**Initial problems of Pakistan**

**Congress reaction to the establishment of Pakistan**

* Mountbatten wanted to become Governor-General of both India and Pakistan
* Jinnah had not accepted it. Mountbatten became Governor-General of India
* The Congress leaders with the cooperation of Mountbatten started to create problems for Pakistan

**Formation of Government Ministry**

* The Congress delayed the transfer of civil servants and the official records when Pakistan was established as an independent country
* shortage of the experienced civil servants
* There was not enough stationary or furniture in the offices
* Most of the civil servants were Hindus and they migrated to India
* Pakistan was compelled to appoint the British officers to overcome the shortage

**Division of Armed Forces and Military Assets**

* British commander in chief of military Auchinleck was in favor of keeping one military for both the nations
* On the insistence of Muslim League he had accepted the division of the military assets
* It was decided that the military assets would be divided on the ratio of 36% and 64% for Pakistan and India
* there were 16 ordinance factories in British India which were located in those regions where India was created
* Hence Pakistan was given Rs 60 million in lieu of those factories. An ordinance factory was thus established at Wah in Pakistan.

**The Massacre of Muslim Refugees and their influx in Pakistan**

* The Hindus and Sikhs initiated the massacre of the Muslims refugees in Punjab who were migrating to Pakistan
* In eastern Punjab the army of the princely states of Patiala, Kapurthala, Alwar, Bharatpur also joined Hindus and Sikhs in the massacre of the Muslims
* The Muslim women, children, and poor men were slaughtered.
* The Muslim women were raped and killed by the Sikhs and the Hindus.
* The trains were stopped at certain places by Hindus and Sikhs in which the Muslims were killed or burned.

**Division of Financial Assets**

* The total budget of the British India at the time of partition was Rs 4 Billion.
* The share of Pakistan was Rs 750 million.
* India initially paid Rs 200 million to Pakistan and Sardar Patel stopped the remaining amount.
* Gandhi demanded that the share of Pakistan should be given, he went on hunger strike.
* As a result of which the Rs 500 million was paid to Pakistan, but Rs 50 million was not given.

**Canal Water Dispute**

* On 1st April, 1948 India stopped the water of Ravi and Sutlej at Madhopur and Ferozpur headworks respectively.
* Pakistan’s economy was predominantly agricultural and the water was the backbone of Pakistan’s economy.
* Pakistan was compelled to purchase the water from India in the initial times.
* Pakistan took the issue to World Bank; as a result of which, Indus water treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in 1960.
* The control of three eastern rivers: Sultej, Ravi, and Beas was given to India, and the control of three western rivers: Indus, Jehlum, and Chenab was given to Pakistan.

**Economic Problems**

* When Pakistan was created it comprised of those regions which were economically underdeveloped.
* Most of the industries were located in India e.g Calcultta was given to India during the partition of Bengal.
* The agriculture was also not developed to meet the needs of the country.
* The two wings of Pakistan, that is East and West Pakistan, was separated from each other with the Indian territory. The Hindus were dominating the trade and the commerce of India.
* The railway system and the river transportation in East Pakistan was in depleted condition.

**Princely States:**

**Kashmir**

* The state of Kashmir was created when the British sold it to the Dogra ruler Gulab Singh by treaty of Amritsar in 1846.
* The princely state had the majority of the Muslim population but the ruler were the Sikhs. At the time of partition of sub-continent the state was ruled by the Sikh Maharaja Hari Singh.
* The population wanted to accede to Pakistan. The public pressurized the Maharaja to accede to Pakistan. The Maharaja started to oppress the local Muslim population as a result of which they revolted against the Maharaja.
* The Tribesmen from the North-West Frontier Province also joined the rebellion.
* The Maharaja asked India for military assistance. India demanded to give a letter of accession to India of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Maharaja gave the letter of accession to India; consequently, the India sent its forces to Kashmir.
* When the Indian army entered the region of Kashmir, Pakistan also sent its forces in Kashmir due to which the first Kashmir war was started. India blamed Pakistan for aggression and took the issue to United Nations.
* Thus United Nation Commission for India and Pakistan was created to resolve the dispute.
* It was decided in the resolutions of UNCIP that a cease fire line would be created and a referendum would be held in Kashmir to ask the opinion of local population.
* However no referendum was held under the UNCIP till now in Kashmir.

**Junagarh**

* The ruler of the princely state was a Muslim but the majority of the population were Hindus.
* After the partition of India Junagarh and a small contagious princely state of Manavadar gave its accession to Pakistan.
* Mountbatten had not accepted the accession of these states to Pakistan and declared it as a violation of the sovereignty of India.
* He surrounded the princely state of Junagarh with Indian troops and put an economic blockade by cutting of its rail links with India.
* The Indian army conducted a referendum in Junagarh.
* As the majority of the population were Hindus they voted in favor of accession to India

**Hyderabad**

* The ruler of Hyderabad was a Muslim who was known as Nizam. The State of Hyderabad was a rich state economically. The annual revenue of the state was Rs 260 million, and the state had its own system of currency and postage stamps.
* Therefore the state asked for an independent status similar to that of Pakistan and India.
* Mountbatten made it clear that it was not possible for the British government to grant a dominion status to Hyderabad.
* He said that the state was surrounded by the Indian Territory on all of the four sides, hence it was not possible to give it an independent status.
* The Nizam instead of acceding of India demanded that the state would enter in a deal with India for combined defense, foreign affairs, and communication.
* The state launched complaint against the India in United Nations Security Council.
* However, before the UN could take any decision regarding the status of the state. The Indian army entered into the state and brought it forcefully under the control of Inda.