



# PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE

University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan

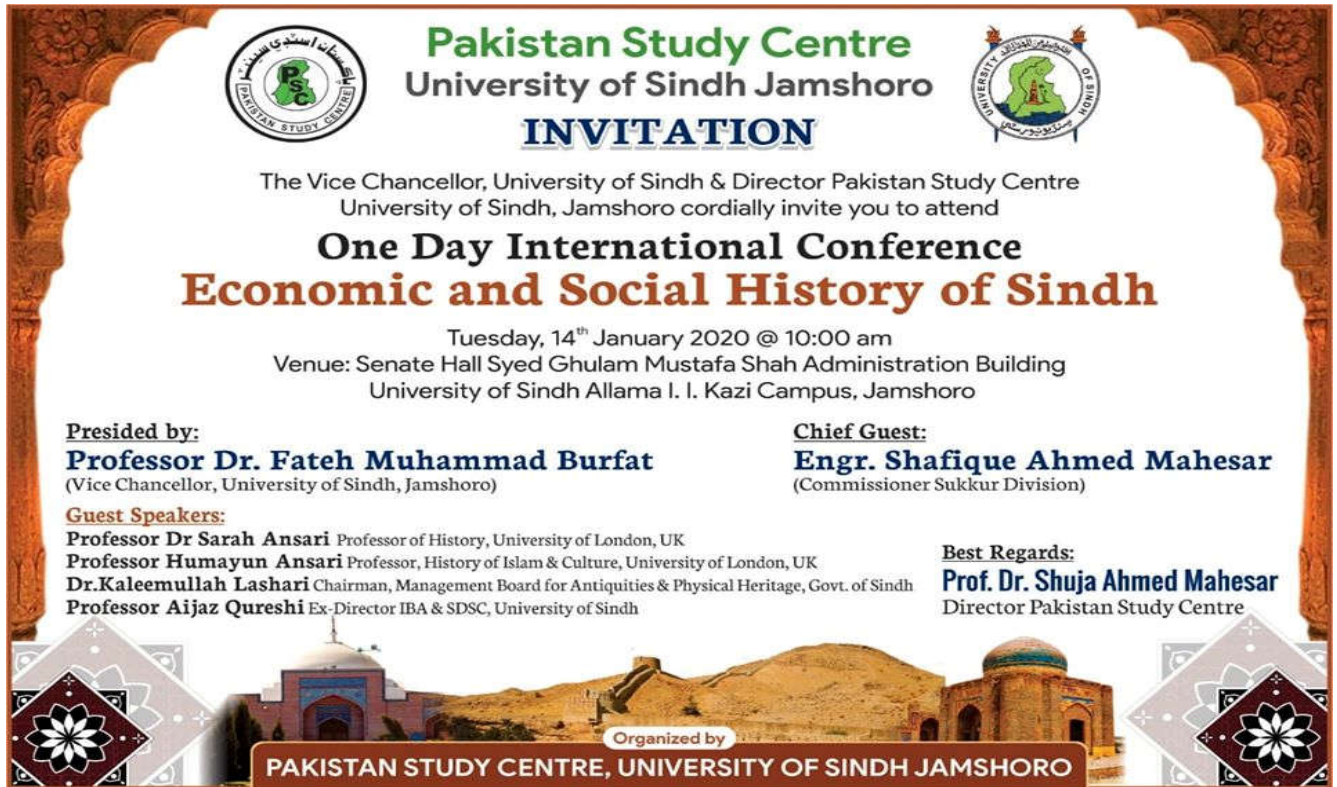


ONE DAY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF SINDH

CONFERENCE REPORT

Tuesday, 14<sup>th</sup> January 2020



**Pakistan Study Centre**  
University of Sindh Jamshoro

**INVITATION**

The Vice Chancellor, University of Sindh & Director Pakistan Study Centre  
University of Sindh, Jamshoro cordially invite you to attend

**One Day International Conference**  
**Economic and Social History of Sindh**

Tuesday, 14<sup>th</sup> January 2020 @ 10:00 am  
Venue: Senate Hall Syed Ghulam Mustafa Shah Administration Building  
University of Sindh Allama I. I. Kazi Campus, Jamshoro

**Presided by:**  
**Professor Dr. Fateh Muhammad Burfat**  
(Vice Chancellor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro)

**Chief Guest:**  
**Engr. Shafique Ahmed Mahesar**  
(Commissioner Sukkur Division)

**Guest Speakers:**  
**Professor Dr Sarah Ansari** Professor of History, University of London, UK  
**Professor Humayun Ansari** Professor, History of Islam & Culture, University of London, UK  
**Dr. Kaleemullah Lashari** Chairman, Management Board for Antiquities & Physical Heritage, Govt. of Sindh  
**Professor Aijaz Qureshi** Ex-Director IBA & SDSC, University of Sindh

**Best Regards:**  
**Prof. Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**  
Director Pakistan Study Centre

Organized by  
**PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE, UNIVERSITY OF SINDH JAMSHORO**

UNIVERSITY OF SINDH JAMSHORO

Topic: **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF SINDH**

Presided over by: **Professor Dr Fateh Muhammad Burfat**  
Vice Chancellor, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Chief Guest: Engr. Shafique Ahmed Mahesar  
Commissioner Sukkur Division @ Sukkur

Welcome Address: **Professor Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**  
Director Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Keynote Speaker: **Professor Dr. Sarah Ansari**  
Professor of History, Royal Holloway University of London, UK

Speakers: **Professor Humayun Ansari**  
Professor of History of Islam and Culture, University of London, UK,

**Professor Aijaz Qureshi**  
Ex-Director IBA & SDSC, University of Sindh Jamshoro

**Dr Ishaque Tunio**  
Writer, Poet and Activist USA

Organized by: Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh, Jamshoro

Day / Date: Tuesday, January 14, 2020

Participants: PVCs, Deans, Directors, Chairpersons, PhD & M.Phil Scholars and graduate students of the University

Computerized by: **Ayaz Channa**, Publications Officer, Pakistan Study Centre

Edited by: **Professor Dr Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**  
Director Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro

## PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE, UNIVERSITY OF SINDH, JAMSHORO

### PROCEEDINGS

The international conference was opened with the recitation of Holy Quran. In his welcome note Professor Dr Shuja Ahmed Mahesar, Director Pakistan Study Centre gave brief introduction about Pakistan Study Centre that the Centre is established under the Act of Parliament 1976 and it is engaged in the study of languages, literatures, social structures, customs, attitudes and motivation of people of various regions of Pakistan. Its mission is to work with strong commitment to knowledge dissemination to the quality education and provision of high-quality courses to the chorts of students wishing to expand their skills at all levels.



**Professor Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**, Director Pakistan Study Centre said that Sindh is one of the ancient regions of the world. The ancient archaeological site of Moen-Jo-Daro provides evidence that the Indus Civilization was a sister of Egyptian and Mesopotamian Civilizations.

He further added that the name of Sindh is derived from river Indus which has remained major source of drinking and irrigation water in Sindh throughout Centuries. Before the twentieth Century river was used as a trade route for local and foreign traders. This attracted foreign expeditions including the British. When the British came along the river, the local people sagaciously predicted that Sindh has now gone. The English have seen the river which is the road to its conquest.

Dr. Mahesar further said that in the early Nineteenth Century the physical features of Sindh and failure on the part of its past rulers to utilize the river Indus adequately

for the benefit of agriculture stalled agricultural progress. The canals of the river did not guaranteed enough water for crops. There was no mechanism to control the mighty river at the time of rains, when huge quantities of water passed through the canals. It caused floods which destroyed crops and human entire settlements.



Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar added that these uncertain conditions of life dependent on the river disappointed some historians including Burton who described Sindh as Unhappy Valley. Problems were arisen because Sindh was as yet largely unmapped. Most records were based on fictional accounts rather than scientific investigation. These records came from travellers. They lacked careful examination of its deserts, hills, climate, fertile soil and agricultural wealth and mineral resources. Historical accounts presented by Arab historians and Europeans gave incomplete picture of Sindh. The writings lacked analysis of social and economic and political conditions. Their views were coloured by political motives.

The fictional routes of historical expedition to the discovery of ancient Sindh did not sufficiently satisfy the truth-seeker historians. Thus, it was maintained that Sindh was unfortunate in its record because it was argued that her written records buried the truth of other Centuries in fiction.

However, picture of Sindh at the time of the first English attempts to connect with Sindh in the Seventeenth Century suggest that Sindh was an economically prosperous region. . In 1607 the desire of East India Company to extend trade activities to Sindh is evidence for commercial importance of Sindh for the British. In 1613, Captain Paynton arrived at Thatta and described the city as one of the most celebrated marts of India. In addition, Abbott quotes Terry, the Chaplain of Sir Thomas Roe who described the valley as very fruitful and pleasant... rich and fertile.

At the end Professor Dr Shuja Mahesar added that in this conference, I hope we would be able know about the major aspects of history of Sindh including the British conquest of Sindh its impact on economic and social history. We will also learn about the role of British in the making of Sindh. This conference will also increase our understanding of economic history and history of major Archaeological sites of Sindh.

**Professor Dr Fateh Muhammad Burfat** Vice Chancellor university of Sindh Jamshoro said that practices of blaming the federal government for all ills and shortcomings were not conducive and a different track needed to be adopted, adding that a more conciliatory and cooperative path might perhaps produce better results rather than an adversarial and confrontational avenue that had not worked in the past. Dr Burfat further said that growth strategy for future development included improved governance and institutional capacity of provincial and district governments by enhancing accountability, transparency and rule of law.



The Honourable Vice Chancellor further added that the higher allocations should be given to backward districts while incentives should be provided to advanced districts to mobilize resources on their own. Public-private partnership should be encouraged for investment in infrastructure and human development.



**Engineer Shafique Ahmed Mahesar**, Commission Sukkur Division who was the Chief Guest, said that Sindh possessed rich socio-cultural profile, heritage and glory, but due to continually deteriorating values and standards, it had fallen on hard times for which they all needed to work hard to ameliorate the situation.

**Dr Sarah Ansari**, Renowned historians from Royal Holloway University of London UK said that Karachi as a port city remained academic, economic, social, trade and commercial hub of British Indian colonial empire with highest cotton and wheat exports.

She opined that the notion that Karachi was merely a small town was not correct as Karachi had thrived as an energetic, pulsating urban habitat in connectivity with the world through rail, water and air transportation and communication.



Dr Sarah further said that I argue for Sindh to have enjoyed happy times before during and after colonial period punctuated by World War-II, advent of information technology and communication revolution. She added that in current times, Sindh was facing intimidating challenges of discouraging socio-economic indicators in the face of population explosion and a host of other problems.

**Professor Humyun Ansari** dilating upon ‘History: Its role and significance’ said that there was greater need for documenting and archiving of more history about Sindhi diaspora residing in Britain.



‘Historians need to draw educated conclusion, draw new meaningful, original, interpretive and conceptual historical lines based on irrefutable evidence rather than merely joining dots mechanically on the basis of random guesswork’.

Professor Humyun observed that facts did not speak for themselves; they needed to be told by historians. He added that historians needed to illustrate historical records conscientiously. ‘Historical facts cannot be observed directly without medication of historians who need to reconstruct those facts using their insightful non-fictional imagination’.



**Professor Aijaz Qureshi** said reason for weak economic growth despite an urbanized, educated population had been declining productivity. That was despite the fact that contribution of manufacturing and services to gross domestic product (GDP) recorded an increase during this period while agricultural employment in Sindh had remained stagnant and agriculture's contribution to the GDP had dropped.

He further said that labour productivity in agriculture had remained low and steady in Sindh in the past decade. Productivity in industry and services had started to decline in the past three years after rising for most of the past decade, implying that reallocation of labour was not transpiring according to classical economic growth theory.

Towards the end, **Prof. Dr. Zareen Abbasi**, Dean Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Sindh Jamshoro presented vote of thanks and appreciated the speeches for their participation in the International Conference. She also thanked the learned speakers, scholars, guests and students, for their participation in the Conference and for making the international conference a great success. She particularly appreciated the contribution of the staff and students of the Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh for their dedication and devotion.



The international conference was moderated by **Prof. Dr. Ghulam Ali Buriro** and he thanked Professor Dr Sarah Ansari, Professor K. Humyun Ansari, Professor Aijaz Qureshi, Engineer Shafique Ahmed Mahesar and Professor Dr.Fateh Muhamamd Burfat for their kind remarks and for their appreciation. On this occasion, certificates of appreciation were received by Professor Nazar Hussain Chandio, Dr. Farah Baloch, and Mr.Ayaz Channa.



## **MEMENTOS/SHIELDS OF HONOUR**

Professor Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar, presented the Shield to Honourable Vice Chancellor Professor Dr. Fateh Muhammad Burfat. At the end, Engineer Shafique Ahmed Mahesar, Professor Dr Sarah Ansari, Professor Humyun Ansari, Professor Aijaz Qureshi and Dr Ghulam Ali Buriro received shields of honour from Professor Dr. Fateh Muhammad Burfat, Vice Chancellor University of Sindh Jamshoro. Certificates have also been presented to Dr. Zulfiqar Ali Qureshi, Dr.Farah Baloch and Ayaz Channa.













# NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS



## Centre and Sindh need to adopt a more conciliatory path, moot told

By Our Staff Correspondent

**HYDERABAD:** Future strategy for economic and social development of Sindh has to be carefully devised, keeping in mind urban-rural and ethno-linguistic divide.

This was stated by Sindh University (SU) Vice Chancellor Prof Dr Fateh Mohammad Burfat at a one-day international conference on 'Economic and Social History of Sindh' organised by Pakistan Study Centre on Tuesday.

He said higher allocations should be given to backward districts while incentives should be provided to advanced districts to mobilise resources on their own. Public-private-partnership should be encouraged for investment in infrastructure and human development, he added.

He said past practices of blaming the federal government for all ills and shortcomings were not conducive and a different track needed to be adopted, adding that a more conciliatory and cooperative path might perhaps produce better results rather than an adversarial and confrontational avenue that had not worked in the past.

He said that growth strategy for future development included improved governance and institutional capacity of provincial and district governments by enhancing accountability, transparency and rule of law.

Renowned historians from Royal Holloway University of London Prof Dr Sarah Ansari and Prof Humayun Ansari and development economics scholar Prof Aijaz A. Qureshi were the keynote speakers. Writer, poet and activist Ishaque Tunio was among the other speakers.

Sukkur Commissioner Shafique

Ahmed Mahesar, who was the chief guest, said Sindh possessed rich socio-cultural profile, heritage and glory, but due to continually deteriorating values and standards, it had fallen on hard times for which they all needed to work hard to ameliorate the situation.

**Karachi: a colonial hub**

Discussing 'Sindh: From, Through and To', Prof Sarah Ansari said Karachi as a port city remained academic, economic, social, trade and commercial hub of British Indian colonial empire with highest cotton and wheat exports.

She opined that the notion that Karachi was merely a small town was not correct as Karachi had thrived as an energetic, pulsating urban habitat in connectivity with the world through rail, water and air transportation and communication.

"I argue for Sindh to have enjoyed happy times before during and after colonial period punctuated by World War II, advent of information technology and communication revolution," she said. She added that in current times, Sindh was facing intimidating challenges of discouraging socio-economic indicators in the face of population explosion and a host of other problems.

Prof Humayun Ansari dilating upon 'History: Its Role and Significance' said that there was greater need for documenting and archiving of more history about Sindhi diaspora residing in Britain. "Historians need to draw educated conclusions, draw new meaningful, original, interpretive and conceptual historical lines based on irrefutable evidence rather than merely joining dots mechanically on the basis of ran-

dom guesswork," he said.

He observed that facts did not speak for themselves, they needed to be told by historians. He added that historians needed to illustrate historical records conscientiously. "Historical facts cannot be observed directly without mediation of historians who need to reconstruct those facts using their intellectual non-fictional imagination", he insisted.

Prof Aijaz Qureshi said reason for weak economic growth despite an urbanised, educated population had been declining productivity. That was despite the fact that contribution of manufacturing and services to gross domestic product (GDP) recorded an increase during this period while agricultural employment in Sindh had remained stagnant and agriculture's contribution to the GDP had dropped.

He said that labour productivity in agriculture had remained low and steady in Sindh in the past decade. Productivity in industry and services had started to decline in the past three years after rising for most of the past decade, implying that reallocation of labour was not transpiring according to classical economic growth theory.

Pakistan Study Centre director Prof Dr Shuja Ahmed Mahesar said the story of Sindh required comprehensive and in-depth academic investigation to unfold myths compounding truths about it. "In this conference, I hope we will be able to know major aspects of history of Sindh, including British period and its impact on economic and social life of province. This conference will enhance our understanding of major historical movements and archaeological sites," he added.

Dean Faculty of Social Sciences Prof Dr Zareen Abbasi gave a vote of thanks.

روزانہ

# کاوش

روزانہ

جلد 30 (30) تاریخ 15 جنوری 2020ء بمطابق 19 جمادی الاول 1441ھ (شمارہ 162) قیمت 25 روپا



جائزہ یافتہ یونیورسٹی و انٹرنیشنل طالب علموں و اساتذہ اعلیٰ کی رول آف ایف

**سنہ یونیورسٹی و انٹرنیشنل طالب علموں و اساتذہ اعلیٰ کی رول آف ایف**

سنہ معامی تاریخی و اکتسابی حوالیہ سائنس اور طبیاتی علموں کی رول آف ایف

برطانوی راج کان کن دوروں کے ان کتابوں سنہ حوالہ رول آف ایف اساتذہ اعلیٰ کی رول آف ایف

برطانیہ و خلافت پاکستان میں ملحقہ ممالک میں متعلقہ تاریخ مہولہ میں رول آف ایف

**یونیورسٹی و انٹرنیشنل طالب علموں و اساتذہ اعلیٰ کی رول آف ایف**

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**یونیورسٹی و انٹرنیشنل طالب علموں و اساتذہ اعلیٰ کی رول آف ایف**

روزانہ

THE DAILY JANG KARACHI

# جنگ

بانی میر ظہیر الرحمن

جلد 84 نمبر 14

منگل 18 جمادی الاول 1441ھ 14 جنوری 2020ء نمبر 14

## جامعہ سندھ کے سینڈیکٹ کا وائس چانسلر کی زیر صدارت اجلاس

اجلاس میں ملازمین کی اپگریڈیشن کیلئے قائم سروں اسٹریٹجی کمیٹی کی سفارشات کی منظوری

جامشورو (نام نگار) جامعہ سندھ جامشورو کے سینڈیکٹ کا 201 واں اجلاس وائس چانسلر اور سینڈیکٹ کے چیئرمین پروفیسر ڈاکٹر فتح محمد برفت کی زیر صدارت ہوا۔ انتہائی خوشگوار ماحول میں منعقد ہونے والے اس اجلاس کے آغاز میں وائس چانسلر پروفیسر ڈاکٹر فتح محمد برفت نے سینڈیکٹ کے تمام معزز ممبران کو خوش آمدید کہا۔ اس کے بعد اتفاق رائے سے گذشتہ 200 ویں اجلاس کے منٹس کی منظوری دی گئی۔ اجلاس میں وائس چانسلر پروفیسر ڈاکٹر فتح محمد برفت نے ممبران کو جامعہ سندھ میں قائم آن لائن ایڈمیشن سسٹم، آن لائن انٹینڈنس سسٹم، آن لائن رزلٹ سسٹم، ای پورٹل سسٹم سمیت آئی ٹی سروسز سینٹر کے ذریعے تعارف کرائے گئے دیگر مختلف فیچرز کے بارے میں آگاہی دی جسے سینڈیکٹ کے تمام ممبران کی جانب سے سراہا گیا اور ان کا وہوں کو اہم جیسٹن قرار دیا گیا۔ اجلاس میں گورنمنٹ کالج یونیورسٹی حیدرآباد، رجسٹرار جامعہ

سندھ ڈاکٹر امیر علی ابرو، ڈائریکٹر ایڈمیشنز غلام محمد بجنور اور دیگر پر مشتمل ایک کمیٹی تشکیل دی گئی جو پہلے سے قائم ایڈمیشن ٹیکنیکل کمیٹی کے ساتھ ملکر مختلف کونے کے تحت مخصوص سیٹوں کا جائزہ لے گی اور خالی رہ جانے والی سیٹوں پر میرٹ کی بنیاد پر انٹری ٹیسٹ پاس کرنے والے امیدواروں کو داخلے کا موقع دینے کے حوالے سے اپنی سفارشات تیار کرے گی۔ اجلاس میں ملازمین کی اپگریڈیشن کے لئے قائم کی گئی سروں اسٹریٹجی کمیٹی کی سفارشات کی منظوری دیتے ہوئے تجویز دی گئی کہ اس قسم کی اپگریڈیشن کے لئے تعلیمی قابلیت کو بھی نظر میں رکھا جائے۔ اجلاس میں یہ بھی فیصلہ کیا گیا کہ ایک سے 16 گریڈ کے ملازمین اور 17 سے 20 گریڈ کے افسران کے سروں اسٹریٹجی کے لئے الگ الگ قائم کی گئی دونوں کمیٹیوں ایک ساتھ ملکر سفارشات تیار کریں گی جو سینڈیکٹ کے آئندہ اجلاس میں پیش کی جائیں گی۔

# BUSINESS RECORDER

Karachi, Wednesday 15 January 2020, 19 Jamadi-ul-Awwal 1441

## Int'l moot on Sindh's economic, social history held at SU

### RECORDER REPORT

HYDERABAD: The future strategy for economic and social development of Sindh has to be carefully charted out, as any linear derivation from the national strategy, without careful adaptation in the light of the sharp urban-rural, ethno-linguistic, agriculture-non agriculture income divide, with the attendant political polarization, would prove to be counter-productive.

The Provincial Commission should give higher allocation to the backward districts of the province while provide incentives to advanced districts to mobilize resources on their own. Public-private partnership should be encouraged for investment in infrastructure and human development.

The past practices of blaming the federal government for all the ills and shortcomings have not been conducive and a different track needs to be adopted. A more conciliatory and cooperative path may per-

haps produce better results rather than an adversarial and confrontational avenue that has not worked in the past.

Hence, the growth strategy for future development should include: improving the governance and institutional capacity of the provincial and district governments by enhancing accountability, transparency and rule of law, introducing a citizens' feedback system and a robust freedom of information law making the urban economy more competitive and efficient, raising the productivity of water, livestock and agricultural land through water course lining, precision land leveling, introducing new varieties of seeds, improved crop and animal husbandry practices, promotion of fisheries and marine products and value-added horticulture, vegetables and oilseeds, mobilizing province's own revenues by reforming urban property tax, agricultural income tax, improving access of the poor,

particularly the rural female population and those living in the backward districts to basic services such as education and health by giving scholarships, free lunches and conditional cash grants for female students, subsidies and free medicines.

The above remarks were made by SU vice chancellor Prof. Dr. Fateh Muhammad Burfat in his presidential address at One-day International Conference on "Economic and Social History of Sindh" organized by the varsity's Pakistan Study Centre and Senate Hall of the Vice Chancellor Secretariat.

World renowned historians from Royal Holloway University of London Department of History's Centre of Minority Studies Prof. Dr. Sarah Ansari, Prof. Humayun Ansari and noted development economics scholar Prof. Aijaz A. Qureshi from Sindh were the keynote speakers.



چانسلر ذكي سي فتح محمد برفت عالمي ڪانفرنس تي خطاب ڪري رهيا آهن

**سنڌ يونيورسٽي وٽ سنڌ جي معاشي ۽ سماجي تاريخ جي موضوع تي انٽرنيشنل ڪانفرنس**  
**سنڌ سماجي، تاريخي ۽ اقتصادي حوالي سان شاھوڪار رهي آهي: فتح محمد برفت**  
**ڪانفرنس ۾ برطانيا جي پروفيسر ڊاڪٽر سارا انصاري ڊاڪٽر هيلين انصاري ڪاڪو امريڪا مان ايل ڊاڪٽر اسحاق تبو ۽ ٻين جي ترڪ**  
**سنڌ جي معاشي صورتحال ڳولڻ لاءِ تهذيبي ۽ ثقافتي اھڃاڻن مان واضح ٿئي ٿو ته سنڌ اڳتي زماني کان وٺي خوشحال رهي آهي ڪشمير شين ميسر**  
**برطانوي راڄ کان اڳ ان دور ۾ ان کٽيو، سنڌ خوشحال رهي آهي. ڪنهن به لحاظ کان سنڌي ٻلسا سان گڏيل هو، ڊاڪٽر سارا انصاري**

چانسلر ذكي سي فتح محمد برفت عالمي ڪانفرنس تي خطاب ڪري رهيا آهن

پاڪستان اسلامي سنٽر پاران سنڌ جي معاشي ۽ سماجي تاريخ جي موضوع تي هڪ روزو انٽرنيشنل ڪانفرنس منعقد ڪئي وئي. ٽي ڏينهن 5 بجي 52

ٽي ڏينهن جي ڪانفرنس ۾ سنڌ جي معاشي ۽ سماجي تاريخ جي موضوع تي هڪ روزو انٽرنيشنل ڪانفرنس منعقد ڪئي وئي. ٽي ڏينهن 5 بجي 52

معاشي ۽ سماجي تاريخ جي موضوع تي هڪ روزو انٽرنيشنل ڪانفرنس منعقد ڪئي وئي. ٽي ڏينهن 5 بجي 52

سنڌ سماجي، تاريخي ۽ اقتصادي حوالي سان شاھوڪار رهي آهي: فتح محمد برفت

ڪانفرنس ۾ برطانيا جي پروفيسر ڊاڪٽر سارا انصاري ڊاڪٽر هيلين انصاري ڪاڪو امريڪا مان ايل ڊاڪٽر اسحاق تبو ۽ ٻين جي ترڪ

جلد نمبر 33: بدھ 15 جنوری، 2020 عیسوی بمطابق 19 جمادی الاول 1441 ہجری شمردہ نمبر 13

# پھوٹے تہذیب کا دنیا بھر میں مشہور رہا ہے، اس کا سفر سندھ یونیورسٹی ڈاکٹر فتح محمد برفت کا سندھ کی معاشی و سماجی تاریخ کے موضوع پر بین الاقوامی کانفرنس سے خطاب

سندھ سماجی، تاریخی اور معاشی لحاظ سے دنیا بھر میں مشہور رہا ہے، اس کا سفر سندھ یونیورسٹی ڈاکٹر فتح محمد برفت کا سندھ کی معاشی و سماجی تاریخ کے موضوع پر بین الاقوامی کانفرنس سے خطاب پر طاقوی رات سے پہلے اس کے دوران اور اس کے بعد سندھ خوشحال رہا ہے۔ یہ خیال نادر ہے کہ کراچی ایک چھوٹا سا گاؤں تھا کہ اپنی سندھ کی تاریخی اور بولتی آمدورفت کے ذریعے پوری دنیا سے جڑا رہا ہے۔ ڈاکٹر ساروہالہ نصاریٰ

جیہا یاد (اسے بی بی) سندھ کے پاکستان وسطی سینٹری جانب سے "سندھ کی سماجی و سماجی تاریخ" کے موضوع پر ایک روزہ انٹرنیشنل کانفرنس منعقد کی گئی، اس کانفرنس میں بھارتی، افغان، ایرانی، امریکی اور دیگر ممالک کے اسکالرز، محققین اور طلبہ نے شرکت کی۔ ڈاکٹر فتح محمد برفت نے اس موقع پر ایک مہتمم اور افسانہ نگار کے طور پر اپنے سفر ناموں اور تصانیف کے بارے میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا۔

ڈاکٹر فتح محمد برفت نے کہا کہ سندھ سماجی، تاریخی اور اقتصادی لحاظ سے خوشحال رہی ہے۔ سندھ تہذیب کا خزانہ ہے۔ اس کی تہذیبوں میں ہوتا ہے۔ ان کے بارے میں اس کی واضح مثالیں ہیں۔ ان کے بارے میں پاکستان کے دیگر شعبوں کی طرح سندھ کی اہم کام کرنا ہے۔ یہاں کے سکول بزرگوں نے تہذیب اور تاریخ کو یاد کیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ سندھ کا تاریخی مرکز بھی رہا ہے۔ یہاں کی خوشحالی پوری دنیا میں مشہور رہی ہے۔ اس دوران بھارتی رکنے والی سندھ اس وقت (پندرہویں-سولہویں) میں تھی اور وسطی ممالک کا سفر کیا تھا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ سندھ کی تہذیب سماجی اور اقتصادی لحاظ سے خوشحال رہی ہے۔ سندھ تہذیب کا خزانہ ہے۔ اس کی تہذیبوں میں ہوتا ہے۔ ان کے بارے میں اس کی واضح مثالیں ہیں۔ ان کے بارے میں پاکستان کے دیگر شعبوں کی طرح سندھ کی اہم کام کرنا ہے۔ یہاں کے سکول بزرگوں نے تہذیب اور تاریخ کو یاد کیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ سندھ کا تاریخی مرکز بھی رہا ہے۔ یہاں کی خوشحالی پوری دنیا میں مشہور رہی ہے۔ اس دوران بھارتی رکنے والی سندھ اس وقت (پندرہویں-سولہویں) میں تھی اور وسطی ممالک کا سفر کیا تھا۔

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سنڌ وروستي بر سنڌ جي معاشي ۽ سماجي تاريخ جي موضوع تي ڪانفرنس

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برطانوي راڄ کان اڳ، ڀيرو سنڌ وروستي بر جي اداري معاشي تاريخ تي ڌيان ڏيڻ جو سلسلو شروع ڪيو، جنهن جي ڪري سنڌ جي معاشي ۽ سماجي تاريخ جي موضوع تي هڪ ڏينهن واري ڪانفرنس ڪوٺائي وئي. سنڌ جي معاشي تاريخ جي موضوع تي هڪ ڏينهن واري ڪانفرنس ڪوٺائي وئي. سنڌ جي معاشي تاريخ جي موضوع تي هڪ ڏينهن واري ڪانفرنس ڪوٺائي وئي.

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# ہلالِ پاکستان

ربع 15 جنوری 2020ء 19 جمادی الاول 1441 - 19 بھد سبت 2076 سال (74) شمارو 71 صفحا 8 قیمت 10 روپيا

سنڌ يونيورسٽي ۾ ”سنڌ جي معاشي ۽ سماجي تاريخ“ جي موضوع تي انٽرنيشنل سنڌو تهذيب جو شمار دنيا جي قديم تهذيبن ۾ ٿئي ٿو سنڌ شاعروڪار سرزمين آهي: ڊاڪٽر فتح محمد برٽ

پاڪستان جي ٻين صوبن جيان سنڌ صوبو پڻ هڪ سمن جو گهرو رهيو آهي جتان جي صوبي بزرگن ميان محنت جو پتو ظاهر ٿيو آهي برطانوي اسڪالر ڊاڪٽر ساره انصاري، ڊاڪٽر همايون انصاري، ڪمشنر انجنيئر شفيق احمد مهيسر ۽ ٻين پڻ خطاب ڪيو



جامشورو: سنڌ يونيورسٽي جوڙي سي فتح محمد برٽ، ڊاڪٽر شفيق احمد مهيسر جي خطاب جاري

جامشورو: ڊاڪٽر ساره انصاري، ڊاڪٽر همايون انصاري، ڪمشنر انجنيئر شفيق احمد مهيسر ۽ ٻين پڻ خطاب ڪيو

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# The REGIONAL TIMES Of Sindh

Uniting People Every Day

## International moot on economic and social history of Sindh held at SU

By Ihsan Ali Abro

JAMSHORO: The future strategy for economic and social development of Sindh has to be carefully charted out, as any linear derivation from the national strategy, without careful adaptation in the light of the sharp urban-rural, ethno-linguistic, agriculture-non agriculture income divide, with the attendant political polarization, would prove to be counter-productive. The Provincial Commission should give higher allocation to the backward districts of the province while provide incentives to advanced districts to mobilize resources on their own. Public-private partnership should be encouraged for investment in infrastructure and human development. The past practices of blaming the federal government for all the ills and shortcomings have not been conducive and a different track needs to be adopted. A more conciliatory and cooperative path may perhaps produce better results rather than an adversarial and confrontational avenue that has not worked in the past. Hence, the growth strategy for future development should include: improving the governance and institutional capacity of the provincial and district governments by enhancing accountability, transparency and rule of law, introducing a citizens' feedback system and a robust freedom of information law making the urban economy more competitive and efficient, raising the productivity of water, livestock and agricultural land through water course lining, precision land leveling, introducing new varieties of seeds, improved crop and animal husbandry practices, promotion of fisheries and marine products and value-added horticulture, vegetables and oilseeds, mobilizing province's own revenues by reforming urban property tax, agricultural income tax, improving access of the poor, particularly the rural female population and those liv-

ing in the backward districts to basic services such as education and health by giving scholarships, free lunches and conditional cash grants for female students, subsidies and free medicines. The above remarks were made by SU vice chancellor Prof. Dr. Fateh Muhammad Burfat in his presidential address at One-day International Conference on "Economic and Social History of Sindh" organized by the varsity's Pakistan Study Centre and Senate Hall of the Vice Chancellor Secretariat. World renowned historians from Royal Holloway University of London Department of History's Centre of Minority Studies Prof. Dr. Sarah Ansari, Prof. Humayun Ansari and noted development economics scholar Prof. Aijaz A. Qureshi from Sindh were the keynote speakers. Commissioner Sukkur and event Chief Guest Engr. Shafique Ahmed Mahesar said Sindh possessed rich socio-cultural profile, heritage and glory, yet due to continually deteriorating values and standards it had fallen on hard times, for which they all needed to work hard to ameliorate the situation. He congratulated Dr. Burfat and Dr. Mahesar upon successful organization of the international moot. Prof. Sarah Ansari, deliberating on her topic "Sindh: From, Through and To" said that Karachi as a port city remained academic, economic, social, trade and commercial hub of the British Indian colonial empire with highest cotton and wheat exports. She opined that the notion that Karachi was merely a small town, sitting at Sindh peripheral margins was not correct; arguing that all along Karachi had thrived as an energetic, pulsating urban habitat in constant vibrant connectivity with the world through rail, water and air transportation and communication. "I argue for Sindh to have enjoyed happy times before during and after colonial period punctuated by World War II, advent of information technology and com-

munication revolution. However, in the current times, Sindh was facing the intimidating challenges of discouraging socio-economic indicators in the face of population explosion and a horde of other problems", Prof. Sarah said. Prof. Humayun Ansari, dilating upon the topic 'History: Its Role and Significance' said that there was greater need for documenting and archiving of more history about Sindhi Diaspora residing in Britain. "Historians need to draw educated conclusions, draw new meaningful, original, interpretive and conceptual historical lines based on irrefutable evidence; rather than merely joining the dots mechanically on the basis of random guesswork", Prof. Humayun said. Prof. Humayun further observed that facts did not speak for themselves they needed to be told upon by the historians; adding that historians needed to pull upon historical records and illustrate them as accurately and conscientiously as possible. "Historical facts cannot be observed directly without medication of the historians who need to reconstruct those facts using their insightful non-fictional imagination", Prof. Humayun insisted. Prof. Aijaz Qureshi said that the reason for weak economic growth despite an urbanized, educated population had been declining productivity. This is despite the fact that the contribution of manufacturing and services to GDP recorded an increase during this period while agricultural employment in Sindh had remained stagnant and agriculture's contribution to the GDP had dropped. Labor productivity in agriculture had remained low and steady in Sindh over the last decade.

Productivity in industry and services had also started to decline in the last three years after rising for most of the last decade, implying that the reallocation of labor was not transpiring according to the classical economic growth theory: how to absorb

300,000-400,000 new entrants every year to the employed labor force and equip them with appropriate education, training and skills, how to raise the productivity of agriculture in the face of water shortages, food insecurity and rising demand for meat, dairy and fruits by the urban middle class, how to use the relative strengths of the urban and rural economies to build more synergies between the two and overcome the existing divide, how to improve governance and make state institutions effective and capable for delivery of public goods and service, how to bridge the social gap between the underdeveloped districts and the rural female population and the developed districts and urban male population. Director Pakistan Study Centre Prof. Dr. Shuja Ahmed Mahesar said that story of Sindh required comprehensive and in-depth academic investigation to unfold very many myths compounding truths about it. "In this conference, I hope we would be able to know major aspects of history of Sindh including the British period and its impact on economic and social life of the province. This conference will also enhance our understanding of major historical movements and archaeological sites", Dr. Mahesar added. Eminent writer, journalist, poet, IT businessman and SANA activist from the U.S Ishaque Tunio also spoke on the occasion. Dean Faculty of Social Sciences Prof. Dr. Zareen Abbasi tendered vote of thanks. SU senior faculty Dr. Ghulam Ali Buriro and SU-IELL student Ms. Alina Raza moderated the proceedings of the moot. A large number of scholars, civil society activists, faculty, researchers, academics and students participated in the conference. The moot concluded on an insightful question-answer episode and award of souvenir shields and appreciation certificates.

THE END