

**AFTER INDEPENDENCE THE POLITICAL PARTIES (EXCEPT
PAKISTAN PEOPLE'S PARTY) HAD WORKED PROPERLY AND
CREATED SOCIAL AWARENESS AMONG THE PEOPLE OF SINDH**

Muhammad Ali Sangi

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes and evaluates the role of political parties of the region. The study reviews the role of the parties in historical perspective. During this research work the primary data was collected through the questionnaire that at what extent the people of Sindh supported the claim. The total number of participants who filled the Questionnaire was 422; from six Divisions and 29 Districts of Sindh. The scales were fixed for assessing the opinion of the people of Sindh for the role of the parties for creating social awareness in the region.

Keywords: Social Awareness, Political Parties, Region, People and Opinion.

INTRODUCTION

Background: The party politics are essential for the development of socio-democratic norms in a society. The political parties are the tools for transforming society from existed order to a new dynamic and vibrant order. The Western education brought awareness among the Indian people. The British helped Indians in founding the political parties; the All India National Congress (1885) and All India Muslim League (1906).

Political Situation Before Independence: After the war of independence, the Muslims were in precarious conditions they, therefore, could not develop political norms among them; they developed ethnical feeling among the societies and put them inclined towards British. Muslim League was once the party of the Nawabs, after decades of experience, under the leadership of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, it became a mass political party and got Pakistan. The political parties in general since their formation had a structure of centralized power with imperialist approach to deal the people. Before and after the independence the personality cult was visible among the political parties of the region. They therefore could not contribute in the national/regional politics.

Political Situation After Independence: Muslim League, after the demise of Mr. Jinnah lost the confidence of the people of

Pakistan. It could not even maintain its position during the rule of full four years of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. Mr. Khan with its Muslim league could not streamline the nation with a definite road map to travel. The failure of the League created vacuum in national politics which was filled by the military bureaucratic nexus. Thus the One Unit was created for suppressing the centuries old cultural names of the nations; Bengalis, Punjabis, Sindhis, Pathans and Baloachis, which were replaced with East Pakistanis and West Pakistanis. The provincial parties, having their leaders of small stature, were not in position to counter the players of national politics.

Later on in 1958, Ayoub Khan got the reins of the country. He ruled over the region with iron hand and chained the political parties. General Ayoub developed capitalist tendencies, the 22 families, therefore, emerged out of capitalism. Not a single political party especially from West Pakistan challenged the act of Military General. Mader-e-Millat Muhatarma Fatima Jinnah was also knocked out by the General. This despotic military rule put the people deprived from fundamental rights. The feelings of sub-nationalism, therefore, emerged among the provinces. The crucial fact, that in this state, the military junta “made it impossible for the political forces to come into power and run the affairs of the state” (*Dawn* 21, 2008). During this humiliation Zulfikar Ali Bhutto challenged the Military ruler and formed Pakistan People’s Party (1967) with promises in the shape of manifesto in written before the people of the region. He magnetized the masses and challenged the marriage of military bureaucratic nexus. He made it possible to over through the military rule of general Ayoub with the support of the masses.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To analyze the role of political parties and social background of the region and also evaluate the topic and suggest some recommendations through this research.

HYPOTHESIS

The bringing of social awareness among the people of backward and agrarian based areas and to work properly for the development of masses is a social change in the region.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM/JUSTIFICATION

After the demise of Quaid-e-Azam, his Muslim League remained intact for a few years, but it was no more than a name

(Agha, Amir Hussain, 1994:177). And the conditions of other political parties were less of more the same, President Ayoub's government abolished political parties. The political parties in this uncivilized situation did not play any constructive role against military regime. They did not keep people aware about their rights and duties. The political parties excluding Awami League in East Pakistan have not turned their attention towards the people. Pakistan People's Party in this situation filled the gap and electrified the people of West Pakistan for their bright future.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The role of political parties in creating social awareness among the people in the region has been neglected in research; this is essential for assessing the correlation among the political parties and masses.

The political parties; the Muslim League got Pakistan and on the contrary it lost the confidence of the people. Political parties created momentum for politicians/civilians in developing socio-political aptitude among masses.

The parties could create political consciousness in the streets, roads and in every home in the region. It will be really a source of energy for liberal forces for assessing the political party in creating social awareness in the region.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The Parties play key role in democratic societies. It is a political party which in every aspect, represent people, and creates awareness among them. The political parties in democracy and even in despotic rule educate the people for getting their rights. So in this research paper the care has been taken in focusing this broad perspective.

RESEARCH DESIGN/WORK PLAN

The original research work was intended to investigate the role of Pakistan People's Party in bringing socio-economic and political awareness among the people of Sindh 1967 to 1977. However the specific role of political parties in creating social awareness is tested through the historical, descriptive, correlational methods and particularly a case studies method has been applied to collect primary sources of data by visiting villages and towns, meeting people, interviewing people, survey through questionnaire and personal

observation has been descriptively applied. Secondary data has been sorted out from historical documents, related to the topic.

The Major Sources of Data Collecting Include: Survey through questionnaire; the questionnaire for general survey about the party and its leader; the data was collected from common members/workers/high officials of the different parties, common men i.e. peasants, laborers, workers, industrialists, landlords, officers.

SOURCES OF STUDY

The people of Sindh are the main source for the primary data. The claim; social awareness, among the people, has been tested through Questionnaire from the samples easily available in the universe. The secondary data has been collected from public and private libraries, internet, social media, T.V. channels and the individuals.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES AMONG THE PEOPLE

The Results and Discussions: The political parties of the region could neither keep people aware about their rights and duties nor do they kept them aware about the power of their votes. The parties did not create the social ethics of the centuries old Indus civilization. The people of Sindh are clearly distressed over the performance of the political parties: in the questionnaire³ the people were asked through the Statement No.1: ‘After independence the political parties (except Pakistan People’s Party) had worked properly and created social awareness among the people of Sindh.’

The people of the region, in general, were hesitant in filling the Questionnaire; the fear was observed among the people. In their opinion, the people of Sindh are disagree with this statements in the Questionnaire. Here are the data of 422 Participants about the statement: there is the small number of people who are not known about the statement; and there are also the people who have knowledge but they could not decide about the statement and remained undecided.

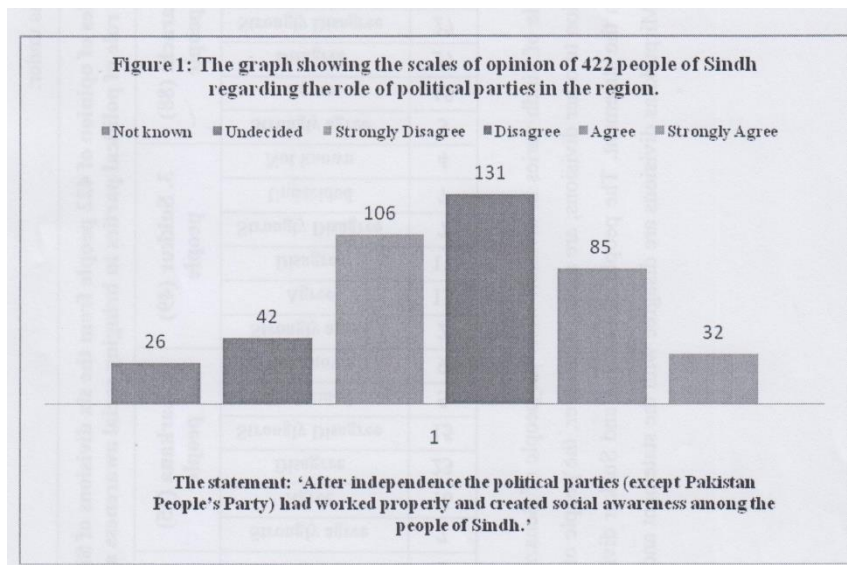
The statement	Not known	Undecided	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
S. No.1: ‘After independence the political parties (except Pakistan People’s Party) had worked properly and created social awareness among the people of Sindh.’	26	42	106	131	85	32

The data is given in the following table and graph which clearly shows the opinion of the people:

In the above mentioned table and graph, the people of Sindh are clearly disagree with the statement. However the details of the scales are as under:

The total number of participants are 422: the number 131 participants are Disagree, the number 106 participants are Strongly disagree, the number 85 participants are agree, the number 42 participants are Undecided about the statement, the number 32 participants are Strongly Agree and the number 26 participants are Not Known about the statement. The participants in their first two options are disagree and strongly disagree and their third option is, agree with the statement.

The result is further explained with application of these formulas in the following tables and graphs:



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The result is further explained with application of these formulas in the following tables and graphs:

The Scales = *SS*

No of Statements = *NoS*

Frequency of Participants = *FoPs*

Total Participants = *TP*

Total obtained Percentage % = *TOP%*.

Not Known = NK Undecided = UD Strongly Disagree = SD
Disagree = D Agree = A Strongly Agree = SA

This formula; $FoPs / TP \times 100 = TOP\%$, is for the all *SS* with the *NoS*, in the following table.

TABLE-2					
SHOWING THE FREQUENCY OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN DIFFERENT SCALES OUT OF 422 IN THE STATEMENT WITH PERCENTAGE. THE OPINION OF THE PEOPLE OF SINDH ABOUT THE ROLE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES					
S. No.	<i>SS</i>	<i>NoS</i>	<i>FoPs</i>	<i>TP:422</i>	<i>TOP%</i>
1	NK	1	26	100%	6.16%
2	UD	1	42	100%	9.95%
3	SD	1	106	100%	25.12%
4	D	1	131	100%	31.28%
5	A	1	85	100%	20.14%
6	SA	1	32	100%	7.58%

These formulas:

The SS; NK the $FoPs / TP \times 100 = TOP\%$,

The SS; UD the $FoPs / TP \times 100 = TOP\%$,

The SS; SD+D the total $FoPs / TP \times 100 = TOP\%$,

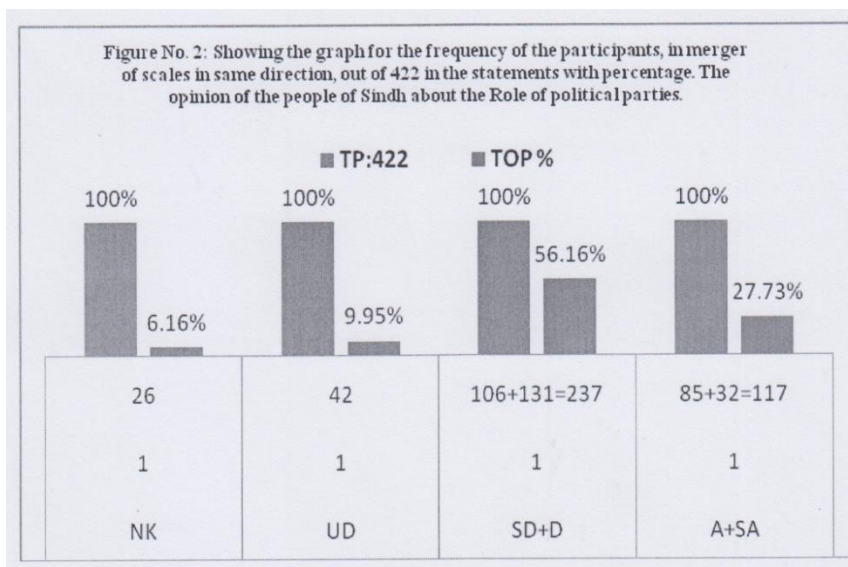
The SS; A+SA the total $FoPs / TP \times 100 = TOP\%$,

are shown in the following table:

TABLE-3
SHOWING FREQUENCY OF THE PARTICIPANTS, IN MERGER OF SCALES IN SAME DIRECTION, OUT OF 422 IN THE STATEMENT WITH PERCENTAGE. THE OPINION OF THE PEOPLE OF SINDH ABOUT THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES

S. No.	SS	NoS	FoPs	TP:422	TOP %
1	NK	1	26	100%	6.16%
2	UD	1	42	100%	9.95%
3	SD+D	1	106+131=237	100%	56.16%
4	A+SA	1	85+32=117	100%	27.73%

In their opinion the people of Sindh clearly disagree with the statement, as shown in the table no.3 mentioned above; the Not Known people are 6.16%, Undecided people are 9.95 %, Strongly Disagree + Disagree people are 56.16% and Agree + Strongly Disagree people are 27.73%. Thus the people of Sindh clearly stated that 'after independence the political parties (except Pakistan People's Party) had (not) worked properly and (did not) create social awareness among the people of Sindh.' The data is further shown in the following figure No.2:



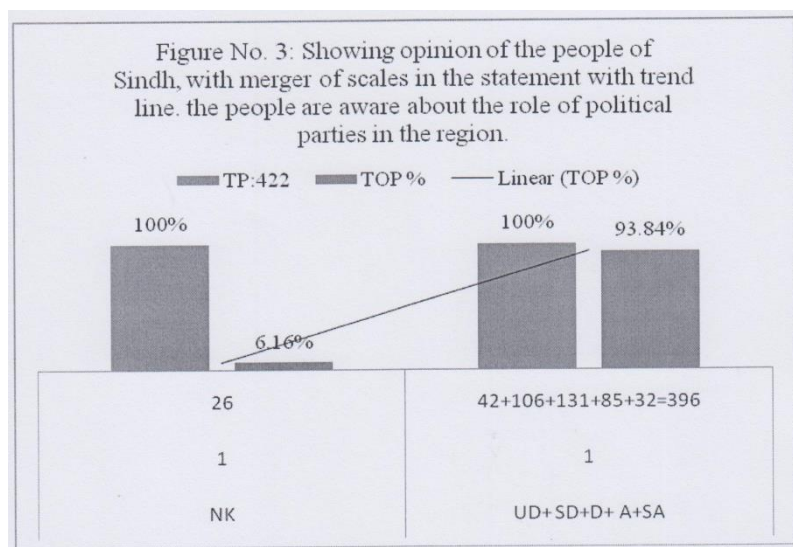
THE SOCIAL AWARENESS AMONG THE PEOPLE OF SINDH

The people of Sindh have faced ups and downs in their socio-political history. Since the independence they are dealt as a neglected people and they tried to keep them unaware about the social

phenomenon of the region. In this survey the people very understandably showed their aptitude of choice with care. In this survey the data showed that about 94% participants are aware about the role of political parties in the region.

The data is further depicted in the following table No.4 and graph No.3:

S #	SS	NoS	FoPs	TP:422	TOP %
1	NK	1	26	100%	6.16%
2	UD+SD+D+A+SA	1	42+106+131+85+32=396	100%	93.84%



THE DIVISION WISE OPINION OF THE MASSES

During this survey the data was collected from six divisions: (1) Benazirabad, (2) Karachi, (3) Sukkur, (4) Larkana, (5) Mirpurkhas and (6) Hyderabad. The all twenty nine districts of six divisions in Sindh were surveyed through questionnaire; the number 17 questionnaires were fixed for each district with exception to Nousheroferoze district which has 18 forms. The division wise

opinion of the people of Sindh is clearly portrayed in the following table which shows the people's approach towards political parties of the region.

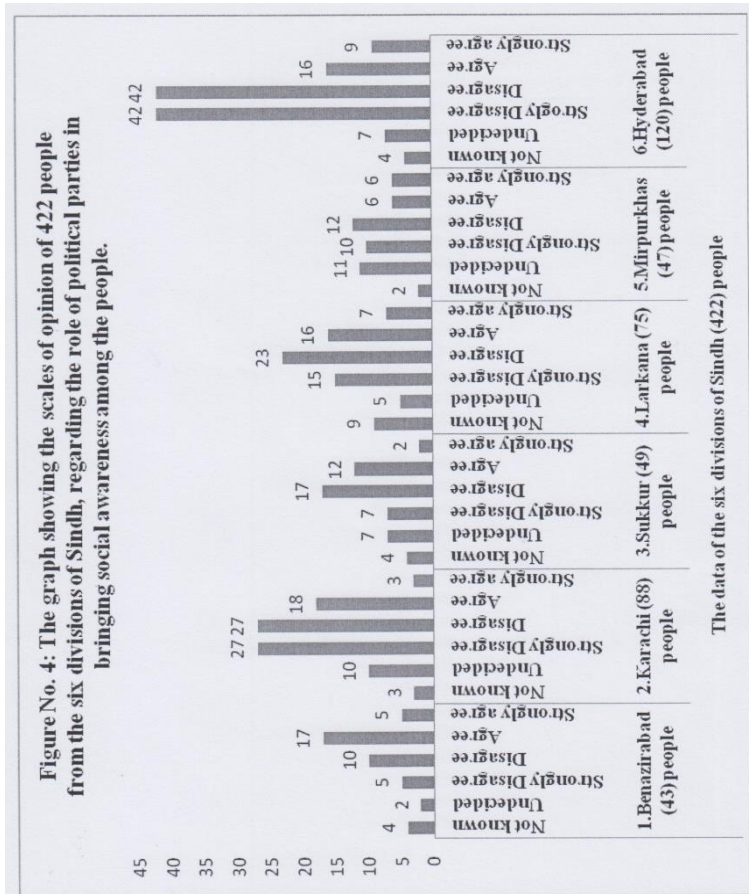
The table and graph are as under:

Table No.5: Showing the scales of opinion of 422 people from the six divisions of Sindh, against the number of the statement regarding the role of political parties in bringing social awareness among the people of Sindh.		Statement	
		Statement	1
1. Benazirabad (43) people	Strongly agree	5	
	Agree	17	
	Disagree	10	
	Strongly Disagree	5	
	Undecided	2	
2. Karachi (88) people	Strongly agree	3	
	Agree	18	
	Disagree	27	
	Strongly Disagree	27	
	Undecided	10	
3. Sukkur (49) people	Strongly agree	2	
	Agree	12	
	Disagree	17	
	Strongly Disagree	7	
	Undecided	7	
4. Larkana (75) people	Strongly agree	7	
	Agree	16	
	Disagree	23	
	Strongly Disagree	15	
	Undecided	5	
5. Mirpurkhas (47) people	Strongly agree	6	
	Agree	6	
	Disagree	12	
	Strongly Disagree	10	
	Undecided	11	
6. Hyderabad (120) people	Strongly agree	9	
	Agree	16	
	Disagree	42	
	Strongly Disagree	42	
	Undecided	7	
		Not known	4

The opinion of the people of Sindh varies division wise: the people of Benazirabad division are agreed with the statement. The people of the area in variation to other divisions agree, whenever, the people of Karachi and Hyderabad divisions are clearly with great margin disagree with the statement. The people of Larkana and Sukkur division clearly disagree but they have other option agree and

the people of Mirpurkhas divisions disagree with the statement and in the other option they are undecided about the statement.

The respected points of view of the participants of different divisions are shown in this Figure-4.



THE OPINION OF THE PEOPLE OF BENAZIRABAD DIVISION

The people of Sindh generally disagree with the statement, however, the people of Benazirabad division have different point of view than the rest of the divisions of Sindh. The following figure no. 5: and table no. 6 showed the trends among the people of the division:

FIGURE-5
THE GRAPH SHOWING THE SCALES OF OPINION OF 43 PEOPLE OF BENAZIRABAD DIVISION REGARDING THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN BRINGING SOCIAL AWARENESS AMONG THE PEOPLE OF SINDH

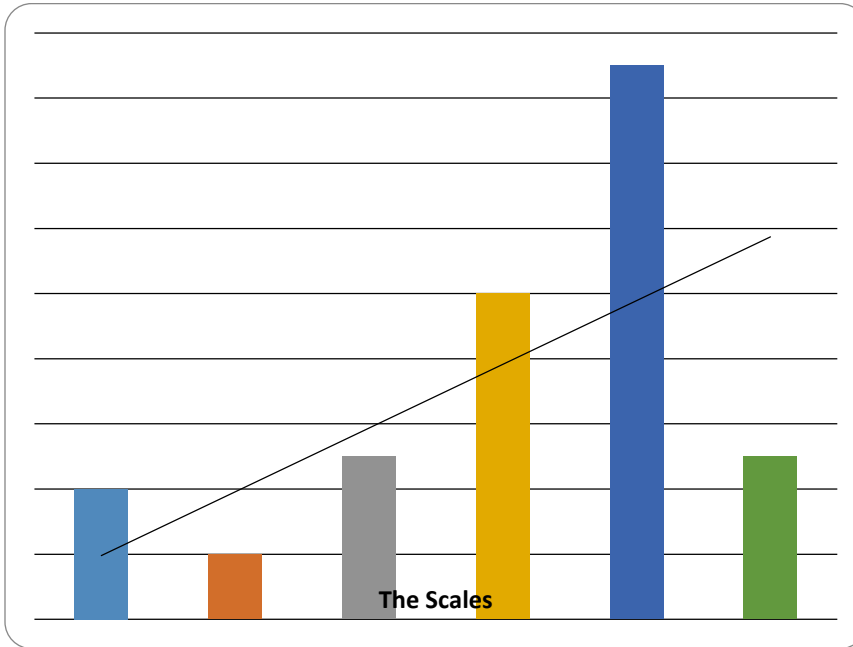


TABLE-6
SHOWING THE OPINION OF (43) PEOPLE OF BENAZIRABAD DIVISION IN THE SCALES REGARDING THE ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN BRINGING SOCIAL AWARENESS AMONG THE PEOPLE OF SINDH

The statement	Not known	Undecided	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly agree
S. No.1: ‘After independence the political parties (except Pakistan People’s Party) had worked properly and created social awareness among the people of Sindh.’	4	2	5	10	17	5

THE DISCUSSION

The people of Sindh, during the collection of data, were classified as follows:

The Age Group: This group consisted on three sub-groups; Age up to 40 years, Age from 41 to 60 years, and Age 61 and above; all these groups are disagree with the statement.

The Gender: This group consisted on Male and female; the female group is strongly disagree and disagree with the statement.

The Qualification: This group consisted on four sub-groups; illiterate to 5th class, 6th class to Intermediate, Graduate, M.Phil and PhD; all these groups are disagree with the statement, however, the illiterate to 5th class and 6th class to Intermediate are strongly disagree and disagree with the statement.

The Occupation: This group consisted on six sub-groups; Grower/Labour, Landlord, Businessman/Industrialist, Government Employee, Private Job/Self Employee, Others/Retired etc.; all these groups are disagree with the statement; however the Landlords and businessmen are strongly disagree with the statement.

Political Affiliation: This group consisted on six sub-groups; Nationalists/Socialists, PPP Workers, PML-N/PPP-SB, PTI/PML-F, Others (Political Affiliation), Neutral/Non-Political; all these groups are disagree with the statement, however, nationalists are strongly disagree, PML-N/PPP-SB are Strongly Disagree and Disagree and PTI/PML-F are agree with the statement.

Social Classes: This group consisted on three sub-groups; Lower Class, Middle Class, and Upper Class; all these groups are disagree with the statement, whenever the Upper class people are strongly disagree with the statement.

Almost all the groups, except few, are disagree with the statement about the role of the political parties (excluding Pakistan People's Party), in creating social awareness.

DISCUSSION OVER THE OBJECTIVES AND HYPOTHESIS

Objectives: The objectives are achieved through the introduction and in tables and graphs and recommendations in the last.

Hypothesis: The hypothesis is disproved through the statement shown in the tables and graphs, except the people of Benazirabad division in the graph no. 5 and table no. 6 where they on the contrary to other divisions are agree.

CONCLUSION

The political parties since their emergence could not play an effective role for the socio-ethical advancement of the people of the region. After independence there was lack of leadership; the politics, therefore was transformed towards the military bureaucratic cum capitalists' nexus. The political parties along with their leaders were in chains. In this awkward situation the PPP came with written promises and challenged the nexus of the troika.

The people of Sindh through the survey gave a clear verdict about the role of the parties. The political parties, therefore, should work hard for creating social awareness among the people.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The political parties, in an organized way, should play an effective role for the material advancement of the region.

The leaders of the political parties should learn socio-democratic norms for creating social awareness among the people as to counter the non-social factors in the region.

The political parties should adopt the policy of hard work and devotion for the development of social norms and conditions of the people.

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