



# ***SZABIST***

## **ASSIGNMENT NO # 3**

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***Subject:*** PAKISTAN STUDIES

***Applicant ID:*** BSCSGHR-22-0021

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***Title:*** After independence initial problem, current situation and its solution.

Dated:

Question no 1:

Write down early problems after independence and now initial problems?

## Initial Problems Of Pakistan

The date of 14<sup>th</sup> august 1947 reminds us of a historical event after which one of the greatest nations of the world born. The list of Pakistan's early problems after independence is huge and can not be define in single word.

Here is a small list of the initial problems faced by Pakistan after the partition.

### 1. Division of assets:

The British government divided assets between Pakistan and India. According to the agreement, Pakistan got a share of 75 Crore. Only 20 crores were transferred to Pakistan initially. Other than these, military equipment and the record were also to be transferred to Pakistan. The Indian government's negative attitude towards the transfer of divided assets created lots of difficulty for Pakistan.

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## 2. Water Crisis :

Pakistan started facing water when on the morning of 1st April 1948, India closed the head-works of the rivers of Pakistan. This caused significant damage to crops in Punjab. India started demanding money for the water that Pakistan uses. For the permanent solution to this problem, Pakistan took the help of the United Nations, and a treaty called the "Indus Waters Treaty" was signed on 19th September 1960 in Karachi.

## 3. Choosing the capital of the country:

One of Pakistan's biggest and list problems after independence was that it did not have many developed cities like India. So Pakistani leaders have only a few choices of cities as capital. Karachi was chosen as the capital, and the officers and officials came from Delhi to Karachi to set up the government capital. There was a lack of records, offices, furniture. Some of the government offices were also established in military barracks during that hard time. Later precisely, after 20 years of partition, on 14th August 1947, Islamabad became the second capital of Pakistan under the rule of Ayub Khan.



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#### 4. Economic Problems:

When Pakistan became independent, India refused to give Pakistan a fair share of national wealth. Also, the areas coming under the Pakistan section were mostly agricultural areas with very few industries. Due to which Pakistan faced a lot of economic problems.

#### 5. Constitution-making:

One of the most severe problems faced by the initial Pakistani people was the lack of a constitution. Therefore, some amendments were temporarily done in the Indian act of 1935 and were enacted as an interim constitution.

#### 6. Language Problem:

At the time of independence, more than 70 languages were spoken in Pakistan. But in the 1956 Constitution, only Urdu was given the status of the national language. This sparked hatred in the hearts of Bengalis living in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), which resulted in many riots and, in the end, the formation of Bangladesh. The leaders mishandled the whole situation, and the riots resulted in deaths.

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## Current situation of Pakistan

The major and most important challenge or situation is illiteracy. Pakistan is considered as worst knowledge country all over the world. Pakistan is backward in advance technology due to illiteracy.

### Illiteracy:

Fact Alert: Pakistan holds 138th position in term of literacy rate out of 167 countries.

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan says: 'The State of Pakistan shall reduce illiteracy and provide compulsory education to all the children free of cost.'

If we see the major social issues in Pakistan, the 2021 report of Human Development says that only 59% of Pakistan's population is designated as literate. This is a sad state of affairs for a country almost 75 years old.

### Reasons

The reasons for illiteracy, one of the foremost major social problems, could be many; some of them are as follows.

1. Unaffordable education.
2. Different mediums of instruction and syllabi in public and private education sectors.



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3. No awareness regarding the importance of education in the far-fetched areas of Pakistan, i.e. Balochistan, KPK, Rural Sindh, Southern Punjab, and FATA.
4. Non-professional teachers with a minimal amount of training.
5. Lack of technical institutes.
6. Gender discrimination.
7. Low Education Budget.

### Solutions

Although the solutions to reduce illiteracy can take much time to finally bear fruit. The government can take certain immediate actions to counter one of the major social problems Pakistan is facing.

1. Build new educational and technical institutes.
2. Increase the federal and provincial education budget.
3. Train and educate the teachers on the essentials of teaching and handling the children.

