

Constitution

Sindh United Party

PREAMBLE/INTRODUCTION

Declaring the India Act of 1935 as centralist, the Muslim majority states of United India, namely Bengal, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan had supported the Lahore Resolution of 1940 for its truly federalist commitment and joined Pakistan in the expectation and belief that they would enjoy autonomy and independence in the new federation of the Muslim Majority states. Their culture, language, resources and geography will be fully protected, which was clearly expressed/stated in the resolution moved by Sain G.M Sayed the leader of our party "**Sindh United Party** adopted by the Sindh Assembly (the first among all the state assemblies of United India to do so) on 3rd April 1943 in support of the Lahore Resolution but the formation of the country was a condition, on the contrary, the states of the Muslim majority territories were attacked by flagrant denying their separate historical, geographical, cultural identity and entities. First below came in the shape of forcible imposition of urdu and separation of Karachi by placing it under the Centre. The Immigrant Commission enacted discriminatory laws and Hindus were forced to migrate from India in large numbers. The political system of the country was destabilized by abolishing the elected governments of the provinces. Hindus were forcefully evicted by emigrating from India on a large scale by creating discriminatory laws by forming the Muhajir Commission. Their properties, lands, factories, houses and jobs were confiscated and handed over to immigrants and especially the population of Sindh was unbalanced. The political system of the country was destabilized by abolishing the elected governments of the provinces.

The sovereignty and the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was exercised through unrepresentative persons, who turned the soil of Pakistan into a theater of war between Capitalist and the communist Blocks by binding it in the SEATO and CENTO treaties as a pawn in their conspiracies for furtherance of their respective interests. Contrary to the secular concept of the constitution in Muhammad Ali Jinnah's speech in the Constituent Assembly on August 11, 1947, the first prime minister of the Country Liaquat Ali Khan moved the objective resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 12th March 1949 and made it a substantive part of the

resolution at the behest of the world powers, paved the way for more and more entrenchment and encouragement of the fundamentalist forces.

On the other hand, the idea of frontier-less “Muslim Ummah” was developed in order to deny the historical existence and identity of nations under the notion of strong center. At the same time, majority was kept under the thumb of minority by seizing political power and civil bureaucracy. ICS, the anti-people and corrupt legacy of colonialism, was invested with greater authority and foisted upon political institutions and politicians by the first prime minister of Pakistan who established a special cadre of central secretaries with Chaudhri Muhammad Ali at its head as secretary general, which led to making these secretaries answerable to him instead of political government (the cabinet). The chief secretaries and IGPs of the states never felt themselves accountable to the state governments as they were directly appointed by the center. Favorite junior army officers appointed were deliberately preferred over their seniors for promotions to higher ranks, as a result of which Ayub Khan became commander-in-chief of the army as well as head of the combined armed forces. Thus, the evil of direct participation of the civil and military bureaucracies in political decisions became a norm.

Some sincere, honest, wise, full of spirit of self-sacrifice politicians of the Muslim majority areas like Sain G.M Sayed, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Abdul Samad Achakzai, Husain Shaheed Suharwardi, Mian Iftikharuddin, who had suffered a lot in the fight of freedom from the British rule were soon after the establishment of the country, constantly kept behind the bars and hounded illegally and without any justification by the usurpers of power for raising their voice against obliteration of their nations separate identities the measures to impose foreign languages upon the native language the denial of provincial autonomy aligning religion with politics in governance patronizing favorite and corrupt politicians and establishment at the cost of welfare of the provinces, infringement of democratic values, unlawful and unconstitutional actions, and disrespect for rule of law.

Yet another action against national entities for obliteration of their separate identities was enforcement of the one unit scheme in 1955, when their geographical boundaries were done away with

under this chicaner of one unit the multinational state of Pakistan was turned into an unnatural unitary state with two wings, eastern and western to continue and protect with direct martial law was imposed in 1958. After 15 years anti-One unit struggle by the people, this unnatural scheme came to its logical end in 1969, when General Yahya Khan annulled it with the words that the system of One Unit had weakened the integrity of Pakistan. Thereafter, general elections for a constituent assembly were held in 1970. Non-acceptance of the majority mandate that had emerged from these elections resulted in massive protest movement in the eastern wing. Army was moved in to crush the movement, which led to civil war and emergence of that wing as Bangladesh.

What the federation of remaining Pakistan needed in view of its multinational character was a new social contract. Instead, a new constitution was framed in 1972 and 1973 to legalize the system of one unit by rejuvenating the system of strong center through controlled democracy, wherein the democracy was equated with numerical majority instead of equality parliament was kept away from home and foreign affairs, armed forces were strengthened; national democratic parties like NAP were banned, provinces were subjected to military operations after dismissing their governments, and workers of the National Political Parties imprisoned and harassed for long periods in the name of Defense of Pakistan rules. The new constitution of the Country, while recognizing the geographies of historical nations, manifestly denied their ancient languages making states into provinces and their powers, natural resources, taxes and financial system was controlled by a legal hold of a strong center making it more centralized by the Act of 1935 and brought into permanent legal custody.

Today Pakistan is nominally a country of federal constitution but in actually it is a peculiar specimen of unitary form of governance in which the national entities/provinces are totally powerless and helpless. All their natural resources, administrative authority and most of legislative powers are hostage to the centralized system. Wealthy persons of rich national entities are considered poor. People are held tight in the snare of hunger, joblessness, poverty and lawlessness because their natural resources and financial means are not being used for their wellbeing. Since declaration of historical homelands of national entities as administrative

provinces from the very inception of country, attempts are continuing to transmute permanently. The right to rule of Sindh and Baluchistan in particular through settlement of outsiders and forged show of settler's minority as majority. Ceaseless attempts are foot to upset the balance of population by occupying the coastline of the provinces. Sindh the day Pakistan came into being the vested interested group seized the country's center and through it the provinces' sovereignty and rapidly increasing its share in power and benefits through this specific local government system to seize the districts and cities. In the name of Devolution plan by introducing the system of grabbing the provincial government's authority at divisional level was replaced with the district and city governments, which on the one hand, challenged administrative authority of the provinces and on the other hand by increasing direct contact with the center providing the center with justification to interfere in the provisional affairs, and in the name of enhancing administrative powers of the districts it has indirectly opened the way of administratively dividing the provinces.

The country's experiment with aligning religion and politics in governance has strengthened the people of particular mindset so that they may deeming it their right impose their own beliefs and concepts upon other people of different beliefs and concepts. This has led to extreme religious, faiths and political schisms, anarchy, terrorism, disorder and crises upon crises in the country.

- Looking at all this political, economic and administrative deterioration in the country questions like these arise in the minds of people.
- What would become of us?
- What should we do for the existence and survival of historical nations in this country beset with many-sided dangerous and challenges?
- Are the seemingly federalist but in reality centralist and religious parties, being products of controlled democracy, conscious of this perilous future and have the will and ability to fact it?

- Can rights and interests of national entities in the country be secured through the party programs of the political organizations, being supporters of constitutional subjection in the name numerical-majority-based democracy?
- Can the fundamentalist religious parties, who have always been trying to run affairs of the state and religion together, solve our problems and should we give up our nationalist orientation so as to follow them?
- Should we leave everything to the parties, who represent the vested interest group with unlawful hold on power since birth of the country or who operate in accordance with its agenda and who change their colours with time so they may continue to keep the historical nations subservient through appropriation of their resources and rights and to have like always the majority under the thumb of minority with the help of incorrect statistics?

Today the 75 years history and experience of the country have it abundantly clear that this country is a multinational federal state consisting of different historical nations having their separate historical homelands, which the natural and historical process can make one for securing their respective cultural, economic and political interests. To achieve this it is essential that they should have full autonomy and impendence within their historical homelands. The subject of defense, currency, foreign policy, foreign trade and some lines of communication should be handled by the federation and all the rest should handover to the provinces, in order to run them financial resources should be provided to the provinces according to the share in the center. The Country should have a true Federal Parliamentary system in which parliament alone is competent to frame home affairs and foreign policies. The upper house of the Parliament (Senate) should have the powers to pass the budget and select the provincial governors.

There should be such a system in Pakistan in which religion and politics should be treated separately. To strengthen the real federation by recognizing the country as a multinational country, the powers and resources should be handed over to the federating units (provinces) by making them autonomous. Disputed issues should be resolved through dialogue. By creating an atmosphere of

peace and brotherhood, the defense budget should be spent on public betterment and development. In this way we will be able to deal with fundamentalism, extremism, religious fanaticism, terrorism, economic, political and cultural problems and make Pakistan a viable democratic state. In this way, the international achievement of human unity, world peace and development of mankind will be possible.

Sayed Jalal Mehmood Shah
President
Sindh United Party

ADHOC CONSTITUTION

i. Some aware and patriot citizens, after thinking about the political scenario of Sindh, decided that a political party be formed, which by means of parliamentary politics, should obtain within federation, the rights of Sindh. For that purpose, a steering committee was formed, comprising the following persons:

1. Syed Jalal Mehmood Shah (President)
2. Syed Ghulam Shah (Member)
3. Dr. Khalil Jan Sarhandi. (Member)
4. Syed Meher Hussain Shah (Member)

ii. Responsible and patriotic citizens who participated in the formation of the Steering Committee and who became members of the Interim General Council of the Party are given below:

1. Syed Jalal Mehmood	2. Dr. Khalil Sarhandi
3. Dr. Mrs. Shaheen H.Kazmi	4. Syed Ghulam Shah
5. Syed Mehr Hussain Shah	6. Advocate Nooruddin Sarki
7. Dr. Mushtaq Ahmed Shaikh	8. Eng. Abdul Aziz Buriro
9. Mir Abdul Wahab Baloch	10. Allah Bux Buriro
11. Syed Asghar Shah Rashdi	12. Masood Jonejo
13. Abdul Rab Pitafi	14. Roshan Bughio

15. Comrade Rochiram	16. Mir Moula Bux Laghari
17. Roshan Kalhoro	18. Amir Ali Thebo

- iii. Until the party itself its organs are not formed, till that time, President of the Steering Committee (CEC) will discharge his duties as the President of the party.
- iv. The steering Committee was empowered to get the party constitution drafted, after that, the Steering Committee formed a Constitution Committee comprising the following three members.
- (1) Syed Ghulam Shah
 - (2) Syed Meher Hussain Shah
 - (3) Dr. Mrs. Shaheen Hussain Kazmi
- v. It was decided that the first party convention will be held on 9th December 2006 at Jamshoro.
- vi. The Constitution Committee prepared this document (Constitution) and presented it to the Interim General Council so that the party could make progress in a regular manner. The draft was initially approved by the Interim General Council and referred to the first party convention for formal approval.
- vii. Powers related to membership, appointing organizers, calling first party Convention and holding first Party Elections were given to the Steering Committee.
- For the implementation of all these decisions, the Steering Committee will continue to perform its responsibilities as Central Executive Committee, and will get all its decisions formally approved by the Central Committee (CC) and if not

approved, then the meeting of General council will be called whose decision will be final.

- viii. This draft constitution was formally approved by the first party convention held at Jamshoro on 09-12-2006.

CONSTITUTION

- 1) **Name of Party:** The name of party will be “Sindh United Party” and abbreviation will be (S.U.P)
- 2) **Party Flag:** Party flag will be of red and white color in rectangular shape. White color proportion will be 33.5% and it will be at flag pole side. Red color will be 66.5% and it will consist flag’s front side.
- 3) **Central Office:** Party central office will be in Karachi.
- 4) **Party Membership:**

A. Terms of the Membership

- i. He/She should be a citizen of Pakistan.
- ii. His/Her age should be 18 years or above.
- iii. He/She should be of sound mental health.
- iv. He/She should not be convicted person from any court of law in any ethical/moral crime.
- v. He/She should not have criminal background but should be considered a good person.
- vi. He/She should not be member of any other political party.
- vii. Any person (male or female) fulfilling the above conditions shall undertake to abide by the constitution, manifesto and rules of the Sindh United Party by paying the membership fee of Rs.10 and signing the basic membership form can be considered as the primary of the party.

B. Duties and powers of the member

- i. The basic member/member of the party has the right to be elected or appointed to any position from the ward of the concerned limits to the centre.

- ii. Will play a role in creating awareness on the party's manifesto, political, social and national issues.
- iii. Will be bound to follow and abide by every decision of the party and carry out the assigned work responsibly.
- iv. Basic member shall pay party membership fee of Rs.100 every other year
- v. Shall pay the party prescribed fee on time.
- vi. Shall be bound to pay the party funds
- vii. Shall be bound to attend the meeting at the concerned level.

1) Party Structure:

- (i) Ward
- (ii) Ward body
- iii) (Union Council / Union Committee / Town Council / Municipal Council
- (iv) (Union Council Body/ Union Committee Body/ Town Body/ Municipal Body
- v) (Taluka Council/Municipal Corporation Council
- (vi) (Taluka Body/Municipal Corporation Body
- (vii) District Council
- (viii) District Body
- (ix) Divisional Council
- (x) Division Body
- xi) Central Executive Body
- (xii) Central Executive Committee
- (xiii) Central Committee
- (xiv) General Council

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE BODY

Structure

- (i) Chairman
- (i) President
- (iii) Senior Vice President
- (iv) Vice President (1)
- (v) Vice President (2)
- (vi) Vice-President (3);
- (vii) Vice President (4)
- (viii) General Secretary
- (ix) Deputy General Secretary
- (x) Joint Secretary
- (xi) Information Privacy
- (xii) Finance Secretary

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Structure

- (i) The total number of members of the Central Executive Committee shall be 29.
- (ii) Central Executive Body
- (iii) Divisional President
- (iv) Sindh United Students Federation President/Chief Organiser
- (v) Sindh United Women Front President/Chief Organizer
- (vi) Sindh United Lawyers Front President/Chief Organiser
- (vii) 6 Central Executive Committee Members appointed by the Chairman

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Structure

- (i) 29 members of the Central Executive Committee.

- (ii) Ex-bearers of the Central Executive Body in the previous tenure.
- (iii) C.C member appointed by the Party Chairman.
- (iv) Divisional President and Secretary.
- (v) District President.
- (vi) President/Chief Organizer and General Secretary of Fronts.
- (vii) Elected members of the Senate, National and Provincial Assemblies or prospective candidates participating in the election as determined by the Party President.

GENERAL COUNCIL

Structure

- (i) (Central Executive Body (C.E.B).
- (i) C.E.C and C.C members appointed by the Party Chairman.
- (iii) Divisional bearers.
- (iv) District President, Secretary and Information Secretary.
- (v) President of Taluka, Town, Municipal and Municipal Corporation.
- (vi) Central body of Sindh United Women's Front.
- (vii) Central Body of Sindh United Lawyers Front.
- (viii) Central Body of Sindh United Students Federation.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD:

- i. The number of the party parliamentary board members including the president will be five. The appointing of the members of parliamentary board will be done by the president, approval/endorsement of these appointments by the Central Committee will be obligatory.
- ii. Parliamentary board will be responsible for election, enlistment of voter list creating awareness about it, reviewing laws pertaining to elections and keeping Information about charges in constituencies etc.
- iii. Will select candidates for conducting elections of relevant province's senate seats, assembly and provincial assembly (will issue party tickets) and will develop the procedure for receiving applications in this regard.

- iv. Will consider the names of the selected candidates for election with a view to recommend only those found in conformity with the article 63 of Pakistan constitution and the relevant laws in practice.
- v. For meeting of parliamentary board, quorum will be three members.
- vi. The candidate aggrieved with the decision of parliamentary board will be eligible to file appeal with the party president.
- vii. Parliamentary board will make by-laws for its day-to-day working.
- viii. The Parliamentary Board will award at least five percent tickets to women candidates on general seats.

MANIFESTO

- i. Sindh United Party will continue striving for a social contract among the historic nations of the country in accordance with the Lahore Resolution of 1940, which ensures that the national entities are politically, financially and administratively autonomous in their respective states on the basis of parity within the multinational federation, and under which historic national entities can safeguard their distinct cultural identity and achieve full control over their resources and the right to rule by peaceful political struggle.
- ii. On the basis of parity of nations, the SUP will endeavor for democracy, rule of law, freedom of expression, independent judiciary, sovereign parliament and for equal status of all the citizens and the nations.
- iii. Party will establish social justice in the society by alleviating illiteracy, poverty and social discrimination through judicious distribution of resources and powers. It will forge a meaningful

- relationship among the accountable State/Government and the responsible and dutiful citizens by creating balance in fundamental rights and responsibilities of the citizens. It will endeavor to raise living standard of citizens and take measures for their material and spiritual progress.
- iv. Considering the politics as a source to bring about social change and to govern the country, the Sindh United Party will seek the power for Good Governance based on fundamental principles that are participatory, consensus, oriented, accountable, responsive, transparent effective & efficient, equitable & inclusive and to establish rule of law. The party will take measures to establish better administrative setup through legal reforms and to make institutions strong, service-oriented and meritorious.
 - v. Party will consider such individuals, tribes and cultural groups as integral part of the national unit, who are permanently settled in Country's national unites and consider its political, economic, cultural rights and interests as their own, and strive for achieving and protecting those rights besides believing in defending the national historic and geographical frontiers of their national units in the country.
 - vi. Pursuing the glorious historical, cultural and civilized traditions of ancient Indus Civilization, the Party will bring an end to discrimination on the basis of gender, color, greed, religion, beliefs and language in accordance to the tenet Live and Let Live will respect human dignity and freedom of individual and promote the political and religious freedom and tolerance in the society in the line with universal objectives of unity of mankind, which could be attained through the principle of peaceful coexistence.