

Biography and Life Career of Syed Qaim Ali Shah as Chief Minister of Sindh: A Case Study of District Khairpur, Pakistan

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Abstract

Syed Qaim Ali Shah is a politician with a long experience, not simply a politician, but has rendered excellent services, whether in or out of the government. Due to his important role for the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) as a founder member of the party and faithful companion of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, he has always been considered a permanent personality in the party. Throughout his career, he has proven himself to be the winner in the elections except once, which was also unfair. When he was the Chief Minister of Sindh more than three times during his government tenure, he served the province with great passion. Due to his efforts, many projects and schemes started in the province, several universities, including medical, engineering, Technical, and general, were established, and schools and colleges of various types were established to educate the generations of Sindh. Hospitals with high-level standards to fulfil the medical requirements for the people of Sindh, with a network of metallic roads, bridges, electric power projects, including wind power, coal, and thermal, were installed, as well as jobs for young men and women, and poverty reduction schemes. The development of agriculture, technical education, sweet water supply schemes, parks, and stadiums was also established. Syed Qaim Ali Shah ruled Sindh as long as nobody else; the same is true of his work and role in the province's development; he rendered great services to the people. But what he has done for his native Taluka is an extraordinary and historic achievement. It is historical efforts which Syed Qaim Ali Shah has proved to develop his District not as temporary one but for the generations of future and lesson for other parliamentarians that if they become sincere and visionary to develop their areas, they can do more much for the population they reside with and get love and dignified position by the people of their area for ever.

Keywords: Visionary Leadership, Pakistan Peoples Party, Minister and Chief Minister.

Introduction

Khairpur city is the district headquarters of Khairpur Mirs and was the princely state of Pakistan from 1947 to 1955. After the establishment of Pakistan, Khairpur has developed continuously in the textiles, silk, leather goods, silk clothing, matches, soaps, shoes, and carpet manufacturing industries. It had an estimated population of 127,857 in 2006 and was the twelfth largest city in the province.

Syed Qaim Ali Shah possesses a versatile personality in the district of Khairpur Mirs. He was born on 13-9-1933 in an educated and influential Syed family of Khairpur city. He received his

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education from the well-known Government Naz Pilot School, Khairpur, then went to the University of Karachi and earned a Bachelor of Arts (B.A). After that, he was admitted to Sindh Muslim (SM) Law College and obtained an LLB degree. At that time, Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was at that college, and Mr. Shah had good company with him. Therefore, they knew each other better. However, Mr. Shah started his career as a lawyer and earned his name and fame. However, he began his political career by participating in the general elections of local bodies in 1960. He contested with Syed Baqir Ali Shah, defeated him with a great margin, and won the seat of District Chairman of Khairpur at the time of Field Marshal General Ayub Khan. Because of good company with Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, he joined the Pakistan People's Party. He got the ticket in the elections of 1970 and contested with Syed Ghous Ali Shah and continuously succeeded in his political career. The PPP gave him several special assignments, and he reasonably fulfilled all his tasks.

Since starting, he has proven himself a prominent member of the PPP, a sincere worker, and a successful politician with active involvement in party matters. His whole family has proven to be loyal followers of the mission and vision of Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Shaheed Muhtarma Benazir Bhutto. He has rendered many socio-economic services as a successful politician and social reformer, not only for his home district, Khairpur, but also for the whole province of Sindh and the overall country of Pakistan.

Syed Qaim Ali Shah has remained three times as the Chief Minister of Sindh (from December 02, 1988, to February 25, 1990, from April 06, 2008, to March 21, 2013, and from May 30, 2013, to July 25, 2016). During his tenure as chief minister, he worked for the people of Sindh, especially for the district of Khairpur. His services benefited not only his party workers, followers, and voters but also all the people of the district of Khairpur and the whole of Sindh. However, not all people are fully aware of the services of Syed Qaim Ali Shah, and he was not recognised or appreciated by society. So, there was a dire need to conduct academic and analytical research about his personal life, social and political services, and successes and failures. For that reason, this research was designed to explore the socio-economic services of Syed Qaim Ali Shah during his tenure of government (2008 to 2013 and 2013 to 2016) as Chief Minister of Sindh. This was the case study of District Khairpur only.

Importance of the Problem

When one reviews the documents with an analytical lens, it can be observed that since the establishment of Pakistan, several laws were developed and cancelled, and decorative rules were imposed or deposed continuously. Politicians have played an active or inactive role in the ups and downs of regulations, laws, and constitutions. Syed Qaim Ali Shah was one of the politicians who actively participated in that process and development in the country because he was an active member of the Pakistan People's Party and was appointed Chief Minister of Sindh three times. He was a faithful leader, loyal to the party's mission and a follower of the party's vision designed by Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Muhtarma Benazir Bhutto for the betterment of the people of Pakistan. He has rendered many services in law legislation, planning, launching schemes and projects, their implementation, and other works beneficial for all the people of the district Khairpur and the province of Sindh. However, his services for his native place, like District Khairpur, were precious and fruitful. Some of these plans, schemes, and projects have been completed, some are in progress, and some are in the pipeline. The acknowledgement and the presentation of the actual picture of his services were the need of the time. The study aimed to explore academic and analytical research on Syed Qaim Ali Shah. The findings of this study

would be a valuable contribution for other politicians and people of Taluka and District Khairpur, province of Sindh, and the whole country.

Objectives

The primary purpose of conducting this study is to analyse the socio-economic services rendered by Syed Qaim Ali Shah as Chief Minister of Sindh three times. Moreover, his whole political career and his extended work for the betterment of the poor people of the entire Sindh, specifically for the people of the Taluka Khairpur, have been analysed and explained in detail. His efforts to fight against anti-democratic forces and support democracy in the country have also been analysed. Why? Because his social, political, economic, and democratic services are remarkable and unforgettable, they must be acknowledged in every field of life regarding education, infrastructure, and economic and social development sectors. His services created a spirit among the people of the district of Khairpur to improve their living conditions.

The different aspects of Syed Qaim Ali Shah's life have been explored. His sincerity to the party, hard work as a reformer for the betterment of the people of his constituency, and development in general infrastructure, education, and health of the ordinary people of Sindh, especially in Taluka Khairpur, have been analysed and presented here.

Hypothesis

Only one hypothesis was developed to be tested: "Syed Qaim Ali Shah is the politician who has proved himself to be a great social reformer in the development of Taluka/District Khairpur, especially during his time as Chief Minister. Thus, the study covers the biography of his struggling career as a legendary politician of Sindh from his birth.

Research Methodology

This was an exploratory and analytical case study with the qualitative paradigm, which consists of the personal, social, and political life and other aspects of the former Chief Minister of Sindh, Syed Qaim Ali Shah. According to a case study, it is an effective and in-depth investigation of any individual, a group, or an institution. Dr. Maqsood Alam Bukhari (from AIU) has defined a case study as one way of critically observing the actions, activities, behaviours, personal and professional qualities, and plans for social development of any specific individual in a particular period. However, there are some demerits of the case study because they focus on directing attention and focus on a single case or several instances with a personalised process for focusing on everything significant in the history or developmental case. The data was collected through primary and secondary sources related to the life, services, and achievements of Syed Qaim Ali Shah. All the information was collected, analysed, and triangulated to make the findings reliable. All the data were collected through face-to-face interviews with Syed Qaim Ali Shah and the personalities more concerned with him. Moreover, the newspapers, official records, facts and figures from internet browsing, daily diaries, memos, journals, magazines, articles, and books have been searched. The required information has been obtained with an analytical perspective, and findings have been summarized. For the data collection, the researcher visited district offices, provincial offices, Sindh Assembly, various public and private libraries, including Sachal Sarmast Public Library Khairpur, Gul Hayat Institute Library KMA Larkana, Central Library of Shah Abdul Latif University Khairpur, Allama Daud Pota Library Hyderabad, Sir Shahnawaz Library Larkana, etc., for gaining accurate and required information about the Syed Qaim Ali Shah in Taluka Khairpur.

Syed Qaim Ali Shah's Family, Birth and Education

Biography

Syed Qaim Ali Shah was born at Jeelani Muhalla in the home of Syed Ramzan Ali Shah on September 9, 1933. Syed Ramzan Shah had 02 sons and 01 daughter. He received his primary education at Naz High School, which was established by Mir Ali Nawaz "Naz" along with him. Syed Ghous Ali Shah and others were also his classmates. The Headmaster of this School was Syed Pannah Ali Shah. Rewa Chand, Veero Mal, and others were the Teachers of this School. After completing his education at Khairpur, he left for Karachi, joined Karachi University, and earned his B.A and L.L.B from Sindh Muslim Law College (SM Law College). From 1954 to 1957, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was also a professor at this college. After receiving a law education, he started practicing law in Khairpur. Syed Ali Aslam Jaffaeri and Syed Ghous Ali Shah were lawyers then. Syed Qaim Ali Shah had his 1st marriage with his cousin's daughter of Syed Karam Ali Shah, 2nd marriage with Ms. Hussun Afroze, the sister of popular lawyer Mr. A.K. Brohi, and his third marriage was with an Iranian lady.

He has four sons and seven daughters who are well educated, most of whom are still in government services. He has four children (two daughters and two sons) from his first wife. They are: Syed Muzaffar Ali Shah, Dr. Syed Liaquat Ali Shah, Shamshad Shah, and Najma Shah. Since he has 07 children, two sons and five daughters from his second wife, Mrs. Husn Afroze. They are: Syed Asad Ali Shah, Dr. Nusrat Shah, Naheed Shah Durrani, Nuzhat Shah, Dr. Nighat Shah, Dr. Nafisa Shah, and Syed Afzal Shah. His eldest son was Syed Muzaffar Hussain Shah, who was primarily an agriculturalist and was an official in the senior federal government. His second son, Syed Liaquat Ali Shah, is an eye specialist doctor who has served as a medical officer in the interior of Sindh and as a Ghulam Mohammad Maher Medical College professor. Syed Asad Ali Shah was the President of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and a member of the Board of International Federation of Accountants, a senior partner of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu's Pakistani firm, and the Vice-Chairman of the Group of Experts on Accounting and Reporting, a forum of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. He was appointed Finance Adviser to the Chief Minister of Sindh between 1993 and 1996 to compensate his father. He could not take any ministry in the PPP government that was elected in 1993. Syed Afzal Shah has a doctorate degree and lives in the United States of America.

In this way, all the daughters of Mr Shah are well educated and contribute to the development of the district of Khairpur as well as the province and the whole country. Naheed Shah Durrani is a CSS official and was selected during the Zia regime. She currently serves as the Special Secretary for Finance in the Sindh government. Naheed Shah Durrani passed her CSS examination with high marks, and she was selected under General Zia-ul-Haq's regime, which was otherwise opposed to her father. After 14 years of service in the foreign ministry, district management group, and finance ministry, Durrani has worked towards her current post as provincial secretary for education. Dr. Nighat Shah is also a consultant gynaecologist, private practitioner, Professor at Aga Khan University Hospital (AKUH) and current general secretary of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Pakistan. Dr. Syeda Nafeesa Shah is a politician, journalist, anthropologist, and painter who served as the Nazima of Khairpur district until 2007. She became a Member of the National Assembly (MNA) in 2008-2013 tenure. Currently, again, she is a member of the National Assembly. She was also Chairperson of the National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) and Member of the Standing Committee on Economic Affairs, Finance, and Minorities. She is counted among a few female politicians with over ten years of experience in field politics and an even smaller number of

parliamentarians with the distinction of completing a doctorate and postgraduate studies from the prestigious Oxford University.

Meanwhile, Shamshad Shah and Najma Shah are housewives, while Dr Nusrat Shah is a consultant gynecologist and assistant professor at Dow University of Health Sciences. Nuzhat Shah is a child with special needs, while his youngest daughter, Mona Shah, is still completing her education. In short, the Jeelani House Khairpur has been serving not only the province of Sindh but the whole country of Pakistan.

Food

In an interview, he told me that he takes tea only as a drink with breakfast, does not take lunch, and takes night meals from 10 to 11 PM. If meals are offered at another time, he does not take them, even if they are too rich and delicious.

Prayer

He always remembers Almighty Allah, wakes up early, and leaves for the office. He has never taken any drugs in his life. His elders would be the traditional Pirs and their Mureeds (saints and disciples), but his father was educated, so he rejected all this. He has never written any Taweez (amulets) or asked anybody for that.

Entertainment

He was a good volleyball player during his teenage years and an avid cinemagoer in his youth. At an early age, he was fond of movies and often watched Pakistani and Indian films. He said that in olden times, actors were good, especially Deleep Kumar, Nargis, and Madhubala, his favourite Actors. He also talked about the Movie Mughal-i-Azam.

Property

I have not purchased any city property. My son Asad and I bought a building in Karachi and purchased land at Kotdiji, our property. Most of my property is from my forefathers, and I depend on the land sources.

As a Lawyer

In an interview, Syed Qaim Ali Shah said that Hundreds of cases, especially in Khairpur, are free of cost. I also had submitted documents to plead the case of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. He also had pleaded cases of many reputable, MNS, and MPAS.

Sindh Muslim Law College Studies

He received his law education at Sindh Muslim (S M Law College Karachi). At the time of his studies at SM Law College as an L.L.B student, Bhutto sahib also delivered lectures on International Law. He was a knowledgeable person, and as a student, he was asked questions by him. It was the time when I came into contact with him. In 1970, in the presence of Bhutto Sahib at 70 Clifton, he had joined the PPP. He struggled with Bhutto Sahib, then with Benazir Asif and Bilawal, and I am still with the party.

Life Career

He started his profession as a lawyer and earned his name and fame. But, during the era of Field Marshal General Ayub Khan, he actively participated in the election of local bodies and

represented his home district. In this way, Syed Qaim Ali Shah joined the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in the late 1960s, contested for a seat in the National Assembly, and won in 1970 and 1977. He is a renowned politician with an influential background who has served the Khairpur district since birth. He has been a famous face and firm representative of the policies of a more famous, mainstream, democratic political party struggling to restore democracy and fight against dictatorial policies and practices. Syed Qaim Ali Shah's outlook speaks a lot about his seniority, loyalty, hard work, and sacrifices for democracy and the PPP. A tribute ceremony in honor of Syed Qaim Ali Shah, former chief minister of Sindh, was held at the Shah Abdul Latif University (SALU), Khairpur, on account of his meritorious services for humanity, governance, rule of law, democracy, and promotion of education in Sindh.

Vice Chancellor Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur, Prof. Dr. Parveen Shah, said it is a privilege for all of us to pay tribute to a great son of Khairpur. Recognizing the unparalleled services for peace, harmony, development, and overall betterment of the province of Sindh and especially to this district, which are countless and remarkable, shall always be praised and remembered. Director General Judicial Academy, Karachi, Justice (retd) Syed Ali Aslam Jafferri said Syed Qaim Ali Shah had prioritized justice and the rule of law. "He is a role model for me. Despite being an advocate in his early days, he preferred social work". He appreciated the efforts of Syed Qaim Ali Shah for rendering marvelous services for the cause of democracy, fundamental rights and civil liberties. He is a man of polity, humility and simplicity. He was the pioneer for the establishment of Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur. He contributed a lot for the development of the Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur, as the prime institution of upper Sindh." Chairman Municipal Committee, Khairpur, Syed Amjad Ali Shah said that Syed Qaim Ali Shah was the icon of politics. Shah further added that: "He played extraordinary role for the services of community at large. Syed Qaim Ali Shah has prioritized education and health in Sindh."

Syed Qaim Ali Shah was elected as chairman of the District Council Khairpur during the era of Ayub Khan. Then he was elected as a Member of the National Assembly in 1970 and became Federal Minister for Industries & Kashmir Affairs. After that, he was elected as a Member of the Provincial Assembly in 1990 and appointed the Leader of the Sindh Assembly. He was elected a Senator in 1997 and MPA in 2002 polls again. He was elected as MPA in the 2008 polls and became the Chief Minister of Sindh for the second time. He led the PPP-Coalition Government of Sindh. He also participated in the one-unit Movement. It was a difficult time for General Zia when fan belts were used to torture the people, and we were kept in dark rooms in jail.

He said in an interview that Benazir Bhutto selected me as Chief Minister, considering me an experienced and sincere man, since I was attached to her from the start, she was asking for suggestions and advising her. She was a knowledgeable lady. When Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was in jail, Benazir was visiting him. Bhutto Sahib had asked her that in Sindh, Syed Qaim Ali Shah is the person who has to keep in contact because he has remained the president of the party and is also the acting chief minister. When Bhutto sahib became angry with Mumtaz Bhutto, who had left on leave, and being the senior minister in his absence, I was given charge of the chief minister.

Shaheed Benazir Bhutto respected and loved me highly. At an early time, Pir Sahib Pagaro tried to get me to join the Muslim League with my group, but I had already joined the PPP. Bhutto sahib had asked me to invite Pir Sahib Pagaro to join our party. I can't mention how wonderful that period was, and so was the period of Shaheed Benazir Bhutto. I remember everything. I believe in reality and not dreams, and I think, what is the truth? From my children, Nafeesa Shah

is knowledgeable and is involved in politics. She was not interested in politics, but I convinced her to join politics. All my children are brilliant, but these 02 children are sharp. Asad Shah was not interested in politics but social services; he served the people without temptation, not for the vote. Both of my children talk about logic.

Syed Qaim Ali Shah as Minister and Chief Minister (tenure 2008 – 2013 and 2013 to 2016) Political Career

During Ayoub Khan's period, Syed Qaim Ali Shah started his political career as the district chairman of Khairpur. When Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto formed PPP, he became the Basic worker of the party in 1967. Syed Qaim Ali Shah, born December 02, 1988, to February 25, 1990, became the Chief Minister of Sindh. In the elections of 1997 was defeated. However, he was selected as a senator of the PPP. In 2002, he was elected as MPA. From April 06, 2008, to March 21, 2013, he became the Chief Minister of Sindh. On May 11, 2013, on PS-29 Khairpur, he won the seat with 46656 votes and became the Chief Minister. Syed Qaim Ali Shah was elected president of PPP Sindh for the third time from 1973 to 1977, from 1978 to 1997, and from 2004. Thus, 06 times was elected MPA and 07th times contested in the elections, only once he was defeated. Being a lawyer, Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto selected him as a member of the committee working on the constitution of Pakistan in 1973.

Hard Decisions

At the time of General Zia-ul-Haq, many hard decisions were imposed on the PPP leadership and workers. Syed Qaim Ali Shah was also made the target because he and his family had suffered a lot. He was put into Jail, along with other leaders/workers. Some left the party, others kept them away from the situation. But Syed Qaim Ali Shah remained firm in the face of the situation and continued his struggle with Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and his family. He participated in MRD 1982-83 and remained a companion of Benazir Bhutto. He supported and made efforts for the Sindh cause, including Kalabagh Dam, Thal Canal, Chasma, Tonsa, and Jehlum link Canal problems.

Entry in Politics

Syed Qaim Ali Shah started his politics by contesting local bodies' elections for the seat of Chairman District Council Khairpur during the government of Field Marshal General Ayub Khan and won that seat successfully. Then, he met with the Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, who had remained a teacher during his studies at S.M. Law College and was already impressed by his personality. He was given a ticket for NA, was elected as a Member of the National Assembly in 1970, and became Federal Minister for Industries & Kashmir Affairs. After that, he was elected as a Member of the Provincial Assembly in 1990 and appointed the Leader of the Sindh Assembly. He was elected a Senator in 1997 and MPA in 2002 polls again. He was elected as an MPA in the 2008 polls. He became the Chief Minister of Sindh for the second time. He was also elected as an MPA in the 2013 polls. He became the Chief Minister of Sindh for the third time from 30th May 2013 to 27th July 2016 because Dr. Ishratul Ibad, the Governor of Sindh, had requested that Syed Qaim Ali Shah continue working as Chief Minister until the new Chief Minister takes over. In this way, Syed Murad Ali Shah took oath as Chief Minister of Sindh on 29th July 2016. Syed Qaim Ali Shah has served six times as an MPA in the Sindh Assembly, MNA and Senator once. Moreover, he remained President of PPP Sindh for three tenures: 1973 to 1977, 1987 to 1997 and 2004 to 2016.

General Elections of 2008 and Success on PS-29

Syed Qaim Ali Shah's Political Career Constituencies were PS-29 (Poling Station) for the 2008 and PS-29 for the 2013 polls. Results of the General Elections 2008 for Provincial Assembly Sindh PS-29 declared that Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) was the most significant and ordinary people's party. Syed Qaim Ali Shah obtained 46656 votes out of 65852 valid votes and won the seat in these elections. The total number of votes was 182592, but only 67276 were polled. Out of them, 1429 votes were rejected, and Zafar Iqbal Bilal obtained 10900 votes from the Pakistan Muslim League Functional (PMLF). However, all 17 candidates from different political parties and independent candidates had contested in that election. The percentage of polled votes was 36.94%.

General Elections of 2013 and Success on PS-29

Syed Qaim Ali Shah also fought with his former friend Syed Ghous Ali Shah in the general elections 2013 for Provincial Assembly (PS-29 Khairpur IV). He won and became a Member of the Sindh Assembly MPA again with a significant margin. He obtained 44362 votes out of 82347 valid ballots, and his rival Syed Ghous Ali Shah from Pakistan Muslim League Functional got 29953 votes and became the second runner. There was a total of 144128 registered voters for that election. Of them, 81117 votes were polled, and 2838 were rejected. In all, 32 candidates from different political parties and independent candidates contested the general election in 2013. The total percentage of valid votes was 56.28 % for the PS-29 constituency of Sindh in the general election 2013.

Syed Qaim Ali Shah has a charismatic personality and background. His uniqueness and greatness can be seen through his political roles and positions. He was the first and only Sindh chief minister who had completed his government's five-year tenure and made history. He was also the first among his peers to be nominated twice as Sindh's chief executive. He made his record equal to the record of Khan Bahadur Ayub Khuhro by becoming the Chief Minister of Sindh three times in all. According to his good buddy from his youth, Syed Ghous Ali Shah, he is the second person of Khairpur, formerly a princely state, who has assumed the top slot. When Syed Qaim Ali Shah returned to Khairpur after getting a degree in L.L.B. from SM Law College Karachi, he started his profession as a lawyer, where he built good relations with Syed Ghous Ali Shah. Neither could have predicted they would become the leading politicians and long-time political adversaries. Both buddies started their political careers by joining the Muslim League Functional under the guidance of Pir Pagara and Shah Mardan Shah. Syed Qaim Ali Shah contested in basic democracy elections twice during the government of Field Marshal General Ayub Khan, and luckily, he won in his second attempt and got the first taste of political power in his life.

After the one year of establishment of Pakistan People's Party by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Syed Umaid Ali Shah, his brother-in-law and the personality of Khairpur (well known for his interest in social work, art and culture) took Syed Qaim Ali Shah away from Pir Jo Goth and arranged his meeting with Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto for joining the Pakistan Peoples Party. Syed Qaim Ali Shah realised that he was bowled over and impressed by the personality of the born leader, Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, and joined the PPP. At that time, Syed Qaim Ali Shah was not very young. However, Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto asked him to stimulate, motivate, and energize the youth by forming their student organisations because he believed in the power of the youth. Syed Pervez Ali Shah and his family members followed in his footsteps and joined the Pakistan People's Party, and he also became a party activist and Senior Minister of Sindh.

Syed Qaim Ali Shah was given the party ticket for the general elections of 1970 for the National Assembly by Mr. Bhutto. Mr. Shah convincingly won the seat and became the federal minister for industries and Kashmir Affairs. He also won the same seat from Khairpur in the botched elections 1977. Syed Qaim Ali Shah remained sincere and loyal to the vision of Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and the mission of the PPP during the bloodless coup, which General Ziaul Haq launched, and Mr. Bhutto was overthrown. Most critics praise him because he has remained loyal and sincere to the party since 1968. Some of them also accuse him of meeting with former President Mr. Farooq Laghari when the second government of Shaheed Benazir Bhutto was removed in 1996. He was charged with unauthenticated allegations of mistreating some hot-headed party youth during his first tenure. Due to these myths and allegations (which were disproved later), he became suspicious among his detractors. Consequently, he lost in the elections of 1997 to his rival Syed Ghous Ali Shah for the first time in his political career, whom he had defeated thrice previously in the subsequent general elections. Resultantly, the party's performance worsened, and he had to lose the presidency of Sindh, which was handed over to Nisar Ahmed Khuhro, but the party regained the top slot in 2002, which he has been enjoying ever since. Nonetheless, he won a party ticket again and became a senator in 1997.

In the 2008 elections, when PPP again succeeded, Syed Qaim Ali Shah was appointed for the second time as the Chief Minister of Sindh. He was appointed for the third time after the election of 2013. Thus, he remained the Chief Minister of Sindh three times.

Syed Qaim Ali Shah was elected a 07-time member of the provincial Assembly, a one-time member of the National Assembly, and a one-time member of the Senate. He has remained a member of many National, Provincial and party committees. He is a senior member of the party's central committee and a member of the Provincial Assembly. In 1977, at the time of General Zia, he was jailed along with Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and other Ministers. He was jailed for his cause at various times and for 04 years.

Conclusion

In politics, there is no permanent friend, no permanent enemy. The main objective is democracy, parliament, the Judiciary and the constitution, all the pillars of any state, and contribute to a country's supreme. The party's decision is always supreme, and I have always followed it. Politics is a vast field; I am its student and a party worker. He hoped to eradicate poverty and unemployment from Sindh and had worked a lot for it. During the Liari operation, he instructed me not to leave any criminal, even if he was my friend. Therein lies the highest number of terrorists compared to others captured, punished and jailed. Never in life has he disappointed, even when he was put in jail.

Recommendation

Syed Qaim Ali Shah, in an interview, said that I was the first political worker to believe in respect for the workers. Bhutto Sahib respected the workers, even those who were not office holders, but were treated with respect. He said that I am first a worker and then a leader. People respect and love me; although I am not in the government, I am the most senior at the party. I participated in public gatherings and important party meetings. I am active in the political and social services for the people. He has always remained honest, and I believe in the Almighty Allah, who owns good and evil. I am thankful to God that there is no corruption charge against me. I am a founder member of the central committee and, at present, the senior-most in the party. Many have left the party, but up to living life, I will be in the party. I am a political worker, and

politics is in my blood. Thereafter, it is further that according to the said words, more studies can be conducted over his further drastic ethics, recording the politics as in inheriting working efficiencies.

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