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# KALABAGH DAM AT GALANCE

- **Location:** On river Indus at **Kalabagh** district **Mianwali**, **Punjab**. 100 miles south west of Islamabad.
- **Capacity:**
  - **1.** It will have a water reservoir of 6.1 MAF (million acre feet)
  - **2.** To generate 3600 MW of electric power.
  - **3.** Annual average generation capability will be 11,413 GWH.
- **Capacity level:** 925 feet / 63% in Punjab & 37% NWFP
- **Water reservoir heights:**
  - Tarbela Dam 470 feet
  - Mansla Dam 377 feet
- **Estimated cost** Rs 90 million (5, billion dollars)
- **First conceived:** 1953, as a part of Indus water replacement works.
- **Initial cabinet approval of the project:** 1975, P.P.P Govt of Z.A Bhutto
- **Planning based on the feasibility study started** 1982
- **Construction Announcement:** 1985
- **Land to be submerged (when reservoir is filled to its peak)** 159,712 acres.
- **Number of affected people:** 200,000 55% Punjab 45% N.W.F.P
-

# **BASIC FACTS ABOUT RIVER INDUS:**

- **Position:** 16,000 ft(5183 metters) above sea level
- **Situation:** Kailash Perbat in Tibet.
- **Comparative position:** Ten times bigger than the Colorado river & twice a large as the Nile.
- **Voyage:** 2000 miles (3000 km)
- **Assignment by:** (Tributaries)
- **NWF province:** Kabul, Swat, Kohat, Haro & Soan rivers,
- **Punjab province:** Jehlum Chenab, Ravi, Sutleg & Beas.
- **Peak flood time:** more than a million cusecs (cubic feet per second)
- **Silt carrying:** 400 million tones per year
- **Strip of land:**
  - 598,800 acres (240,000 hectares) of **riverine forest.**
  - 1,000,000 acres (400,000 hectares) of **rich grazing land.**
  - 1.9 millo acre (7,60,000 hectares) as **katcho.**
  - 650,000 acres (260,000 hectares) **mangrove forest** in deltaic region, sixth **largest in the world.**
- **Dams built:** 02
- **Barrages:** 19
- **Canal Subsystems:** 43
- **Major link canals:** 11
- **Length of canals:** 40,000 miles (64,000 Km)
- **Water courses:** 105,000

## **IMPORTANCE OF SINDHU FOR SINDHIS. RIVER INDUS IS OMNIPRESENT IN SINDH**

- Civilization of Sindh has taken birth on the banks of the Sindhu. No less than 19 large cities that were at one time or the other capitals of sindh were situated on the bank of the river Indus.
- The overwhelming presence of the river Indus is evident in the day to day life of sindh innumerable Sindhi children are named after the river Indus, such as **“Sindhu”** , **“Mehran”**, **“Darya Khan”** etc.
- History of sindhi literature is full of emotional, social, economical and cultural attachment with the Indus river, in the poetry of **Shah Latif** we find complete chapter on the river Indus reflecting Sindh’s awe & affection for Sindhu.

دهشت دَمُ دریاةِ مِ، چِتَ جايُونِ جانارَنِ،  
 نَکوِ سَندو سَیرَ جو، مَپُ نَ مَلاحِنِ،  
 دَرِنِدا دریاہِ مِ، واڪا ڪَئو وَرَنِ،  
 سَجا پَیرا پارِ مِ، هَلتا هِیٺِ وَجَنِ،  
 پَرزو پَیدا نَ ٿِی، تَختو مَنجها تَنِ،  
 ڪو جو قَهْرُ ڪُننِ مِ، وِتا ڪِینَ وَرَنِ،  
 اُتي اَن تارُن، ساھَر! سَیرَ لَنگھاہ تون.

There is havoc in the river, the home of the water creatures

None knows the limit of it (water) even the sailors do not know the extent of it.

The blood-thirsty creatures of the river hurl and charge about.

The very ships sink right into the deep waters.  
Not a strip (of ship) is visible

Not a plank has come to the surface

The tyranny of the whirlpool is such that whoever enters, one never re-emerges.

O Sahar! help the non-swimmer to cross the deep water.<sup>1</sup>

- Indus is the only source of water for sindh either for drinking or for irrigation. Unlike Punjab which gets sizeable rain in the monsoon. Sindh is a parched land getting less than an average of five inches of rain (127mm) per year. Again, unlike Punjab that has a large reservoir of sweet water under its soil from which 350,000 tube wells draw as much as 40 MAF water every year, the subsoil water of most of sindh is as saltish as sea water.

## **HISTORY OF CHAINING THE RIVER.**

- **1639** The first man made canal dug on the orders of **Ali Mardan Khan** to bring water from **Ravi** to **Shalimar Garden** and to irrigate some land round Lahore.
- **Kalhora period (1701–1783 AD)**“**Nurwah**” branching from **Begari**, it was 10 miles long.“**Shah - Jikur**”, 2 miles long
- **Datay-ji-kur-** 20/miles long (both now absorbed in **warah canal**)
- **Nusrat wah, Murad wah, BagFeroza** (Now absorbed in Rohri canal)



**British Period 1859: Central bari doab canal** from Ravi (Punjab).

**1858-1901: Sindh nai canal, lower Chenab canal and lower Jehlum canal.**

**1908: Paharpur canal 1914 Upper swat canal 1915**

**Triple canal project** (Upper Jehlum, Upper Chenab & Lower Bari Doab Canals).

**1932 Sutlej valley project** (consisting of 11 canals & 4 head works) **1932 Sukkur barrage.**

**1939: Trimmu head work** on Chenab followed by kalabag barrage.

**1955: Kotri barrage**

**1958: Taunsa barrage**

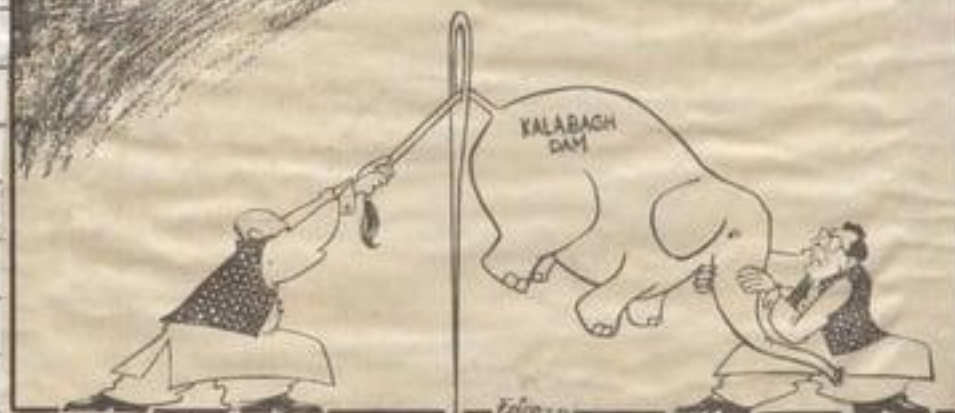
**1962: Guddu barrage**

- Note: the loss of three eastern rivers (Sutlej Beas & Ravi) in 1960 and their 33 MAF, the construction of 02 Dams (Mangla Dam built in 1967 on “Jehlum” to store 5.3 MAF & Tarbela built on “Indus” in 1974 to store 9.3 MAF) storing 14.6 MAF and 19 barrages and head works taking **105 MAF** of water per year have complete the process of chaining the once mighty Indus.
- ***Today, in most years, River Indus is a trickle of water in an otherwise dry bed of swirling sand.***



DAWN TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1994

Mian Mansoor Wattoo  
Proposes a referendum  
on Kalabagh dam issue



Fallen...  
If only wishes were ... er...er...elephants!

# History of water dispute between Sindh & Punjab

- **1901** The British Government setup “**Indian Irrigation commission**”, that, apart from other things ordered Punjab “to obtain assent of Sindh before undertaking projects concerning water of the Indus River system”
- **1919** The government of **India Act 1919** made it mandatory that all disputes of water between Sindh and Punjab be decided by the Viceroy of India.
- **1919** “**Cotton Committee**” setup by the British Govt of India suggested that: Punjab should not be allocated water from Indus till the effects of construction of the proposed **Sukkur barrage** had not become evident.
- **1919 (Sept)** The Govt of Punjab presented “**Thal Project**” as against “**Sukkur Barrage Project**” which was rejected outright by the Viceroy of India-Lord Chelmsford.
- **1925** Soon after the work had started on **Sukkur barrage**, the Punjab Govt in Sept, 1925, once again presented its “**Thal project**” to the government of India. It was rejected by Viceroy Lord Reading, who cited grievous injustice to the interests of the lower riparian as reason for the rejection of the project.
- **1937** Govt. appointed eight member committee under chief Engineer of U.P. **Mr. Anderson**. The Sindh Govt: did not agree with its recommendations. And took case to the Govt of India.

- **1941** Another commission under **Mr B.N Rao**. Judge of Calcutta High court, was setup to find a lasting solution of the dispute. The Rao commission recommended that: No province/state be given an entirely free hand in respect of a common source of water. Works executed in the territory of one province require the consent of another province.
- **1943** The deliberations between the Govt of Sindh & Punjab started, on the water dispute.
- **1945** The deliberations concluded in a Draft-Agreement on 28th Sept, 1945, known as "**Sindh-Punjab agreement 1945**". The agreement was never ratified by the two provincial legislatures due to overtaking of all other business of government by the political events.
- **1956** The Indian Basin Advisory Board signed Indus water Treaty on 19th Sept. surrendering Pakistan's right on three eastern tributaries of Indus-Sutlej, Beas & Ravi in return for 175 million dollars from India, and \$ 300 million loan from World Bank & other countries for construction of Tarbela and Mangla dams.
- Later on following committees and commissions were appointed to resolve the water dispute between Punjab & Sindh, but all in vain.
- **1968** Akhtar Hussain Committee
- **1970** Fazla Akbar Commission
- **1981** Anwar ul Haq Commission
- **1983** Haleem Commission
- **1991** The **Council Common Interest (CCI)** approved "**water Accord**" in March 1991. Punjab got lion's share. The following apportionment was agreed to:

**Karif****Rabi****Total****Punjab**

37.7

18.87

55.94

**Sindh**

33.94

14.82

48.76

**NWFP (A)**

3.48

2.30

5.78

**NWFP (B)**

1.80

1.20

3.00

**Baluchistan**

2.85

1.02

3.87



# Indus Water Accord Mian Nawaz Sharif's 'present' for the future



We congratulate Mian Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan and the four Provincial Chief Ministers on giving the nation a 'present' for the future.

The historic accord on the just & equitable distribution of Indus water is a step toward national integrity and progress. The division of water of the mighty Indus has strengthened the provincial bonds of a stronger, more prosperous and united Pakistan.

The accord is bound to usher in an era of green revolution and rapid industrialisation and the nation will, Inshaallah, soon throw away the crutches of foreign aid.

30.3.91 F.P



ALL PAKISTAN TEXTILE MILLS ASSOCIATION

- For ensuring implementation of accord (ISRA) **Indus River system Authority** was created in 1992, through an Act of parliament to oversee the distribution and monitoring of the common water of Indus river system. It has one member from each province and its chairmanship rotates in alphabetic order of the names of the province. All decisions of ISRA must be unanimous, otherwise the aggrieved province can take its case to the council of common interests (CCI), which has all chief ministers of the four federating units as members. If the CCI can not decide a matter with consensus, a sitting of the joint session of parliament will decide the issue. Any federating unit even a common man of any province, if, it/he feels that the joint session of the parliament has not done justice, can move higher courts to stop execution of the decision.



# WHY PUNJAB FAVOURS THE KBD?

- **KBD** will generate 3600 MW of cheap hydroelectricity when the country is short of energy.
- Punjab will claim and avail the royalty of hydel power.
- With the result that the industrial activity in Punjab will get a tremendous boost with availability of less expensive power.
- The quantity of water stored in the **Tarbela** and **Mangla** dam reservoirs is gradually decreasing due to sedimentation. There fore additional storage dam is urgently needed.
- The total storage of water in reservoirs of three dams when timely and additionally released will increase food grain production.
- **KBD's** left bank canal of 170 miles (272km) will irrigate 380,000 acres (145,000 ha) of Mianwali, khushab & Jehlum district.
- Its right bank (98 miles/157km) will irrigate 651,300 acres of Dera Ismail Khan.
- **KBD** will help reduce or avert the effects of floods.
- All water flowing into sea is a total "waste".

# DEMERITS OF THE KBD

- It will flood approximately 160,000 acres of prime agricultural land.
- Impoundment prevents the silt from being carried to the fertile land downstream. Silt contain large quantities of feldspar, clay & organic matter.
- It will silt up and the impounded silt within the resevior of the **KBD** will reduce its storage capacity from 7.9 MAF to IMAF with the result that reduce or block the hydro-electric power generation capacity.
- Due to depriving downstream of the silt content, it will cause large scale erosin of the land in the delta.
- Consequently the Indus delta will be in the loss of the fertile lands and rich mangrove forests (six largest in the world).

## EVER CHANGING STAND BY WAPDA, PUNJAB GOVT AND RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS OF THE FEDERAL GOVT: ON THE JUSTIFICATION OF KBD.

- KBD will be the only a “storage dam” to offset the loss of storage of **Tarbela** and **Mangla**, due to siltation.
- Due to rise in fuel costs and consequent cost of thermal electric generation, cheap hydel power was essential.
- **The World Bank** had agreed in 1992 to grant us \$ 800,000 for a comprehensive study of the effects of the reduce water flow down stream of **Kotri**, on the estuaries of Indus. This study was shelved because the officials of Punjab did not agree to the Terms of reference (TOR) of the study.
- **Chashma – Jehlum Link Canal** is an other indicator of doubtful intentions. The 21,000 cusecs canal linking **Chashma Barrage** with **Jehlum River** was supposed to open only when there was surplus water in Indus and that too with the express permission of the **Chief Minister of sindh**. Now this link canal is open all the time even when there is shortage in **River Indus**, as in the case of kharif 1997.
- The constant refusal of Punjab and **WAPDA** to consider initiation and construction of the much superior **Basha Dam** raises the fears of sindh to alarming proportions. **Basha Dam** is also situated on **River Indus**, has almost equal capacity (5.7 against KBD 6.1 MAF) and can generate for more hydel power than **KB**. **Basha Dam** can truly be carry over dam that can store water in the years of plenty for subsequent use of more than one year .

# WHY NWFP OPPOSES KBD?

- The city of **Nowshera** will stand 24 feet below the river dykes. In case the protective dykes break, the city will meet a painful death.
- In about 50 years time **Nowshera** city & adjoining area will become water logged swamplands.
- The reservoir of the Dam will inundate about 35,000 (Thirty Five Thousand) acres of irrigated land in NWFP.
- Thirty four thousand five hundred people will be displaced from immediate vicinity of the dam in NWFP.
- Many more who are not displaced but are dependent upon the **River Kabul** will face economic hardship & consequential migration.
- Though more than one lac (100,000) people living in **Tarbela** reservoir area were provided alternative land in **Guddu Barrage** command, but 3,000 cases of affectees are yet to be finalized even after 20 years of the commissioning of that dam.
- 50km **Attack – Naushera Road** will be submerged by **KBD** reservoir, **six** Rail and Road **Bridges** will also need to be relocated and rebuilt. Surprisingly their expenditure has not be included in **KBD** project.
- **KBD** reservoir will be situated in NWFP, where as power station will be located in Punjab. Therefore profit of power generated will go to Punjab.

ڪالا باغ ڊيم

سند تباھ ڪرڻ  
جو منصوبو

سند گريجوئيٽس ايسوسيئيشن

# WHY SINDH OBJECTS KBD?

- There is no much water left in Indus.
- The "Katcho" will die.
- Indus inundated area on both side of the river at an average **5 miles (8km)wide**, total about **1.9 million acres**, very rich in fertile due to aeons of nutritional silt deposition. Apart from this a thick riverine forest has grown on **598,880 acres** (240,000 he ctraces) of **Katcho**. It depends entirely upon the inundation of Indus. Wherenever the quantity of water flowing down the river is nor sufficient you sub merge the 'Katcho' everything is affected and even wells for drinking water run low.
- If KBD is constructed/built, than: Loss of surface moisture → soil degradation, solinty, wind erosen → turning the land into desert. Soil erosen → decline of succession of plants → within 50 years forest will be invisible.
- More than one hundred thousand dependent people will face economic & social ruin.
- Shortage of Honey, Gum, Timber, Animals, Meat, Dairy, Poultry & Live stock.
- **Mangrove forests will be affected:**
- Most productive, protecting and nurturing thousands of botanical, aquatic & wildlife species,
- Principle components of delta ecosystem, provide ideal nursery grounds for many commercial fish species. Support wild life species: **Jackals, Reptiles, Dolphin.**
- Protect sindh coast as forest break the force of waves: hence 200 miles long coast protected, otherwise situation of Bangladesh to be witnessed.
- They have tendency to filter sand from the sea water and are protecting existing ports otherwise sand might have choked the ports.
- **Pollution of the water Resources:**
- Irrigation returns carrying surface salts & pesticides. Pakistan uses about 25,000 of organic, phosphorus and organo-chloride pesticides, there are non biodegradable, resulting adding of harmful poisons in Indus water.
- Human & industrial effluent from 40 cities and hundreds of villages situated on the river bank add to the pollution.
- Decreasing flow in Indus to warm and draw weather of lower Indus plain further add to the pollution.



سندھ ندی پر شرعی

قانونی اور تاریخی اعتبار

سے صرف سندھ کا حق ہے

لہذا سندھ ندی سے نہر نکالنا

یا اس پر ڈیم بنانا بغیر اجازت

سندھ کے ناجائز اور حرام ہے

شیخ الحدیث مولانا محمد مراد ہاليجوی

نائب امیر جمعیت علماء اسلام پاکستان

رہس جامعہ صابو منزل گاؤں سکھر

مکتبہ کا پتہ: مہارار النصبحت منزل گاؤں سکھر

پوسٹ بکس نمبر 5 قرون: 23587

11.11.93 F-1

# New dam instead of Kalabagh: BB

- We don't want to waste time on the controversy
- Consensus must on dam construction

## F.P. Bureau Report

QUETTA, Nov. 10: Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto has made it clear that the Kalabagh Dam project would not be implemented without a consensus on this issue amongst all the four provinces of the country. However, she announced that the construction work on Ghazi Bhrota Dam will commence shortly to augment the hydel-power in the country.

Addressing a news conference in the Governor's House here on Wednesday afternoon before her departure for Islamabad, she said that her government was not willing to multiply the controversies and so it would prefer to complete another dam instead of

wasting time on the Kalabagh Dam issue. However, she said that she had already directed the concerned authorities to contact the governments of NWFP and Sindh to evolve consensus on Kalabagh Dam by suggesting appropriate modifications in its modalities.

Prime minister also announced that the feasibility report of the Bhasha Dam is being prepared to overcome electricity shortage in the country. In fact, she said electricity shortage is the most serious problem of the country after unemployment and poverty and we can not fight against unemployment without meeting the shortage of electricity.

Replying to a question about the nuclear programme of the country, she said that it had already been capped during the

Nawaz Sharif government. The caretaker government also followed the same policy and now it is being realised in America also that we can cap this programme but we cannot roll it back. She said that this capped nuclear programme does not come under the Pressler Amendment. "I don't know why the American government has imposed sanctions on the basis of this capped programme, she added.

She told a questioner that the JWP and PPP had the understanding that in the centre the JWP will cooperate with the PPP while in the province the PPP would cooperate with JWP.

We are still abiding by this agreement and are sitting in the opposition in the provincial as-

*Continued on back page*



- **Natural lakes will disappear.**
- The changing course of Indus has left thousand of small & large depressions that become natural lakes when fill with water. Sindh is therefore home to some Asia's largest lakes like **Manchar, Kenjhar, Haleji & Hadero** (Thatta) & Chotiari (In Sanghar). Most of them are inundation lakes. Loss of irrigating land, fish, birds, recreation – social & economic loss.
- **Salt water Intrusion:**
- The flow of water in Indus effectively check salt water intrusion from the **Arabian Ocean** into lower flood plains of Indus. If Indus river is chained at **Kalabag**, the unchecked sea water will start flowing up into Indus and its estuaries.
- **The exorbitant cost:**
- When the economy of the country is reeling under external and internal debt of more than Rs 02 trillion, when each Pakistani is under debt, when the balance of payment is more than \$ 3 billion in the red annually, then why to launch a mighty and costly project.

# <sup>Dawn</sup> Nusrat says dam only after consensus

**From Our Correspondent**

THATTA, June 4: The Kalabagh dam could not be constructed, till all the four provinces reached a consensus on the issue.

This was stated by Begum Nusrat Bhutto at a seminar on "The role of Mir Murtaza Bhutto after Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's martyrdom" organised at Sujawal on Friday under the auspices of Mir Murtaza Bhutto Release Committee. Ms Ghinwa Bhutto was chief guest on the occasion.

- **A BALLAD OF ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS**

- The cost of building dams is always underestimated, there's erosion of the delta that the river has created,
- There's fertile soil below the dam that's likely to be looted,
- And the tangled mat of forest that has got to be uprooted,
- There's the breaking up of cultures with old haunts and habits' loss,
- There's the education programme that just doesn't come across.
- And the wasted fruits of progress that are seldom much enjoyed,
- By expelled substance farmers who are urban unemployed,
- There's disappointing yield of fish, beyond the first explosion; there's silting up, and drawing down, and watershed erosion,
- Above the dam the water's lost by sheer evaporation;
- Below, the river scours and suffers dangerous alteration.

# 30 other dams besides Kalabagh, Bhasha

ISLAMABAD, Oct. 21, (APP): Federal Minister for Water and Power, Jam Mohammad Yousuf told the National Assembly that the government was intended to build 30 new dams, besides Kalabagh and Basha dams to get rid

of power loadshedding.

To a question by Haji Mohammad Javaid Iqbal Cheema, he said the cost to be incurred on the two major dams would be:

Kalabagh dam: Rs. 71,125 million

Bhasha dam: Rs. 81,250

(Base cost at June 1991 price level)

He said the sites identified for 30 other dams was as follow:

Name of Dam	River/stream	Location
Dasu	Indus	Kohistan-NWFP;
Bunji	Indus	Gilgit-Northern Area;
Thakot	Indus	Kohistan-NWFP;
Patan	Indus	Kohistan-NWFP;
Pakhtot	Indus	Gilgit-Northern Area;
Yulbo	Indus	Skardu-Northern Area;
Kohala	Jhelum	Muzaffarabad-AJK;
Munda	Swat	Swat-NWFP;
Darot	Jhelum	Poonch-AJK;
Skardu	Indus	Skardu-Northern Area;

Assembly-dams-two-Islamabad:

Yugo	Shyok	Skardu-Northern Area;
Tungas	Indus	Skardu-Northern Area;
Neelum	Jeelum	Muzaffarabad-AJK;
Suki-Kinari	Dunhar	Mansehra-NWFP;
Naran	Kunhar	Mansehra-NWFP;
Patrind	Khunar	Mansehra-NWFP;
Abbasi	Jhelum	Muzaffarabad-AJK;
Mahl	Jhelum	Muzaffarabad-AJK;
Azadpattan	Jhelum	Poonch-AJK;
Kalam	Swat	Kalam-AJK;
Mirghani	Chitral	Chitral-NWFP;
Khazana	Panjpora	Swat-NWFP;
Kalanghi	Swat	Swat-NWFP;
Shar Qilas	Gilgit	Gilgit-NWFP;
Gomal Mam	Gomal	South Waziristan-NWFP;
Tand Zam	Tank Zam	D.I.Khan-NWFP;
Hingol	Hingol	Lasbela-Balochistan;
Papin	Wadalakas	Rawalpindi-Punjab;
Satpara	Satpara	Karachi-Northern Area;



## COLLECTION OF GUL HAYAT INSTITUTE

### MAKING OF PAKISTAN

\*Sindh Sabha (1882-1884), \*Sindh Hindu Sabha (1884-1947), \*Sindh Muhammadan Association (1882-1935), \*All India Congress Committee (1885-1947), \*Bombay Provincial Conferences (1896), \*British Empire League (1906), \*Sindh Provincial Conferences (1908-1920), \*Home Rule League (1916), \*Sindh Muslim League (1916), \*Satyagrah Sabha (1919), \*Siwadeshi Sabha (1919), \*Jamiat-ul-ulema (1920), \*Khilafat Committee (1920), \*Aman Sabha (1920), \*Anti-Non Co-operation Society (1921), \*The National Service League (1921), \*Siwraj Sabha (1921), \*Sindh Siwraj Society (1921), \*Sindh Zamindars' Association (1921), \*Sindh League of progress (1922), \*Lower Sindh Jagirdars' Association (1923), \*Upper Sindh Zamindars' Association (1923), \*National Convention Club (1924), \*Sindh Zamindars' Sabha (1927), \*Hari Party (1930), \*Anti Separation Committee (1932), \*Sindh Azad Conference (1932), \*Sindh People's Party (1933), \*Sindh Azad party (1933), \*Indian National League (1935), \*Sindh Progressive Party (1935), \*Sindh Political Club (1936), \*Sindh Peoples's Congress Committee (1936), \*Civil Liberties Union (1936), \*Siwraj Party (1936), \*Sindh United Party (1936), \*Sindh Muslim Political Party (1936), \*Sindh Labour Party (1936), \*Sindh Socialist Party (1936), \*Unionist Party (1936), \*Khalsa Tehreek (1937), \*All India Muslim League (1938), \*Sindh Sagar Party (1939), \*Muslim Nationalist's Party (1946), Sindh Balochistan Communist Party (1947).

### MATERIAL ON SINDH

- (a) LIFE, ACHIEVEMENT, AND TIMES: (Every Political Leader, Man of Letters, Religious Scholar, Social Worker, Folk Lore Poet, Journalist and Educationist born in Sindh)
- (b) BURNING ISSUES OF SINDH: \*Sorrows of Cities, \*Operation by police and lawenforcing Agencies, \*Kala Bagh Dam and Water problem, \*Bihari Problem, Qouta System, \*Language Problem, \*Un-employment, \*Labour Problem, \*Census and Population Problem, \*Distraction of old Sindhi Settlements, \*Division of Sindh, \*Taribal Clashes, \*Karo Kari & Kidnappings etc.
- (c) OTHER ASPECTS / FIELDS: History, Culture, Literature, Education, Journalism, Social work (N.G.Os and their Activities).
- (d) PHOTOGRAPHS: Personalities as indicated above and buildings of historical value etc.
- (e) POLITICAL LITERATURE: Jeay Sindh (First Phase), Jeay Sindh Mahaz, Sindh Hari Committee, Jeay Sindh Tehreek, Turki Passand Party, P.M.L. (Junejo) P.M.L. (F), Sindh National Front, Awami Tahreek, Sindh Sagar Party & Sindh Democratic Party. (Their Leaders Various Wings and Activities).
- (f) MISC. TOPICS: Syeda, Minorities & Labour Unions.

### MATERIAL ON PAKISTAN

- (a) POLITICAL LITERATURE: Activities of Parties, their wings and leaders such as: P.P.P., P.P.P.(SB), P.M.L.(N), J.U.I., J.U.P., Jamait-i-Islami, M.Q.M., A.N.P., J.W.P., Tahreek Insaf, Baloch Itihad, B.N.O, B.N.M. Awami Qiyadat Party., Tahreek Istqlal., Milat Party, P.D.P. Siraki Movement. etc.
- (b) VARIOUS MOVEMENTS: N.R.D., Long March by P.P.P., Train March by P.M.L.(N), A.P.C., C.O.P, N.D.A., S.D.A. etc.
- (c) MISC. TOPICS: Army, U.S.A., I.M.F, World Bank, Women, Child, Punjab, Religion, Judiciary, Accountability, Human Rights, 8<sup>th</sup> Amendment, Elections, Care Taker Governments, Presidents of Pakistan, & Experiment in Local Self Government right from B.D. System of M. Ayoob to the District Government

Any time most welcome  
to get more material,  
information and help  
on the subject.

\*\*\*Good Luck\*\*\*