

**EARLY PROBLEMS FACED  
BY PAKISTAN AFTER HER  
INDEPENDENCE IN 1947**

## **Problems after partition 1947**

### **Key Question:**

- 1. How successful was the government of Pakistan in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948? Explain your answer. [14]**

#### **Marking scheme extract**

##### **Successes:**

- Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund created to help refugees. He appealed to the people to help the refugees.
- He toured the provinces encouraging and motivating the people.
- He declared himself 'Protector-General' of religious minorities.
- State Bank of Pakistan was set up.
- Karachi was made the capital of Pakistan.
- Civil Services re-organized.
- Joined United Nation as an attempt to draw their attention towards Kashmir problem.

##### **Failures:**

- Kashmir and other Princely States issues not resolved.
- Canal Water Dispute not resolved until 1960.
- Millions made homeless or died as a result of partition.

#### **CAIE Exam Questions:**

- 1. The government of Pakistan was totally successful in solving the problems of partition during 1947 and 1948. Do you agree? Explain your answer. [14]**

### **Independence Act - 1947:**

The British Government Passed the Indian independence Act 1947 on 15 July 1947. The Act ordered that from 15 August two independent dominions be established by the names of India and Pakistan. These dominions have complete freedom to pass any act or bill and the Government of India act 1935 was to be the provisional constitution until replaced. The princely states were given the option to join one country or the other.

### **Difficulties and problems at the time of establishment of Pakistan**

#### **Pakistan faced a number of problems right after partition in 1947:**

**Formation of Government:** The main problem in the formation of govt. There was the shortage of competent and experienced staff in administration as well as in the technical services. The experienced people were left in India, which caused a great problem in the formation of govt. in Pakistan. There were very few Muslim officers in the Indian Civil Service. A few administrative officers had to form a government without even office buildings. There was no stationary, no furniture and other requirements. Due to lack of buildings the govt. offices were set up in private buildings and army barracks. These caused of burden on Pakistan leadership while it had to face internal crisis and external threats.

#### **Division of Armed Forces and Military Assets:**

For the security and safeguard of its territory Pakistan demanded the immediate division of army assets and personnel. The British had appointed Field-Marshal Auchinleck to monitor the division. The assets were to be divided with a ratio of 36% and 64% between Pakistan and India. At that time 16 ordinance factories were present in India and none was given to Pakistan. Pakistan was given staff college Quetta and corps school Kakul. About the army personnel, it was decided that Muslims should opt for Pakistan and Hindus for India. Pakistan required 150,000 men and 4000 officers while only 2500 officers were present. The equipment that was given to Pakistan was mostly in shabby condition. The machinery was obsolete and out of order. Pakistan got **60 million rupees** and an ordinance factory was established at Wah. This

was one of the main problem because Pakistan faced a major threat from India due to Kashmir crisis and without a strong military, it was difficult to maintain country's security even survival.

### **Division of Financial Assets:**

At the time of partition there was a cash balance of **4 billion rupees** in Reserve Bank of India. Pakistan's share was **750 million rupees**. First installment of 200 million rupees was given but on the advice of **Sardar Patel** the amount was not given to Pakistan due to Kashmir problem. Due to Gandhi's threat of hunger strike 500 million rupees were given to Pakistan and still 50 million rupees have not been paid. So without financial resources, it was extremely difficult to face all the challenges Pakistan faced at the time of partition.

### **Refugee and Accommodation Crisis**

#### **Reasons (why it became a problem):**

- a. Division of Punjab between India and Pakistan- Muslims in India moved to Pakistan and Hindus in Pakistan moved to India- large scale killing took place during the migration.
- b. Partition on religious line spread communal violence.
- c. Weak financial position of Pakistan- little economic resources to cope with the problem.

In the years immediately before partition, there was widespread violence between the Muslim and non-Muslim communities across India. Although AIML and INC asked people to remain calm but deaths could not be stopped.

As the partition was done on religious lines the tension between Hindus and Muslims further increased. Over 10 million people migrated from India to Pakistan or in the other direction till 1948.

At the time of partition the Hindus and Sikhs had chalked out a plan for the massacre of Muslim refugees migrating to Pakistan. The Sikh organized military offensive on the refugees. In eastern Punjab a systematic extermination of the Muslim population carried out. Arms and

ammunitions were provided by the govt. to Sikhs and Hindus for killing the Muslims. The Sikhs attacked the Muslim migrants on their way to Pakistan. They slaughtered the migrants in cold blood. Women were raped and young girls were abducted. When these refugees reached Pakistan they put a burden on its economy.

- Nearly **20 million** people were homeless in both India and Pakistan.
- Karachi alone received 2 million people refugees in 1947.
- It was extremely difficult for people to be accommodated.
- Refugee camps were set up in outskirts of cities.
- There was a shortage of doctors and medicines.

### **Canal Water Dispute:**

In 1947 Punjab was divided into east and west Punjab. The head works were given to India while its drained areas became a part of Pakistan. In 1948, India threatened Pakistan to stop water from these head works causing a dire threat of famine and loss of crops in west Punjab. This problem was not solved till 1960.

This problem was resolved through the mediation of World Bank. In **September 1960** an agreement was signed known as “INDUS WATER TREATY”. Under this treaty Pakistan was given rights of Indus, Jhelum and Chenab and India was given Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. During the transitional period Pakistan was expected to construct two dams, five barrages one gated siphon and eight link canals. The construction cost was to be met by Australia, Canada, USA, UK, Germany and New Zealand. India was also expected to pay some of the cost. The remaining amount was to be met by Pakistan. WAPDA (Water and Power Development Authority) was entrusted to supervise the project. This treaty was very important for Pakistan because it was a newly born agricultural country and it had to meet the growing demand of food due to refugees and other problems. This problem was created because Indians wanted to destroy the economy of Pakistan, create a food crisis and to control water head works. This treaty was more important for Pakistan.

### **The Accession of Princely States:**

At the time of partition there were 562 princely states, which covered 1/3 of territory and quarter population of India. These princely states were ruled by Indian princes who were internally independent but under British govt. for their defense and foreign affairs. Till 15 August 1947 all princely states except **Junagadh, Kashmir and Hyderabad** had joined either Pakistan or India.

**JUNAGADH:** It is 300 miles down the coast of Karachi. The ruler was Muslim but the majority was Hindu and non-Muslims. Manavadar and Junagadh announced their accession with Pakistan but Mountbatten opposed it. Finally, in **November 1947** Indian liberation army of 20,000 men equipped with weapons took over Junagadh.

**HYDERABAD:** Its area was 82,000 sq. miles and population 16,00,000. The ruler was Muslim and called "NIZAM" but the Hindus and non-Muslims were in majority. It was surrounded by Indian Territory so Mountbatten urged Nizam to accede to India but Nizam wanted accession with Pakistan. It was a rich state. In November 1947 an agreement was signed between India and Hyderabad not to accede with Pakistan and in August 1948 Hyderabad filed a complaint in UNO but Indian forces entered Hyderabad and after a brief resistance Hyderabad army surrendered on **17 September 1948**.

**KASHMIR:** Its area was 84,471 sq. miles with a population of 4,000,000 and majority was Muslim. It had boundaries with Tibet, China, Russia, and Afghanistan so having great importance. Dogra ruler Gulab Singh ruled state of Jammu & Kashmir. Dogra dynasty had purchased it from British govt. in 1846 for 7.5 million rupees and was sold to Gulab Singh by the "Treaty of Amritsar". At the time of partition Hari Singh ruled it. He was pressurized by the people to announce accession with Pakistan. He knew that would result in the end of his rule so he started Muslim massacre in which many people were killed & thousands migrated to Pakistan. To control the situation Indian forces landed in Kashmir and Kashmiri & tribal area people liberated part of Kashmir. Then a war started and Pakistan got important posts. Due to this situation India made an appeal to UNO on 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 1948 and a cease-fire took place on the condition of plebiscite but India rejected UNO proposals in 1949. In 1950, Sir Owen Dickson, an eminent jurist from Australia came to solve this problem but to no avail. Then in 1951-52 Dr.

Frank Graham came with a commission but failed. In 1954 a bogus plebiscite was held and Pakistan refused to accept it. In September 1965 another war broke out on Kashmir issue and it is still unsolved.

### **Consolidation of the newly born Pakistan & Quaid-e-Azam as a Governor General**

Quaid-e-Azam became the first governor general of Pakistan in the first constituent assembly of Pakistan on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947 with Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

## **Quaid-i-Azam's efforts to establish a new state**

### **1. Advise to government officials to change their attitude**

Quaid-e-Azam warned the government officials to change their attitude towards the people and to help them with hope and courage in the most difficult days of Pakistan. He also asked them to help them anytime they wanted to. Thus the government officials acted upon the advice of Quaid-e-Azam and changed their behavior towards the people of Pakistan.

Karachi became the capital of Pakistan and central secretariat was set up to run the country. Civil Service rules were draft to run the country.

### **2. Solving Initial Problems**

- Toured the country and stressed the need to work together as Pakistanis in all provinces.
- Protection for minorities. He declared himself as 'Protector General' of religious minorities.
- Set up a 'Relief Fund' to rehabilitate refugees.

### **3. Call to avoid provincialism and racialism**

Quaid-e-Azam discouraged the negative feelings of provincialism. He aroused hope in the people of all parts of the country and reminded them of their reasonability as members of a

free and independent nation. A separate ministry was established for the states and tribal area to look into problems of these areas. He ordered to withdraw forces from areas of tribal territories. He advised the tribesman to look into their affairs by themselves as citizens of free and independent Pakistan.

#### **4. Steps for consolidation of the economy**

The main task of Quaid was to consolidate the economic condition in Pakistan. Thus he looked at this problem with great responsibility and started to work on it. He realized that the amount of the money given to Pakistan by the Reserved Bank of India was not enough to cover the needs of the independent Islamic state. Thus he asked for the funds from other foreign countries and asked the government to set up the State Bank of Pakistan. Thus this problem was solved with great hope and courage. In 1948 Jinnah's Industrial policy made it clear that he wanted to see Pakistan as an industrialized nation. He reached to a compromise with India about canal water dispute.

#### **5. Steps for establishing the foreign relations of Pakistan**

The other main task was to make an efficient foreign policy of Pakistan and establish economic cooperation with them. He formed an effective policy and countries started establishing their embassies in Pakistan. They made good relations with other neighboring countries such as Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan. Pakistan became member of UNO in 1947.