

## CONGRATULATION TO SIND GOVERNMENT.

city like Karachi. I hope that the people of this province who have done very well at this time of crisis—and Honourable Members opposite have complemented them for giving protection, and that is a matter of fact—deserve congratulation of this House. I went round and saw in many Muslim houses Hindus receiving protection and shelter. This was very common in the case of old residents in the city of Karachi, like Sindhis, Memons, Bhoras and Khojas and also Marwaries. I should say that the usual class of people the Makranis, who are known as rowdies were very remarkably peaceful at this time. Then, Sir, I must also say that many respectable people who have come here as refugees have given shelter and protected the members of the minority community. I myself went and saw late in the night somewhere at 12-00 o'clock that in Gujarati Colony one Mr. Ahsan Ahmad from U. P. had given shelter to about 60 to 70 Gujaratis and this is not only one solitary instance, but also one Khoja woman who had recently come from Bombay has protected the whole locality with a revolver and threatening the mob that if they attack their Hindu neighbour, she will shoot at them. I am very glad that there are such instances and I should go and see these people personally if I can and offer them my compliments. Government have actually decided to give reward of 100 rupees and medals to one constable who protected his master's house and property. He is not a constable but a peon. Similarly, there are other instances for which we propose to reward adequately and appreciate the services rendered by these people and encourage them for any such occasion—but I am sure there will not be any occasion again—so that they will always stand by and protect the people who deserve protection. I say, Sir, things will be all right and normal in the Province and I hope everything will be quite well. I thank all sections of this House and the members of this House for this resolution.

THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER: Now, I put the motion of Honourable Haji M. H. Gazdar, to vote.

(Question put and agreed to.)

The motion is carried.

As it substantially modifies the original proposition, I will, therefore, put it as a substantive motion.

(Question put and agreed to.)

The amendment is carried as a substantive motion.

Resolution re: separation of Karachi.

THE SECRETARY: Then, Sir, there is a resolution to be moved by the Honourable Kazi Akbar. He has authorised Honourable Member Mr. Mohammed Azam to move his resolution.

THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER: Let him move it.

Mr. MOHAMMAD AZAM: for Kazi Mhammed Akbar Sir, I move:

"That this assembly records its apprehension and alarm at the contemplated move of the Pakistan Government to remove the city of Karachi from the control of Sind Administration and to place it under its own immediate jurisdiction as a centrally administered area. This Assembly therefore resolves that Karachi must not be handed over to the Central Administration at any cost and further calls upon the Leader of the House and his Cabinet colleagues to bring home to the Government of Pakistan that such a step would not only cripple Sind economically and politically but would also constitute a flagrant contravention of the Pakistan Resolution passed at Lahore in 1940, which emphasised the sovereignty and the territory integrity of the autonomous units constituting Pakistan, not to speak of violence which it would inflict upon the loyal and patriotic sentiments of the people of the Province towards their own independent State "Pakistan".

THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER: The Resolution moved is:

That this Assembly records its apprehension and alarm at the contemplated move of the Pakistan Government to remove the city of Karachi from the control of Sind Administration and to place it under its own immediate jurisdiction as a centrally administered area. This therefore resolves that Karachi must not be handed over to the Central Assembly Administration at any cost and further calls upon the Leader of the House and his Cabinet colleagues to bring home to the Government of Pakistan that such a step would not only cripple Sind economically and politically but would also constitute a flagrant contravention of the Pakistan Resolution passed at Lahore in 1940, which emphasises the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the autonomous units constituting Pakistan, not to speak of the violence which it would inflict upon the loyal and patriotic sentiments of the people of the Province towards their own independent State "Pakistan".

Yes, Mr. Gazdar.

HAJI M. H. GAZDAR: Sir, I would like to speak after Mr. Mahmood Haroon has spoken. He represents half of Karachi.

THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER: It is not for the Honourable Member to call any other member to speak; the Chair is to do it. The Chair asks you to speak.

HAJI M. H. GAZDAR: All right, Sir. I rise to support the resolution which has been moved by my Honourable friend Mr. Mohammad Azam.

I have been hearing since many days, after the Pakistan Government was established in Karachi, that this city would be taken over from the Sind Government and administered centrally, but we thought that was only a sort of a wish of certain individuals.

We believed that the Pakistan Government as such would never think of committing such a blunder. Sir, I purposely use the word blunder because we always believed that after establishing Pakistan every Province would

enjoy full sovereign status except for certain subjects for which it would be necessary for the Central Government to take over the administration. For instance, subjects such as Defence, Foreign Affairs, Commerce, Coinage, Currency and even communications may be taken over by the Central Government. But we never thought, Sir, that Pakistan Central Government will take over slices out of the Provinces and administer them centrally. Then, Sir, we heard another rumour and I believe that there was some truth in it that the Pakistan Government does not want to take over Karachi only but they want to take over all Provinces and administer them centrally. I personally feel Sir, whoever may be responsible for this move, his feelings seem to be running riot. Because, Sir, if you refer to the statement that the Quaid-e-azam, President All-India Muslim League, made on 12th May 1947 at Simla and submitted to the British Mission agreeing to one Centre for undivided India, you will find that he had made definite provisions that the Centre would not interfere with any Province in any other matter excepting some very limited spheres. Not only that, he had objected to direct taxation by Central Government in the Provinces but suggested that the Central Government would be granted funds to run administration as contribution from Provinces. Having had all those antecedents in view, we never thought, Sir, that the Pakistan Central Government will start on these moves of either running the Provincial Administration from Centre or it will take up the administration of Karachi city.

Sir, I am one of those humble workers who worked for the establishment of Pakistan and I claim, Sir, that it was Sind Province, it was Sind Government which was primarily responsible for establishing Pakistan. If, Sind Muslim League were not strong enough for Pakistan, if Sind Assembly had not been first to pass the Resolution accepting Pakistan policy of All-India Muslim League reiterating the Lahore Resolution of 1940—and may I remind you here that no other Province passed that resolution, things would have been quite different. It was Sind Cabinet, the Sind Premier, the Sind Governor, who fought tooth and nail at every stage, in the most vital and critical stage, for establishing Pakistan. Where was Punjab, governed by Jankins and other bureaucrats who could never imagine of putting up any fight for Pakistan in the Punjab. N. W. Frontier Province governed by Congress was also antagonist. Then Sir, Bengal was divided. Sind stood firmly, stood loyally for separation of Muslim Provinces from India and we got Pakistan. Sir, we Sindhis were determined that if the British Government or the Indian Congress did not accept separation, Sind at least will announce separation from India if it was decided to have unitary India.

Sir, at this stage any move on the part of the Central Government, I think, is most inadvisable. What are the reasons? What is the necessity to take over Karachi to be administered centrally? Of course, the Honourable the Mover of the Resolution has pointed out that Sind without Karachi will be absolutely a dead body without head and Sind will lose all its importance. Then, Sind might as well be equal to an significant state, independent State like Khairpur or Kalat. What will be Sind's use remaining a Province, because after all we will have no importance in the shaping of things in Pakistan Central Government Sir, I may tell you that I have not heard of any cogent reason

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for taking over Karachi to be administered centrally. I have had talks with several responsible persons and it is Provincialism that is at the bottom of the whole show. Provincialism of one Province. The people of only one Province have gone mad and brought up this wroag.

The Punjab Province is trying to take all the Provinces of Pakistan. Sir, Punjabis, I am happy to say, are very well educated. They are very good statesmen. They are very fertile (Laughter) and they are migrating to other Provinces; but one defect in their character which can never be improved is that wherever a Punjabi goes he establishes a Punjabi colony, Punjabi administration, employes Punjabis: A Punjabi will invite all his relatives and he will use all his power for appointment of all his relatives and friends. All the power of patronage that he has he will extend to Punjabis. I have on many occasions—not today, I am talking of 20 years back—saw Punjabi Officers siding the Punjabis. In fact, if there was anything to be decided between a Punjabi Hindu and a Sindhi Muslim they will in this case side the Hindu inspite of justice on the side of Sindhi Muslims. They are anti-Sindhis.

They will do anything illegal to help their Punjabi Musalmans. Even if a Sindhi Musalman was on the side of justice they will not support the Sindhi Musalman and they will go and side with their Punjabi brother. Punjabi Musalmans will not help a Sindhi Musalman. This is their mentality (Applause). Now, Sir, they are fully and completely in power of the Central Government, and one of their Ministers wants that such a beautiful city of Karachi as it is should be in his hands for administration so that he can again extend patronage to his own people. In all the Centrally administered Departments Sindhis never got justice *e.g.*, Post Office Customs and even our Income Tax Department and other Departments. You go to Karachi Port and see how many Muslims are Sindhis in Customs and Port Trust and how many are non-Sindhis that is because all the appointing authorities were non-Sindhis and Muslim Punjabis are dominant. We invited our Punjab brothers since 1902, gave them free lands (applause) and have given them other concessions. We want them to remain here amongst us as Sindhis. But they think, Sir, that at present they can dictate to us through Quaid-e-Azam and take over the Province for administering it as they like. I have tried to see any cogent reasons for this move and I only find this that the Punjab officers who have come here find that they have not got better residences than our Ministers (Laughter). They feel that their house is not so good as the Premier Khuhro has got.

(Continuous laughter and interruptions).

THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER: Order, order.

Mr. M. H. GAZDAR: I know, Sir, and History will provide many instances where women have played important part in breaking Kingdoms. There was the ex-King Edward VIII. His case is very fresh in my memory. So, Sir, the trouble with the Sindhi Government is Punjabi ladies. They do not oblige the fair ladies of the Punjab to occupy best houses. Sir, under Government rules their husbands pay only 10 per cent. rent, and those who are getting Rs. 2,000 will only pay Rs. 200 as rent. But these ladies want

to get a house allotted rent of which is worth Rs. 700 or Rs. 800. These ladies want the balance of rent to be paid by the Pakistan Government. They do not bother what it means to Pakistan finances but they want the best houses. Next, I find this mentality amongst Punjabi officers themselves. I think Sir, that it may be improper on the floor of this house to say something which may be unparliamentary but it has pained me to hear how low they think of Sindhis and I do not know how to unburden myself.

THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER: Any way, do not resort to unparliamentary language.

Mr. HAJI M. H. GAZDAR: Sir, the next thing I wish to point out is that these new fellows are occupying such nice offices and bungalows while our Government is housed in third rate soldier's barracks. Well, Sir, that is the mental balance of our Pakistan officers today. Most of them are Punjabis. It is Punjab Provincialism running riot. They want to dominate everywhere. They may succeed by some crooked ways to get some legal and constitutional order passed that Karachi should be centrally administered. There is no other reason for it except domination by Punjabis. British Government for 50 years had Calcutta as their permanent capital both for Central and Provincial Governments. Till today for 200 years they had common capital—Simla. Punjab Government used to live there for 8 months and the Government of India for 6 months. But both capitals Calcutta and Simla were provincially administered. I have not been able to find any parallel of this kind for transferring Karachi to Centre. I can understand if Pakistan Government goes to Nawabshah or Sukkur and takes that town away to be centrally administered (applause) but I cannot understand Sir, why Karachi which is the very core of Sind is being separated from here because a few ladies have not found good houses which they thought they should get, there is no other reason. But I am here, Sir, to sound a warning that Sindhis are determined to a man not to see one inch of Sind territory taken away to be centrally administered. We are all Pakistanis and the Pakistan Government is running the administration of all the Provinces for the Central subjects but if they want to take away some portion of Sind to be administered by themselves we cannot agree.

Mr. MAHMOOD ABDULLAH HAROON: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to associate myself not personally alone with this Resolution but also to express the views of the residents of the Lyari quarter which form more than half the inhabitants of this city. The other two gentlemen before me have already given the reasons why Sindhi people do not wish Karachi to be separated from Sind. I shall leave those points alone. I shall only speak what my people feel and what the people of Karachi feel and why they do not want Karachi to be separated from Sind. Sir, the people of Lyari quarter are those very people who established this city. They were the founders of this city. Unluckily their condition has remained the same that it was five hundred years ago. The reason was, Sir, that after they had started this city many others came from outside and started to take control of this city forgetting those people who had founded it. They built roads for themselves, they built houses for themselves, they brought all the amenities of life for themselves but they had no consideration for these people who had

Mr. Mr. A. Haroon.]

made his city. Similarly, for the last 10 or 50 years, I should say the control of the city was in the hands of those who had not made this city but had come from various other places from Sind and other places. They took control of this city and they built colonies for themselves. You have the Bunder Road extension. You have Clifton; you have the vast roads; you have the electricity; you have sanitation, you have all the amenities of life; you have all the niceties of life from which our people are deprived. Why, Sir, is that so? They have been deprived of all this because they were poor, because they were illiterate; and there was nobody to look after them. Today they feel that after the attainment of freedom of this country this city is to pass into the hands of outsiders again their condition will be the same for another hundred years and we have been talking to them about freedom and the great benefits that it would bring. When we talked of freedom to them we promised that poor man's lot would be better but they feel that if the outsiders have the control of this city they will not know what troubles they have had. They will have no feelings for them because they are not of their own kith and kin. They will never move in that quarter because it is not sanitary because it smells because the people there cannot have a regular bath. If they do not see that quarter how will they improve the conditions they are living in. I, therefore, Sir, wish to make it clear that the people of Lyari have decided that at any cost they will not allow Karachi to be separated from this Province. (Hear, hear). In the last few months they have seen independence being achieved, and the present Sind Government has turned towards them and has thought of them has remembered them and has at least made promises. They want that this Government be given the chance to better their condition.

With these few words I take my seat but I assure you and I request that you convey the wishes of this House to proper authorities that the people of Lyari will not allow Karachi to be separated from Sind.

Mr. HARIDAS LALJI: Sir, I will place only three items of the Provincial Heads from which revenue is derived. They are provincial excise, stamps and other taxes and duties. These make a total of about two crores of rupees out of which 50 per cent. is derived from Karachi alone. If this amount of one crore of rupees is taken away from Sind's revenue, as the Honourable Member has very rightly said, Sind is going to suffer a loss of one crore of rupees every year. It is not a question of a few rupees, annas and pies, but a very large amount.

I can prove to you, Sir, on behalf of the mercantile community of Karachi that they are the builders of Karachi. I have got with a souvenir of the Buyers and Shippers Chamber in which a photo of the old account books of Karachi merchants has been given. It shows that in Sambat 1813, which is equivalent to 1757 A.D. The merchants of Karachi were doing business of import and export and they were also doing exchange and insurance business as well. There were then no steamers, the trade was carried on by country craft. From 1757 onwards when it has been rightly said that Karachi had a population of only 8 to 10 thousand persons, mercantile community of Karachi was existing and though the modern methods of trade were not available, the business was carried out very smoothly. I, therefore associate

myself with all that has been said by the previous speakers and I support this resolution.

THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER: Shall we rise for tea. The House will now rise for tea till quarter past five.

(After recess).

AGHA GHULAM NABI PATHAN: (In Sindhi):\*

"This council of the Sind Provincial Muslim League while placing on record its amazement and alarm at the persistent reports that Karachi City and its surrounding area are to be taken away from the Sind Province to form a separate area to be centrally administered by the Pakistan Government, deems its sacred duty as the accredited mouthpiece of Sind Muslims and also a well-wisher of Pakistan to place on record its emphatic protest against such a move, and in view of the following reasons and facts earnestly urges upon Quaid-e-Azam Mohamad Ali Jinnah, both as the constitutional head of the State and as the chosen head of the Muslim League organisation, to be pleased in the best interests of all concerned to disapprove such a move, for the following reasons.

Firstly, Karachi has been a natural and a corporate part of Sind since centuries and is now nerve centre of the economic, commercial, industrial, educational and cultural entity of the Province and any attempt to deprive the province of its nerve centre will completely strange the life and the growth of the Province.

Secondly, such a move will not only be a flagrant violation of the express provisions of the Pakistan Resolution passed by the All-India Muslim League at its Lahore Session in 1940, according to which the territorial integrity of every unit constituting Pakistan is guaranteed, but it will constitute a serious breach of faith with the people of the province but for whose unequivocal and clear lead the ideal of Pakistan would have remained an empty dream.

Thirdly, such a move is fraught with grave consequences inasmuch as on the one hand it will be an ill recompense for the spirit of Islamic brotherhood and generous hospitality shown by Sind people in welcoming Pakistan Government and doing everything possible in the cause of those lakhs of their Muslim brethren who have migrated to Sind not only from various areas of the Indian Dominion but also from several areas of Pakistan itself.

Fourthly, such a move is likely to prove a grave menace to the grouping spirit of unity amongst Pakistan Muslims, as the natural and legitimate urge of the people of the Province to safeguard their vital interests will have exploited by those anti-Pakistan forces which have lain low on account of the sincere and solid support that Sind Muslims have hitherto unreservedly given to the cause of the Muslim unity above everything else.

This council further calls upon all its accredited representatives and constituents, especially the Sind Members of the Pakistan Con-

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\* Transcript not received.

Mr. Bandehali Khan Talpur.]

stituent Assembly, the Sind Ministers and members of the Sind Legislative Assembly, the district and primary branches of the Muslim League and indeed every well-wisher of Sind and of Pakistan to do everything in their power to resist this unjust, impolitic and unwise move.

This council further resolves that a sub-committee consisting of the following members be appointed and authorised to wait on the Quaid-e-Azam and contact other quarters concerned and carry out further measures as may be necessary for the achievement of the object of this resolution."

THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER: The Honourable Member has spoken for long. Let him not read the names of members. Let him stop now.

Mr. J. G. ALLANA: (In Sindhi.)\*

MIR BANDEHALI KHAN TALPUR: Sir, I rise to support the resolution as strongly as I possibly can. At the outset I must say that we should not be misunderstood for passing such a resolution here, which I think we should pass here, looking to our own rights. At the same time we do not want to come in open conflict with the Pakistan Government. It is very surprising to know that there is such a move on the part of higher authorities to bring Karachi under the central administration of Pakistan. This is our assumption. It may be true, it may not be true. Our friend the Honourable Premier and the the Honourable Ministers might be knowing more about it. But so far as we have heard we are all surprised. When I am talking in this Assembly, I am not talking in my individual capacity. I am talking in the capacity of representative of the people whose only voice now is that we should all resist as far as possible, this move of Karachi being administered centrally. You will agree with me, Sir, and the whole world knows that although Sind was not the only province to achieve Pakistan, but it had contributed, may more quota, than any other province for the achievement of Pakistan. We were the only Province, Sir, which gave cent. per cent. verdict by returning all Muslim League M. L. A's. which must show that we were greatly responsible for making the world know that we were solemnly behind the Muslim League. At that time we thought of the very sacred cause of freedom, and this is well known everywhere. Not only that, but when people began to come here in Sind, in Karachi as well as in many parts of Sind, we even went out of our way to make all sacrifices in order to accommodate them in every possible way, that it was humanly possible. Over all these things, this thought of separation of Karachi has come as a bolt from the blue, as a bombshell, that Karachi is being taken away from Sind. Therefore we have got to fight for our own rights which does not mean that we are going to be rebels. After all Pakistan is a Muslim Government and we are Muslims, and this is a Muslim Province. You know that even in Calcutta the seat of Government was there both for the Government of India as well as the Provincial Government.

Sir, Calcutta was also the Provincial Seat even though the Central Government was there. So also there is a precedent of Simla which is the seat of both the Governments. We can have Karachi to be capital of both the Governments. I do not see any interests can clash between the two

\* Transcript not received.

Governments. Therefore, Sir, I strongly support this resolution and if we succeed in this, much goes to the young students who are trying for it. (Hear, hear): I do not want to take much of the time of the House as there are some people who are to speak. (Clapping).

THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER: Order, order.

Is any body speaking from the Opposition? I should also give you some opportunity.

Mr. HOLARAM H. KESWANI: Sir, I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed in the resolution that has been put forward by the Treasury Benches. Sind is Karachi and Karachi is Sind and Karachi is rightly called the nerve centre of the whole Sind. Karachi being centrally administered means Sind would only be like a body without soul. It will be thrown into complete insignificance and will have absolutely no locus standi in the comity of Nations. Apart from the fact that it is the Sindhi sweat and labour that has created Karachi which was only a fishing village, what will be Sind if Karachi is separated from Sind. Where are we to go. Where are we to administer and how are we to administer our whole Province.

AGHA GHULAM NABI KHAN PATHAN: We will be like refugees.

Mr. HOLARAM H. KESWANI: Rightly, Sir, Sind will be absolutely wiped out of existence. Sind is the first Province that brought into existence this cherished goal of Pakistan and it is Sind today that is suffering at the hands of Pakistan. I say, Sir, that we are all Sindhis here and we should resist this move with all our efforts and courage.

HAJI ALIMOHAMMAD MARI: (In Sindhi):\*

Dr. KAZI MUHAMMAD AKBAR: Sir, I rise to support this resolution which was originally given notice of by me and moved by my friend Mr. Mohamad Azam. The Resolution is self-explanatory in itself. I have tried to give certain arguments and reasons in support of my resolution which are embodied in the Resolution itself. I have not moved this Resolution at the spur of the moment or owing to the agitation of the students but I have honestly felt that it would be perfectly within our bounds and it will be our legitimate right to oppose any move of this nature from any quarter. We have got the highest regard for our Pakistan Government. Sind has played no less important a part in the achievement of Pakistan. But now we are told by all the gentlemen who have come and who have been encouraging this move that it will be sheer ingratitude on the part of Sindhis if we oppose a move like this. I do not know whether it would be ingratitude on the part of Sindhis or it will be ingratitude on the part of those gentlemen who are enjoying the hospitality of this Province and who have taken shelter here, who have run away from Delhi and found an asylum in this Province. They accuse us of ingratitude but I think it is more applicable to those very gentlemen.

I will briefly narrate the history of the struggle of Pakistan and the part that was played by Sind. As our Honourable Friend here said that Punjab was dominated by Unionist Government, Frontier by Congress and Bengal was shaky in its position. It was only the Province of Sind, a small

\* Transcript not received.

Dr. Kazi Akbar.]

Province, which gave unanimous support for the cause of Pakistan and I know and I am sure that those gentlemen who are now sponsoring this move, know fully well that it was the solid and unanimous vote of Sind that helped them considerably in the achievement of Pakistan. Everybody knows that it was not through blood-shed that Pakistan has been established. It was achieved by constitutional methods. If Pakistan was achieved by constitutional methods, in these constitutional methods, the best stroke, the best stand that was taken was by Sind. We have unanimously supported the cause of Pakistan and then we passed a resolution in this very Honourable House for Pakistan. Sind was the first Assembly, the first Province that passed a resolution of this kind. I know, Sir, that Sindhi Muslims who are really, I should say, the first Muslims in India could not possibly have cast their fate with Hindustan. It is perfectly true but then why should we be deprived of our most important city. We are being accused of Provincialism by some daily English Newspaper. I may tell, Sir, that provincialism is not in Sindhis. I have observed in our day to day life that provincialism is more dominant more permeating in those quarters and in those people who have come from other Provinces.

When the refugees started pouring from the Punjab, Alwar, Bharatpur, Nabha and other places, we in Hyderabad gave them every possible relief and assistance. We Hyderabad Muslims who are nearly thirty or thirty-five thousands have received in all about 60,000 refugees and, Sir, you are aware of it yourself. You know, Sir, that before the Government took over the arrangements for receiving the refugees, it was the Sindhi Mussalman who, by private contributions, by every means possible, gave relief and support to the stricken people who have moved in Hyderabad. So, we cannot be accused of not showing sympathy for the refugees.

We have shown true Islamic spirit and Islamic brotherhood by receiving refugees from all over India without any grumbling on our part and we have not hesitated to give them every possible help in Sind. In Hyderabad alone, Sir, we have accommodated more than 70,000 refugees. I do not think that still our friends can find justification for accusing us of provincialism. Our Sind Government, I understand, must have by now spent more than 30 lakhs of rupees on refugees who have come from all parts of India. I do not know whether in Punjab they have received any refugees except from East Punjab. I am told that the West Punjab has directed the refugees not to come to that Province except from East Punjab. Is that, Sir, not Provincialism? We are informed here that our Ministers were the first to go and meet our Quaid-e-Azam and invite them to bring the Capital of Pakistan to Karachi. That was the generosity, that was the hospitality and that was the magnanimity of Sindhi Muslims. I am informed, Sir, that in the Frontier, in Baluchistan and in West Punjab and East Bengal howere any refugee is permitted to come from any part of India. It is only Sind that has given them shelter and support and who is always extending its hand of invitation and hospitality to others to come and enjoy our hospitality here. We have done our part and I think let West Punjab and other Provinces also do their part. Pakistan's capital will be eminently suitable in a central place like Rawalpindi or Lahore. Lahore is a very big city and I think it can accommodate any number of high officials and Ministers. If

they really have an intention to keep a permanent capital of Pakistan, the best places will be somewhere in the centre of Pakistan or West Punjab from where they can administer West Pakistan as well as East Pakistan. There is no reasonable justification in usurping—I use the word, Sir, usurping deliberately, because we were given to understand that this will be a temporary arrangement, this was a make-shift arrangement and our Governor was asked to shift from Government House to one rotten place known as Commissioner's Bungalow, and our Assembly was shifted from this Hall, our Secretariat was shifted from this building and we were put in Barracks which were originally intended for Tommies and Military. In spite of all these sacrifices on the part of Sind still we should be accused of provincialism. It is not fair. I think it is unfair on their part. Hyderabadis and Sindhi Mussalmans are very much agitated and they say that we shall never tolerate that our Province should be truncated like this. We were told that we are getting truncated Pakistan, now we are getting truncated Sindh and God knows what will be our fate hereafter. When they want to take away Karachi from us why should they not think of making Lahore a centrally administered area. It is as good as suggesting to one to go out of the house because the guest finds the House very congenial and very much suitable for his requirements.

I have never seen any instance of this nature in the whole history of mankind anywhere, where a guest has asked the host to walk out from the house and let the guest have the whole house. I know, Sir, that our Quaid-e-Azam is a fair and reasonable gentleman. He is a Sindhi also and I am sure that he will not easily let down his Sind and Sindhis. He will not ignore the wishes and the sentiments of Sindhis. He has known, Sir, that Sindhis have always been at his beck and call. He has known that Sindhis have always been prepared to sacrifice everything for the achievement of Pakistan. It is fortunate that we had not to fight; it is fortunate that we had not to shed blood for the achievement of Pakistan but if an occasion like that had arisen I am sure Sindhis would not have been wanting unlike many other Provinces who are now boasting.

Unfortunately, there were massacres and haulocast in the whole of India and we are very much sympathetically inclined towards those people who have suffered there and we have been always, as I told you, Sir, anxious to give them every possible help, support and relief, but that does not imply that we are prepared to give up our house to be usurped by the guest, so that he may turn us out of our house.

With these words, Sir, I submit that there is a resentment and opposition in the whole Province. The resentment and opposition is indeed very great, if a move like this is contemplated and we have resolved in our party meeting and we have given clear power and direction to our Leader and Deputy Leader and other Honourable Members of this Government that under no circumstances he should yield to this kind of a demand. If they did they will be doing it on their own responsibility. This House is expressing their firm and definite resolve that we shall oppose it. We shall oppose it by every constitutional method in this House and I do not know what will be the repercussions and reactions in the Province of Sind. People of

Hon. Mr. M. A. Khuro.]

Sind are very docile, very calm so long as they are not inflamed but once they get into their head that their legitimate rights are being crushed and they are being trampled upon, even British Government—the mighty British Government—was unable to suppress five thousand and odd Hurs for so many years and I assure you, Sir, that there is very strong resentment and feeling on this particular problem in the Province of Sind because we are informed that it is not only Karachi which has the ambitions of the usurpers but also other parts of Sind. We shall resent it and we shall oppose it and I feel that our Honourable Leader will be well advised to oppose this measure as strongly as he can possibly do.

Mr. M. MUJTABA MUHAMMAD MUSTAFA KAZI: (In Urdu)\*

MIR MUHAMMAD NOHRI TOGACHI: (In Sindhi):\*

SAYED ALI AKBAR SHAH: (In Sindhi):\*

رئيس غلام محمد خان و سان : (In Sindhi)

سيد علي اڪبر شاهه صاحب : جناب صدر - پاڪستان ٺاهڻ  
 ۾ جيڪو سنڌ خاص ڀارت part ادا ڪيو آهي اهو عالم آشڪار  
 آهي انهيءَ سنڌ کان ڪراچي شهر جدا ڪرڻ ۽ اهڙي وقت ۾  
 جڏهن پاڪستان پنهنجي آغوش ۾ وٺڻ لاءِ ڪو به پاڪستان جو ملائقو  
 تيار نه هو اهڙي وقت ۾ به سنڌ پاڪستان کي پنهنجي آغوش ۾ آندو  
 ۽ ڪراچيءَ ۾ شاهان شان ڪيو - اڄ انهيءَ سنڌ کان ڪراچي جدا  
 ڪرڻ - اهو ڪيترو يقيندار نا جائز ۽ غير واجب انعام سنڌ کي ٿيندو پنهنجي  
 مخالفت جو مقصد پنجابين يا غير سنڌين جو نه آهي - منهنجو صاف  
 مقصد اهو آهي ته سنڌ جنهن پاڪستان کي پنهنجي آغوش ۾ آڻي  
 ڪراچي ۾ آباد ڪيو تنهن کان ڪراچي نه ڪسي وڃي ۽ نيڪ نيتي  
 کي بد نيتي ۽ سان جواب ڏئي اهڙو مثال قائم نه ڪيو وڃي - دستور  
 آهي ۽ لازمي آهي ته هر هڪ ملڪ جي گادي ملڪ جي Centre ۾  
 دشمن جي حملي کان محفوظ رکي ويندي آهي .

پر هتي ان کي به ويڇاڙا هيٺ ڪونه آندو ويو آهي . پنهنجي  
 مان هن اهم ريزوليوشن جي زوردار لفظن ۾ support ٿو ڪريان -

\* Transcript not received.

مان آغا نبي خان جي انهن لفظن سان شامل ٿيڻ آهيان، ساڄي هندوستان ۾ ٻيڙيائين ٻهريائين جڏهن پاڪستان جو نالو نه ٿي ورتو ويو تڏهن سنڌ ٿي ٻهريون علائقو هو۔ صحبت پاڪستان حاصل ڪرڻ لاءِ رٿيو ٿيڻون پاس ڪري شروعات ڪئي ۽ اهڙي وقت جڏهن مسلم ليگ power ۾ نه هئي۔ نه فقط ايترو پر ان کان بعد solid مسلم ليگ منسٽري وائس ڪئي ۽ تنهن کانسواءِ cent per cent مسلم ليگ اير۔ ايل۔ اي ڪامياب ڪري مسلم ليگ لاءِ support جو اندازو ڏيکاريو ويو. هي اهو سنڌ علائقو آهي جنهن پاڪستان سان شموليت جو ٻهريائين اعلان ڪيو ۽ ٻن ساڳي اسيمبلي آزاد ڪئي جو اعلان ڪيو۔ ان ساڳي سنڌ اسيمبلي ۾ ارهان کي نيڪ روشن آهي ته لارڊ مائونٽبئٽن هر مڃڻي ڏي ڪنگ ۽ اڀرور جو آزاد پاڪستان جو پيغام اعلان ڪيو۔ نه فقط ايترو پر هن ڪراچي ۾ قائد اعظم مسٽر محمد علي جناح پڻ ٿيو۔ هدايتي پڻ ٿيو جو شرف ۾ ڪراچي ۾ حاصل آهي.

جناب صدر۔ سنڌ اهو علائقو آهي جنهن ۾ ساڄي هندوستان ۾ ٻهريائين ٻهريائين ڪلهو پاڪ هن ڪراچي ۾ آيو جڏهن ۷۲۲ هجري ۾ محمد بن قاسم ۲۷ رمضان شريف جي مهنت آيو۔

اڄ ڪيترن ورهين جي غلاميءَ کان بعد پاڪستان يعني آزاد مسلم ستيت يعني مسلمانن کي آزاد علم اٿڻ جو موقع سنڌ کي مليو آهي۔

جناب صدر۔ ورهن کان سنڌ سر چارلس جي زماني ۾ ورهين ۽ گجراتين جي حوالي ڪيو ويو هو جو ۱۹۳۶ع ۾ بمبئي کان آزاد ٿيو ۽ وري ۱۹۴۷ ۾ ڪراچي پاڪستان جو عارضي طور Capital ٿيو۔

اسان خوش آهيون ته قائد اعظم جي پٽن جو شرف ڪراچيءَ  
 کي حاصل آهي ۽ هتي ئي پاڪستان کي birth ڏنو ويو اسان کي ان تي  
 فخر آهي پر اسانجو چوڻ اهو آهي ته ڪراچي سنڌ کان جدا ٿي نه ٿي  
 سگهي تنهن ڪري جدا نه ڪئي وڃي - ڪراچيءَ کي جدا ڪرڻ  
 لازمي نه آهي ۽ بالڪل غير واجب ۽ سنڌ جي ايتريين قرباني  
 ۽ ايمانداريءَ ۽ پاڪستان جي آزاديءَ جي اهميت زڪندڙ کان ڪراچي  
 جدا ڪرڻ زبردست بي انصافي ٿيندي تنهن ڪري ڪراچي سنڌ  
 کان ڪڍڻ نه جدا نه ڪئي وڃي - انهن لفظن مان مان هن  
 ريزوليوشن جي زور دار تائيد ٿو ڪريان .

The Honourable Mr. M. A. KHUHRO: I have heard with fullest attention the discussion on this very important resolution which has occupied most of the time of the day and I must say that I have listened to very useful discussion on the subject.

The arguments adduced by various Honourable Members of this House in favour of retaining Karachi as part of Sind as capital of Sind are so numerous and so ably put that no useful purpose will be served by my saying anything further on the subject. I have received numerous telegrams from District headquarters of the province, from Talukas, various Muslim League Branches all over the province, that this resolution should be supported and that Sindhi people are unanimous in their feelings that Karachi must remain part of Sind. On behalf of my Government I assure you that I shall convey this resolution, the wording of which is very distinct and clear and fully explains the position and feelings expressed on the floor of this House. I shall convey your views and your feelings compressed in the form of this resolution to Quaid-e-Azam, the Governor-General of Pakistan and the Pakistan Government and proper quarters. These are the sentiments of the people of Sind voiced through their constitutional leaders and through their accredited representatives and Leaders of the province in this Honourable House. I assure you, Sir, that we, the Government of Sind, are the representatives of this House and we will support the feelings expressed by you all.

I have nothing more to say. As far as I can see every member of this Honourable House, to whatever nationality he belongs, whatever community or caste he belongs, seems to be unanimous in his expression supporting the resolution fully and whole-heartedly.

THE HONOURABLE THE SPEAKER: I put the resolution to vote.

(Question put and agreed to.)

The resolution is carried.