

# Pakistan Studies

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# 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?

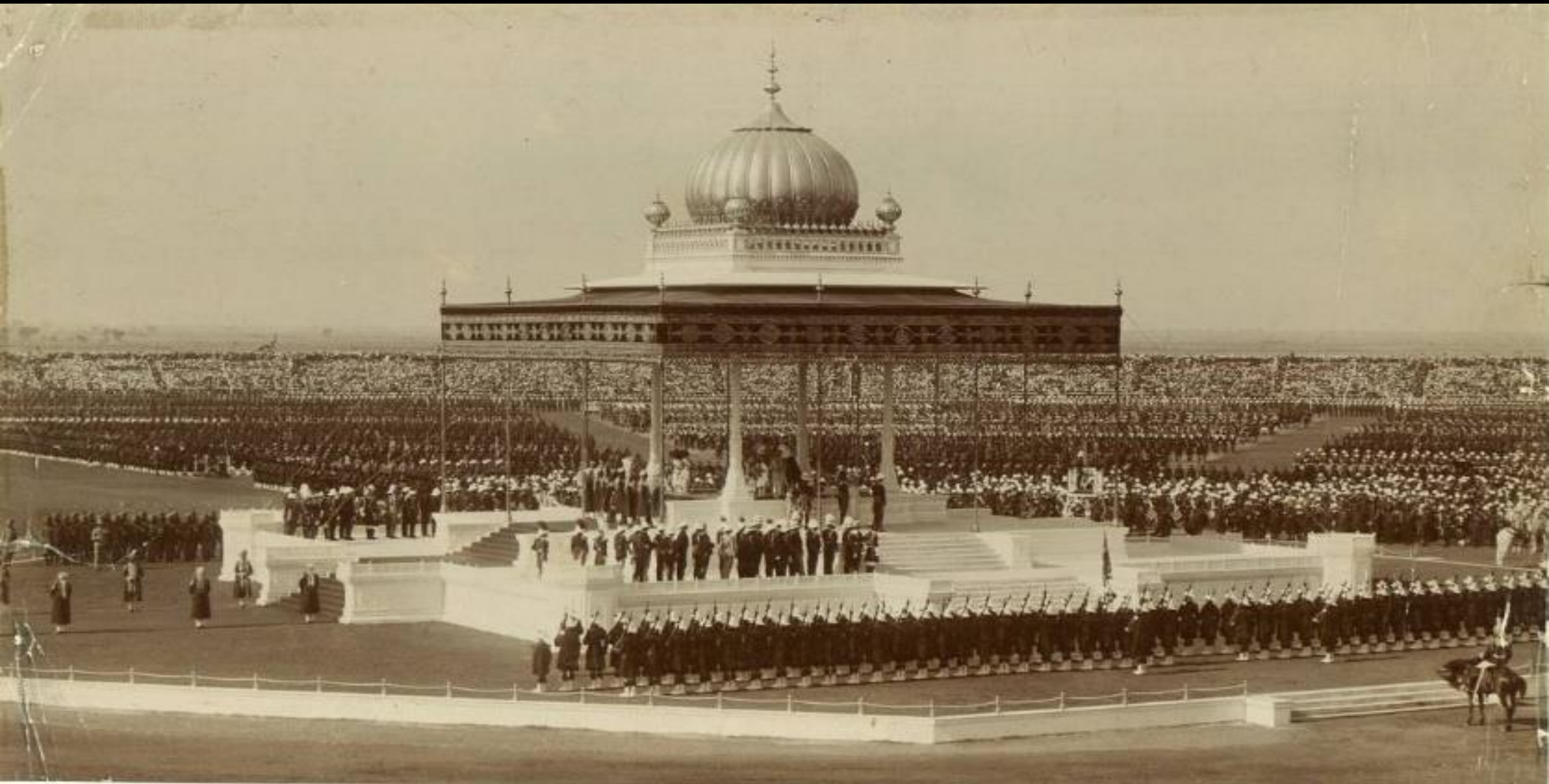
Society Is Wider Than The  
State. The State Is Confined  
Within A Territory While  
Society Is Not

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

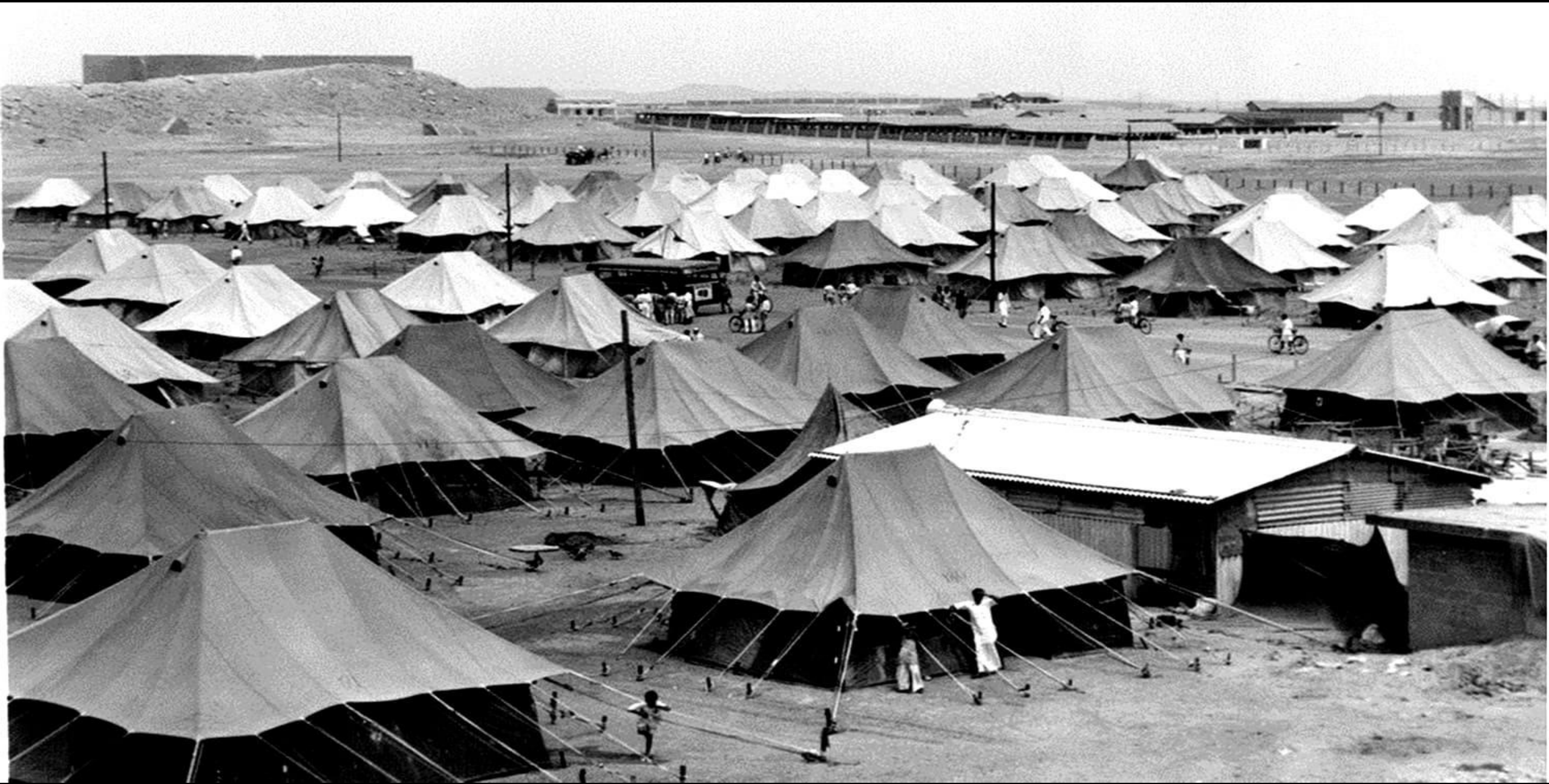
# The Establishment Of Pakistan: Early Problems



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 Refuges **'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

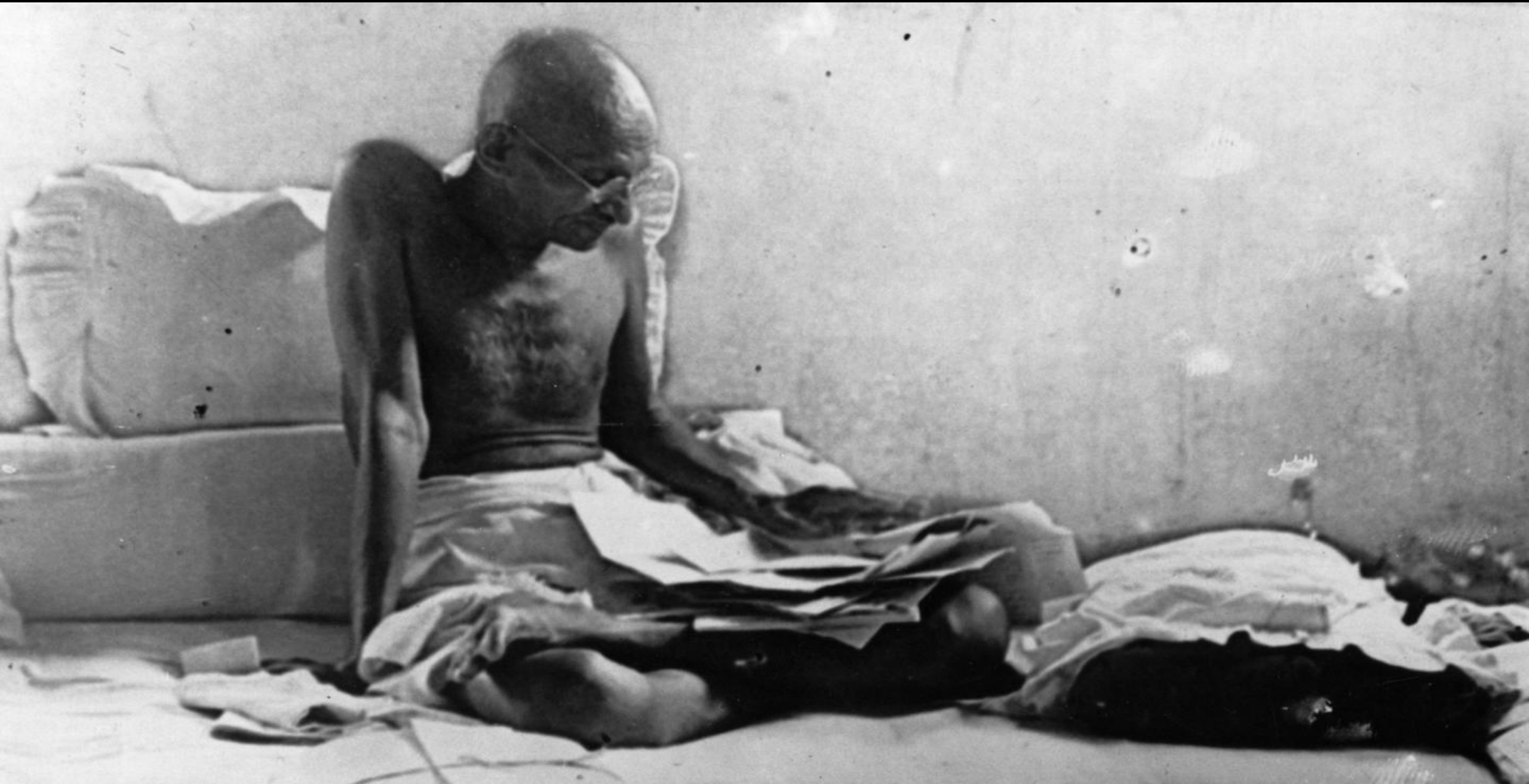


Junagadh Was A Princely State With A Muslim Ruler & Hindu Population, India Occupied It By Saying That Junagadh's Accession To Pakistan Was Against The Principles Of Religious Divide

- Pakistan-administered
- Indian-administered
- Ceded by Pakistan to China
- Aksai Chin (Chinese-administered)



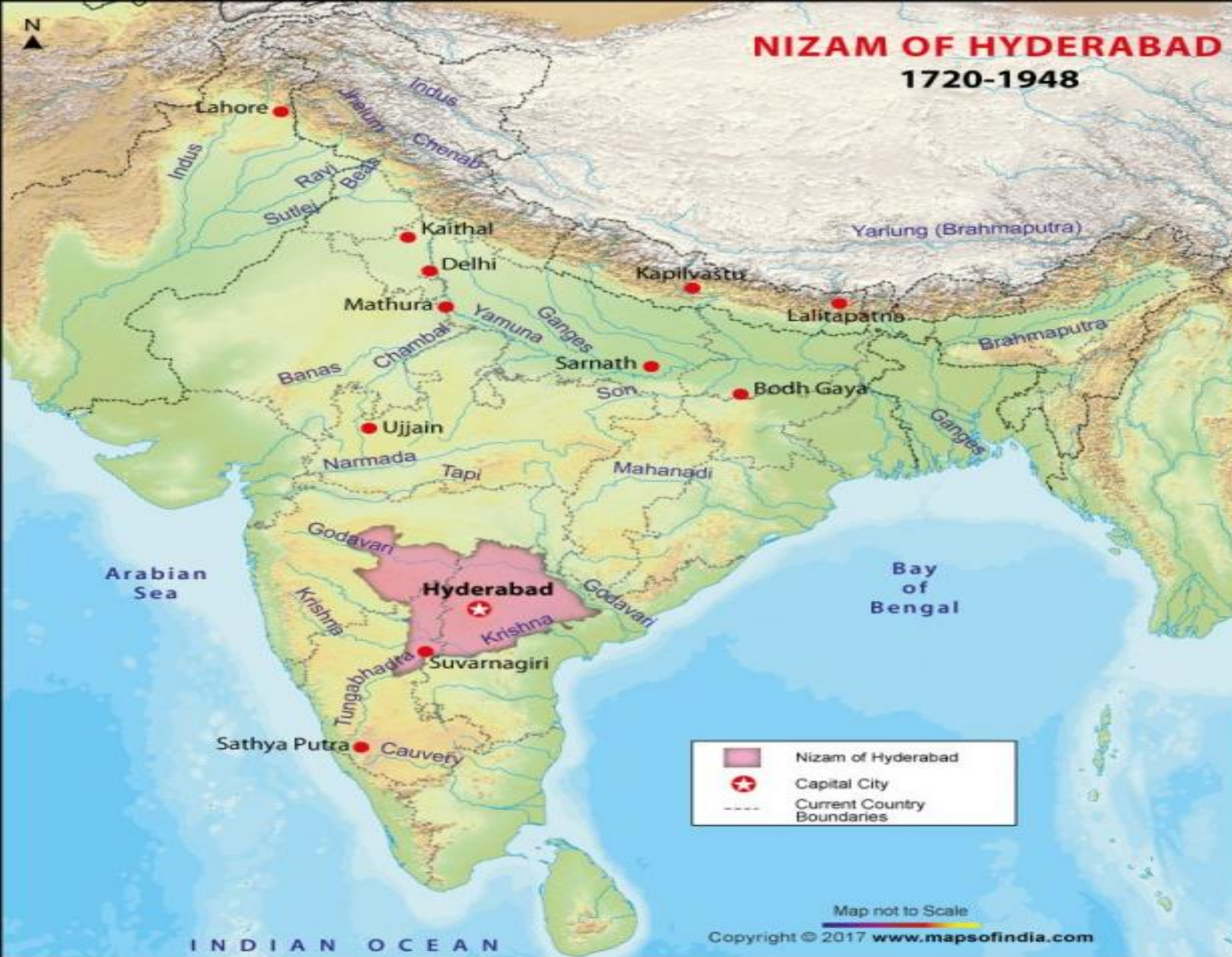
India Had Occupied Kashmir, Which Had A Hindu Ruler And A Muslim Majority, Against The Principle It Had Recently Expounded



**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

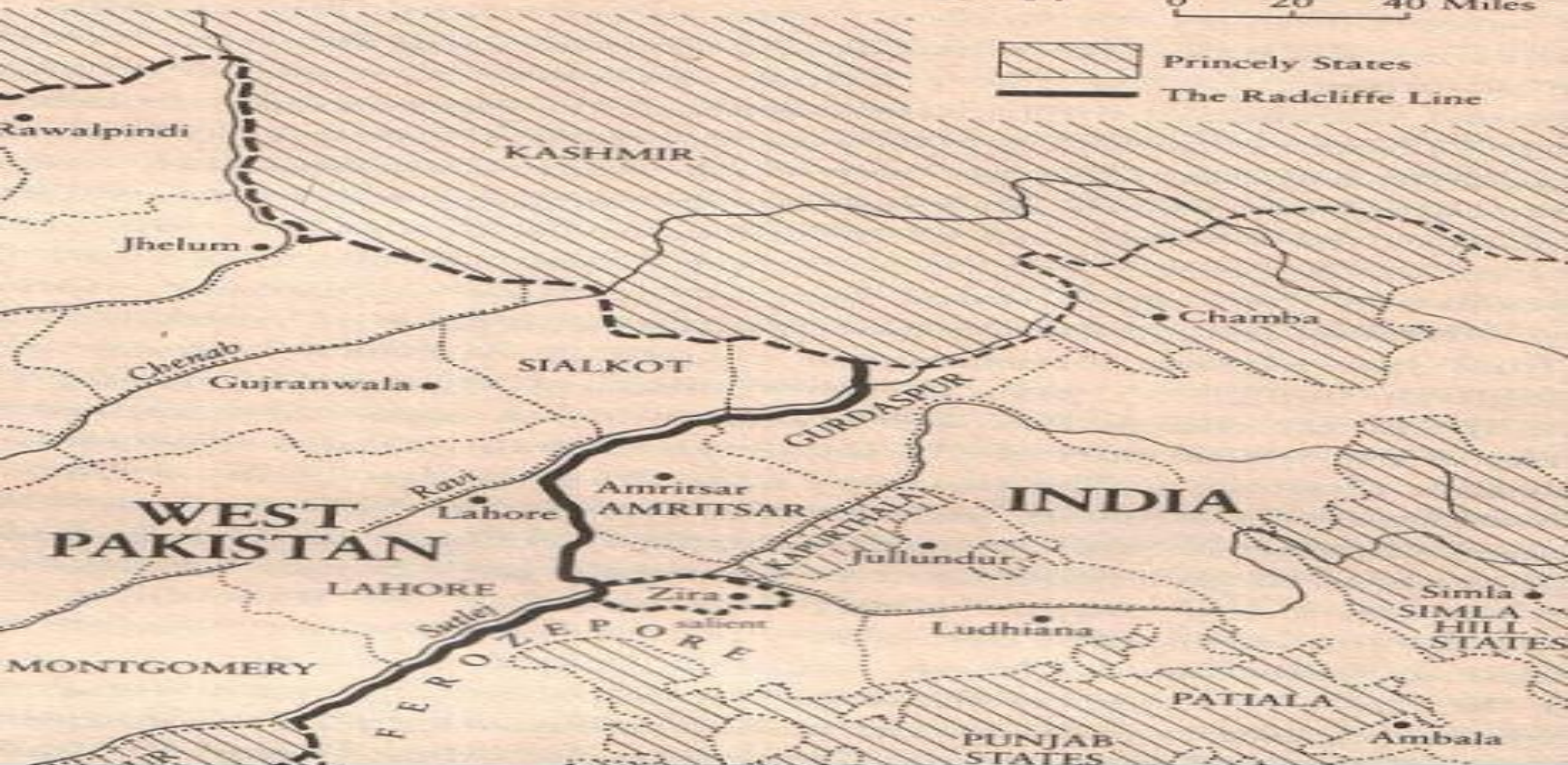
# The Indus Water Dispute

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

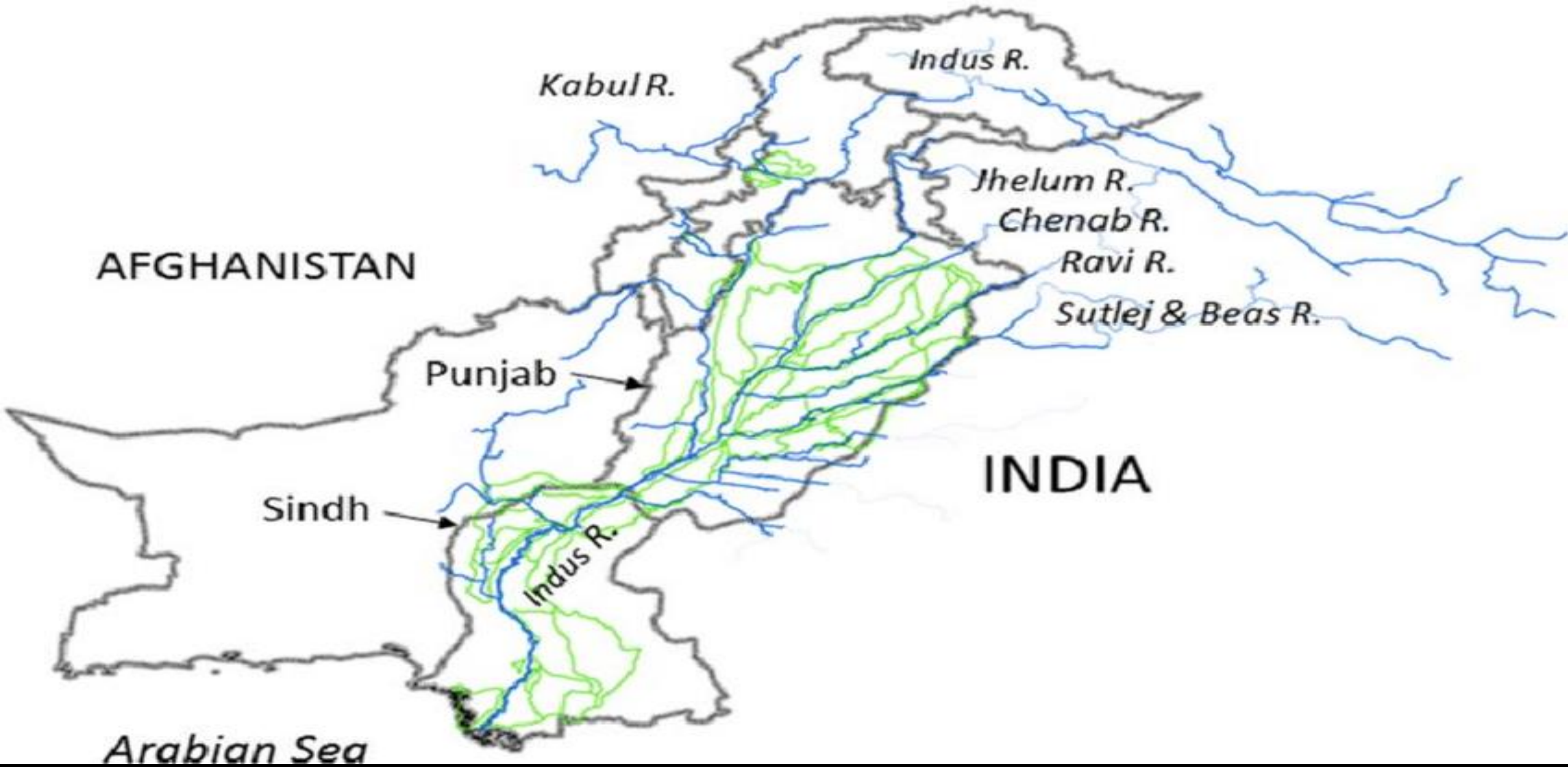
Just As The Award Of Gurdaspur To India Was Responsible  
For Giving India Access To Kashmir, The Award Of Ferozepur  
And Zira To India Resulted In The Canal Waters Dispute. All  
Three Were Muslim Majority Districts, And Were Given To  
India For A Purpose

# The Punjab Border Post-1947

0 20 40 Miles



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



Quaid-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 Ill

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>