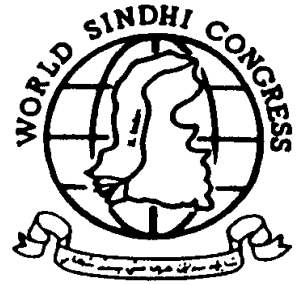


The Sindh Perchar

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Sindhis Demand Sovereignty

Activists and intellectuals gathered at an international conference on Sindh

London, July 2001, Several human rights and media activists gathered on July 28th in London to demand for the end of dictatorship in Pakistan and the formation of new constitution based on the 1940 Pakistan Resolution, guaranteeing sovereignty to its federating units. The World Sindh Congress, a UK/USA based human rights advocacy organization, arranged this meeting. Since last 13 years WSC has been organizing international conferences on important issues pertaining to Sindh – currently a province of Pakistan.

This year the theme of the conference was “Realizing Sovereignty: The Case of Sindh.” Delegates from UK, Sindh, USA, Finland, Sweden, and Ireland attended this meeting. Prominent among them were Honorable Jermy Corby, Member Parliament UK, Sardar Attaullah Mengal, of Pakistan Oppressed Nations Party, Mr. Sohail Memon of Jeay Sindh Quomi Mahaz, Mr. Sujan Rawtani of UK Sindh Association, Ms. Maggie Bow-

den of Liberation, Mr. Balach Marri, a Baloch leader in exile, Mr. Amanullah Shaikh, of Sindh Democratic Party, Mr. Thomas Ward of South Asian Concern, and Mr. Sajid Mufti of Seraiki International Association.

The conference was organized in two sessions. Ms. Pam Solangi conducted the proceedings of this conference. Dr. Hidayat Bhutto (Information Secretary) welcomed the participants. Dr. Saghir Shaikh (Deputy Secretary-General) was the moderator of the first session. Mr. Balach Marri, who is a son of a great Baloch leader Mr. Khair Bux Marri, in his speech, said that Sindh and Baluchistan are facing similar type of domination of Punjab. He said that Sindh and Baloch are natural allies and would carryout the joint struggle



Guest speakers at the Conference on Sindh held in London

of liberation. Mr. Sohail Memon, in his speech described the details of on-going state aggression on Sindh people. He stated that just a few weeks ago, police killed two and arrested thousands of activists, who gathered on the call of Jeay Sindh Quomi Mahaz to protest over the unfair distribution of Indus River water. Most of these activists are still in prison and have been accused of ‘treason.’ He lamented the fact that most of the JSQM leadership is currently underground due to the fear of

(Continued on page 2)

Sindh Baloch Forum condemns killings in US

London, September 2001, A meeting of Sindh Baloch Forum was held in London on 16 September 2001. This meeting was chaired by Sardar Attaullah Mengal, Convener of PONM (Pakistan Oppressed Nations Movement). The meeting was attended by Dr Rubina Shaikh, Dr Haleem Bhatti, Balach Marri, Akhtar Mengal, Ambreen Hisbani, Mehran Baloch Marri, Omar Memon and Dr Lakhu Lohanna.

The meeting expressed deep condolences on the tragic events of USA resulting in heavy losses of life, property and

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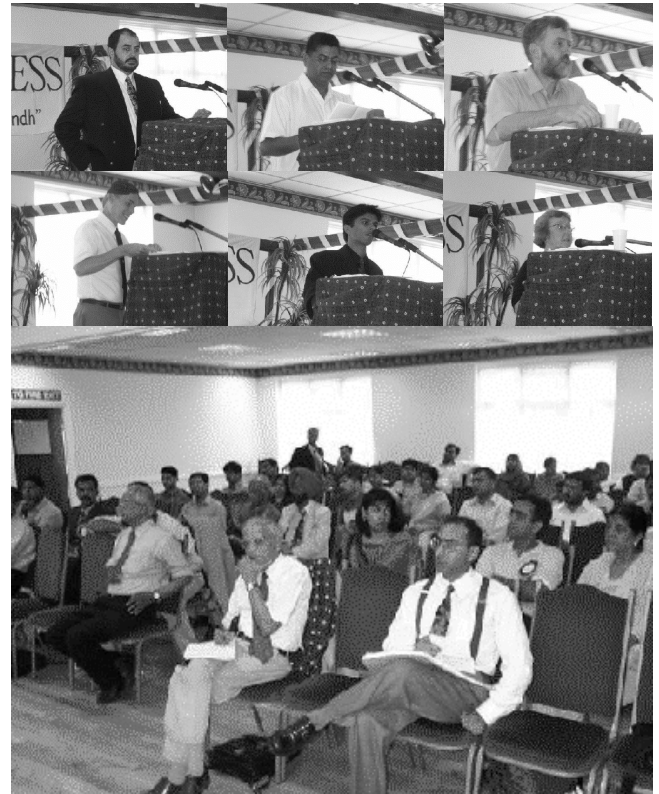
(Continued from page 1 - Sindhis demand sovereignty)

persecution from police and military. He paid tributes to Saen G. M. Syed, who envisioned free Sindh as the salvation for Sindhi people. Mr. Murtaza Solangi, a media activist from Chicago in his speech presented a very thoughtful critique of Sindhi nationalist movement and its evolution phases. He praised WSC for its work, policies and progressive perspective. Mr. B. B. Chaudry of Bangladesh Communist Party also expressed his solidarity to Sindhi people's struggle for freedom and justice. Mr. Sajid Mufti of Seraiki International Association said that Sindhi movement is the inspiration to Seraiki people. He also praised WSC for its activities and called for Sindhi, Baloch, Pakhtun and Seraiki for joint struggle to achieve betterment of peoples of Pakistan.

Ms. Suriya Makhdoom, from Birmingham, UK in her speech said that it is important to demand for the sovereignty. She said that bold and honest leadership of Saen G. M. Syed still provides inspiration to her and many others. She said that Sindhi's liberation movement also got its stimulus from Bangladesh freedom movement of 70's. She said that current Pakistani set up is not conducive to all its nations. Honorable Jermy Corbyn, who is the vice chair of Human Rights Group of UK Parliament, as well as the Chair of Liberation – a non-governmental organization involved in anti-colonial struggle, said that he is aware of the Sindhi people struggle for civil rights and has been pursuing Sindhi's case in a few UN forums. He pointed out that WSC's two officers are also members of Liberation's central committee. He assured his support to Sindhi people's struggle to achieve human rights. He promised to raise the issue of political prisoners in UK Parliament. Before the start of the second session, Dr. Rubina Shaikh, presented the executive summary of the Human Rights Statistics project initiated by WSC. She informed the delegates that the data is being gathered on the issues like crimes against women and children, as well as on the water scarcity, unemployment and suicides in Sindh. This data will be compiled in a report at the end of this year. A lunch was also served to the participants of the conference.

Dr. Lakhu Luhano moderated second session. Ms. Maggie Bowden of Liberation said that she is very concerned about the water mismanagement in Pakistan. She said that her organization has presented several statements about the unfair treatment of indigenous people of Sindh in UN sponsored events. Mr. Amanullah Shaikh, who arrived from Sindh, said that Sindh's problem is to achieve the all the national rights including the right to self-determination. He said that anti-One-Unit movement was the beginning of the Sindhi people's struggle for sovereignty. He promised his support of WSC. Mr. Thomas

"Current Pakistan setup is not conducive to all of its nations"



Speakers and participants at Sindh Conference in London in July 2001

Ward presented a paper on, "Responsibility by Sindhis before Authority for Sindhis." Other speakers of this session were Mr. Qadir Bux Jatoy, of The World Sindhi Institute, Mr. Sujan Rawtani, and Munir Hyder from Sindh.

Dr. Safdar Sarki, Chairman WSC, in his concluding remarks said that peace and progress in Sindh is important for Pakistan and South Asia but for the entire world as well. He thanked all the participants and speakers of the conference. Describing his organization, Dr. Sarki said that with its limited resources, WSC is trying its best to make world aware about the Sindh as well as Baluchistan and Pakhtunkhwa's disadvantaged status. He said that WSC team has worked really hard in arranging this conference. He described WSC's efforts in bringing several overseas Sindhi organizations in UK and USA closer to each other.

WSC presented Ajrak (a Sindhi traditional shawl) to speakers. WSC also offered thanks to UK Sindhi Association, Dr. B. Chaudary, and Maggie Bowden for their support in arrangements of this conference.

At the end of the conference, sixteen resolutions on situations in Sindh and Pakistan were presented. The general body passed all the resolutions unanimously.

*Sain, bless this land of Sindh forever,
Friend, beloved, benefactor, bring glory to the Whole Endeavour
- Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai*

WSC ACTIVITIES

WSC speaks for plight of Sindh at UN conference on indigenous people

Geneva, July, 2001, The delegate of World Sindhi Congress Ambreen Hisbani, (cultural secretary, WSC) attended 19th session of Working group on Indigenous Populations, Sub commission on Prevention and Discrimination of Minorities, at UN Geneva from July 23th -27th 2001.

During this session WSC delegate met UN officials, representatives of other governments and non governmental organizations, and journalists from different countries. Delegate of WSC informed other delegates and UN officials regarding current alarming situation in Pakistan and about the denial of basic rights to Sindhis including right to self-determination as per UN charter, exploitation of Sindh resources and economy, systematic suppression of Sindhi culture and language, violation of civil rights, religious intolerance, and water scarcity in Sindh.

Delegate further elaborated the role of current dictatorial government and previous governments of Pakistan in ignoring and worsening the human rights situation in Sindh. Finally, she emphasized on the dangers to the indigenous people of Sindh by summarizing the recent events of violations.

WSC officers elected as Liberation central committee members

London, July 2001, A delegation of World Sindhi Congress attended the 47th Annual General Meeting of Liberation, an anti-imperialist organization for the colonial freedom, held on July 7th, 2001 in London.

During the meeting, election of new Central Committee for Liberation was also held. All the members of Liberation elected Dr. Haleem Bhatti, Secretary General of WSC and Ms. Ambreen Hisbani, Cultural Secretary of WSC, as members of Central Committee of Liberation. Honorable Jeremy Corbyn, Member British Parliament and Chairman of Liberation presided this meeting. WSC and Liberation jointly raise the plight of Sindhis and other oppressed nations of Pakistan in various international forums.

This was a third consecutive year when WSC representatives have been elected by general body for central leadership of Liberation.

WSC proposed two resolutions regarding unequal water distribution and its impact on Sindh's agriculture and policy of Pakistan military sponsored district elections. The general body of Liberation passed both of the resolutions.

Third consecutive year of WSC representation in Liberation Central Committee

WSC organizes a Qaumi Kachehri in Chicago

Chicago, September 2001, WSC organized a discussion session (Quomi Kachehri) in Chicago on September 9th, 2001. Dr. Safder Sarki, Chairperson WSC, and Mr. Suhail Memon, and activist in Sindh were the main speakers. WSC members and other Sindhis in greater Chicago area participated in this event.

More WSC activities on website:
<http://www.WorldSindhiCongress.org>

Activists Workshop organized by WSC in London

London, July 2001, WSC organized an Activists Workshop in London on July 29th, 2001. Several Sindhi and Baloch human rights activists living in Europe and Northern America participated in this event. This workshop was organized to discuss and formulate appropriate strategies for effective activism in Europe and North America.

The 13th Annual General Meeting of WSC Held in London

London, July 2001, The 13th Annual General Meeting of WSC was held at 'Sindhi Centre', London on the July 28, 2001. First the WSC's annual activity report read by Dr. Haleem Bhatti (secretary general), US/UK/Canada chapters' activities reports, and the financial report read by Dr. Lakhu Lohano (finance secretary) were presented. Dr. Rubina Shaikh (vice chairperson) also presented UN activity report. Important organizational matters were discussed in this meeting. A new election committee for year 2002 was nominated under the supervision of Mr. Giri Raisainghany -- a reputable attorney in UK and the legal advisor of the WSC. Dr. Safdar Sarki, Chairman WSC presided this session.

An International Conference on Sindh with the theme of 'Realizing Sovereignty: The Case of Sindhi Nation,' was also held on the same day and was participated by several prominent leaders and activists around the world.

The AGM and International conference delegates unanimously passed sixteen resolutions pertaining to the situation in Sindh and Pakistan. (See Page 7)

COMMUNITY NEWS

World Sindhi Institute organizes a Sindh conference in DC

Washington D.C., May, 2001, The fundamental right of self-determination accorded to the peoples of world by the United Nations was emphatically voiced by Sindhis from all over the world at a two-day international conference held in Washington DC on May 17 and 18, 2001 under the auspices of the World Sindhi Institute (WSI).

It was an august gathering representing Sindhis of Sindh and the world over as well as dignitaries belonging to different schools of thought based in Washington DC. A complete report of this event appeared in the WSI's Newsletter, *The Sindh Watch*, July 2001.

Sindhi Association of North America Convention held in July 2001

Chicago, July 2001, Sindhi Association of North America, SANA, held it's 17th Annual Convention in Chicago, IL, on July 5-8, 2001. More than 350 persons of all ages joined this event of fun, music, songs, speeches, and some serious discussions.

The convention included sessions for Sindhi Rights Committee meeting, a seminar on health, and community charity efforts. Entertainment included the painting exhibition by Mr. Umrani, from Sindh and music performance by a local Sindhi band.

The key-note speakers of convention were Mr. Najamuddin Shaikh, Mr. Nooruddin Sarki, Mr. Anwar Pirzado, Dr. Ms. Qamar Wahid, Memon Abdul Jabbar and Mr. Rasool Bux Palijo. The delegates unanimously passed resolutions demanding the sovereignty of Sindh according to Pakistan Resolution 1940, rights of women and minority is Sindh, Sindh's rights on its revenue, fare share of Sindhis in jobs and business opportunities, fare share of media time for Sindhi programs and making Sindhi as an official language in Sindh.

The 8th International Sindhi Sammellan held in Los Angeles, CA

Los Angeles, July 2001, The 8th International Sindhi Sammellan, sponsored by the Alliance of Sindhi Association of Americas, Inc. held on July 13-15th 2001 in Los Angeles, CA. Sammellan is the largest Sindhi social and cultural event in North America. This year's Sammellan included folk dances, folk music performances, tribute to Sindhi youth, and panel discussions. The guest speakers were Mr. Jhamatmal Wadhvani, Mr. Ram Jethmalani, Mr. Bhagwan Gidwani, Mr. Suresh Keswani, and many more. Youth activities were also organized.

World Sindhi Sammellan to be organized in Indore, India in December 2001

Indore, India, June 2001, Consortium of Sindhi Associations of Indore in conjunction with other Sindhi Organizations around the World have joined hands to support and organise The 'World Sindhi Sammellan' to be held on December 28-30 in Indore, M. P. India. Sindhis will be coming from all over the world to this historic occasion to participate in the exchange of ideas and proposals with some of the international Sindhi leaders so as to further the cause of Sindhis all over the world. Sammellan Support Committees have been formed in UK, USA and India. All Sindhis are invited to register for this grand event and enjoy *Sindhayat* by sharing food, entertainment and social exchange as well as by participating in serious discussions on the future of Sindhi Nation. The weather in Indore, which is a historical and industrial city, in December is pleasant. Indore is easily accessible by frequent air and train service from Mumbai and Delhi. For more information contact Mr Monohar Dev in India (Phone: 91-731-466339, 363351) and Mr Gul Chagani in UK (Phone: 44-020-87231118), and Dr. Niranjana Dudani in USA (Phone: 781-595-6801).

Percentage of male vs. female schools in Sindh (1998-99)

	Male	Female
Population (%)	52.8	47.11
Primary Schools (%)	84.6	15.36
Middle Schools (%)	71.2	28.8
High Schools (%)	71.9	28.08
Intermediate Colleges (%)	63.7	36.3

WSC express its deepest condolences to American people on the tragedy of 9/11. May peace all over the world!

WATER SCARCITY IN SINDH

Thirsty land

From editor's desk

In 1945 before partition, on the issue of construction of Bakhra Dam on Satlej River, Punjab and Sindh had to come into an agreement called, 1945 Sindh-Punjab Water Agreement. According to which Sindh's due share of Indus water is 75% and share of Indus tributaries is 4%. Rest of the portion belongs to Punjab. As soon as Sindh entered into the federation with Punjab, Punjab unilaterally started taking more water from Indus system considering partition of India as basis of a fresh commencement of water management. Later on, many attempts were made to impose some kind of pact or agreement on Sindh enabling Punjab to legalize the greater share of water it has been taking or aimed to take from Indus and its tributaries. In 1991, illegitimate government of Sindh signed an accord with Punjab awarding 47.7% share of Indus water to Punjab on the cost of Sindhi people whose major source of living is agriculture and irrigation water.

In 1994 due to the water shortage a temporary arrangement was made according to which for one season the distribution was done according to the historical use of water from 1977 to 1982. Since then Punjab has been imposing the apportionment of water according to 1994 temporary arrangement. Even though 1991 accord is unfair compared to the 1945 agreement, Punjab has been violating 1991 accord openly and any voice from Sindh is suppressed ruthlessly. Since recent shortage of water in Indus System, Punjab is allocated 51.4% of the water, which cuts Sindh's 3.7%

(Continued on page 6)

Official Figures of Loss of Revenue to Sindh due to Unfavorable Water Situations From: Ministry of Finance, Sindh (in B Rs.)

Drought	2.8
Water Shortage	30.34
Sea Intrusion	100.0
Cyclone	7.93
Total	141.07

Highlights of Comparative Crop Productions according to Pakistan Federal Commission of Agriculture

- Punjab has 4.1 % more area than target under wheat production, while Sindh has 28.68 % less.
- Punjab has 3.7% more area than target under cotton production as compared to Sindh is 17% behind the target.
- Punjab has sown 32.06% more area with rice whereas Sindh is at a loss of 23.52% in terms of area of rice production.
- Punjab has brought 112.76% more land than the target in respect of other varieties. Whereas Sindh in this category has sown 50.83% less area than target.
- In overall terms, Punjab has exceeded the target by around 9%, Sindh is at a loss of 23.29%.

By Naseer Memon in DAWN

IWRA demands UN intervention to monitor water distribution in Pakistan

Washington, DC, May 2001, Indus Water Rights Action - an environmental rights advocacy group formed by Sindhi Association of North America (SANA), World Sindhi Congress (WSC), The World Sindhi Institute (WSI) organized a demonstration in front of the Pakistan Embassy in Washington DC on May 18th, 2001 to protest over the Pakistani Government's unfair distribution of Indus water. Hundreds of social, political, environmental, and human rights activists from different parts of North America and Sindhis and Balochs around the world came to attend this historic rally.

The rally was organized to protest the Pakistani Government's unfair policies for distribution of Indus water among the four supposedly autonomous provincial units of present-day Pakistan. These unfair policies exercised throughout the history of Pakistan have rendered Sindh, Balochistan and parts of Lower Punjab virtually deserted. Many towns and villages in Sindh severely lack drinking water sources bringing a heavy toll on millions of people involved in agriculture industry. If these conditions persist, a severe drought is likely to hit many areas in Sindh and

Balochistan. This will trigger a mass exodus from inner Sindh to the cities of Pakistan.

The Joint rally of Sindhi organizations held that the current tragedy is a logical outcome of an on-going piracy of

(Continued on page 6)



IWRA rally against water scarcity in Sindh in front of Pakistan Embassy in Washington DC

(Continued from page 4 - IWRA demands UN intervention)

Indus River in Pakistan. This act of aggression by the upper riparian of Punjab has deprived the lower riparian of Sindh of their due share in the water and has promoted environmental degradation in all four provinces of Pakistan. It is obvious that the Pakistani Government is quick to use current crisis to justify building yet another dam on River Indus at Kalabagh (or another site) in spite of unanimous opposition by the three affected provinces and parts of Punjab province.

The speakers maintained that the fifty-four years of bad governments in Pakistan, hundreds of broken promises, frequent military takeovers, misplaced priorities in public policy, violation of many covenants and accords, and a total disregard for the individual and collective human rights, Sindhis are less likely to trust any assurances without proper process of mitigation. They demanded that the water distribution issue in Pakistan should be settled according to the Sindh-Punjab Agreement of 1945. It was also demanded that the special United Nations commission should be entrusted to monitor daily water distribution between Sindh and Punjab provinces. This rally was the best display of the grass root mobilization of Sindhi community in North America, as well as the unity of oppressed nations of Pakistan. Several Baloch, and Seraiki activists along with their families participated in this rally.

IWRA representatives, Mr. Iqbal Tareen of SANA, Dr. Safdar Sarki of WSC, and Mr. Sohail Ansari of WSI presented a Memorandum of Demands to Pakistan Embassy at the end of the protest. Prominent amongst those who addressed the rally included, Mr. Khalid Hashmani, Keerat Babani of Sindhi Sabha, Sohail Ansari of WSI, Saghir Shaikh of WSC, Iqbal Tareen from SANA, Dr. Tara Chand, former minister Baluchistan Government, Wahid Baluch, former Speaker Baluchistan Assembly, Syed Ghulam Shah of JSM, Munawar Laghari of WSI and Hasan Mujtaba, who recited an in-

(Continued from page 5)

of water according to 1991 water accord.

The IRSA (Indus River System Authority) is an institution to resolve the water distribution issue amicably as per well-defined set of rules under the IRSA Act of 1992. However, it has badly failed to deliver the desired; rather it has aggravated the situation through arbitrary and unjust decisions. It is beyond comprehension that three provinces have been continuously demanding water distribution according to the 1991 accord but one province, whose representative happens to be the chairman of the authority, has refused to comply with this legitimate demand (according to Clause 8[2] of the IRSA Act, 1992, the chairman of the IRSA is bound to take decision in accordance with the majority vote) and has insisted upon the so-called ministerial arrangement, which has no legal standing.

(Continued from page 1 - Sindhi Baloch Forum)

The meeting condemned the atrocities and highlights that; this is the time to investigate the real causes that culminated the current tragedy. Forum insists that US and Western powers should reveal the real culprits before starting any military action. Forum believes that the causes of these attacks needs to be analyzed, understood and dealt in proper context to avoid the recurrence of such events in future.

The Forum also identified that these incidents could have been avoided if the Western powers were more supportive towards the liberal, democratic and tolerant forces. However, It is not too late to support the genuine democratic forces that represent the aspirations of the people of the region.

It was realized that Pakistan is trying to materialize the tragedy by putting the bargaining conditions, which may indicate the possible behind the scene involvement of these forces in creating US tragedy.

Looking at above situation meeting suggested to US and western powers should not support the undemocratic militaristic, and fundamentalist forces of Pakistan for their short-term gain. Their, such support in the past to similar forces can partly be cited for the current incident and can create more sinister repercussion for the regional and global peace, stability and prosperity.

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Crimes against Women in Sindh

From editor's desk

Women in Sindh face staggeringly high rates of rape, sexual assault, domestic violence and "honor killing" while their attackers largely go unpunished due to incompetence, corruption, and biases against women throughout the criminal justice system. Despite the severity of the problem, the government's response has also been indifferent at best.

The court system presents its own set of hurdles for women seeking redress. Magistrates and judges often have discriminatory and sexist assumptions about women that prejudice the few cases that do reach the courts. Furthermore, in many instances, cases drag on for years. For a woman seeking redress, her experience with the judicial system is often more likely to compound the trauma of the original assault than to provide the satisfaction of seeing justice done.

Facts given in the following table reflect the analyses from the data acquired from the local newspapers of Sindh from January 1 through February 28, 2001. Total number of cases reported in this period are 118, which include domestic violence, rape, molestation, and "honor killing".

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN (JAN-FEB'01)

Total reported cases	118
No. of Woman Victims	102
No. of Man Victims	64
Honor killings	81
No. of Woman Victims	47
No. of Man Victims	34

The ratio of "honor killings" is quite high as compared to total killings reported. In most of the cases, women were killed by their immediate relatives like husband and brother, and were between the age of 12 years and 64 years. Comprehensive studies on domestic violence indicate that domestic violence is a structural rather than causal problem. It is the structure of the family that leads to or legitimizes the acts, emotions or phenomenon that are identified as the "causes" of domestic violence under the causal analysis. This family structure is a "structure that is mirrored and confirmed in the structure of society, which condones the oppression of women and tolerates male violence as one of the instruments in the perpetuation of this power balance. Major weapon used in all those crimes is gun. This further indicates the apathy and incompetence of the government to curb violence in Sindhi society.

Resolutions passed at the Conference in London

Whereas the Pakistan Resolution of 1940, envisioned sovereign, autonomous, secular and democratic federating units,

And whereas during successive regimes, democratic and civil rights of Pakistani people in general and those of the Sindhi, Baloch, Seraiki and Pakhtun people have remained subjugated,

And whereas since its very inception, Pakistan has suffered at the hands of military and civil bureaucracy,

And whereas Pakistan is ruled by dictatorial regime directly or indirectly since the partition of sub-continent,

And whereas contrary to the letter and spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the present usurper military regime of Pakistan is indulged in trampling any remaining rights of its federating units, under a cleverly named scheme of devolution of power,

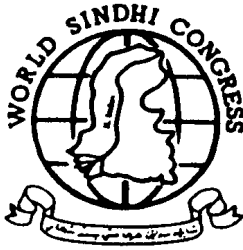
And whereas the present military ruler has shown his real intentions of no return to democracy, by declaring himself the president of Pakistan

THEREFORE IT IS RESOLVED THAT

1. The political power in the country is handed back to the elected representatives through a transitory mechanism, and measures are taken in order to pave the way for a new constitution based on 1940 Pakistan Resolution.
2. That Pakistan being a multi-national state, the right of self-determination of all nations is constitutionally guaranteed, so that all nations of Pakistan can freely determine their political status and pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
3. The continuous theft of water, plunder of geological riches and financial resources of Sindh, Balochistan, Pakhtukhwah, and Siraiki people is stopped.
4. The construction of the Kalabagh Dam is stopped immediately and construction of Sewhan Barrage be started which is delayed since 1951.
5. All the environmental activists belonging to JSQM and other parties arrested during the protests in summer demanding for fair water distribution must be released.
6. The National Financial Award (NFA) scheme is abrogated and the nations are given economic independence in collecting their revenues and spending according to their specific needs.
7. The systematic dismissal of Sindhi-speaking personnel from their employment, and their replacement with sitting and retired army personnel is immediately stopped.
8. That Pakistani military goes back to its barracks. There should be no role of military in any political decisions or civil administration. A moratorium must be declared on acquisition of new armaments or recruitment of military personnel for the period of ten years.
9. Pakistan signs Comprehensive Nuclear Test ban Treaty.
10. Resources currently being spent on military are reallocated to strengthen social, educational, and medical services to Pakistani people particularly the ones living in the rural hinterland.
11. Pakistan stops its engagement in regional wars and terrorism, and adopts peaceful strategies.
12. The current *Shariah laws* are repealed.
13. Judicial institutions are reorganized and strengthened and rendered independent consistent with the common law traditions and principles.
14. The oppression of women and children, perpetrated on the basis of traditions as well as religious fanaticism, is stopped. Comprehensive steps are taken to curb the age old sick practices of so-called "honor killings", selling of women, and feudal land holdings.
15. Appropriate resources are made available to promote Sindhi, Baluchi, Pashto, Punjabi and Siraiki languages and cultures in entire country, and measure be taken to ensure the promotion of Sindhi as the official and national language of Sindh.
16. Sindhi is given more time in the state run TV and Radio, and measures are taken to open Sindhi medium schools in the urban areas of Sindh.

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We are on the Web!
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Cyber Sindh

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