

Post Problems Of Pakistan

Synopsis

Chapter#1: Immediate Problems

1. Background
2. Congress Reaction On the Establishment Of Pakistan
3. Division of Military Assets
4. Division of financial assets
5. Constitutional Problem
6. DEATH OF QUAID-E-AZAM
7. Electricity Problem
8. Formation of Government Machinery
9. ISSUE OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE
10. ISSUE OF PAKHTOONISTAN
11. REFUGEES AND ACCOMMODATION PROBLEM
12. The Massacre of Muslim Refugees in India
13. Nation's confidence Building

Chapter#2: Problems which could not resolve till now

1. CANAL WATER DISPUTE
2. Annexation of Princely States
 - (a). City of Calcutta Handed Over to India
 - (b). Hyderabad Deccan
 - (c). Junagadh
3. Radcliff Paved the Way for the Accession of Kashmir with India
4. Kashmir Dispute

Conclusion

Post Problems Of Pakistan

Immediate Problems

BACK GROUND:

Under the third June plan (1947) provincial assemblies were given an option to join either of the two states (Pakistan or India). Overwhelming majority of the members in the Punjab and Bengal assemblies decided to join Pakistan. Since members of the non-Muslim majority districts in these provinces voted for partition of their respective provinces separate commissions were set for the demarcation of boundaries in the two provinces with Cyril Radcliffe a British lawyer as the joint chairman of the both commissions.

Partition was conducted in a way which manifested naked bias and injustice towards the Muslims. The Quaid-e-Azam(R.A) had proposed that the task of demarcation should be entrusted either to an impartial commission appointed by the United Nations or to the members of the British "privy council" (the highest British court.) the proposal was turned down by the British government

Viceroy Lord Mountbatten had very close friendly relations with Congress leadership and was a great sympathizer of the Congress point of view. The conditions prevailing in the sub-continent he had never set foot on the Indian soil before this time.

Mountbatten had done this intentionally. In Cyril Radcliffe he found the most suitable person he could easily influence.



(Lord Mountbatten)

The Muslim League did not favour the partition of the provinces, if it was inevitable it would have been carried out in the light of the principles stipulated by Mountbatten himself at the time he had

Post Problems Of Pakistan

announced the third June plan , he had said that Gurdaspur, and Ferozpur and Tehsils of Zira and Fazilka will form part of Pakistan. (1)

CONGRESS REACTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PAKISTAN:

The Hindus and British had not surrender before the exemplary struggle of the muslims of the sub-continent . Congress and Hinsdus of india did not accepted the partition and emergence of Pakistan from the their hearts they always waiting for opportunity to create problems for newly born state of Pakistan. They accepted this partition in the hope that they will overtake it soon and re-establish their rule all over the sub-continent .

According to Brecher:

"Most of the congress leaders and Nehru among them, subscribed to the view that Pakistan was not a viable state politically economically, geographically or militarily and that sooner or later the areas which had ceded would be compelled by force of circumstances to return to the fold."(2)

with these thinking congress leaders accepted Pakistan as for them Pakistan was a transient phase. But Quaid-e-Azam declared that,

"Pakistan had come to exist for ever and it will by the Grace of God exist for ever."(3)

The Congress leaders did their utmost to damage pakistan. They adopted measures with the connivance f the british and particularly by the help of mountainbatten create problems for Pakistan because they want that Pakistan should not survive as an independent and soverient state. The Indian government adopted every possible means to strangle pakistan's economy. Due to these conspiracies and mischieves by the congress leaders Pakistan had to face great difficulties.

Post Problems Of Pakistan

DIVISION OF MILITARY ASSETS:

It was announced on July 1, 1947 that Indian army would also be divided in ratio 65 to 35 in India's favour it was with reference of the communal balance present in the British Indian Army. Field Marshal Auchinleck was appointed as incharge of the distribution of military assets. The field marshal decided to wind up his task four months ahead of time. Sending a report the British government on sept. 28,1947 auchinleck wrote:



“ I have no hesitation, whatever, in affirming that the present Indian cabinet are implacably determined to do all in their powers to prevent the establishment of the Dominion of Pakistan on firm basis.” (4)

Whatever Pakistan received was nothing but scrap and out of order machines, broken weapons, unserviceable artillery and aircraft. There were 16 ordnance factories and all were located in India. Pakistan was given 60 million rupees towards its share in the ordnance factories. Later an ordnance factory was established in Wah. Pakistan received six Armour divisions to India's fourteen, eight artillery divisions to India's forty and eight infantry divisions to India's twenty one. Pakistan also received Staff College in Quetta and Service Corps College at Kakul, which latter became the Pakistan military Academy. Pakistan

did not receive the due share of the military assets till now. This dishonest attitude put Pakistan into great difficulties.

Post Problems Of Pakistan

DIVISION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS:

To reflect on Pakistan's future, we must understand its past. The past for Pakistan's economy began in 1947 when the country started rather hesitantly the Difficult task of creating an economy independent from that of India. At the time of division there was cash balance of 4 billion rupees in the reserve Bank of India which was to be divided between India and Pakistan in the ratio of 17 to India and 5 to Pakistan. Pakistan was to receive 750 million rupees, which was in initially delayed by the Indian Government. After the protest of Pakistan, India agreed to pay 200 million rupees. As the war between India and Pakistan had started on the issue of Kashmir India again stopped the rest of the amount by saying that Pakistan could use it to buy arms. After the protest from Pakistan and the threat of hunger strike by Gandhi, Nehru was forced to pay another 500 million rupees. However the remaining 50 million rupees are still not paid. The money was Pakistan's rightful share. India deliberately withholds it because they hoped that Pakistan would become bankrupt.



CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEM:

Constitution is the fundamental law of a state. No state can be run without a constitution even for a single day. The first session of Pakistan's constituent Assembly was called by the Quaid-e-Azam(R.A)on august 11,1947. Three days before the establishment of Pakistan.

The constituent assembly failed to frame a constitution even in eight years. Lack of a permanent constitution created ,chances of unscrupulous interference in democratic progress of Pakistan

Post Problems Of Pakistan

DEATH OF QAID-E-AZAM:

Despite of all the problems, Pakistan continued to march under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam. Nobody can deny that in the early year predominant leadership of Quaid-e-Azam was a source of strength for Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam died on 11th September 1948. After the death of Quaid-e-Azam though there were great leaders too, but unfortunately none of them was of the caliber of Quaid-e-Azam. So, some kind of lackness of leader ship was created by some of so called leaders but also there were some sincere leaders but just like drop in water.



ELECTRICITY PROBLEM:

Due to transfer of Muslim majority areas to Bharat and unfair demarcation, electricity system of West Punjab was disrupted ,because all power stations were at Mundi, a predominantly Muslim majority area, gifted to Bharat but Quaid-e-Azam said:

"If we are to exist as a nation ,we will have to face the problems with determination and force."

FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT MACHINERY:

Pakistan came into existence under the most appalling conditions. The first problem that Pakistan had to face was to choose a capital to form a Government and to establish a secretariat, Karachi was chosen as the capital of Pakistan .The Government of Pakistan could not get enough time to set up workable administrative machinery because of the great difficulties created by the

Post Problems Of Pakistan

Congress. The Indian government adopted delaying tactics in transferring the government servants and official record which aggravated the situation.

The immediate task after the independence was to establish the workable administration and government to run the affair of the newly born state. The Quaid-e-Azam paid his immediate attention towards setting up of the administrative machinery. He formed his cabinet with Liaquat Ali Khan as the first prime minister of Pakistan. Karachi was made the capital of Pakistan. Special arrangements were made to bring officials who had opted for Pakistan.

The Quaid-e-Azam took a number of steps to overcome the administrative problems of the new state. Central secretariat was established at Karachi. There was no office equipment, no furniture, no official record and no stationery to pull the official routine.

The Quaid-e-Azam advised the Government officials to work with sincerity and with devotion. He made it clear to the Government officials that they were not the rulers but were the servants of the people. The Quaid-e-Azam addressed to the government officials on 11th October and he said,

“This is a challenge for us . if we were to survive as nation we will have to face these difficulties with a stern hand. Our people are disorganized and worried because of the problems they are facing. We have to encourage them to pull them out of despair. It has put great difficulty on the administration and the people look to you for guidance. ” (5)

ISSUE OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE:

Immediately after the establishment of Pakistan language controversy was started between East and West Pakistan when the members of the Constituent Assembly belonged to East Pakistan demanded that instead of Urdu, Bengali should be made national language of Pakistan. Liaquat Ali Khan then the Prime Minister of Pakistan refused to accept the demand, which created resentment among East Pakistan. Refusal of the demand ultimately transformed into a

Post Problems Of Pakistan

political movement. In March 1948 while addressing at Dhaka, Quaid-e-Azam declared,

“Urdu and Urdu alone would be the national language of Pakistan.” (6)

Advice of Quaid-e-Azam temporarily took the heart out of language movement but the issue was not settled. It exploded later after the death of Quaid-e-Azam.

ISSUE OF PAKHTOONISTAN:

At the time of partition N.W.F.P was controlled by the "red shirts" the ally of Congress. The Khan Brothers, Dr Khan Sahib and Abdul Ghaffar Khan, were their leaders. Despite the 1947 referendum in which the people of the region voted to join Pakistan, the leaders of the "red shirts" demanded union with Afghanistan or complete regional autonomy. The Afghan Government also supported the issue by saying that the "Pakhtoons" or pathans living in both Afghanistan and Pakistan belong to the same race and the "Pakhtoons" of Pakistan wanted to be the part of the union with Afghanistan called "Pakhtoonistan".

Today development :

Couple of days, after when the issue of 18th amendment when it was going to table in the assembly that had one crucial point regarding the name of N.W.F.P province. The name under consideration was "khaber pakhtoonistan" that have a nationalism identity of pakhtoons regardless of considering facts about the large numbers of hazara's residents who wants their own identity in the under consideration name.

Due to the procession that was held couple of days before in which 8 person were lost their valuable lives.

REFUGEES AND ACCOMMODATION PROBLEM:

Communal violence that had already started reached to its height after the announcement of Radcliff Award on 16th August 1947. Hindus were angry over

Post Problems Of Pakistan

the division of the Subcontinent whereas Sikhs were unhappy over the loss of their religious places. Sikhs and Hindu armed with deadly weapons slaughter the man woman and even the small children. Condition in East Punjab was worse than anywhere else where rulers of the states of Alwar, Kapurthala, Patiala and Bharat pure played the most inhuman role in that human tragedy. Due to the communal violence millions of Indian Muslims leaving their property started migrating towards Pakistan. Apart from communal violence another reason for the migration of Muslims was their desire to live in a newly established Islamic state. When the news of the brutal massacre of Indian Muslims reached in



Pakistan atrocities were committed with Hindus in the same way; that resulted the migration of Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan's area as well. At the time of partition largest migration of the modern world history took place between India and Pakistan.

The arrival of refugees created problem for both the countries but the issue was more serious in the nascent state of Pakistan that was already facing no of problems. It was estimated that only West Pakistani received 5.5 million refugees and one sixth of the entire population of West Pakistan consisted of refugees. It caused economic and administrative problems, as Pakistan did not have sufficient resources to provide food, shelter and medical aid to the growing no of refugees. Even more serious fact was that offices and factories could not work properly because nearly all the Hindu and Sikh staff left Pakistan and majority of the refugees that arrived in Pakistan were peasant and unskilled and they were inexperienced for the jobs that were waiting for them. It resulted serious dislocation for Pakistan in its economic life. However the government of India and Pakistan ably dealt this problem of refugees with the help of social organizations.

Post Problems Of Pakistan

Quaid-e-Azam moved his headquarter to Lahore to give special attention to this problem. Quaid-e-Azam relief fund was also created in which rich people were asked to donate. Temporary relief camps were also established.

On Nov. 30,1947 Quaid-e-Azam said:

“.....save all you can and give towards the relief of these victims of bestiality and vandalism who have suffered all this for the sole reason that they are Muslims.”

The large population exhibited great zeal and enthusiasm in helping their brethren who uprooted from their homes and hearths only because they were Muslims. (7)

The government of India and Pakistan jointly started the efforts to restore law and order in their respective countries. The government of both the Punjab was given responsibility for the accommodation of refugees and further evacuation of population was carried under the protection of two armies. Custodians of the private property were appointed and evacuees were allowed to take personal goods and possessions.



THE MASSACRE OF MUSLIM REFUGEES IN INDIA:

On the birth of Pakistan, Hindus and Sikhs became more furious. In a planned move ,Muslim properties were set on fire and they were compelled to leave Bharat for Pakistan with nothing but their lives. On their way to Pakistan hundreds of thousands of refugees were attacked, maltreated and assassinated by the sikh militants. Many migrants were looted and had to be provided boarding immediately as they reached Pakistan. This blood-drenched



Post Problems Of Pakistan

migration brought untold and sorrow and created innumerable economic and cultural problems.

NATION'S CONFIDENCE BUILDING:

the common man was greatly demoralized and disappointed due to the sufferings that had come in the wake of migration. In addition to this the negative propaganda of the enemies of Pakistan was creating hell on earth, they were trying to assure people that Pakistan was not going to last. Long, it was only a few days time before it will come down like a house of cards. To dispel the negative effect of this propaganda the Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) had to approach people in the remotest part of the country despite his failing health. He gave the people courage and hope. He assured people that Pakistan was born to live and it will last for ever and the conspiracies of the enemies of Pakistan will soon die out.(10)

Mega Lecture

Post Problems Of Pakistan

Problems which could not resolve till now

CANAL WATER DISPUTE:

It had its origin in Radcliff Award which drew the boundary India and Pakistan in way that it cut across the rivers and canal making India the upper beneficiary and Pakistan the lower beneficiary, It also handed over the control over two important head works over river Ravi (Madhupure Head works) and Sutlej (Ferozpure Head works) to India. There was no reason of assigning these head works to India, as these two Head works used to control the flow and distribution of water in the area that were included in Pakistan, except to put the economic life of Pakistan in danger. It was not only a theoretic possibility. India proved it by stopping the flow of water in 31st March 1948.



As being an agricultural county where rainfall is scanty and agriculture is greatly depending on irrigation by canal and rivers. Stopping the flow of water by India caused heavy economic loss for Pakistan. Some time even Pakistan forced to purchase water from India.

Dispute was finally settled when an agreement called Indus Basin treaty. The treaty was signed between Ayub Khan the president of Pakistan and Nehru the Indian Prime Minister on September 19, 1962. According to that agreement India was allocated the use of two Eastern Rivers namely Ravi and Sutlej whereas three western Rivers Indus, Jehlum and Chanab were given to Pakistan. To over come the shortage of water World Bank, India and other friendly countries provided Pakistan financial assistance to construct two dams, five barrages and seven link canals.

Post Problems Of Pakistan

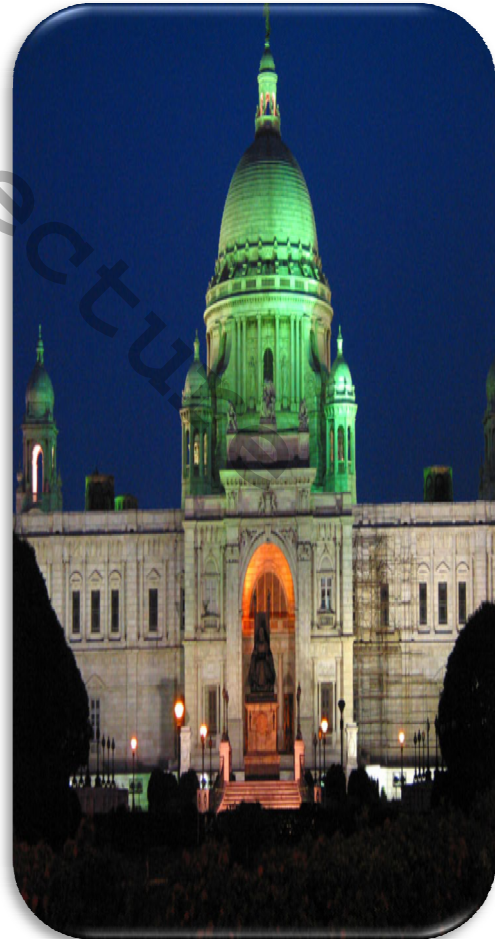
ACCESSION OF THE PRINCELY STATES:

At the time of partition there were 462 princely states in subcontinent that cover 1/3 of Indian Territory and 1/4 of its population. The British government announced on February 20, 1947 that the British paramountcy would not be transferred to any government of British India. Rulers of these princely states were given option by the British government to join either of the two newly born states (India, Pakistan) or remain independent. However these states were advised to consider geographical location and religious trends of their respective states before accession to the either country. By 15th August most of these states announced their accession to either India or Pakistan except some of states including Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh. These states were to fall victim to India aggression later on.

CITY OF CALCUTTA HANDED OVER TO INDIA:

Though Calcutta was a Non Muslim majority city but. Pakistan had a strong claim on it. Firstly large population of Calcutta consisted of schedule east Hindus that were with Muslim League. Secondly East Pakistan was separate from West Pakistan by more than one thousand miles and for the communication point of view the port of Calcutta was very important for Pakistan.

Thirdly East Bengal produced the bulk of raw jute but mostly the jute factories were situated in Calcutta. With out Calcutta East Pakistan would be a rural slum.



Post Problems Of Pakistan

On August 8, Mountbatten's private secretary sent a letter with a preliminary description of the Punjab boundary to Evan Jenkins, the governor of Punjab. This draft showed the Ferozepur area and its headworks going to Pakistan. When the final award was released, Ferozepur was assigned to India. Infuriated Pakistanis were sure that Nehru and Mountbatten had pressured Radcliff to change his line.

HYDERABAD DECCAN:

Hyderabad was one of the richest Hindu Majority state but muslim ruler Nizam who decided to remain independent covering 82000 sq miles of area. Surrounded by Indian Territory. The state was situated in the south of India. Their rulers were Muslim who were called Nizam. Nizam wanted to maintain independent status for his state but as being Muslim he had desire to accede with Pakistan if ever need arose. Due to the important position of the state, Mountbatten the first governor general of India put pressure on Nizam to accede with India but Nizam refused to do so. On September 13, 1948 just two days after the death of Quaid-e-Azam Indian forces entered in Hyderabad and occupied it forcibly. Pakistan submitted a complaint in UNO against the illegal action of India which is still pending.



JUNAGARH:

Junagarh was a small maritime state, 300 miles down the coast from Karachi. It had an area of 3,337 sq. miles and population of about 700,000. It was ruled by a Muslim ruler which the majority of population comprised Hindu and non-Muslim residents. After independence the state announced its accession to Pakistan because it could maintain its links with Pakistan by sea. The Muslim ruler of Manavadar, a smaller state contiguous to Junagarh, also acceded to Pakistan. The

Post Problems Of Pakistan

accession of junagarh and Manavadar were accepted by the Government of Pakistan and the Indian Government was accordingly informed. The Governor-General of india. Lord Mountbatten telegraphed to the Governor-General of Pakistan an said :

“Such acceptance of accession by Pakistan can not but be regarded by the Government of india as an encroachment on Indian sovereignty and territory and inconsistent with friendly relations that should exist between the two dominions. This action is in utter violation of principles on which partition was agreed upon and effected.” (8)

The government of Pakistan offered to settle the dispute by negotiations. The Government of india was, bent upon settling the matter by force. The blockade and raids had created such chaotic conditions in junagarh by the end of October, 1947 that the Muslim ruler had to leave hurriedly for Karachi with his family.

On November 7,1947, the liberation army of 20,000 men with armoured cars and other modern weapons entered junagarh. Two days latter india assumed control of the entire state. The Government of Pakistan strongly protested on illegal occupation of junagarh by Indian army and urged the Indian Government to withdraw its forces. The Government of india paid no heed and held a referendum after two months under the supervision of its armed forces. Majority of voters cast their votes, as expected , in favour of accession to india. Pakistan took up the matter with the UNO which is still undecided.

Post Problems Of Pakistan

RADCLIFF PAVED THE WAY FOR THE ACCESSION OF KASHMIR WITH INDIA:

Gurdaspur was a district contiguous to Pakistan. Out of its four Sub-District Gurdaspur, Batala and shakergarh were the Muslim majority and Pathankot was a non-Muslim majority sub-district. At the time of partition the only rail and road communication between India and Kashmir was possible through the district of Gurdaspur, if Radcliff had only awarded the Hindu majority sub-district of Pathankot to India still it would not have had access to the state of Kashmir; by assigning two Muslim majority sub-district of Baal and Gurdaspur Radcliff provided India a link with Kashmir. In 1948 India entered its forces in Kashmir through Gurdaspur and annexed the state to India. The Decision of the Punjab Boundary Commission Caused the Canal Water.



KASHMIR:

Post Problems Of Pakistan



At the time of partition was a state with 77.11% Muslim population it covered the 84,471 square miles and ruled by a Hindu ruler called Hari Singh. Sharing 1/3 of its boundary with Pakistan Kashmir is situated on the north of Pakistan. Muslim majority of Kashmir wanted to join Pakistan whereas Maharaja HariSing wanted to maintain the independent status for his state. He tried to suppress the large Muslim majority of Kashmir by starting a brutal campaign to kill the Kashmiri Muslims. Kashmiri Muslim resisted and started a struggle for their freedom. When situation became out of control, the Maharaja requested Indian government for the assistance. Indian government promised to help on one

condition, the Maharaja annou1947. Maharaja secretly signed on the documents of succession and flew to England. Indian army entered in Kashmir through Gurdaspur the only Exit for India to Kashmir. It was a Muslim majority district situated at the border of India it but unjustly assigned to India by the Radcliff Award. It proved the fact that accession of Kashmir to India a pre planed conspiracy between Congress and British government.

As Pakistan's boundaries were in danger, so Pakistan had to move its armies it resulted an undeclared war between India and Pakistan on the issue of Kashmir India filled a complaint in UNO describing Pakistan as an aggressor. Mean while the Kashmiri freedom fighter with the help of volunteers from the tribal area of Pakistan were able to liberate 1/3 of Kashmir from India. In January 1949, a cease-fire line was arranged by UNO in Kashmir cutting across the valley dividing it between India and Pakistan. UNO also passed a resolution asking both India and Pakistan to hold plebiscite in the valley but after some time India refused to do so.

Post Problems Of Pakistan

Pakistan tried its best to solve the problem and raised the issue of Kashmir on all international forums from time to time. Pakistan kept the world community under pressure by appealing to UNO. In 1957 the United Nations Security Council reconfirmed that Kashmir is a disputed territory and final solution should be settled under UN supervised plebiscite.

Kashmir problem is still unresolved. It is not only a source of tension between India and Pakistan but also it is a threat to the peace and security of the entire region. As both the countries are nuclear power now and they already had several wars on the issue.

CONCLUSION:

Pakistan came into being as a free Muslim state in quite unfavorable circumstances, it had no resources, it had to build up its administrative machinery from a scratch. But Supreme efforts were made by the Quaid-e-Azam and his colleagues to grapple with the situation. His golden principles "**Unity**" "**Faith**" and "**Discipline**" gave way to Pakistan for a bright future of a strong and well developed country. In his last message to the nation on 14th August 1948, he told the nation:

"The foundation of your state have been laid and it is now for you to build and build as quickly and as you can."

Quaid-e-Azam was addressing the historic public meeting at Lahore, he said:

" it is now up to you to work, work and work and we are bound to succeed. And never forget our motto Unity, Discipline and faith. " (Oct. 30,1947) (9)

References

1. Pakistan studies by Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan fifth edition pag#29.
2. Pakistan studies by prof. m ikram rabbani, third edition ,pg#202.
3. Pakistan studies by prof. m ikram rabbani, third edition ,pg#202.
4. Pakistan studies by Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan fifth edition pag#32.
5. Pakistan studies by prof. m ikram rabbani, third edition ,pg#203.
6. Pakistan studies by M.Y ijaz , 1st edition, pag# 10.
7. Pakistan studies by Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan fifth edition pag#37.
8. Pakistan studies by prof. m ikram rabbani, third edition ,pg#211.
9. Pakistan studies by Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan fifth edition pag#29.
10. Pakistan studies by Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan fifth edition pag#36.
- 11.