

Pakistan Studies

Asad Raza Talpur
Sukkur IBA University

On 14 August 1947, The
Dominion Of Pakistan Came Into
Existence

A Movement Had Led To The Establishment Of A State

What Is A State?

The State

Political Scientist Hold That The State Is A Politically Organized Community, And Government Is Its Agency

State Vs Government?

Permanent Vs Temporary !

Democratic State Vs Autocratic State

Change Of Government Does
Not Affect Basic Principles Such
As National Security Or
Territorial Integrity

The Government

The State Is Abstract, But Government Is Concrete.

The Government Has The Following Components:

- Executive
- Legislature
- Judiciary

The Executive

It Is Headed By The President Or Prime Minister. It Consists Of The Cabinet Ministers, The Bureaucracy And Other Officials. They Implement The Policies Of The Government.

The Legislature

It Is A Body Of Members Elected By The People To Represent Them Primarily In Their Function Of Framing Laws, But Also To Project Their Aspirations And Protect Their Rights Generally

The Judiciary

The Judiciary Means The Judges Of A State.

What Is A Society?

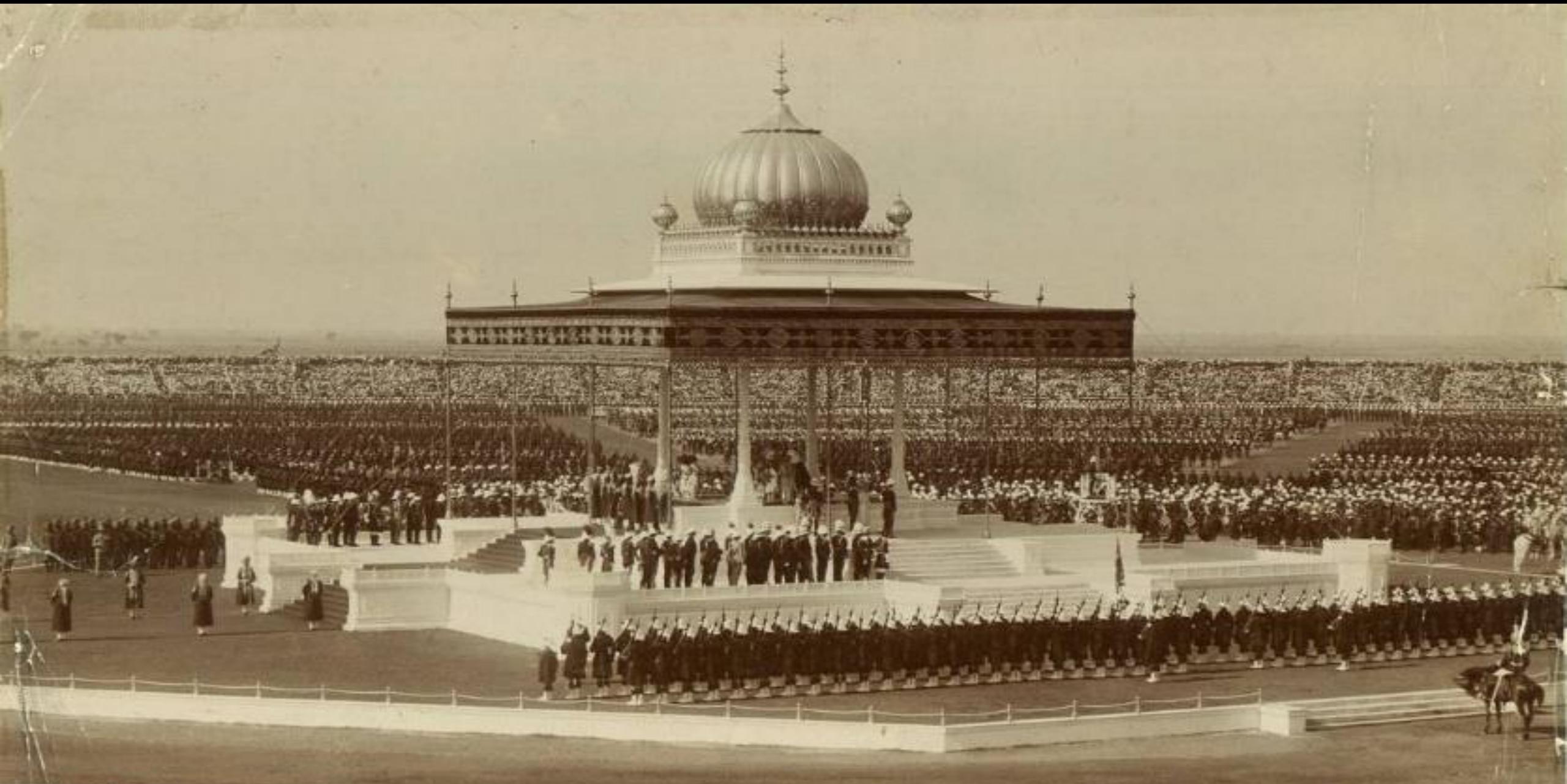
Society Is Wider Than The State. The State Is Confined Within A Territory While Society Is Not

The State Is Organized While
Society Is Not Necessarily
Organized. The State Has
Coercive Forces While Society
Has Moral Forces

The Establishment Of Pakistan: Early Problems



Writer's Buildings — Calcutta.



Delhi, India



Pakistan Established Its Capital In Karachi, Underdeveloped Unlike Indian Cities. It Had No Office Buildings, Furniture Or Stationary Whereby The Administrative Machinery For The Seat Of Government Could Be Set Up.



Lord Mountbatten, Then The Governor General Of India, Described Karachi As A '**Tent**' Compared To The Splendor Of New Delhi

Provincial Government Of
Sindh Resented The
Separation Of Karachi
From The Province

Riots And Refugees



Since The Boundary Awards Had Been Delayed, Rioting Was Most Rampant In The Punjab



The Riots Were Started By The Sikhs And RSS, The Militant Hindu Organization And Were Followed By A Muslim Reprisal



There Was Widespread Murder, Rape And Arson On Both Sides



The Partition Had resulted In The Largest Human Migration In Recorded History



According To Pakistani Estimates, Approximately, 6,500,000 Muslims Reached Pakistan From India



As News Of Atrocities Spread In Karachi, There Was Rioting Against The Hindus. On 9 January 1948, The Quaid-i-Azam Warned The Muslim Refugees '**Not To Abuse The Hospitality That Has Been Extended To Them**'.

Division Of Assets

Financial Assets

India Was Prepared To Pay Only 5% Of The Total Capital On The Condition That Pakistan Accept The Liability Of 20% Of The Debt. However, Rs 750 Million Were Worked Out, Later India Did Not Pay It To Pakistan, As Nehru Feared This Money Will Be Used In The Ongoing Kashmir War

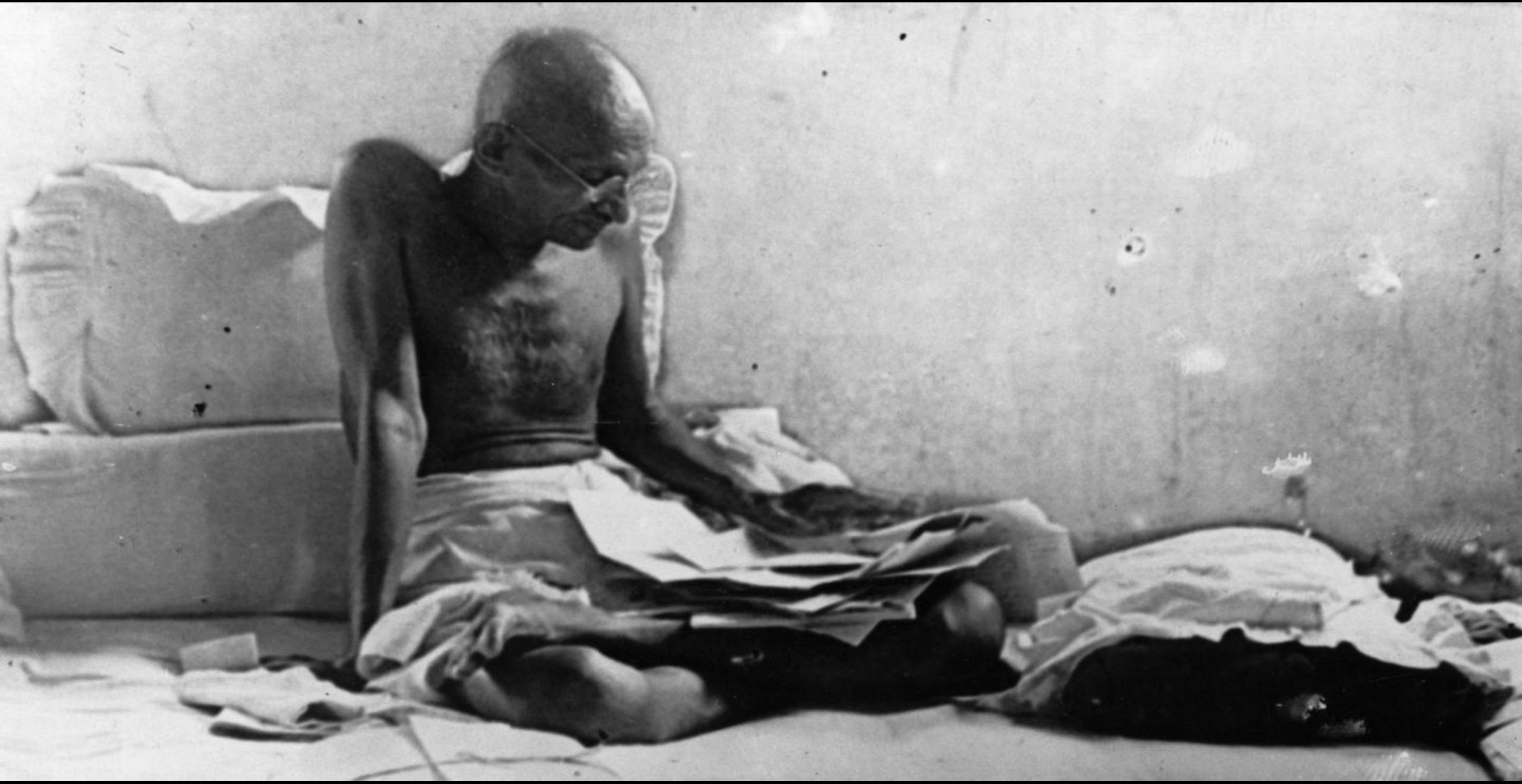
India took over the state of Junagarh by using Military Force



Junagadh Was A Princely State With A Muslim Ruler & Hindu Population, India Occupied It By Saying That Junagadh's Accession To Pakistan Was Against The Principles Of Religious Divide



India Had Occupied Kashmir, Which Had A Hindu Ruler And A Muslim Majority, Against The Principle It Had Recently Expounded



Gandhi Started Fast Unto Death, Forcing The Government Of India To Transfer Pakistan's Share



Gandhi Was Assassinated on 30 January 1948 By An RSS Member, Nathuram Godse



The Nizam Of Hyderabad Sent A Cheque For A Large Amount, But Since It Was Based On Indian Securities, Nehru Did Not Allow It To Be Encashed

The Kashmir War

Other Than The Indian
Occupation, Within Kashmir,
The State Forces Had Started A
Massacre Of Muslims In
Poonch



Muslims Had Relatives In The Tribal Areas Pf Pakistan Who Invaded Kashmir Hoping To Rescue Their Relatives.

The Pakistan Army Did Not Have The Resources To Halt Their Advance. They Were Unable To Control The Tribals Even When They Looted Muslim Property In Rawalpindi.

Secondly, Had Pakistan Taken Action Against The Tribesmen, It Would Have Popularized The Demand For Pakhtunistan



The Government Of India Made The Plea That It Entered Kashmir Because The Maharaja Had Signed An Instrument Of Accession To India.

The Instrument Of
Accession Has Never
Surfaced. It Was Never
Signed

Nehru promised The People Of
Kashmir And The Whole World
That The Fate Of Kashmir Would
Not Be Decided By Accession, But
By A Free And Impartial Plebiscite
Of The People Of Jammu And
Kashmir

The Indus Water Dispute

The Indus Water Dispute, Like
The Kashmir War, Had Its Origin
In The Radcliffe Awards.

Just As The Award Of Gurdaspur To India Was Responsible
For Giving India Access To Kashmir, The Award Of Ferozepur
And Zira To India Resulted In The Canal Waters Dispute. All
Three Were Muslim Majority Districts, And Were Given To
India For A Purpose

The Punjab Border Post-1947

0 20 40 Miles



Princely States



The Radcliffe Line

Rawalpindi

KASHMIR

Jhelum

Chenab

Gujranwala

STALKOT

GURDASPUR

Chamba

WEST PAKISTAN

LAHORE

Ravi

Lahore

Amritsar
AMRITSAR

INDIA

Jullundur

Ludhiana

PATIALA

Simla
SIMLA HILL STATES

Ambala

MONTGOMERY

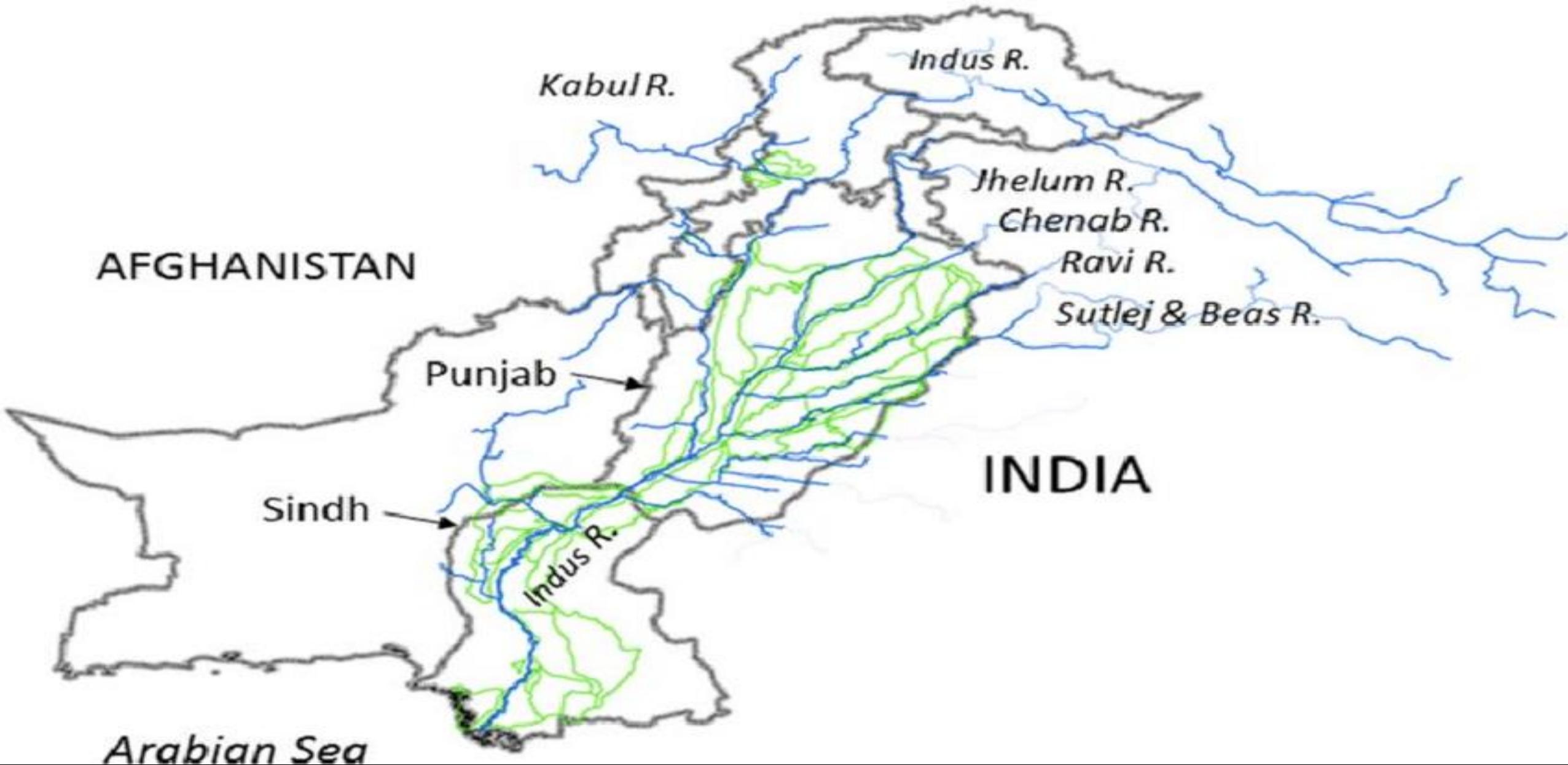
FEROZEPUR
Sutlej

Zira

salient

PUNJAB
STATES

Ferozepur Headworks Controlled The Sutlej River As Well As The Madhopur Headworks Controlling Ravi River.



A Tribunal Was Set Up Under Sir Patrick Spens, Which Recommended That The Flow Of Water To Pakistan Should Not Be Stopped, However India Actually Cut Of Flow Of Water In 1948

International Law Holds That
An Upper Riparian Country
Cannot Interfere With
Existing Irrigation Of The
Lower Riparian Country

Therefore The Water Supply Was Partially
Resorted

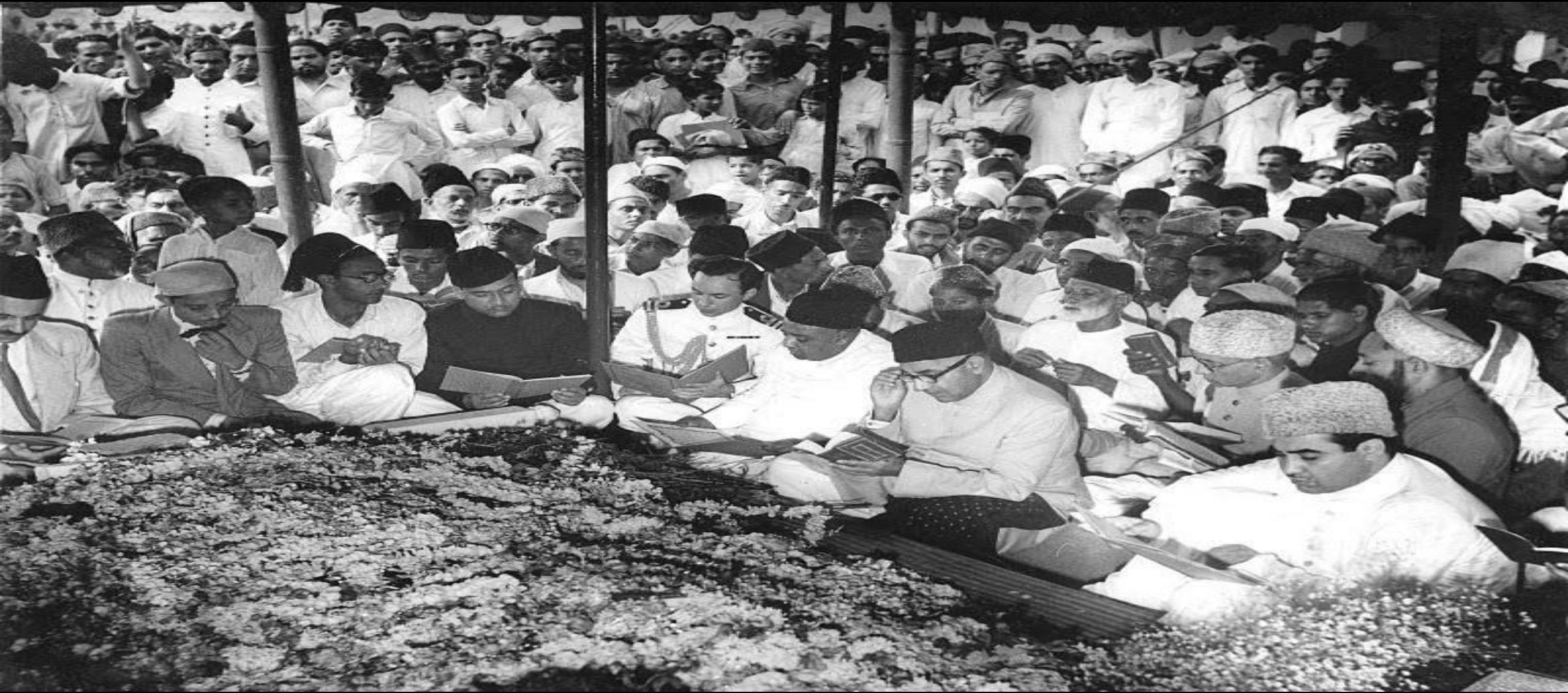
Indus Water Treaty 1960



Nehru Visits Karachi And A Treaty Is Signed

The Jinnah Era

Mr. Jinnah Dies Barely Thirteen Months After Independence



Quad-i-Azam Became The First Governor General Of Pakistan

M.A. Jinnah Also Became The Chief Executive Of The Baluchistan Province

M.A Jinnah Envisaged Pakistan As A Modern State, Not As A Theocracy

His 11 August Speech Giving Equal Rights
To Minorities Was The Result Of Years Of
Deliberation

In The Domain Of Foreign
Policy He Held Out
Friendship To All
Upholding The Charter Of
The UN

In terms Of Internal
Politics, Mr Jinnah
Supported Federation
And Urdu As A National
Language

He Advocated
Islamic Socialism
And Islamic Social
Justice

By 12 April Jinnah Fell
Seriously III

He Was Brought To Karachi Without Protocol on
11 September 1948. His Ambulance Broke
Down

The Death Of
Jinnah Created A
Sense Of
Uncertainty

The Liaquat Era, 1948-1951



He Was The First
Prime Minister Of
Pakistan

Challenges Were Immense, He Met Some

- Passed Objectives Resolution on 12 March 1949
- The Constitution And the Kashmir Issue Remained Unresolved, But He Obtained Favorable Resolutions Calling For An Impartial Plebiscite.
- He Made Rapid Strides Towards Industrialization, He Formed Two Pakistan Industrial Development Corporations.
- He Accelerated The Recruitment Of Bengali, In Both Armed And Civil Service
- He Negotiated The Liaquat-Nehru Pact, Giving Protection To Minorities In Both Countries

Assassinated In
Rawalpindi on 16
October 1951

THE END !?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9nNwwX2s1IM>