the rebirth of a completely free and sovereign polish state is considered by the Holy See it's one of the fundamental conditions of European shabbily but is believed to have erred that the Polish Government should make all efforts to some to an agreement with Moseew.

The Sind Observer

TO MR.JINNAH

(July 27, 1944)

The foremost League politicians of Sind (including Muslim ministers) will be in Lahore by the weekend to represent their case to the High Command when the resolution of the Sind Muslim League Working Committee comes to be considered. This resolution charges the Ghulam Hussain ministry, among other things with bribery, corruption and nepotism, with doing nothing practically for the uplift of the Muslim masses, and of creating, in short, an atmosphere in the administration from top to bottom in which every many can demand and take his price without the least fear of being called to account. A whole brood of parasites, hangers-on and go-betweens has come into being, as result of the existence of this ministry, which, like locusts, is sucking the honey of this province.

Corruption and bribery are the causes, among other things, for the revolt of the younger section of the Muslim League organization of this province, led by Mr.G.M.Syed, against the present ministry, who passed a vote of no-confidence in it a few weeks ago. There is a wide gulf prevailing between the ministerial section and the Syed section in the League. The latter are in a majority and stand for the purity and uprightness of the administration and for quicker and far-reaching social and economic development of this province, though they are full of communal hatred and

are no friends of the Hindus. They love dictatorship and their chief proclaims himself to be a socialist standing for the nationalisation of land.

The Muslim ministers, with the exception of probably one, are weather-cocks, desperately anxious to be in office – yesterday Allah Buxites, to-day Leaguers tomorrow independents, and day after to-morrow, heaven knows what! One or two may even declare themselves to be Hindu Mahasabhaites if that enables them to be in office. In fact, they have no principle and no party. They are there in the League as soldiers of fortune and when it ceases to attract them they will transfer their allegiance to some other party. It is all opportunism of the worst type. Power and pelf are the main attractions, not the good, the progress and the happiness of this province. At this very moment some of these ministers are in active negotiation with certain members of the Opposition and are also promising offices to some of the men sitting on Government benches in the event of the decision of the League at its Lahore meeting going against them. If for instance, the League calls upon its ministers to resign, they will do nothing of the sort. They will immediately form a new party to keep themselves in office. They have no loyalty to the League. Their loyalty is to their own selves. The League is only a façade to policy. Every recalcitrant fellow has got to be purchased. The worst fruits of provincial autonomy are being reaped.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. This house of Mr. Jinnah in Karachi is tottering to its very foundations. Muslim minister is against Muslim minister, Hindu ministers are against Muslim ministers and all are making an unedifying exhibition of themselves in the public. Muslim members of the Assembly are kept in hand by bribes and concessions and kept up together by war on the Hindu. The representatives of the Muslim masses are not satisfied with domination of Jagirdars and Zamindars in the Assembly to keep them under their servitude. All the signs of a rapidly disintegrating ministry which can continue in office only to the greatest detriment of the province are present.

The Muslim League High Command has to take a decision at Lahore. It cannot be postponed on some pretext or other. The house that Jinnah has built in Sind is crumbling. There must be a clean sweep and then reconstruction. If not section 93 is the only way out.

To The Government of India.

The policy with regard to food is the Government of India's: the execution of that policy is that of the Provincial Governments. The system of syndicates started in Sind has been thoroughly exposed in the Legislative Assembly and the Premier promised to abolish it. Having advanced to the syndicates crores of rupees from public treasury, in what are the Premier think he able to liquidate them restore the informal channel of trade. Government future policy with regard to procurement and distribution ought to be announced as early as possible so that those who adopted the grains trade as their occupation in the past may be ready to restart their closed businesses.

The Government of India must call for copies of the full report of the debate last Saturday on the supplementary grants to know what mischief the men connected with the syndicates are doing. Open allegations of corruption against a minister have been made. He is said to have received Rs.70, 000 to raise the price of rice. Immunity for witnesses was asked for to prove the case against the minister. The Premier of Sind is reluctant to do so lest his ministry should come into utter disgrace, Culprits cannot be expected to sanction their own prosecution. They will try to hush up everything. The Present Sind ministry will never accord immunity as asked for by the leader of the Opposition, Guilty conscience comes in the way.

It is the Government of India which for the sake of the purity of the food grains administration and with a view to protect the general consumers should ask the Governor of Sind to initiate proceedings against the bribe-takers and those who have indulged in malpractices in buying and selling grain on principle and no party. They are there in the League as soldiers or fortune and when it ceases to attract them they will transfer their allegiance to some other party. It is all opportunism of the worst type. Power and pelf are the main attractions not the good the progress and the happiness of this province. At this very moment some of these ministers are in active negotiation with certain members of the Opposition and are also promising offices to some of the men sitting on the Government benches in the event of the decision of the League at its Lahore meeting going against them. If for instance, the League calls upon its ministers to resign, they will do nothing of the sort. They will immediately form a new party to keep themselves in

office. They have no loyalty to the league. Their loyalty is to their own selves. The League is only a façade to cover their questionable acts.

The Muslim League organization is bitterly opposed to its so called representatives in the ministry and wants to get rid of them for the sake of a purer administration. As things are, it is not going to support the present ministry whole heartedly. There have been many scuffles between two feuds will increase and blood will flow. That is the suspect before the League. Mr.G.M.Syed has drawn his sword against the Premier and the Minister and if they are supported by the League High Command it is said he goes out of the League show.

Although the attitude of the man in the street is 'a plague upon both your houses,' we are afraid we are steadily drifting in this province towards a position when the application of section 93 will become necessary. Some in high office are already working in that direction and they are very much pleased indeed at these dog-fights and communal legislation which has torn the communities asunder.

The ministry itself is ramshackle and rickety one. Communal legislation such as the abolition of joint electorates in brought municipalities and the passing of the land Alienation Bill has created widespread discontent among the minorities. Ministers have opposed to another on the floor of the House throwing joint responsibility on the winds. There is not such a thing as a united cabinet. One Section in the cabinet is trying to get the better of the other. It is a struggle for power and existence. The Muslim majority in the Assembly is kept in hand by passing communal legislation to down the Hindus and by personal favours preferred on every supporter of the ministry. Every session of the Assembly creates a crisis and ministers and their supporters are the loggerheads on some issues ministers go about with their lives their hands. Under such conditions there can be no efficient administration and a long range open allegations of corruption against a minister have been made. He is said to have received Rs.70, 000 to raise the price of rice. Immunity for witnesses was asked for to prove the case against the minister. The Premier of Sind is reluctant to do so lest his ministry should come into utter disgrace, Culprits cannot be expected to sanction their own prosecution. They will try to hush up everything. The present Sind ministry

will never accord immunity as asked for by the leader of the Opposition. Guilty conscience comes in the way.

It is the Government of India which for the sake of the purity of the food grains administration and with a view to protect the general consumers should ask the Governor of Sind to initiate proceedings against the bribe-takers and those who have indulged in malpractices in buying and selling grain on behalf of Government. The Government of India with a view to put down corruption has appointed special tribunals with summary are being launched against persons for not selling goods at controlled prices. Efforts are being made to close down the black markets with a high hand.

All this appreciated by the public. But there should not law only for the smaller fry and no law at all for the bigger fry. In the department of food which the Government of India has a special interest, deplorable things have happened in Sind. Is the Government of India going to sleep over this question? What guarantee is there, if it does not take some strong action at present that its food grains policy in Sind will be honorably pursued? At the time when bribes were given to raise the price of rice, New Delhi came down with a flat to stop it; the minister received the money and the Banias lost it; and they are pestering minister to return their money. Their total loss is on the whole about two lakhs on account of having to satisfy other minor deities instead of making a profit of seven lakhs. They went and related the whole story to the leader of the Opposition to Mr. G.M.Syed, the President of the Sind Muslim League and some other office-bearers of the League. The latter is against the ministry on account of such happenings. The evidence is there. What is required is only immunity to get rid a corrupt minister of ministers.

The Governor of Sind ought to be instructed to take the necessary steps in the matter which may be

- 1) Calling for the resignation of the minister immediately so that he may not suppress evidence from his high position.
- 2) The grant of immunity to the people who are prepared to give evidence.
- 3) The launching of prosecution against the minister or
- 4) The setting up of a tribunal to go into the transactions of the syndicates with particular reference to bribes offer.

Telegram "SHADMAN"

Telephone: 2738

NAPIER ROAD,

Karachi 7th September 1944.

My dear Nawab Sahib,

I am to refer to letter No. 1826 dated the 2nd September 1944, received from the Secretary, Committee of Action asking me to attend the meeting of the committee of Action on the September 1944 and to be present on the 23rd September to some important 'Ulmas' from various parts of India. In this connection I am to say that the Ramzan Idd is falling the 20th September 1944 and immediately after this on the September 1944, I am to attend a meeting called by me at Nawabshah. Again on the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th September 1944, important meeting of the Sind Provincial Muslim League Working Committee, Rules committee meeting, Presidents and General Secretaries meetings, propagandists classes and all Muslim League Assembly Party meetings have been called to discuss various matters, among which provincial Muslim League versus the Sind Ministry is the most important.

I have already sent a telegram to the office of the committee of Action requesting that the meeting of the committee of Action may please be fixed in the 1st week of October 18 and that the Religious committee meeting may be called early on the 1st October 1944.

In view of the previous engagement detailed above the postponement of some of which is not in my choice, it is possible for me to attend any meeting before 1st October 19. It is therefore requested that you would be so good as to the meeting of the Committee of Action accordingly, if my presence is considered necessary.

Notices to selected are of the Religious committee may please be sent from the central office on the date to fixed by them.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. G.M.Sayed

(G.M.Sayed).

Copy forwarded with compliments
to Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan, General
Secretary, All India Muslim League,
Daryaganj Delhi.

Tele {
MUSLIMLEAG"

grams;"
CENTRAL

OFFICE Phone No 5530}
LEAGUE

ALL INDIA MUSLIM

Daryaganj

Delhi.

RESERVE
COPY

24.10.44

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to communicate to you for your information
and necessary action as you deem necessary, the following telegram
received from Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, Karachi:-

"Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan General Secretary All India
Muslim League New Delhi.

League meetings banned Challenge thrown at
organization Ready for any sacrifice Muslim highly perturbed advice.

Abdulazizkhan"

Yours

Sincerely,

Assistant

Secretary,

All India Muslim

League.

G.M.SYED Esqu.,
President,
Sindh Provincial Muslim League,
Karachi.

President,
Karachi City Muslim League
Karachi 7th November 1944.
The Chairman,
Committee of Action,
All India Muslim League
New Delhi.

Dear Sir:

You are fully aware that sometime back a Resolution passed by the Karachi City Muslim League recommending to Sind Provincial Muslim League the desirability of removing from the League Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar on the various charges which were swelled against him by the Karachi City Muslim League. Unfortunately action seems to be taken by the Sind Provincial Muslim League yet and the resolution of the City Muslim League is still not considered has not been brought before the Sind Provincial Muslim League through months have elapsed.

The President, Sind Provincial Muslim League has armed certain rules for the Primary elections of the Muslim League which are yet to be passed by the council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League but before these rules should be passed and come into existence, the President by executive order has ordered that these rules will be aid down for the next Primary elections. Under these rules, a person to be nominated as Presiding Authority for the District or City election. The President on consultation with the Working Committee of Sind Provincial Muslim League has nominated Mr.M.H.Gazdar the Presiding Authority for the City of Karachi. I am not in a position to say how far this procedure was correct because the

City Muslim League having disqualified him from the Primary membership of City is not entitled to be treated as such when no action or no result is known of the resolution passed by them and forwarded to Provincial League. I am now bringing this matter before the action Committee so that they may be in a position to let me know as to what action should be taken in this matter otherwise there will be previous split in the rank of the League.

I will anxiously await your Communications
on the

Yours

Faithfully,

Copy forwarded to Qaid-e-Azam Mr.M.A.Jinnah, President, and A.I.M.L. Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

Copy Forwarded to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, M.L.A. (Central), Honorary Secretary A.I.M.L. Gul-i-Ranna, Hardings Avenue, and New Delhi.

Appointment

Of

Presiding (Returning) officers for league election.

1) A circular. Issued in about the 3rd week of Oct.1944 by the President Prov. League re the appointment of Presiding officers and made of conducting the forthcoming elections of the Muslim League.

(2) Letter from the Karachi City Muslim League dated 22nd Oct.1944. to the President.

Sind Prov. League.

Contents of the Letter.

1. That there exists in the Karachi city within the League various groups such as Gazdar element, Yusif Party, the youngsters etc

2. The Presiding officer should be highly impartial, person who should be dis-interested and unconnected in any of the above group.
3. Request for the appoint a disinterested and impartial person as the presiding officer for Karachi City.
4. No Reply from Prov. League, hence a deputation waited on the President Provl. League on 20.11.44, The President promised to send written reply.
5. The President's (Prov. League) reply received on 26.11.44 and was dated 22.11.44.

The reply was above list of the persons appointed as the Presidents in various districts.

6. Appeal by the city League on 3.12.44, to the President Prov, League requesting him to revise his decision and appoint some independent and impartial person in place of Mr. Gazder as the Presiding officer for Karachi City .(Original Copy attached herewith).
7. The Secretary and the President of the Karachi City League also waited upon the Prov. President

But all in vain and no reply.

Appeal to Committee of actions A.I.M.L. dated 12.12.44. (Copy attached).

8. Books of membership of the Muslim League refused by Mr.Gazdar and Prov. League office to the Provinces of Karachi city League.

Appeals to the Prov. President dated 8th and 13th dec.1944 (copies attached). All to no purpose and reply.

Personally the President, Secretary and other persons meet for books of membership but were refused.

Tele { grams;" MUSLIMLEAG"
OFFICE

CENTRAL

OFFICE Phone No 5530}
LEAGUE

ALL INDIA MUSLIM

Daryaganj

Delhi.

16.11.44.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of a communication dated 7.11.44. received From Dr.A.A.Khan, President, Karachi City Muslim League and to request you the Favour of an early report on the matter.

Yours Sincerely,

Secretary

Committee of Action.

TO

G.M.Syed Esq.,
President,
Sind Provincial Muslim League,
Napiar Road,
Karachi.

Dr. A.A. Khan, president,
Karachi City Muslim League,
Karachi 7th November 1944.

The Chairman,
Committee of Action,
All-India Muslim League,
New Delhi
Sir,

You are fully aware that sometime back a Resolution was passed by the Karachi City Muslim League recommending to Sind provincial Muslim League the desirability of removing from the League Humble Mr. Mahmmmed Hashim Gazdar on the various charges which were leveled By the Karachi City Muslim League. Unfortunately no action seems to taken by the Sind provincial Muslim League yet and the resolution of the City Muslim League is still not considered and has not been brought For the Sind provincial Muslim League although months have elapsed.

The president, Sind provincial Muslim League has framed certain rules for the primary elections of the Muslim League which are yet to be passed by the council of the Sind provincial Muslim League but be ture these rules should be passed and come into existence, the president executive order has ordered that these rules will be laid down for the Primary elections. Under rules, a person is be nominated Presiding Authority for the District or City election. The president in insulation with the working committee of the Sind Provincial Muslim

League has nominated Mr. M.H Gazdar as the Presiding Authority for the city of Karachi. I am not in a position to say how far this procedure was

Correct because the City Muslim League having disqualified him from the Primary e membership of the City is not entitled to be treated to be treated as such no action or no result is known of the resolution passed by them and awarded to the provincial League. I am now bringing this matter before Action committee so that they may be in a position to let me know as what action should be taken in this matter otherwise there will be a serious split in the rank of the League.

I will anxiously await your communications on the subject.

Yours Faithfully,

Copy forwarded to Qaid-e-Azam Mr. M.A Jinnah, President,
A.I.M.IO, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

Copy forwarded to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, M.L.A (Central)

Honorary Secretary, All-India Muslim League,

Gul-i-Rana, Hardinge Avenue, NEW DELHI.

Secretary,

True Copy
Assistant
All-India Muslim League.
Telegrams: Shadman
Telephone: 2738.
Napier Road,
Karachi 23rd November 1944.

No.2164

Dear Sir,

I am to refer to your letter No. 2088 dated the 16th November 1944, and directed by the president Sind Provincial Muslim League, to state as follows:

1. There exists a group of people in the City of Karachi who have personal enmity against the Hon'ble Mr. M.H. Gazdar. These men have been carrying on an adverse propaganda, through the press and the platform, with the purpose of harassing him. The first part of the letter of Dr. A.A. Khan, therefore, is self-evident.

2. The Sind Provincial Muslim League, previous to this, had framed no rules under which the Muslim League elections could be held. When Sayed Zakirali Sahib, deputed by the All India Muslim League came to tour this

Should be conducted under rules framed by the Sind Provincial Muslim League. In view of this advice, the election rules of the United Province, with slight

changes to suit the local conditions, were adopted as

Procedure for elections. Under Rule 18 Clause 'S' of the constitution and Rules of the Sind provincial Muslim League 1944, the working committee, Sind Provincial

Muslim League, has powers to regulate, control and supervise the elections of the primary and District Muslim League Branches. In view of this the Working

Committee of the Sind Provincial Muslim League in its meeting held on the 25th September 1944, adopted this procedure for conducting the elections on the lines as followed in the United Provincial. Mr. Yusuf Haroon was

present in this meeting of the working committee and was asked to take up the responsibility of becoming a Presiding officer for the City of Karachi. Mr. Yusuf

Haroon, however, on account of his pre-occupations, declined the offer and suggested the name of the Hon'ble Mr. M.H. Gazdar to be the presiding officer,

for the City of Karachi.

This group of people, headed by Dr. A.A. Khan, had enrolled bogus members last year and came to the fore-front: and now finding that, by adherence to the election rules, they would not be allowed former malpractices in the ensuring Muslim League elections, have sent in this letter.

TO,
The Secretary,
Committee of Action,
League,
All India Muslim League,
Daryaganj Delhi.

Yours faithfully,
Secretary,
Sind provincial Muslim
Karachi.

25. 11 .44

Dear Sir,

Numerous references have been received in this office asking as to how and through whom the funds collect for the relief of famine-stricken people in Arabia should be remitted. Some time back a notice appeared in the papers to the effect that a Control Hejaz Relief Committee has been

formed in Karachi and that funds collected in this behalf should be sent to Seth Haji Abdul Jabber Fazl-i- Ilahi Treasurer, control Hejaz Relief committee South Napier

Road Karachi.

Would you very kindly inform this office regarding the credentials of the above mentioned committee and whether it can be sourly recemondod to the Mussalmans for sanding their subscriptions etc.

Yours sincerely,

Assistant

Secretary,

All-India Muslim

League.

To

G.M Syed Esq., M.L.A.,

President, Provincial Muslim League,

Sind.

25. 11. 44.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 18.11.44. I have the honour to inform you that there are no official instructions regarding remittance of money etc to the sufferers in Arabia. It is gathered from the papers that a control Hejaz Relief Committee has been formed in Karachi who they are have invited subscriptions to be sent to Seth Abdul Jabbar fazl-i-Illahi khazaneh,Narkazi Hejaz Relief

Committee South Napier Road, Karachi. This office is not in a position to say anything regarding the credentials of the Sind Committee at present but the

President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League is being addressed in the matter

and you will be informed as soon as his reply is received

Yours sincerely,

Assistant Secretary,

All-India Muslim League.

To,

The secretary,

Sind provincial Muslim league,

Karachi.

Dear Sir,

It is to painfully noted that even books of membership of the Muslim league are refused to our workers, by the Presiding officer (Mr. Gazdar) and his workers the Provincial Sind league officer has refused to issue to us these books.

In the interest of Fair-Play we request Minister justice and at least allow us the membership books.

You're most obediently

"True Copy".

Karachi City Muslim League.

786, Napier Road,
Karachi. 3. 12. 44.

President: -

Dr. A.A. Khan,

Lender Municipal Muslim League party.

To

The president,

Sind provincial Muslim League,

KARACHI.

Dear Sir

Your letter No. 2047, dated the 22th Nov, 1944. Was placed for consideration before the working committee of the city Muslim League Karachi which met on the 3rd December, 1944 and it was decided there in as under:-

- (1) As has air by been referred to in our latter dated the 22nd October, 1944 Mr. Gazdar is not an independent and dis-interested person, and you and others know this a fact fully Well his expulsion too way re- commanded by the city Muslim League Karachi in its resolution dated the 21st May, 1944, there-for us strongly condemn his appointment as a presiding officer for the Karachi city.
- (2) The appointment of Mr. Gazdar an interested person, as are Presiding officer for the Karachi City means:-
 - (a) Installing of Mr. Gazdar by the jerk of pen, and not by the rules of justice and impartiality.
 - (b) Sowing the seed of corruption and refusing fair-play and justice in the collection of Muslim league.
 - (c) Muzzling the public option and the thrusting upon their heads Mr. Gazdar who has already been expelled for 3 years.
 - (d) Creation of bogus branches, fated votes, false voters and to trap Mr. Gazdar.

- (e) Murdering the reputation of the league and holding it to the disaffection and herded among the Muslims for the crooked mean which are India responsibility and natural consequences to such an appointment.
- (3) Further the purpose election rules have not so far obtained the section of the Provincial Muslim league council and hence it does not within your ambit to enforce them as such.
- (4) The city league therefore strongly protest against the appointment of Mr. Gazdar as a Presiding officer for the city of Karachi and hereby request you to revise appointment a interested person in place of Mr. Gazdar, who should have the confidence of all Muslims within seven days of the receipt hereafter.

Yours Faithfully,

786, Napier Road,

Karachi, 4th December 1944

The President,

Sind provincial League,

Karachi

Dear Sir,

Your letter No.2047 dated the 22nd November 1944 was placed for consideration before the working committee of the city Muslim league, Karachi which met on 03.12.1944 and it was decided there in as under:-

1. As he already been referred to in our letter dated 22.10.44 Mr. Gazdar is not an independent or disinterested person, and you and other know this fact full well his expulsion too was requested by the city Muslim league, Karachi in its resolution dated 21.10.44. Therefore we strongly condemn his appointment as a Presiding officer for the Karachi city.
2. The appointment of Mr. Gazdar an interested person as a Presiding officer for the Karachi city mean:

- i. Installing of Mr. Gazdar by jerk of pen and not by the rules of justice and impartially,
 - ii. Sowing the seed of corruption and refusing fair-play and justice in the election of the Muslim league.
 - iii. Muzzling the public opinion and thrusting upon their heads Mr. Gazdar who has already been expelled for three years,
 - iv. Creation of bogus branches, faked votes and false voters to proper Mr. Gazdar,
 - v. Murdering the reputation of the league and holding it to the disaffecting and hearted among the Muslims in the crooked means which are indispensable and natural consequence to such an appointment.
3. The section of the provincial Sind league council for the purposed election rule has not so far, been obtained. Hence it does not lie within your ambit to enforce them as such.
4. The City Muslim League therefore strongly protest against the appointment of Mr. Gazdar as a Presiding officer for the Karachi City and hereby request you to revise this decision and appoint in place of Mr. Gazdar a disinterested person who should have the confidence of all Muslims, within seven days of the request hereof.

Faithfully,
dent

Yours
Presi

Live to Achieve Pakistan

KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE

786, Napier Road,

Karachi, 12th December 1944

REGISTERED

TO,

The Chairman,

Committee of Action,
All India Muslim League
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

I have been directed to submit to you this day the earnest request of the Working Committee of the City Muslim League Karachi to appoint some independent and disinterested person as the Returning officer for the Karachi City in place of Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar and better for the whole of Sind in place of Mr. G.M. Sayed in the forthcoming elections of the Muslim League and to submit to you the correspondence exchanged in this connection between the City League and the Provincial League.

The Working Committee of the Karachi City Muslim League which met on the 3rd December 1944 resolved as under:-

“The Committee humbly requests the chairman and the committee of Action of the All India Muslim League and the Qaid-e-Azam to appoint some independent and disinterested person as the Returning officer in place of Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar for Karachi City and better for the whole of Sind in place of Mr. G.M. Sayed to control the elections of the Muslim League in Sind, inter-alia on the following grounds:-

- 1) Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar is not a disinterested and independent person. At present he has no support of any party in Karachi and he is anxious to create some to serve his purpose, measure however mean and his appointment as the Returning Officer will therefore create corruption for the forthcoming elections whereby he may be in a position to bring his majority.

The present Working Committee of the City Muslim League Karachi which represents approximately 25,000 Voters do not subscribe to the views of Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar so far as the Muslim Interests and League solidarity is concerned. Anti-League activities of Mr. Gazdar and his conduct to create dissensions in the Muslim rank and file prejudicial to the Muslim interests, forced the city Muslim League to recommend to the Parliamentary Board his expulsion for a period of three years from the League organization. Hence the Karachi Mussalmans who have no confidence in Mr. Gazdar do not expect any fair-play and justice from him in

the elections which are ahead. His past conduct creates still more apprehensions.

Quite recently Mr. Gazdar had the audacity, and daring to impose ban on the meetings organised by the City League to organise the Muslim under the flag of the Muslim League and thereby implicated a crushing blow to the prestige of the League organisation. This shows what sympathy for the League, Mr. Gazdar has.

Mr. Gazdar's vindictiveness and selfishness is quite well known; his past career bears ample testimony to the fact that it is foolishness to expect that he will deal out justice and impartiality in these elections. Mr. Gazdar wants his own Party strong enough to control the League opinion so that it may serve his purpose and speaking plain truth Mr. Gazdar wants Gazdar League and not the Muslim League in Karachi.

Apparently Mr. Gazdar and Mr. G.M. Sayed may appear to be opposed to each other but this is not true; it is a mere pretended show; at least it is not so, so far as the City Muslim League, Karachi is concerned. The course which the political events in Sind and the Muslim League politics took during the last about 2 years makes it more than enough manifest that Mr. G.M. Sayed has violently abused his powers as the President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League. He (1) utilized the name of the League for capturing power and authority for himself. (2) utilized the League all along for his personal ends and made the league rather Sayed League. (3) Willingly adopted unfair crooked means in conducting the election last year and brought his majority by books and crooks; and shut out others by his dishonest means and rulings. The officer of the Tharparker District created a good deal of commotion unmask his dishonesty. (4) The way in which he conducted himself and the powers he used have more or less discredited him in the eyes of the Mussalmans in Sind and has been also openly denouncing the reputed Muslim Leaguers.

He is now afraid lest he might have to part with the power, he has wrongfully seized and captured and therefore instead of depending on the results of elections, he has appointed only those persons who are "HIS MEN".

Taking into consideration all these things City Muslim League also raised the voice against his anti-League activities and refused to

play the role of "YES MEN", to his back and call. Therefore to wreck his vengeance upon the City League he has intentionally and dishonestly appointed Mr. Gazdar. Mr. Gazdar has been playing and will play the role of a puppet in the hands of Mr. G.M. Sayed as his position without Mr. G.M. Sayed is nothing. Mr. G.M. Sayed throw this weakness of Mr. Gazdar. Therefore Mr. G.M. Sayed is sure Mr. Gazdar's implicit obedience himself (Sayed) and has therefore appointed him as the Returning officer.

Next the appointments of Returning officers in other districts too likewise, have been made on the same considerations for instance in Tharparkar District he appointed Sayed G.M. Shah who at present is the General Secretary of the Sind Provincial Muslim League and also the Secretary of the Tharparkar District Muslim League. The object before G.M. Sayed is to establish Sayed League, and to capture all powers to himself.

We therefore request you to kindly appoint some independent and disinterested person as the Returning officer for the City of Karachi in place of Mr. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar and better for the whole of Sind in place of Mr. G.M. Sayed in the forthcoming elections of the Muslim League.

Yours Faithfully,
General Secretary,
Karachi City Muslim League,
Karachi.

Address.
A. Aziz Advocate,
Wadhwal Udharam Road,
Karachi.

Copy forwarded to Qaid-e-Azam Mr. M.A. Jinnah, President All India Muslim League, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

To Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, M.L.A (Central), Honorary Secretary, All India Muslim League, Gul-i- Rana, Harding Avenue, New Delhi.

For Favour of information and taking necessary action in the matter.
KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE,

786 Napier Road,

Karachi, 13th December, 1944.

President:-

Dr.A.A.Khan,

Leader Municipal Muslim League Party,

The General Secretary,

Sind Provincial Muslim League,

Karachi.

Dear Sir,

I have already made an application to you for receipt books to which I have received no reply as yet.

In continuation of my application I would like to quote a for rules and sub-clauses which are laid down in the rules and regulations of the elections rules of the Sind Provincial Muslim League. Rule No.5 clause No.23 Sub-clause No.15 on page No.11 states, "That the Primary, District or city Muslim League have been unsatisfactory in issuing receipt books for the enrolment of the membership to their opponent party and have caused hindrance in their work the Presiding officer of the Provincial Muslim League will report to the Provincial Muslim League office and the office will issue receipts books to such men." From this clause you will see that if the office Bearers of the city Muslim League, as laid down in the rule, may at some time be unfair to we opposite party, therefore this safeguard has been laid down for the opponents. If the office Bearers of the city Muslim League have the power of not issuing receipt books when it is natural that they have the inherent right to issue receipt books to any members of the public desirous of enrolling as members. Therefore under this a clause, I request that the office of the Provincial Muslim League should supply me receipt books. Further I have been told to receive these books from the Presiding officer. I state that no where the rule is it laid down that the books for the enrolment of the members should be obtained from the Presiding officer. in

fact rule No.4 clause No.22 lays down in the last sentence that “ He will be responsible for complete election.” This does not mean that he is responsible for complete election.” This does not mean that he is responsible for the enrolment. Therefore I have a right to obtain the books from the central office of the Provincial Muslim League if I so desire.

Against the argument you will quote rule No.8 Clause No.35 which states that the Presiding officer has to inform the Central office of the No. of receipt books issued No. of members enrolled and No. of receipt books left blank, and you will further state that if he is not the distributing authority how will be able to inform the central office about the details. In reply to this I state that the rule No.1 clause No.5 states that a Primary League after having enrolled the members will send a completed list of the new members. Also clause No.7 further clarifies that a copy of the list will be submitted to the Sind Provincial Muslim League and to the Presiding officer. Clause No.8 Further states that the Presiding officer will after giving due consideration as to the validity of the membership will attest his signature thereto and keep it in an open place to invite objections thereto.

You will see that the Presiding officer’s duty to see that the list of members prepared is valid after having invited the objections and then to hold elections under the rules and instructions laid down in the elections rules. You will find that rule No.5 which describes powers and duties of the Presiding officer does not mention that has distributing authority for the receipt books. Also there is plenty of time after the enrolment date and the election date for the Presiding officer to comply with rule No.8 clause No.35 and it is natural that if any Primary League does not comply with this, it will be declared invalid.

I therefore, request you that you will kindly issue me receipt books or end a reply to my letter within three days giving reasons why the receipt books cannot be issued to me so that I may take up the matter with the Higher Authorities.

Yours Faithfully,

PRESIDENT,

KARACHI CITY MUSLIM LEAGUE,

KARACHI.

Tele { grams;" MUSLIMLEAG"
OFFICE

CENTRAL

OFFICE Phone No 5530}
LEAGUE

ALL INDIA MUSLIM

Daryaganj

Delhi.

Dated the 18th December,

1944

Dear Sir,

I am desired by the Chairman, Committee of Action to enclose herewith a telegram dated December 15, 1944 received from Mr. Abdul Aziz, Secretary, Karachi City Muslim League and to advise you to appoint someone having confidence of the League concerned.

Yours Sincerely,

Secretary Committee of Action,

TO,

G.M.Syed Esq.,

President, Sind Provincial Muslim League.

KARACHI.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMEN.

O L KARACHI 15 26 QUAIDEAZAM MOHMEDAD JINNAHSAHIB
MALBARHILL BOMBAY DEPUTATION WORKING COMMITTEE CITY
MUSLIM LEAGUE APPEAL FOR INTERVIEW AT KARACHI REPLY
ASGARALI NAGARWALA JOINT SECYETARY CITY LEAGUE

TAYEBJI ROAD.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMEN

_____ H _____ M _____ _____	Sent at _____ H _____ M TO _____ BY _____	OFFICE Stamp.
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O MB KARACHI 17 34/36

QAIDEAZAM JINNAH MALABAR HILL BOMBAY H

STRONGLY PROTEST AGAINST UNCONSTITUTIONAL NOMINATION MEMBERS ON ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL BY SIND PRESIDENT PLEASE DON'T ALLOW THEM ATTEND MUNCIL MEETING TILL HEAR ME.

EX COUNCIL MEMBER.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMEN

X NB KARACHI SIND SECRETARIAT 20, THREEADS 102

CHAIRMAN COUNCIL OF ACTION ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE DARYAGUNJ NEWDELHI QAIDEAZAM MAHOMEDALI JINNAH PRESIDENT ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE DELHI NAWABZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN SECRETARY ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE NEW DELHI WE STRONGLY PROTEST AGAINST APPOINTMENT PRESIDENT OFFICER FOR ENSUING MUSLIM LEAGUE ELECTION BY MR G M SAYED REQUEST YOU KINDLY INTERVENE SET ASIDE THIS APPOINTMENT ALSO PROTEST AGAINST NEW RULES MUSLIM LEAGUE ELECTIONS FRAMED BY MR SAYED WITHOUT CONSENT SIND PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL REQUEST HOLD ELECTION UNDER COMMITTEE OF ACTION AFTER FRESH PERIOD OF ENROLLMENT STOP LATEST SHIKARPUR CONSTITUENCY ELECTION EXPOSES SAYED AND SATELLITES.

MIR GHULAMALI.

Tele { grams;" MUSLIMLEAG"
OFFICE

CENTRAL

OFFICE Phone No 5530}
LEAGUE

ALL INDIA MUSLIM

Daryaganj

Delhi.

23.12.44

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to confirm the following telegram dated 22.12.44 sent to you by Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan Saheb, Convener, Central Parliamentary Board.

“Your telegram of twentieth glad meet deputation Gul-Raana on twentieth 3. P.M.”

Yours Sincerely,
Assistant

Secretary,

All-India Muslim

League.

To

Dr.Aziz Saheh,
Advocate,
General Secretary,
City Muslim League,
Karachi.

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMEN

Received hear at 18 H. 50 m.

O PL NATED 28

I PERSONALLY GIVE YOU INSTRUCTION OCTOBER 39 HOUSE SAHIB ZADA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN DALHI ABOUT HELPING BRITISH IN WAR BUT YOUR LECTURE DISTURBED PEACE OF WORLD NEXT TIME MEETING MUSLIM LEAGUE DON'T DELIVER SUCH LECTURES BECAUSE THROUGH GUIDANCE OF KORAN I PRACTICALLY TRYING

MY BEST TO HAVE PEACE VERY SOON I AM DELHI PLEASE MEET THERE.

SYED ALAIGHASAN NAQWI

KHANDEMEDEEN CAMP

HYDERABAD SIND.

Tele {grams;" MUSLIMLEAG
Action

Committee of

Phone No 5530}

All India Muslim League

DARYAGANJ

DELHI

Dated the 30th December, 1944

My dear Mr.Syed,

A deputation consisting of Mr.A.A.Aziz and Mr.Haqqani interviewed the Chairman and myself on the 28th instant and placed their complaints before us. Their primary complaint is that neither the city Muslim League of Karachi nor its branches have been supplied with membership forms by the election office appointed by you for Karachi in spite of their repeated requests to him and representations to you. If the facts stated by them are correct then we are of the opinion that this is highly repressible. Would you please let us know why the president, Secretary and other office-bearers or the City League have been prevented from enrolling primary members.

Their second complaint is that Mr.Gazdar who has been appointed by you to supervise the election of the City Muslim League Karachi is an interested party and is acting in a hostile manner towards the other parties in the Karachi Muslim League. The Chairman wrote to you some time ago suggesting should be appointed as Election officer in Karachi and at least not a party men. We again advise you to accept this suggestion.

The Deputation also asked us to suggest to you to extend the time for the enrolment of members. The time prescribed by you for the enrolment of members is 15th of January, 1945, but in view of the fact the gentlemen had been deliberately debarred from securing the membership

for nearly a month and a half we consider their request to be reasonable and therefore advise you to extend the time for enrolment of members to February, 23th which will also be in conformity with the directions issued by the Committee of Action to the Provincial league some month ago.

We hope that you will make a prompt inquiry as to why Mr.Gazdar has been consistently refusing to supply the office-bearers of the City League with Membership Forms.

We may add that these complaints have been given to us in writing and they bear the signature of the Vice-President and the Secretary of the City Muslim League Karachi.

Yours Sincerely,
(Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan)

To,

G.M Syed Esq.,

President,
Action

Sind Provincial Muslim League Karachi.
Delhi.

Convener,
Committee of

All India Muslim League,

61. Sayed Wadhi Shah
62. Wadero Mahomed Sagho Khan
63. K.S.Chaudhri Ghulam Mahomed Khan
64. Pir Ghulam Rasool Shah
65. Sayed Ghulam Hydershah of Mir Pur Khan
66. Wahero Ghulam Mahomed Pali
67. Kazi Fasalullah
68. Pir Sayed Allahdino Shah Rashdi
69. Wahero Ali Mahomed Khan Masan
70. Sayed Hajan Shah Rashdi

71. Mr Mahomed Usman Memon

72. Mr. Ijaz Hussian

2/- The President read out the Annual Report of the Sind Provincial Muslim League for the year 1943-44, which was duly recorded. Copy of the Report is herewith appended.

3/- It was proposed by the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain and seconded by K.B.A.K.Gabol that Mr.G.M.Sayed be elected President Sind provincial Muslim League for the year 1944-45. There being no other proposal Mr. G.M.Sayed was unanimously elected president.

4/- It was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr.M.H.Gazdar and seconded by Sayed Khair Shah that Messrs Ghulam Nabi and Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Talpur be elected vice presidents of the Sind Provincial Muslim League for the year 1944-45. There being no other proposal before the meeting the above gentlemen were unanimously elected view presidents.

5/- It was proposed by the Hon'ble Pir Illahi Baksh and seconded by Shahmir Khan kachhi that Mr Ghulam Hydershah be elected General Secretary of the Sind Provincial Muslim League for the year 1944-45./ nother proposal was moved by Mr. Hakani and seconded by Dr.A.Khan that Mr. Yusuf Haroon be elected General Secretary for the year 1944-45.The letter proposal was put to vote, when 13 members voted for it and 32 members voted for the first proposal. The first proposal therefore was carried, and Mr. Ghulam Hydershah was elected General Secretary for the year 1944-45.

6/- It was propose by Mr. Mahomed Ali Shah and seconded by Mr. Sayed Khair Shah that Messrs M.A.Hafiz Bar at Larkana and G.Allana to elected joint secretaries of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, for the year 1944-45. There being no other proposal the above gentlemen were elected joint secretaries.

7/- It was proposed by Sayed Mahomed Ali Shah M.L.A. and seconded by Sayed Khair Shah, M.L.A that the Hon'ble Mr.M.H.Gazdar be elected as Treasurer of the Sind Provincial Muslim League for the Year 1944-45. This proposal was carried by majority of votes.

8/- It was proposed by Hon'ble Mr.M.H.Gazdar and seconded by Sayed Khair Shah, M.L.A that the President be authorised to nominate the members of the Sind Provincial Muslim League Working Committee. This proposal was carried by Majority of votes.

9/- It was proposed by Hon'ble Mr.M.H.Gazdar and seconded by Mr. Mahomed Zaman Shah that the following members be appointed to represent the Province of Sind on the All India Muslim League council. The proposal was unanimously adopted:-

G.M.Sayed

Pir Sayed Ghulam Hydershah} office

1. Sir Ghulam Hussain
2. Pir Illahi Bux
3. K.B.Khuho
4. Usto Abdul Nabi
5. Mahomed Hashim Gazdar
6. Mir Jaffer Khan Jamali
7. Pathan Ghulam Nabi
8. Agha Badruddin Khan
9. Niamatullah Qureshi.
10. Kazi Fazalullah
11. Sayed Allahdino Shah
12. Shahmir Khan Kachhi
13. Sayed Ali Akbar Shah
14. Mir Ghulam Ali khan Talpur
15. Sayed Mahomed Saleh Shah
16. Mahomed Zaman Shah
17. K.S.Ghulam Mahomed Chaudhri
18. Pir Ghulam Rasool Shah

19. Sayed Khair Shah
20. Hussan Bakhsh Shah
21. M.A.Hafiz
22. Mahmood Haroon
23. Anwar Hussain
24. G.A.Allana
25. Pir Qurbanali

10/- It was proposed by Agha Badruddin and seconded by Agha Ghulam Nabi that a Vigilance Committee consisting of the following members to (a) see that Muslims get their proper share in the Govt. and Local Bodies Services, (b) make arrangements for the employment of educated unemployed Muslims and (c) endeavour for redressing the grievances of the Muslim Public in the Province.

Mir Ghulam Ali Chairman

1. Sayed Mahomed Ali Shah
2. Kazi Fazalullah
3. Anwar Hussain
4. K.B.Gobal
5. Ghulam Hydershah
6. Agha Badruddin Ahmed
7. Shahmir Khan
8. Mir Jaffer Khan Jamali.

This proposal was carried unanimously.

11/- It was proposed by Sayed Hassan Bakhsh Shah and seconded by Sayed Allahdin Shah that the following gentlemen be elected as members of the Committee of Action for the Province of Sind.

Another proposal was submitted by Agha Badruddin and seconded by Mahomed Yusuf Chandio that the following may be elected on the Action Committee for organizing Muslims under the banner of the Muslim League.

The second proposal was put to vote and lost and the first proposal was carried-

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ghulam Nabi Pathan. (Chairman) | Sukkur. |
| 2. K.B.Ghulam Md Isran, M.L.A. | Larkana. |
| 3. Muhmadali Shah | Nawabshah |
| 4. Nawab Mahomed Ali | Hyderabad |
| 5. Dur Mahomed Usto | Upper Sind Frontier |
| 6. Ghulam Rasul Shah | Mir Pur Khan |
| 7. Pir Ghulam Murtaza Sarhandi | Karachi District |
| 8. Shahmir Khan Kachhi | Dadu District |
| 9. Zahoor Hassan Dars. | Karachi City. |

12/- The Constitution and Rules of the Sind Provincial Muslim League were then taken up. After discussing Rule No.1 (c) the meeting was adjured to 3 P.M. for lunch. The proceedings were resumed at 3 P.M. and the Rules were again taken up and finally passed as per copy attached.

13/- It was proposed by Sayed Ghulam Murtazashah of Tando Mahomed Khan and seconded by Saleh Mahomed Shah that the Council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League request the Government of India that with a view to respecting the religious feelings and sentiments of the Muslims of India, the ban on the Pilgrimage to Mecca be removed and transport facilities be afforded to them for the purpose. This was unanimously passed.

14/- This council of the Provincial Muslim League requests the Govt. of India to convey the feelings and sentiments of the Muslim of India to His Majesty's Government in England to carry out the promises made out to the Arabs and not allow any further immigration of Jews into Palestine. It is hoped that the British Government will not yield to the unreasonable pressure of the Jews of the world in this behalf. This was proposed by Sayed Ghulam Murtazashah of Tando Mahomed Khan and seconded by Saleh Mahomed Shah and passed unanimously.

15/- This Council urges upon the Government of Sind the Desirability of abolishing the system of joint electorates in the Municipal Borough in the Province of Sind. This was proposed by Mr. Niamatullah Qureshi and seconded by Saleh Md Shah and unanimously passed.

16/- It was proposed by Mr. Niamatullah Qureshi and seconded by Mr. Badruddin that it has been found from previous experience that the system of appointing Honorary Magistrates has proved detrimental to the interest of the Province. Therefore it is urged that it may not be re-introduced as contemplated.

Passed unanimously.

17/- It was proposed by Sayed Sadruddin Shah and seconded by Saleh Mahomed Shah that all the members of the Provincial Muslim League be asked to put khaddar dress. The proposal was discussed at length but ultimately postponed.

18/- This Council expresses its dissatisfaction over the action taken by His Excellency the Governor of Punjab in dismissing Sardar Shoukat Hayat Khan. Minister for Public Works Department against convention and spirit of the Act of 1935. Further this could not have happened without the consent of the Premier of the Punjab and the Cabinet and it was expected of them to give the Minister an opportunity of defending himself by giving an definite charge sheet before taking any action, and also take the public into confidence by acquainting them with reasons for dismissing him from the cabinet.

This was proposed by Mir Jaffer Khan Jamali and seconded by Mr. Haqani and unanimously passed.

19/- This Council is of the opinion that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the grievances of the Muslim public experienced in view of rise of the prices of commodities, controlled shops and the attitude adopted by the various District officials resulting in difficulties to the Muslim Public and redress the grievances by approaching the authorities concerned.

This was proposed by Sayed Saleh Md Shah and seconded by Mr. Kachhi. It was passed that this work may be entrusted to the vigilance Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Mir Ghulam Ali Khan.

20/- (a) This Council is of the opinion that the proposed distribution of wards in the District Local Boards in Sind is not sufficient. Therefore the number of the District Local Board members in each District may be increased as follows:-

3 to 4 Lac / population

32 members.

4 Lac and above

40 members.

(b) This Council is further of the opinion that while fixing there presentation at the Local Boards on the population basis, the population of the Municipal ares be excluded.

Proposed by Sayed Saleh Mahomed Shah and seconded by Shahmir Khan Kachhi and unanimously passed.

21/- This Council recommends to the Government that the Proposed land assessment in the Karachi District which is non-barrage area is very high and keeping in view the past losses sustained by the zamindars of this area as well as the conditions prevalent in the District and adjoining talukes in the Hyderabad District the proposals regarding assessment should be reconsidered and the assessment reduced.

Proposed by Pir Mahomed Shah and seconded by K.S.Imam
Bux Gaho and unanimously passed.

22/- This Council hereby appoints the following members the Parliamentary Board in accordance with Rule No.24 of the action and Rules of the Sind Provincial Muslim League:-

The Sind Provincial Muslim League (Chairman)

(Ex office)

Proposed by Mr.G.H.Shah and seconded by unanimously passed.

To,

The President Committee of Action

Parliamentary Board

All India Muslim League.

Sir,

We the U/S members of Muslim League, Distt. Tharparkar (Sind). Are to lay down our pitiable case and hope that it will meet your favourable and sympathetic consideration:-

Dr.A.A.Sayed, present President, Sind Provincial Muslim League, with short cited idea of party feeling, has been trying during last two years, to put us in a disgraceful state of affairs, for which 30,000 Muslims of Thar Parkar Distt, and all Muslim of Sind, are witnesses. Not only has so much but the records of Sind Provincial Muslim League born evidence for the facts.

Since that by Mr.G.M. Syed was elected as President, he organised party-split and tried his utmost by exacting himself day & night.

By inferring of the Bye-Laws, be nominated members and office bearers for Thar Parkar Distt, and for All India Muslim League Council, for investigation of which All India Muslim League Working Committee appointed a Committee, but the decision given by this Committee has not yet been **complained with**.

This year, he has issued a circular for election of Primary Branches and Distt, Muslim League, wherein has deliberately with the Muslim League procedure and Bye-laws as follows:-

- a. He has fixed the dates of election in whole of Sind which are act in accordance with bye-laws & rules of the Muslim League.
- b. He has withdrawn powers and rights of the Distt. Muslim League.
- c. All the dealises were contemplated by him.
- d. He has not recognized the Muslim league brandies having more than 500 members.
- e. He has accepted miners and false members.
- f. He has accepted the repartee of some of the branches after the fixed dates.
- g. Apart from the above he has done so many irregularities viz,
- h. He has not called for Provincial Muslim League.
- i. He called a meeting in Mirpurkhas on 19/4/44.

For which he had no authority to do so. He discarded Muslim league branches having more than 500 members, and members of those branches due a suit and injunctions of the Civil court prohibiting the irregular elections, as the representatives of 10,000 members could not take part in the election. But with all that be contemplated the election even irregularity.

In view of the above facts, we beg to request the favour of your kindly cancelling the above-mentioned elections and postpone the Sind Provincial Muslim League till the above matter is decided.

We beg to remain,

Sir,

You're most obedient Servants.

Date 1944.