



Imposition of One-Unit: The Tale of Opposition Movement in Sindh

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ABSTRACT- The objective of this study is to highlight the Movement in Sind against the centralist tendency of the Federal Government. The strong centralist tendencies were continuing in Pakistan from very outset. It gave birth to One Unit scheme in Pakistan. The idea of amalgamation of whole West Pakistan into a single province was initiated by Feroz Khan and Jahanara Shah Nawaz. One Unit Scheme was one of the unilateral decisions by political elites, which demonstrated and intended strong center by ignoring the true sense and spirit of federalism. A strong movement as vanguard against One Unit scheme and policies emerged from Sindh to counter the centralist leaning and protection of provincial autonomy. Finally, the journey of constitutional evolution and achievement of the consensus in the 1973 Constitution to the series of amendments up till the famous ‘Eighteenth Amendment’ is reliant upon the political awareness and struggle against the One-Unit Scheme.

Keywords: Federalism, One Unit Scheme, Sindh Hari Committee, Opposition Movement

I. INTRODUCTION

The weak federating units and strong center persists in Pakistan from 1947. In this regard, the unhappy ties of center and federating units in Pakistan resulted in the resignation or removal of 22 provincial cabinets in a period of nine years (1947-1955). It gave birth to One Unit scheme in Pakistan. The idea of coalescence of whole West Pakistan into a single province was sponsored by Feroz Khan¹ and Jahanara Shahnawaz² in 1949; both were from Punjab province of Pakistan- the biggest province. It was a unilateral decision from political stakeholders of one province, many leaders, predominantly CH. Khaliqzaman who asked to review the idea, as it was a big decision without taking the other provinces into confidence. (Nazir, 2008)

The proposal of amalgamation of West Pakistan into a single province was again come to façade in 1953 owing to constitutional and legislative standoff after surfacing second report of Basic Principle Committee (BPC). The proposal was hugely stimulated in Punjab by politicians and media, as it was depicted as solution of dominance of one province. Other than Punjab province all were discontent and dismal. (McGrath, 1996) In the hope of more provincial freedom, some of the political stakeholders from East Pakistan also supported the idea (McGrath, 1996). The dismissal of Premier Khuaja Nazimuddin by Governor General (GG) and had his tentacles tightly wrapped around leaders, he abdicated the first Legislative Assembly and quickly imposed One-Unit Scheme in the country. The prime cause was the landslide triumph of United Front comprised of politicians who had segued from Theo-discourse before partition days into a nationalist narrative of the post Nazimuddin days.

The triumph of Bengali patriot in East Bengal had inclined the notion in support of smaller provinces in the western part also, the trust was over Punjab. The opportunity surfaced that the aspiration of the development to maintain a robust center under their authority would have been if any of the smaller provinces amalgamated with Bengal. Amalgamation of all the provinces via One Unit would give center spare authority to influence decision-making act from one provincial legislative assembly rather than the entire province i.e. N.W.F.P, Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and princely states. The robust

¹Feroz Khan Noon was prominent feudal of the Punjab who was never in favor of Land Reforms. He was the last Prime Minister in the First Parliamentary Phase (1947-1958) of Pakistan.

²Jahanara Shahnawaz was the member of prominent political Mian family of Baghbanpura, Lahore. She was daughter of prominent All-India Muslim League leader Sir Mohammad Shafi and wife of Sir Mohammad Shahnawaz. She represented Indian Muslim women in the famous Round Table Conferences (1930-1932) and was Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly at the time of partition of India. She was also author of an autobiography, *Father and Daughter*.

supporters of One Unit Scheme from Punjab were Chaudhary Muhammad Ali, Nawab Mushtaq Gurmani, and Mumtaz Daultana. They aspired to bring balance between East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Iskandar Mirza hailing from Bengal however was not in favour of politicians even of his native province, e.g. Maulana Bhashani, A.K. Fazlul Haq, and Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy.

Both government high-ups, Prime Minister and Governor General were too much ambitious for the implementation of One Unit scheme. Besides that, however there were other some prominent leaders such as Molvi Tamizuddin, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Fazlur Rehman, Nural Amin, Abdul Sattar Pirzada and M. Hashim Gazdar were criticizing and opposing the scheme. Very soon the legislative assembly was dissolved. Governor of Sindh dismissed Abdul Sattar's ministry on November 8, 1954. Ayub Khuhro was appointed as a Chief Minister of Sindh in return he supported the One Unit scheme. M. Ali Bogra who was all in all in this scheme of One Unit, professedly announced the federal government's ambition on November 22, 1954 to coalesce the federating units of West Pakistan into a single province under One Unit scheme. He also hinted to take all the provinces into confidence. The federal government took the charge to take final approval from the provinces immediately. A meeting with provincial stakeholders was held in Karachi under the vanguardship of Federal government, the federal government threatened that no more discussion on the scheme would be permissible by federal government. Center was robust and hype on its scheme and approval from provinces was as directed to approve it as a mandatory and dismissal of Sindh chief minister was just example to teach the lesson to those who think of disapproval of the scheme. Center already took some hard steps for the scheme by abrogation of constituent assembly and dismissing united front government in East Pakistan.

Abdul Sattar-the sacked Chief Minister of Sindh was extremely against the scheme, he also convinced seventy four provincial assembly members to oppose the One Unit scheme. Hard opposition against scheme came from GM Bhurg Hari, Ghulam Ali Talpur, Abdul Majeed Sindhi, and GM Syed from Sindh provincial assembly. N.W.F.P was the first province approved the scheme on November 25, 1954. Hence, Abdul Ghafar Khan the famous Pashtun nationalist highly condemned and denounced the unilateral imposed scheme of central government. After N.W.F.P, Khairpur and Balochistan gave their support to One Unit scheme in same month. Whole members of the assembly supported the scheme later on November 30, 1954. On December six, Chitral Council also came into the support of scheme. From Sindh, Ayub Khuhro the imposed Chief Minister overwhelmingly approved the scheme from Sindh Assembly with the ratio of 100/104. Intriguingly, 74 members were previously against the scheme under Chief leadership of Pirzada. Federal government wiled carrot and stick principle to get approval of the scheme.

Chief Minister Ayub Khuhro, who in his conduct looked like a puppet of centre, had dealt opponents mainly GM Syed and Illahi Bux with allegations. Speaker of the assembly was also arrested by central government on false allegation of attack on Cabinet members. Opponents were arrested and detained and Hyderabad was made military camp. Pakistan military was fully in support of central government of Ghulam Muhammad. One Unit scheme was inaugurated by Ghulam Muhammad on December 14, 1954 in a Conference attended by Central cabinet members, governors, Chief Ministers and governors of the provinces. Decision was enforced by Muslim League executive in certain days. After getting approval from all the federating units, Governor General made a council made of representatives of the provinces coalesced into One-Unit.

After the abrogation of legislative assembly within one and half months, the federal government was led by Ghulam Muhammad, Ayub Khuhro and Iskander Mirza, attempted to impose One-Unit in all the federating units in West Pakistan. Merger of Balochistan was reportedly done on ground of duress and coercion. Khan of Kalat signed the scheme in 1955 on the behalf of Balochistan States Union (BSU), which was comprised of states of Lasbela, Kalat, Kharan, and Kalat.

It was a big shock and a surprise on February 9, 1955 the complete bench of the Sindh Chief Court issued an important decree and permitted the plea of Tamizuddin Khan and reinstate him as a president of the Legislative Assembly. Besides that, court also ordered federal government not to interfere in his work. In this scenario Centre moved to Federal Court. Justice Munir turned down Sindh Chief Court's order of March 1955. The decision surfaced another situation in which GG announced state of emergency in the country. Indirect elections were held in throughout country in June 1955 which brought second legislative assembly. New constituent assembly held its first session in Muree in July. Where in Mushtaq Gurmani was elected as its interim chairman. Thus the tale of certain 'confidential papers' pertaining to One Unit scheme began suddenly. Some documents were circulated among some fresh members of the assembly pertaining to One Unit scheme, at the time of Muree session. It came to surface later. Those members were furnished the documents who were already either neutral or supporters of One Unit scheme. Documents were nameless; the documents receivers credited the authorship to Mumtaz Daultana who never denied the revelation.

Sardar Abdur Rashid agreed that Chaudhry Muhammad Ali delivered a copy of these documents to him. The Second

Constituent Assembly held its meeting on July 7, 1955, three of the square of four, i.e. Ayub, Iskander, and Ch M Ali met with Nawab Gurmani and Dr. Khan Sahib, subsequently these five would be vanguard of One Unit campaign and Ghulam Muhammad due to his health problem avoided to become the part of campaign. Five-points accord was agreed by the high-ups of certain parties, from these five points, two were pertaining to the making of One Unit and canons of parity between East and West Pakistan, but here important to be noted that East Pakistan had fifty six percent population of the country.

All this development arose a question in the minds of everyone that, if PM, GG and all the provinces and princely states willing approved and agreed on One-Unit Scheme, why all these thing were happening?. Actually, the Federal Court, while maintain the abrogation of the assembly and had barred the GG from issuing executive orders and had ordered that all the legal acts could only by the upcoming Constitutional Assembly of Pakistan (CAP). This verdict had put paid to the steamroller approach and the Centre had to go through the parliamentary approval. Once the staunch supporter of One-Unit SA Rashid, was now excluded from any One Unit discourse by the Five (Ayub, Iskander, Gurmani, Khan Sahib, and Ch. M Ali). Mr. Rashid was expecting to be the CM or Governor of new province but later he felt that Gurmani and Khan would be placed on this slot, after the realization of the reality, he decided to unveil the content of "confidential documents and he also read recap of the documents. According to him, One Unit was a game for the domination of Punjab province. There were others who countered this argument by saying that to prevent East Bengal from playing a 'big-brother' role the One-Unit scheme was necessary.

On the revelation of secrets of One Unit scheme, SA Rashid the CM of NWFP was sacked and General Ayub Khan's brother Sardar Bahadur Khan was asked to form the government. Subsequently he formed the government on July 8, 1955. All that exposed that not four or five but now Ayub and Iskanader are the real players. It became true when on August 6, 1954, Islander Mirza was made Governor in place of Ghulam Muhammad. The other proof was that, Ghulam Muhammad's appointee Muhammad Ali Bogra resigned and Ch Muhammad Ali was elevated as PM and president of Muslim league in August 1955. Amid these changes, the Scheme was being debated in the fresh elected legislative assembly from July to September 1955 and was legalized and later on enforced on October 14, 1955. Dr. Khan Sehab as a Chief Minister and Nawab Gurmani as a governor took the oath. And those who were prominent of One Unit scheme were elevate as a minters of different departments. They were Qurban Ali Khan, Mumtaz Daultana, Ayub Khuhro, Abid Hussain (Syeda Abida Hussain's father), Sardar Bahadur Khan (General Ayub Khan's brother) and Sardar A Hameed Dasti. Majority of these were bigwigs were lords and elites and were supervised by Maj General Iskander Mirza and General Ayub Khan.

In the list of scheme for opposition and resistant there were a huge number of politicians such as Bacha Khan, Hyder Baksh Jatoy, Abdul Samad Achakzai, and GM Syed who doggedly resisted, but their struggle deserves another detailed article. It can be concluded that from 1947 to 1955, total twenty two provincial cabinets were either sacked or forced to resign, from these twenty two cabinets, five in East Bengal, four in Punjab, four in NWFP and eight in Sindh. Intriguingly, one of the governments was sacked or dismissed by no confidence vote in provinces. Unelected peoples were elevated as Chief Ministers, politicians were declared traitors and so many others pretext were wielded go oppress and suppress opponents and unwanted peoples. Most of the governments were elected in majority and had peoples supports were dismissed by the orders of Central government.

II. THE FEUDALISM FREE SINDH

Sindh government intended to eliminate feudal system from the province in 1955 (Dawn, 1954) Under the pressure of semi-autonomous press on February 8, 1955 the Sindh government came to know that the draft of the legislation to eliminate feudalize had been completed. And there were so many gaps to safeguard already existing feudal class in the province and hardly to be anything will change after introducing new law (Ishtiaq, 2006). Amidst these developments, One Unit Scheme was put forward abs was enacted immediately. One Unit Scheme provided a pretext to shun the enactment of already designed laws, especially feudal related legislation.

Sindh Hari Committee (SHC) a class based organization was on the line to eliminate feudal system from Sindh. In this regard, SHC was orchestrating and arranging protests and agitations in all over province. SHC was given tough time by feudal class politicians and political stakeholders. Supporters of SHC from peasant's class were also on the target of feudal class in which their lands were snatched by their masters. All those who voted against Muslim League were harassed and persecuted badly (Perveen & Dasti, 2014). In order to show pro Hari, the ruling elites brought an organization in the province namely Islah Pasand Sindh Hari Federation (IPSHF), as a substitute of SHC. Actually, IPSHF was an illusion and hoax. Punjab Muslim League members and from Sindh feudal class and opportunist politicians supported One Unit, in that scenario SHC enjoyed a dominating party in the province. Good image of SHC turned its politics to class to national politics

(1953). Later on SHC became robust opponents of One Unit Scheme. All the pro-Hari minded organizations and leaders joined SHC. Progressive forces from Sindh also came out in the support of SHC. In May 1958, SHC organized a large conference in collaboration with National Awami Party (NAP), and passed a resolution demanding the immediate solution of the problems faced by the peasantry class of the province. That conference was attended and reported at large level, so political parties could not altogether ignore the demands of the conference (Chandio, 2009).

Making of Urdu as a national language of Pakistan was a political decision and selection. Liaquat Ali the first Prime minister of Pakistan succeeded to persuade the nation that Urdu language qualifies the position of the national language. Muhammaad Ali Jinnah the founder of the country had same idea of national language and he also openly announced his intention of making Urdu as a national language of newly born country Urdu as a national language of Pakistan was predominantly taken by Sindhi nationalist as a threat to Sindhi language and identity. A movement was launched in the province by Sindhi nationalist against the imposition of Urdu language as a national language and in the defense of Sindhi language and heritage .3 One Unit was a burning issue where it pushed eminent Sindhi nationalist and scholars to come out in the streets. Sindhi literature both prose and poetry became the avenue of expressing agitation and demonstration during that development of One Unit and imposition of Urdu as a national language. Sindhi literature got a new momentum and it was a novel phenomenon in the literature. Subsequently, PPP gave a positive nod to the stance of Sindhi scholars and intellectuals and averted their stance of opposing One Unit based on truth. However, they were taking into consideration that all the languages, civilizations, cultures, art and literature, identity were not only neglected after the introducing of One Unit but it put all the identities into biggest threat ("One-Unit: Jamhuriat aur Socialism ke Taqazay," 1969).

There are varieties of the tribes dwelling in Sindh province, among these tribes Jatoi is one of them. Hani Imam Bux Jatoi is considered the first man from tribes who entered into politics. He was learned man, who did poetry in certain languages mainly Arabic and Persian. He was also near to British government in United India and earned the title of Khan Sahib and Khan Bahadur. Besides that, he also remained a Special Magistrate from 1916to1938, and as Member of Legislative Assembly Bombay from 1921 to 1932 and Chairman of District Local Board Nawab Shah as well as School Board from 1933 to 1936. He took his last breath on November 7, 1938 (Sayed, 1967). His son Ghulam Rasool Jatoi continued his political legacy till his death in May 1965. Like his father he was too active politicians elected as a member of Sindh Assembly in 1946 (Shamsul, 1992) and in 1953 respectively (Sindh Legislative Assembly Debates, 1954). This political legacy kept continued and later on shifted to Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi the son of Ghulam Rasool Jatoi. He secured his position as a member of West Pakistan Assembly in 1956. Before that he was Chairman District Council Nawab Shah. Subsequently he became member National Assembly in 1962. In those elections he got highest vote after Muhammad Ali Bogra.

Dadu district of Sindh produced many politicians from Jatoi tribes; the prominent politicians are Abdul Hameed Jatou and Abdul Jatii sons of Qadir Bux Jatoi who also remained Member of Bombay Legislative Assembly. Abdul Hameed also succeeded to become the part of assembly of West Pakistan in 1956 (Abbas & Mushtaq, 2015). He was also stunning Sindhi nationalist who declined the favor One Unit and was expelled from Muslim League as a punishment. Later He also joined anti-One Unit bevy and formed its own Pakistan National Party (PNP) with the support of Sindhi federalists and progressives. The PNP was at bargaining condition in West Pakistan Assembly which was seen at the time of the resolution for ending of One-Unit Scheme. ML had to renounce and with the assistance of the Republicans the resolution was successfully passed. Maulana Abdul Hameed Bashani also joined PNP and then party name was changed from Pakistan National Party to Pakistan Awami Party (NAP) (Abbas & Mushtaq, 2015). Abdul Hameed Jatoi contested polls against Pir Bux Bhutto in 1963 with the help of Qazi Fazlulah and Ayub Khuhro but he lost the polls. Later he became MNA in 1970 on the ticket of PPP, but he kept criticizing Bhutto and his politics. He had difference within party on the matter of Martial Law in the country; due to these differences he forged a group with Ali Ahmad Talpur, Rao Khursheed and Mian Mahmood Ali Kasuri (Shah, 2016). In 1977 election he ruled out PPP's ticket but his son Liaquat Ali Jatou contested election.

Pirs from all over the Sindh province, predominantly from Khairpur, are so active in politics. Among successful politicians from Pirs, Pir of Ranipur Abdul Qadir Jilani was one of the active and successful politicians. He entered in politics in 1965 but failed to defeat another Pir- Nadir Ali Shah. Nadir Ali Shah is younger brother of Pir Pagaro ("Interview with Pir Abdul Qadir Jilani," 2010). Later on, Pir of Ranipur joined PPP and won two consecutive elections on PPP's ticket, 1970 and 1977("Interview with Pir Abdul Qadir Jilani," 2010). Qaim Ali Shah another successful politician's form shah's of Khairpur also played important role in the politics of Sindh. He hails from middle class family, but his dedications and

³*Sindhi Adbi Siyasat, Bazm-i-Talab-ul Moula* and other literary organizations organized seminars, public meetings and literary sittings. Sindhi press gave a wider coverage to the demands.

hardworking made him successful in the political arena. He was one of the stunning stalwart of PPP and won two consecutive elections 1970 and 1977. He also remained member of federal cabinet (Mehdi, 2010).

The political unrest created by center which had suppressed all the segments of Sindh. This produced a harsh reaction from Sindh. Sindhi nationalists, who had always been dominating Sindh's politics in the shape of AOUF and SHC, were fully intended to fight with brutal regime and bend it in its knees. Hence, PPP had to manage not only its survival but also to ascend its status in general, throughout the country and Sindh in particular. For the purpose, sometimes it had to do swift turbo turnings on standpoints about certain issues, e.g. stance on Sindhi nationalism and One-Unit.

Sindhi nationalist During the Ayub regime were badly treated by Center. Ayub used all types of force to suppress them. Local Waderas and Nawabs were assisting him in his anti-nationalist campaign. Democratic organizations of Sindhi nationalist, particularly AOUF and SHC were badly attacked by government. Student's organization and federations were also on the target of government. Incident took place with the students of Rawalpindi while agitating against government on November 7, 1968, here in Sindhi students came out on roads and support Rawalpindi students. In this support, many Sindhi students were arrested and sent behind the bars. PPP Sindh cashed this and launched propaganda to defame Ayub Khan Government.

G.M Syed, one of the renowned Sindhi nationalist was released in early 1969, after ten year detention. His freedom from detention was due to extreme pressure of masses on government. AOUF began its work in March 1969. Various conferences were held at local levels for workers. All the of the prominent Sindhi national politicians including GM Syed and Hyder Baksh Jatoi (SHC), famous Sindhi writer Sheikh Ayaz, Provincial Minister Abdul Sattar Pirzada, Hafiz Qureshi (NAP) National Assembly Members i.e. Makhdoom Talibul Mola, Sadiq Ali Memon and Abdul Hameed Jatoi former president of Student Union, University of Sindh supported the cause (Dawn, 1969)

There was a common belief among the Sindhis that one of the major damage that One Unit caused was injustice with the youth of Sindh in Public Service Commission (PSC). All the small and big scale positions in government service, from Superintendents of police to Deputy Commissioner were handed over to non-Sindhi's. That situation caused a big anger and discontent among Sindhis against central government. The anger later on changed into hatred. But there was another reason behind that connotation of injustice, as it was also true that Sindhi Muslims were lagging behind in the field of education, their entry into education field was too late while the Sindhi Hindus were enough educated than Sindhi Muslims.

SHC was much active and passion in Sindh. Hyder Baksh Jatoi, the president of SHC once said that revival democracy is impossible and difficult without granting provincial autonomy to all the federating units of Pakistan. Strong federation has deprived the Sindh of its rights for last twelve years. The opinion of G.M Syed and SHC was same as both beloved that Sindh obtained nothing except the interest of Waderas. In all the major government departments including Postal, Telegraph, PIA and Railway services non-Sindhi's are recruited. Even in police department the representation from Sindh is negligible. In media the condition is too worst where Sindhi peoples are totally ignored and whole media either print or electric is dominated by other than Sindhis. Revenue from Sindh is also taken away by federal government. Amidst these injustices, Hyder Baksh Jatoi was furious to make all out efforts to deny the separation of Karachi from Sindh and imposition of One-unit Scheme. SHC believed that economic exploitation from Federal government is unbearable. Sindhi Haris are being exploited and expelled from lands by local Waderas and government officials (Soomro, 1969).

In those conditions PPP succeeded to make its place in Sindh as strong political party. Hence it was new born political party and already there was too much reservation in Sindh regarding One-Unit. G.M Syed chanted 'Jea Sindh' slogan and hugely condemned and criticized One Unit scheme. However, he used Sindh Card to scale down PPP's popularity in Sindh. He questioned Bhutto's stance on One-Unit, because it was clear that One-Unit was Punjab's formula and Bhutto's real strength was in Punjab, therefore it was an acid test for Bhutto's politics in Sindh and in Punjab. At the outset, Sindh PPP adopted the policy of justifying One-Unit by writing articles in its favor and by declaring the theory of 'Punjab's domination' as false. As Aslam Khayal Zaidi, a member of PPP Organizing Committee Khairpur wrote,

Sindhi nationalists had misunderstood the One-unit scheme as relating it with the Punjab's tactics to dominate in the country. They accused Punjab of controlling the resources of other units.

Sindhi nationalists had misunderstood the One-unit scheme as relating it with the Punjab's tactics to dominate in the country. They accused Punjab of controlling the resources of other units. In One-Unit the population of Punjab was fifty seven percent of the total population of West Pakistan and its share in provincial treasury was seventy percent but in practice only forty percent representation was given to Punjab and consequently the ratio of employment was lower as compare to its population. The other astonishing facts regarding Punjab's deprivation are eye opener for all Pakistanis

that how the situation was exploited. The torch bearers of Jeay Sindh and Pashtunistan blamed Punjab without facts and figures. That was the maneuvering of special mindset having regional prejudice. This mindset also created difference between new and old Sindhis in Sindh which also created political rivalry, regionalism and assbiya (prejudice). These people who were creating Muhajir-Sindhi differences were actually opportunists who were

highlighting the issue for their vested interests. Sindh had always welcomed immigrants on its land. (Zaidi, 1969: 15-17)

It was also questioned that how dissolution of One-Unit is a solution to the problems of peoples of Sindh?. Were there no problems before imposition of One-Unit? How dissolution of One-Unit would solve the problem? The matter of One Unit had been dealt very carefully and might not have happened if the masses had not entangled merry go round of feudal segment of the society, after eliminating the sway of bureaucracy. PPP's viewpoint on One Unit was that it was neither introduced for the benefit of masses of the country nor there demand of undoing it for their benefit. It was tabulated in weekly Nusrat that in both situation there were certain exploiters who were doing for the sled benefit i.e. Scheme was formulated by imperialist class, Baukar Shahi and businessmen to exploit conveniently without provincial hindrances and on the other side, who are opposing to undo it were qabaili sadars and Jagirdars who could elevate themselves in small Units and were not having key positions in Scheme. ("One-unit: Jamhuriat aur Socialism keTaqazay," 1969).

According to PPP "the power hunger politicians" were not friends of Sindh who occupied key positions at the time of One-Unit, they neglected the Sindhi peoples for their personal interests, they had no value for One-Unit and for the peoples of Sindh rather their main purpose behind One Unit was their personal interest, where they left no chance to exploit masses. The oppositions from Sindh tried to scale down PPP and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in Sindh. PPP claimed that whole Pakistan except Sindhi nationalist were with Bhutto and PPP. It was turning point in the politics of Pakistan. Hence, opportunist politicians were mourning over the injustices done with Sindhi province during One-Unit Scheme. They were now changing anti One-Unit slogans, so that Sindh might become separate province and they would be benefitting like previous times and keep continue exploitation in the future. ("One-unit: Jamhuriat aur Socialism keTaqazay," 1969)

Bhutto and PPP Chapter of Sindh could not succeed to justify One-Unit, the whole strategy badly failed. So, for political maneuvering, he asked Sindh PPP to support 'Jea Sindh' and asked his workers to chant slogan of 'Jew Sindh' along with 'Jew Pakistan'. On the other hand PPP Punjab tried to convince masses that One-Unit was not in the interest of Punjab.

Would Punjab prefer for herself the role of a thanedar? Would it not respect the emotions of brothers who are demanding separate provinces for their development? And then there is another question, whether will of the people of Punjab was accommodated while making One-Unit ("One-unit: Jamhuriat aur Socialism keTaqazay," 1969: 3).

G.M Syed was a big threat for PPP Sindh, as PPP Sindh made all out efforts to counter Syed and gain political weightage in the province. Subsequently Bhutto succeeded to convince Punjab PPP politicians that One-Unit was not in the favor of Pakistan and it was major cause of discord among federating units so it must be abolished. Consequently, Punjab PPP was predecessor in bringing resolution against One Unit scheme. (Junejo, 2008) Later on, it was followed by other politicians of various regions. Subsequently the central committee of PPP had also passed the same resolution (Jahanara & Mumtaz, 2010).

Ultimately, Bhutto succeeded to bring consensus on the issue within part members, after having consensus, Bhutto emerged as a staunch advocate for the abolition of One Unit scheme and reinstatement of previous status of all the federating units. This step of party gave a momentum to the party in all over Pakistan mainly in Sindh. Bhutto's efforts foiled Syed's intentions of defaming PPP and Bhutto in the Sindh. (Junejo, 2008) However, in a survey of Herald, it was estimated that PPP would be able muster thirty five percent votes in Sindh, owing to already established political forces in the province i.e. SUF and nationalists. (Ahmedjee, 1970)

III. CONCLUSION

One Unit Scheme was one of the unwanted decisions by political elites, which demonstrated and intended strong center by ignoring the true sense and spirit of federalism. The identity and interest of smaller provinces was at

stake after scheme. Sindh felt more insecure and discontent as it already suffered coalescence with Bombay Presidency (1847-1936), Under British government. Massed and intelligentsia from Sindh were in great anger against this step of merger in the form of One Unit. They considered it as a monopoly of leadership and bureaucracy belonged to Punjabi-

Muhajir ethnic group. Sindh took the scheme as against the identity, resources and survival of Sindhi people and came out on street to change the decision.

The provincial autonomy now became the plank of politics of Sindh, every political activity was now for provincial autonomy weak center. The political vanguards against One Unit scheme and policies of the federal government played key role, among the political actors some were very active they were Hyder Baksh Jatoi, G.M Syed and Abdul Sattar Pirzada. The journey of constitutional evolution and achievement of the consensus Constitution 1973 to the series of amendments up till the famous 'Eighteenth Amendment' is reliant upon the political awareness and struggle against the One-Unit Scheme. In the present paper, the effort is made to highlight the Movement in Sindh against the centralist tendency of the Federal Government.

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