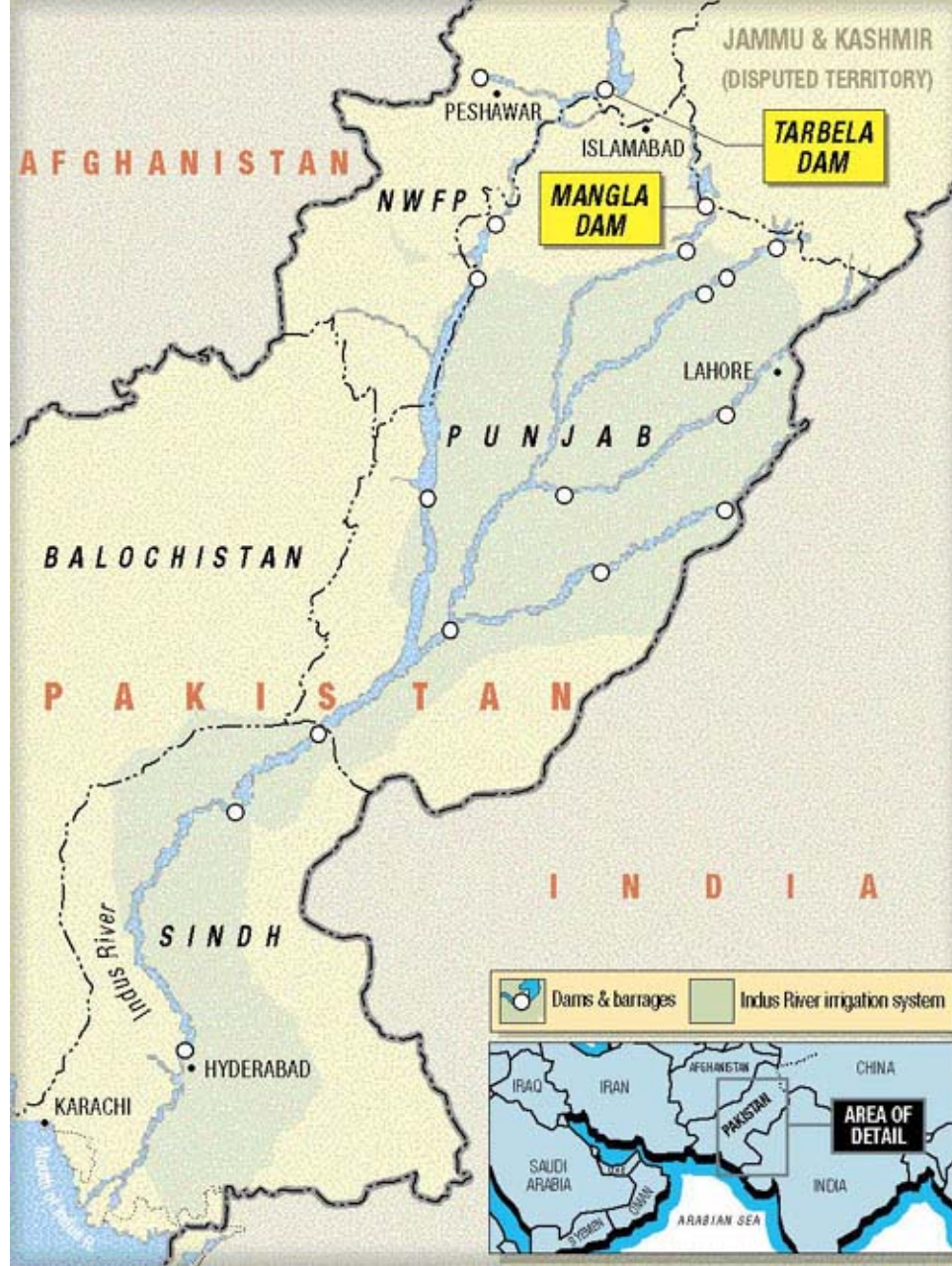


سنڌ جو آئندي ۽ پرڏيهه جا سنڌي

جي ايم سيد جي جنم ڏينهن ملائدي هوسٽن ميلو

پروفيسر گل آغا
يونيورسٽي الانائي جي اربانا شيمپين ۾

سند



سندوندي



سندوندي جا ڪي رهواسي

بولن



ندي كان پري



سند
ريگستان
آهي

سٺه

اولاڪي انسانَ اتي آيا

- انسان جو هاڻو قسم (Homo sapiens) ڌرتي تي 100,000 کان 50,000 ورهيه اڳ پکڙيو
- هڪ لک کان 5000 ورهيه اڳ جون لڌل ڏکڻ ايشا جون انساني وسڻيون سموريون روڙهيءَ جي پٿرن جي اوزارن (*Flint Quarries Rohri*) جي ڪارخاني ۾ ماڻهن مان
- مصر جي پرامڊن سان گڏ، اهي قديمي زماني جا سڀ کان وڏا ڪارخانا ليڪبا (پروفيسر بياجي)

Acheulian Workshop

روژهي

- Paleolithic Culture (ca. 50,000 BC): bifaces and handaxes



• (پروفيسر بياجي)

Indus Tradition

Early Food Producing Era

ca. 6500 - 5000 B.C.

Regionalization Era

ca. 5000 - 2600 B.C.

Indus Civilization — Moenjodaro
Culture Integration Era

2600 - 1900 B.C.

Post-Indus Tradition

Painted Grey Ware

+1200 - 800 B.C.

Northern Black Polished Ware

+ 700 - 300 B.C.

Early Historic Period

ca. 600 B.C. 8

پروفیسر کینور جی ویب سائیت ڈسندا

موئن جي دڙي جو منظر (ca. 2600 B.C.)



City View



سنڌ جي اوج

قديم سنڌ جي ترقي جا ڪي مثال

- شهر جوڙڪ ڳيان (urban planners)
- وڳيان (سائنسدان)، ڳڻت ڳيان (mathematicians)
- آڪاش نروار (astronomy)
- علم طب
- موصيقي
- ويدانت (تصوف)

سند مان پکڙيو آڪاش نروار

"Around 771 [CE] an Indian political mission arrived from Sind[h] to the court of Mansur the caliph of Baghdad. The group included a scholar versed in astronomy who brought along the famous Brahmasphutasiddhanta. The Caliph ordered it translated into Arabic, and the resulting Zij al-Sindhind al-Kabir was the springboard for a series of zijes by great Islamic astronomers writing through the tenth century. The Sindhi tradition flourished all the way to Andalusia, Spain, and as a result the influence of Indian and Islamic [sic] astronomy spread from Morocco to England in the late Middle Ages.

"In their later form, the zijes consisted of several hundred pages of text and tables. Aspects of mathematical astronomy one could find in a typical zij included trigonometry; spherical astronomy; solar, lunar and planetary equations; lunar and planetary latitudes; planetary stations; parallax; solar and planetary visibility; mathematical geography (lists of cities with geographical coordinates)..; uranometry (tables of fixed stars with coordinates and, not least, mathematical astrology..."

*-- Dick Teresi, **Lost Discoveries : The Ancient Roots of Modern Science--from the Babylonians to the Maya,**
pub. Simon and Schuster, 2002.*

Pacifism in Indigenous Beliefs

"God the Supreme King is never the author of insolent wrong, but is the creator of the light of peace, of life, of water, of the body of man, and souls, and these he receives when death sets them free, being in no way subject to evil desire. *He alone is the God of my bondage, who abhors slaughter and instigates no wars...*"

-- Roman Philosopher Strabo account based on Greek report at time of Alexander's invasion

هڪ جيئري تهذيب

چڏيائون سڀ سانگَ
ڪندا ڪوئو نماز ڪي؟
نڪي پرن قلمون
نڪي ٻڏن ٻانگَ
لاهو تي بي لانگَ
ادمُ ڪنئون اڳي ويا
(فقير بيدل)

زيور دڙي کان اچ



ڏاند
هڪ ڪوھو





تاریخی حاکم

- Chach Rule in the 7-8th cent. AD
- Dahar's rule followed. It was also liberal and tolerant:
 - Large number of Buddhists, including two Buddhist governors.
 - Offered sanctuary to dissident Arab Alafi tribe.
 - Alafi was allowed to issue a special coin.



712 AD

- Raja Dahar was martyred defending Sindh.
- Sindh brutalized by Kasim, e.g. after the fall of Rawar Fort:
 - 6000 surrendering troops massacred
 - 30,000 men and women shipped as slaves
 - Daughters of Dahar sent to Baghdad Gov. Hajjaj's harem.

Sindh in the Last Millennium

- Soomra rulers (10-12th cent.), originally Hindus, not clear when they converted to Muslim.
- Division in Soomra house invited Alauddin Khilji [Delhi]. King Dodo remembered for his valiant defense of Sindh against Khilji's army. Sindh weakened — 50,000 Sindhi soldiers martyred.
- Sama period restored independence (till mid 1500s).
- Periodic Invasions from Delhi and Afghanistan
 - 24,000 sufis executed for apostasy in early 17th century
- 18th century Talpur Rule
- British colonization in mid 18th century

Elections in Sindh

- Allax Bux Soomro, first Premier of Sindh.
- Staunchly secular:

“[In 1940] Congress joined hands with Muslim League to topple the Allah Bux ministry! And when Khoso, the only Congress Muslim MLA (Member of Legislative Assembly), objected, he was expelled from the Party!”

-- K. R. Malkani, Sindh Story

Sindh and Partition

- Allah Bux Soomro assassinated
- Muslim League *Pakistan Resolution* promises
 - “autonomy and sovereignty” for constituent units.
 - “protection of minorities”
- 1940s, elections yield a bare majority for pro-Muslim League candidates:
 - Approx. 60% popular Sindhi vote against ML.
 - Gerrymandering of electorate yields ML majority.
 - Pakistan resolution passes in Sindh Assembly on the basis of the *Pakistan Resolution*.
 - Several legislators change their minds after the vote.

The Pogroms

- No riots in Sindh before or after partition
 - Land of peace and harmony
- Pakistan makes Karachi its capital in Aug. 1947.
- Pogroms organized in January 1948
 - Pakistani government backs rioters who massacre 1200-1500 people and rape and loot homes.
 - Sindh government demands return of property and compensation for victims.
 - Sindh government is dismissed by Pakistan.
 - Pakistan puts evacuation orders on Hindu Sindhi homes.

Who Rules Pakistan?



• نہ رگہ اچ پر ہمیشہ دہشت، قذا، جنگ، مارا
• ماری، کٹرپٹی تی زور
• بنگلادیش، بلوچستان پر قتل عام

Denial of Linguistic Rights

- Sindhi was official language of Sindh during British rule
 - British officials required to learn the language.
- Sindh province was dissolved in 1954
 - Mass movement in 1960s to restore Sindh
- First elected Sindhi assembly in 1972 restored Sindhi language as the sole official language of Sindh
 - Majority of officials appointed in Sindh not literate in Sindhi.
 - Pakistan refuses to use Sindhi in entrance exams, government forms and documents, etc.

• پاڪستان جي سياست چايلوسي، ڏٺا ۽ دوڪا

Right to Livelihood

- Mega-dams and barrages upstream have impeded flow of Indus river.
- The Delta is devastated
- Flood plains that fed forests are gone
 - Massive deforestation
- Top soil depletion
 - Silt flow to Sindh is prevented
- Endangered species:
 - Migratory birds that relied on wetlands
 - The Indus Dolphin
 - ...

The Once Might Indus



A boat trapped in the sand

The Riverbed



Example: The Erosion of the Delta

- 320 km long coastline
 - tidal creeks and channels meander up to 10-15 km towards the land from the sea, possessing bio-mass of shrimp and various kinds of fish
 - Destruction of fisheries
- Destruction of mangrove forest **تَمْرُ**
 - Reduced from 240,000 hectares to 20,000 hectares (90% decline)
 - Repeated coastal flooding
- Saline water has encroached upstream
 - 1.2 Million Acres inundated.
 - 159 villages uprooted.

Sindh's Contribution to Pakistan

- Sindh's share in various taxes

Direct Taxes 67.75%

Income Tax 86.40

Wealth Tax 63.21

Capital gain Tax 32.60

Workers Welfare Fund 45.53

Indirect Taxes 68.32%

Customs 83.75%

Sales Tax 62.10

Federal Excise duty 39.40

- (Source: Planning and Development Department GOS)

Budgetary Priorities

- Sindhi poverty levels twice national average
 - ~10% (almost 100,000) Sindhi children die of malnutrition and disease (7% for Pakistan)
- Majority of girls illiterate
- 67% of revenue from Sindh
- Majority of resources allocated to military
 - Sindhis would like to see education and development expenditure
 - Clash of cultures and beliefs

تعليمَ جي تباهي

- سندين جي آبادي چار ڪروڙ
- وچٿري عمر لڳ ڀڳ 18 سال
- سوا ڪروڙ کن ٻار (12.5 ملين) سڪولن ۾ هجڻ کپن (KG-12 grade)
- پنجن لکن ماسترن جي ڪپ
- هڪ سو ڊالر ماستر جو مهينو ته سال جا ٿيا 600 ملين ڊالر
- بنيادي ۽ اعلا تعليم لاءِ ٻيا خرچ ملائي (ڪمپيوٽر، ڪتاب، ...)
- هڪ بلين ڊالرن جي گهرج
- سنڌ جو تعليمي بجيٽ انهيءَ جو ڏهون ڀاڱو به ڪونهي

Peaceful Protests



Pakistani Response



هزارين قربان

Abdul Haq
(d. 2000)
*25 year old
peaceful protestor
shot and killed
by Pakistani
Police*



The Victims

- Samiullah Kalhoro (d. March 2005):
 - Tortured by police
 - Deprived of medicine for diabetic condition.



پر ڏيھي سنڌي ڇا ڪن؟

- پاڻي ولورڻ مان ڪجهه نه وري
- هٿ تي هٿ ٻڏي ويهڻ سان ڪجهه نه وري

جتي ليار پيرون پٽن تي پڇن ٿا
اتان مهنجا ماڙو ميارون مڃن ٿا

چارَ چتاوَ

1. پاڻ سجاڻجي

— سنڌيتَ چاهي؟

— سنڌي تاريخ، ادب، شاعري

— سنڌي ٻولي جو بچائو

ڪي سنڌي ويب سائيت

• سنڌي موسيقي سائيت

- <http://sufimusic.org>
- <http://sindhimusic.com>
- <http://sindhivideos.com>

• سنڌي ادبي سائيت

- <http://sindhiana.da.ru/>
- <http://www.sindhikitab.net/>
- <http://www.freewebs.com/majidbhurgri/shah.htm>
- <http://www.freewebs.com/majidbhurgri/sachal.htm>

ٲوليءَ ٲچائو

- سنڌي سڪڻ جا وسيلا ٲيدا ڪرڻ

<http://www.linguistics.uiuc.edu/sindhi>

چارَ چتاوَ

2 سنڌين جي تعليمَ جو واڌارو

— سائنس، ڳڻتِ گيان جا ميار وڌائڻ

— پنهنجي گهٽتائي جو احساس پورو ڪرڻ

— سنڌيءَ ۾ وگيان جو مواد وڌائڻ

— <http://www.gulursanischool.com/>

سپاڻي جا ليڊر پيدا ڪرڻ

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, USA
AND
MEHRAN UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
IN
JAMSHORO, SINDH, PAKISTAN

The Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, with principal offices at the Urbana-Champaign Campus, in Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A. and **Mehran University of Engineering and Technology**, in Jamshoro, Sindh, Pakistan, wishing to establish cooperative relations between the two institutions through mutual assistance in the areas of education, research and others, agree as follows:

GENERAL AREAS OF COOPERATION

Assistance shall be carried out, subject to availability of funds and the approval of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and of the Regents of **Mehran University of Engineering and Technology** through such activities or programs as:

1. Joint educational, cultural, and research activities;
2. Exchange of faculty members for research, lectures, and discussions
3. Exchange of advanced graduate and professional students for collaborative or independent research;*
4. Participation in seminars and academic meetings;
5. Exchange of academic materials, publications, and other information;
6. Special short-term academic programs.

چارَ چتاوَ

3. دنيا ۾ سنڌيت جي بيداري پڪيرڻ

<http://freesindh.org>

<http://gmsyed.org>

- سنڌ بابت ڪتابن جا ترجما
- پنهنجي سڃاڻپ سنڌي ڏيکاريو ته ماڻهن کي سنڌ جي نالي جي خبر پوي

چارَ چتاوَ

4. دنيا جي سياست ۾ وِڪَ وڌائڻ

<http://worldsindhi.org>

<http://worldsindhicongress.net/>

چارَ چتاوَ ورجاڻي

1. پاڻ سجاڻ
2. سنڌين جي تعليمَ جو واڌارو
3. دنيا ۾ سنڌيت جي بيداري پکيڙڻ
4. دنيا جي سياست ۾ سنڌ جي پلي لاءِ وڪ وڌائڻ