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## A Brief for Seraikistan (A.Majid Kanjoo)

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### A BRIEF FOR SERAIKISTAN

(Translated from Seraiki Language)

Ever since Pakistan came into being in 1947, the rulers as per their vested interest never constituted the state to be a federation. This was amazing for the people of a few linguistic/ cultural territories which were housed in Pakistan then. They had spent hundreds of years under the rule of alien governments, but were never negated their linguistic, cultural and traditional religious rights. The states in sub-continent were enjoying autonomous and sovereign status. When the struggle for liberation from British rule started, all sections of people fought militarily and politically for decades as a sacred war. Being a multi linguistic, multi cultural or multi religious society having different home lands did not offer any hurdle. But as soon as the quit India movement neared success, the British got a clear view about the whole situation. They were not simply quitting India but their supremacy/ hegemony and governance was being smashed by poor masses of India. And the imperialism was also endangered to confront communist ideology from neighboring Russia. Muslim population of India were apprehended to be the careers of this ideology upto Turkey. So by floating the idea of communal divide, the British scored many points in a single stroke in the sub-continent. They had to actually convince the Muslim Bengalis by spreading hatred against Hindu population through their feudal friends. It worked, and the Bengalis readily agreed to form a party, "All India Muslim League" purely on communal grounds. Erection of a fort of Islam in shape of Pakistan was quite evident in the first quarter of 20th century. Unfortunately majority of the Bengalis who actually hatched the movement for Pakistan which soon spread all over central Indian Muslim population were not aware of the ulterior motives the British had in their minds. While the Punjabis inclusive of Multan conquered by Ranjeet Singh in 1818 were taken into confidence much later on this subject in 1942. They were not to be convinced religiously or politically as they were never with Congress or Muslim League like other nations of the sub-continent. Right from 1845 onward they had stood behind and been trusted by the British through thick and thin. By virtue of that relationship Punjabis became loyal friends of rulers, eligible to be handed over the same hegemony over Pakistan as a vital part of sub-continent. Separated Muslim Punjab was thus given the responsibility of taking care of ulterior purposes of fort of Islam in this region. That meant that the biggest imperialist power backed the Punjabis and they in return maneuvered the inclusion of NWFP, Sindh, Kalat and Bahawalpur in the new state by all means. The conspiracies and befooling of poor Bengalis made it possible that the British left India heads high on their shoulders and fort of Islam created in South Asia 1947. Soon after the creation, Bangalis sensed the centuries old hegemony of the ruler from western part and became engaged in movement for democracy. Some of the Sindhi and Pukhtoon leadership also joined hands in democratic movement. But the pre-conditions of the creation were altogether contrary to constitutionalization, democracy and basic human rights. Legitimacy by super powers and shield of ideology of Islam/ Pakistan were the weapons in hand of Punjab to combat all movements for democracy. Army also shared that ideological war adding military power with political force of the Punjab to keep up Pakistan as care taker of the super powers. This made Pakistan a heaven for Punjabis to live comfortably and a big jail for component Bengalis, Seraikis, Sindhis, Baluchis and Pashtoons. Bengalis at last parted their ways with Punjabis when beside winning the 1970 elections over whelmingly were not transferred power. East Pakistan thus became Bangladesh. Punjabis keeping startled Seraikis, Sindhis, Baloachis and Pukhtoons into their fold pronounced a new Pakistan and became more tight about the prevailing status quo. The Punjabi intelligencia led by the Army think tank forwarded Z.A Bhutto a Sindhi leader of Punjab to take up the task of maintaining the status quo. He proved to be more loyal to Punjab and army along the basic agenda when inducted as decoy ruler of Pakistan. Army became the actual ruler and inter services intelligence formed a political cell in 1975 taking complete control over politics and election results. Judiciary took dictates from the army generals and ISI was practically answerable to none. Authority of the so called civilian government was often proclaimed in public through controlled media. Opposition too was dependent upon ISI to have their share of financial support and technical assistance for securing the seats in parliament and waited for their turn of government. Popularity of the party whether in chair or opposition was measured by engineered election results composed by ISI's political cell. The jihadi trend in Muslim world was another cause to earn more legitimacy from America for Pakistan's ruling clique. It also proved to be a shield for concealment of the misdeeds within and around Pakistan. Punjab, GHQ and ISI had also planned that concealing shield for Pakistan be a main part of their policy through which they carried on jihad and war against terror at the same time. So the intelligence agencies are busy in camouflaging Pakistan as a peaceful democratic country leaving no clue of the misdeeds. It will be better to recall that prior to constituent assembly elections in 1970, the trio Punjab, GHQ and ISI had insured that there was none to challenge them within Pakistan so they OKed the said elections. And Bangalis along Seraikis, Sindhis, Baloachis and Pashtoons after a long patient struggle had won the said election guarantying equal status for all the federating units with revival of Bahawalpur province. This was unexpected displeasure for punjabis so the army promptly disallowed the assembly session and transfer of power. Bengalis protested upon such unlawful steps and the army reacted and the worst form of genocide in the history occurred in this part of the world. Bengalis sought help from the international community against punjabi army's unhuman atrocities and neighboring India extended help to rid them from the oppressors. This tragedy had different impacts on the Bengalis, Punjabis and other oppressed nations of the western part. The Bengalis who as a nation had a role in two nation theory drama were all regrets but had to pay very heavy price for their liberation. Oppressor Punjabis at this juncture were exposed as a colonial power who are ever hungry to squeeze the resources of so called component federating units. This exposure left no effect at all on Punjabis and when a foreign power came in to help Bengalis, they just surrendered and became physically safe. Seraikis, Sindhis, Baloachis and Pashtoons along Bengalis were equally hopeful to have a constitution guarantying their respective democratic rights.

They wanted to share their success with Bengalis during the session which never occurred. The status quo Punjab was upholding from day one was based upon negation of constitutionalization, democracy and basic human rights. The status quo demanded a Pakistan to prevail only for army+punjab and when Bengalis refused to be part of such Pakistan, the ruling clique readily proclaimed the remaining western part to be that Pakistan. Interestingly in today's Pakistan the four oppressed nations numerically are above eighty percent of the total population and they hold ninety percent of the landed area of the geography. The punjabis have been ruling Pakistan exactly the way British ruled India. The difference remains to be noted that Briton was situated far away from India while Punjab prevails within Pakistan. The British themselves architected such Punjab, a Muslim marshal area. By virtue of the legitimacy and connivance of imperialist powers, punjab took over the shocked and confused saraikis, sindhis, baluchis and pashtoons. Saraikis were the majority population after Bengalis and principally should have played leading role in national politics. But occupation of more than 150 years had punjabised them to the extent that they were totally crippled to play their historic role. As for the former province of Bahawalpur was concerned, they were protesting when their province was usurped and made a part of punjab. On 24th of April 1970 a peaceful procession was fired upon by punjabi army and dozens of saraikis were killed and wounded. The masses became calm and leadership was sent to jails but soon after wards on the eve of constituent assembly elections, 90% of voters from Bahawalpur consented revival of their pre one unit position. This decision of saraiki masses is a bright part of political history. Any way punjab usurped Bahawalpur as its integral part and people's mandate was bulldozed in the so called constituent assembly session at Islamabad where Bengalis did not exist. Those few saraiki members in the house became mere spectators and at last fell prey to punjabi establishment against the wishes of their people. And for that very reason saraikis were painted as agents of punjab. Disappointed sindhi nationalists raised the slogan of sindhu desh but sindh card was encashed by Z A Bhutto, the sindhi leader of punjab. Unlike sindhi, pashtoon and baloach nationalists organized National Awami Party to carry on the legacy of united Pakistan politics. But the punjabi establishment conspired pashtoon and baloach leadership as antistate elements. They moved the case in apex court and the Supreme Court readily became the seconder to rulers conspiracy and NAP was banned and their leadership sent to jail. After Bhutto's government was toppled by army itself, the leadership came out of jail with differences among pashtoon and baluch nationalists. Most of baluch leaders became indifferent to Pakistan's political affairs and some of them opted self exile. Keeping in view the sindh card, political indifference in Balochistan and like wise a sovereign pashtoonistan, a "sindhi baluch pashtoon front" was organized in London to struggle for confederal Pakistan. But lacking saraiki participation it did not work at all and could not take a shape of united front against punjabi hegemony. Anti punjab sentiments of saraikis those days resulted in opposing Muslim League to be considered as punjab's party and joining PPP for so called enmity. By committing such non political act saraikis unknowingly were proclaimed as punjabis by sindhi and baluch nationalists. The punjabi establishment was behind isolation of saraikis from nationalist stream taking full benefit of their population and resources to strengthen ruling punjab. After being satisfied from saraiki's side, the ISI introduced two parties system in Pakistan with no room at all for nationalists. Studying the situation baluch and pashtoon leadership of former NAP organized those days Pakistan National Party and Awami National Party to revive the federal character of Pakistan. They introduced saraiki chapter in their respective parties as fifth unit giving them equal status as an independent nation. Unlike bengal, sindh, baloachistan and pakhtoon khwa had land connection with saraikis so political bond among them was real threat for punjabi hegemony. Any how saraiki political activists were much inspired and started joining PNP and ANP for the struggle of autonomous status like sindhis, baloachis and pashtoons within frame work of Pakistan. The apprehension was met with an initiative by the agencies to form a saraiki party before a real united front would once again challenge them. Saraiki workers detached from centralist party like PPP, Muslim League or religious parties were used for this purpose with tight control of the agencies. The establishment's party was staunch supporter of 1973 constitution, advocated the strong center and demanded divide of punjab into two parts so that the saraiki part could benefit the strong Islamabad. It was a technical game of rulers to combat anti-punjab sentiments of saraikis by convincing them to look towards Islamabad for the remedy. Still an other move by the agencies for the same motive can be seen in launching of SQM from Karachi where hundreds of thousand saraikis have migrated to earn their livelihood. In the same time muhajir organization MQM was also launched from Karachi architected for the ulterior motives of punjabi establishment in sindh. SQM was dealt with a very unique way, first time in political history the party did not prevail at its birth place Karachi. Still astonishing factor of political history was that when it was spread over the saraiki area, its offices functioned in remote towns/ villages with equal numbers of leaders for each SQM having same flag. The leaders were connected with the people through posters and hand bills inspite of media and they never entered their agitation into big cities. Just like Islamabad oriented saraiki party agitating against Lahore, SQM attracted concern of saraiki people for some time. It is also a known fact that saraikis are opposed to Muslim League so both the parties were made responsible for creating a soft corner towards PPP in the area to help punjabi establishment promote two party system in the center. With the passage of time SQM phenomenon faded away from political scene leaving behind a ridiculous impression about saraiki issue which is a sure key to reconstitution of Pakistan. ISI and secret agencies of the army had whithered a very serious issue of the federation which to saraiki activists was political but the agencies had dealt it technically. That meant all sort of struggle would go futile as technique of the army has proved to be success over politics in Pakistan time and again. It was the longevity of saraikistan on the increase day by day deep into the masses which placed political activists of PNP or ANP as politics oriented struggle makers in saraiki area. PNP was pioneer introducing saraiki unit in their party but the party had to face a split on pretext of merger into ANP by punjabi comrades. ANP also announced fifth unit in the party and after hard follow up by saraiki workers saraiki national unit was formed at Bahawalpur in 1986. Soon after the saraiki national unit became functional, proestablishment Naseem Wali Khan took control over the high command and ANP turned indifferent to saraiki unit. During the elections of 1988 pakhtoon khwa national unit decided to parliamentary seats adjustment with punjabi leadership. It was indicative that the saraiki national unit of party could be sacrificed to connect the power base of ANP

with powerful panjabi establishment at Islamabad. It left no choice for the saraiki national unit to part their ways with pakhtoon khwa national unit of the party. It was done so according to constitution of saraiki unit and unanimously national council members in 1989 converted saraiki national unit of ANP into saraiki national party. Punjabi establishment was comfortable with ANP having units of punjab, sindh and baluchistan beside pakhtoon khwa and leaving the demand for a new constitution. Seraiki National Party landed in political arena with legacy of national awami party with the demand to reconstitute Pakistan with equal status for saraikis, sindhis, Bengalis, pakhtoons and punjabis. To promote this ideology in totally depoliticized so called federation, and particularly punjabized so called saraiki society, SNP had to stick to two basic principles. One was not to let die the party in the hands of punjabi establishment which at times created media harassment proclaimed them as Indian agents, prohibiting from Pakistani affairs. Without being disappointed SNP got political life from centuries old relations with punjabis as oppressor and the oppressed. Remembrance of 1818 was also ideological feed back for the party to overcome the tactics of the establishment when during resistance in 1818 saraikis offered great martyrdoms for their right of liberty. Soon after the creation of Pakistan saraiki's autonomist and sovereign state of Bahawalpur after being declared a province of the federation was usurped by punjab through usual army rule. These dreadful experiences of the past encouraged SNP to continue the struggle of the past into the present and future. The second principal was to be part of any alliance or united front for joint struggle against punjabi hegemony in Pakistan. Historically the first united front among the nations of Pakistan was Anti One Unit front which jointly struggled against the punjabi rule over western part included saraikis from Bahawalpur beside sindhis, pakhtoons and baloachis. But again the army came forward to help their brethren punjabis when through an executive order Bahawalpur was made a part of punjab. Discrimination exercised on Bahawalpur by formation and so called dissolution of west Pakistan's one unit clearly exposed the ulterior motives of punjab towards saraikis for times to come Seraiki National Party never gave up their goals and by peaceful democratic way resisted the nefarious designs of the agencies politically. In this political journey party happened to join alliances for democratic struggle and observed the same discrimination towards saraikis. So called big centralist parties avoided rather dreaded the inclusion of SNP as component and left such alliances. During 1993 elections Nawabzada Nasarullah Khan organized National Democratic Alliance in which SNP was inducted as they had signed an election agreement with Hafeez Pirzada's PNP. Pirzada was secretary of the alliance and as soon as SNP entered into the alliance, so called big parties left election results declared against the alliance and the NDA was withered away. An other alliance of the anti establishment parties was initiated by Air Marshal (R) Asghar Khan by the name of Pakistan National Conference in which SNP was asked to join. PNC held many meetings in sindh and punjab but could not impress as real anti establishment alliance, because it was not clear about the national question and that about constitution of 1973, so it could not fetch any results. In the mean time construction of Kala Bagh Dam over river Indus had become a political issue in Pakistan. An anti KBD front was reached between Pakhtoon khwa Qaumi Party and the PNP which covered pakhtoon, sindh and baluch nations. To them construction of a big dam next door in administrative punjab, vast fertile area of pakhtoon khwa will be endangered by water logging and salinity. While sindhis apprehended shortage of water for irrigation and that the punjab will be holding control over Indus waters. Baloachistan had joined the front to show solidarity with pakhtoon and sindhi nations and to avoid hegemony of punjab by way of KBD. By joining anti KBD front SNP had more points to cover than both PNP and PQP representing as upper and lower riparians of Indus. Infact saraikis live in the middle of Indus geographically and naturally become upper and lower riparians at the same time. The water reservoir in a huge dam within the saraiki area would do the loss of water logging and salinity to their fertile lands more than the pakhtoon. As far as the shortage of water is concerned by constructing KBD in saraiki area punjab wanted to irrigate the allotted lands of Cholistan which by virtue of colonization are usurped by army personnel and other punjabi settlers to be. Loss of fertile lands was also coupled with the demographic change in historic saraiki area. For SNP anti KBD front of 1990's was equally important to anti one unit front of 1950's. River Indus never flew over even an inch of punjab's land and depending upon usurpation of other resources punjab had already sold out three rivers of Pakistan through an army dictator in 1960s. Construction of KBD was most dangerous for saraikis and to apprise the facts to fellow components beside the international community was a chance prevailed by SNP. The most important was role to save the great Indus Civilization of which saraikis are the core in herents. Those were the days when political circles of Pakistan had become conscious about saraiki issue that it could be used as a threat to secret agencies and the government at centre. Keeping in view the fact ANP's Ajmal Khattak gathered saraiki, sindhi, baloach and pashtoon parties at Islamabad on 1st October 1998. A united front for achievement of national rights in the frame work of Pakistan was initiated and all the four national representatives presided equally. It happened to be a unique meeting participants of which were interacting with each other after a very long gap. Most of the delegates were the next generation of anti one unit front leadership so this reunion was happening nearly after half a century. After trend setting speeches the conclusion came up loud and clear about Pakistan as a five nation country. Of which punjabis were singled out to be oppressors and saraiki, sindhi, baloach and pashtoon nations were declared oppressed. Regardless of parties or personalities a united front of oppressed nations of Pakistan came into formation on 2nd October 1998. Charter of PONM/ declaration of Islamabad of that day was rightly observed to be a historic document after resolution of Pakistan of 1940. But it was contrary to the prevailing political pattern, so many of the centralist parties and even some of PONM's components found it hard to accept. For instance a press statement from PPP chairperson after studying the charter that PONM was a bunch of political orphans was actually to prove her goodwill for Punjabi establishment. The charter of PONM was indicative of the unity among pashtoon, baloach and sindhis regarding saraiki issue. It clearly read that all federating units including saraikiestan be autonomous and sovereign and will be referred to as states in the terms and spirits of 1940 resolution. And that "the pashtoon federal unit shall be known as pakhtoon khwa and the saraiki federal unit as saraikiestan". Inclusion of Multan and annexation of Bahawalpur into punjab thus was challenged for the first time in Pakistan. Government, so called opposition and ISI itself were disturbed upon above language because the system they had evolved from day one was actually endangered. Hegemony of punjab at Islamabad was ever the main cause of life

and authority for anti saraiki punjabi establishment inclusive of army and its secret agencies. Regarding PONM they now depended on their civil agents specially saraiki groups inducted into its structure to face above mentioned situation. Patience game started in PONM between anti and pro-establishment factions and parties from pakhtoon khwa, sindh and saraikistan just to eliminate the organization started defecting PONM in a planned manner. But to amaze the directors, in December 1999 PONM adopted an amendment in their basic charter rejecting the constitution of 1973. Now demand for a new constituent assembly was earlier made by some nationalist parties including SNP but most of them had dropped the demand accept SNP being aware of ulterior motives behind thus pro punjab constitution, so PONM,s resolution of 1999 infused new life into saraikis and bonded them closely with sindhis, pashtoons and baloachis. Programme to illuminate PONM by army and ISI was failed and their civil agents were also with drawn, they then targeted Baloachistan for action giving a message to anti establishment forces about the gun power they have. This high handedness was camouflaged according to army's doctrine bearing many fold purposes. As squeezing and usurpation of baloach recourses was continuously carried from early days of Pakistan, the army action against innocent baloachis and the singled out leadership is camouflaged to serve some other purposes. Baluchistan being the power base of PONM has good reasons to be the target of punjabi army and message easily conveyed through it all over Pakistan. The main purpose seems to frighten non punjabi nations particularly the saraikis who are core irritant factor of punjab than sindhis, baluchis and pashtoons. They are main cause to enable punjab rule as a majority and claim to own vast lands producing cash crops and longest flowing passage of river Indus, the only water resource in Pakistan. The amazing factor of the analysis is that unlike sindhis, baloachis and pashtoons, saraikis have never faced any physical atrocity since 1970. They are being tackled by civil agents within themselves and the army's "frightening formula", but it is for sure prolonging the cold war like relations between saraikis and punjabis in Pakistan. The evident clash of the punjabi army establishment with saraikis can be predicted only by the timing estimated upto the last army action in Pakistan that may even not take place. But the hard feelings between saraikis and punjabi establishment are on the increase day by day then those with sindhis, baluchis and pashtoons. It started with mass settlements of punjabis in states of Multan and Bahawalpur back from 1818 through conquering of Multan after a bloody war and then in 1880 and 1926, punjabis were allowed to settle in Bahawalpur to till the agricultural lands. This way they intruded the area which could have become an indigenous home land for to day's 100 million plus saraikis of the sub-continent Indopak. Punjabi settlers who had entered saraiki area have a genetic nature of changing character according to the situation, keeping relations with ruling class and keeping up their expansionist designs at any cost. It made no difference to punjabis whether they conquered or were allowed to enter as humble tillers, any way they treated saraikis as a colonial power camouflaged as settlers. Keeping saraiki area as colony under punjabis for more than a century proved to be part of a planning when the British colonial power foresaw a different situation for them at the end of 19th century, they had to quit India and so adopted the concept of neo colonialism in south asia through Muslim punjabis by way of creating Pakistan. In the name of Islam and holding high the so called ideology of Pakistan, punjabis took the task of imposing colonial authority of British/ Americans despite their physical absence in South Asia. It is repeated again that take over of Pakistan was only made possible after usurpation of lands of saraiki Multan and Bahawalpur in the hands of punjabis. Punjabi hegemony infact was the hegemony of British/ American which Pakistan promoted and got immense funds and legitimacy despite all misdeeds in governance in return. Nuclear technology allowed to Pakistan was also for securing a nuisance value for it in the region to cover all hurdles in promoting the same hegemony. The south Asian region exclusive of Soviet Union and India due to conspiracies and nuclear blackmail of Pakistan was converted into a strong hold of America and the foreign policy was also shaped in such a way. America and Briton had long time apprehensions of flourishing Soviet Union and were spending heavily in Pakistan in way of cash and kind (military hardware) which Punjabi establishment collected with open arms and declared Pakistan a frontline state of America to deliver. India was being treated as enemy No.1 in the foreign policy because soon after independence it had right sized east Punjab and further more Multan and Bahawalpur had ancient relations and historic land routs with India. Beside collecting immense finances from imperialist powers when Soviet Union physically entered Afghanistan, the Punjabi establishment offered afghan land to Muslim Jihadis alongwith military hardware and the technical assistance to act freely to oust the Russians. With a hope of annexing the afghan land as another colony Pakistan also received a very heavy amount of money from Usama and company. Punjabi generals made big fortunes for them selves and spent most of that money for terrorist activities against India. Spending in Pakistan was equally important for them as it was focused upon curbing the role to be played by Saraikis for right sizing of Punjab. Hypocrisy towards both India and the Saraikis from day one by Pakistan was main cause of being a decoy colonial power in South Asia. All this could fizzle away if people of the two countries of the region would freely meet eachother and 70 millions Saraikis of Pakistan interact with 30 millions Saraikis of Rajanputana and the one sided migrants from all over Saraikistan to India. It is important to note that not a single saraiki crossed the Indian border in 1947 to occupy left over properties but they condoled the devide and still long for meeting their blood relations and the ancestral homeland across the border. Properties left over by Saraikis were declared as enemy property and the plunder by Punjabis of those and the state lands of saraiki areas is the actual role of 60 years history in the name of Islam and so called ideology of Pakistan. Division of India was a blessing for Punjabis and they prolonged the statuesque and today the net result of that is Pakistan, Punjab, army and constitution of 1973 are four ingredients of the establishment. Apprehensions of exposure of these misdeeds / frauds makes establishment allergic of India and the Saraiki population of both sides at the same time. More over saraiki components of PONM are the only nationalists doing antiestablishment politics in letter and spirits which makes them their enemy No.1. So Saraikis are living in Pakistan as enemies surrounded by Punjabis who actually are the deputies of establishment camouflaged as settles all over Saraikistan. The feudal class in Pakistan comprises of Saraiks, Sindhis, Balouchis and Pukhtoons and it helps the establishment rule the majority of these nations against their wishes. But Saraiki feudals among them are not allowed direct excess to the establishment except through their deputees all over Punjab inclusive of Saraikistan. Saraiki masses and their genuine

leadership after finding no room to achieve national rights, they feel to be pushed against the wall on their back. And when they look towards the international community for help. They observe that how America was backing up Pakistan for fighting their war against terrorism and seraikis also know that to establishment this war itself is an act of terrorism having two dimensions, one against India as jihad for Kashmir and second against Afghanistan to curb so called Alqaida Jihadis. The vested interest hold the top priority when they plan the American task, for instance they use poor ignorant rather spell bound seraikis to fight in jihad against India simply to forbid them the independent verdict. While in case of Afghanistan the same establishment taking opportunity of American task is infact curbing the pukhtoon national unity killing pukhtoons with such sentiments on both sides.

And this is proclaimed to be in the American interest by the Punjabi establishment, the working of which is totally fake, camouflaging the whole scenario. Oppressed nations particularly the seraikis experiencing deception and camouflaug from the day Pakistan was created have first hand information about this act of deception internationally but they are compelled to stay away from the witness rostrum. Desperate seraikis have little hopes with international community observing American attitude toward Pakistan in so called war against terror. Due to this war seraikis, sindhis, baluchis and pukhtoons of Pakistan have become a sacrificial party to America and punjabised / militarized Pakistan. And this war revolves around three parties, America spending big amount of money, which Pakistan collects with both hands to enhance its nuisance value, by keeping seraike majority with their resources as basic colony. And of course the nuclearization along with amassment of other devices of mass destruction also coupled with that.

Helplessness of seraikis and other oppressed nations to end unjustified hegemony of Punjab over Pakistan had become a permanent feature during the cold war over shadowed by American priorities. Russia challenged the American hegemony which made it a real antiface having significant role in politics of multinationalism, multiculturalism and multicivilisationism in South Asia. In the Indian subcontinent Russia held special research about language, culture and Indus valley civilization as ancient living property of seraikis. Demand for seraikistan in Pakistan goes back to that research also and apprehending the threat to their hegemony, Punjabi establishment promptly joined hands with American administration against Russia. And when America started sponsoring most of newly formed communist parties in Pakistan, proestablishment Punjabi/mohahir leadership of left took full benefit to form these parties as per policy. So called communist ideology was thus used for strengthening the strong centre and negation of nationalism blaming it to be anti working class. Seraiki, sindhi, baluch and pukhtoon political workers were compelled to work under antinationalist idealists and all of their hardwork could not bring welfare to the poor masses of their motherlands.

Seraiki workers felt more helpless to pull on in Punjab, constitutionally their province and be part of prolonging the statuesquo which was the foundation of hegemony not matter whether American or Punjabi. All of the oppressed nations of Pakistan have been facing hardships due to American priorities and Punjab on the other hand proclaims those priorities in the best national interest through controlled media. More over the so called apposition and all of the centralist parties are also towing the ideology of Pakistan promoted by Punjab. It is clearly seen in Pakistan that American priorities cover economic, constitutional and political atrocities by Punjab and place seraikis, sindhis, baluchis and pukhtoons as hostages without any justification. Fulfilling all financial needs and proclaiming Pakistan to be a constitutionlised democratic state, Americans also allowed it to possess nuclear technology to act as a decoy American power against Russia. To bury deep under the American priorities the issue of seraikistan and autonomy of other national entities, the establishment promptly adopted the idea of jihad by Americans to oust Russia from Afghanistan. It was a blessing for army and Punjab as they were the only task holders against Russia in this area and had always kept the notorious most terrorists on their pay roll and which were named as Islamic jihadis accordingly. The marriage of convenience between America and Punjabi army was not ended yet. The Arab Islamic jihadis with their logistic in Afghanistan after ousting and breakup of Russian federation turned their guns towards the opponent non Muslim western world and then the incident of 9/11 occurred. No matter whether America was ready for this kind of jihad or not but definitely it had to bank upon Pakistan for today's war against terror. Americans must be knowing the gains of their involvement with Punjab and its army again but this so called war is sure to prolong oppression of seraikis and other components and is permanent threat to peace in South Asia at the same time. The struggle by seraikis and other oppressed nations of Pakistan to end the hegemony of Punjab and its army is on the increase every day without being impressed by American might on their back. But politics is a romantic dream for seraikis and so is their political demand for seraikistan, which actually can be considered as a movement for revival of their historical geography. And now sindhis, baluchis and pushtoons are sharing political struggle jointly with seraikis and despite being more than 80 percent of population and owners of 90 percent area of Pakistan are confronting total failure. America has come up as a non political world power before the actual stake holders and so are the Islamic fundamentalists, non political and opposed to seraike nationalism particularly because they have roots deep into the Punjabi army of Pakistan. This situation gives birth to some unanswered questions that whether with negation of politics America would succeed in war on terror? That, can the supreme world power by eliminating politics from Pakistan bring and sustain peace in South Asia? And the fundamental question that, can Americans and Punjabis prevent seraikis and other oppressed nations from political struggle?.

This is the situation explained about Pakistan in this write up witch is not final and cannot be declared as concluded. Rather Americans and others of the international community and sindhis, baluchis and pushtoons of Pakistan may know better the facts which are occurring at government and the military higharchy level every passingmoments. The facts are based upon centuries old tale of conspiracies and militancy involving world powers covering their misdeeds towards all non Punjabi nations in and around the Indian sub continent. And by virtue of that did inhuman atrocities, usurped historic territories, made slaves and squeezed the resources on gun point. Seraikis being the most oppressed in their hands are very clear about the facts. They have clear evidences and the witnesses within and around the Indian sub continent, but await "the fact commission" constituted by "United Nations Organization", to unveil the heinous crimes committed against them. No other way would the burning situation in South Asia or the war like situation in muslim world be addressed.

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With a request for solidarity with deprived majority of economic, constitutional and national rights, bearing ongoing atrocities the limited addresses are being approached. It is hoped that friends and well-wishers of the international community will help in propogating this case to humane quarters upholding the basic human rights in south Asia.  
Thanks.

Abdul Majeed Kanjoo  
President  
Seraiki National Party

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