

# -DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS FACED IN ESTABLISHMENT OF PAKISTAN-

## INTRODUCTION

Pakistan was established in 1947 and since its inception, it has been surrounded by countless issues including but not limited to ill-formed/missing infrastructure, insufficient refined resources, barren or obsolete factories and technologies, refugees problem, illiteracy, Demarcation of Boundaries, imposed conflicts at Kashmir and other fronts and an ever-ready enemy to underscore all the efforts towards progress. Despite it being rich on raw resources thus far Pakistan is a developing country with limited development in every era due to the problems it faces.

The emergence of Pakistan, after a long and freedom movement, was in fact a great victory of the democratic idea of life. The Indian Muslims happily and valiantly laid down their lives and properties to achieve a destination in which they saw the fulfillment of their dreams of living an independent life free from Hindu and British dominance. Quaid-e-Azam on 15th August, 1947 said

*“My thoughts are those valiant fighters in our cause who readily sacrificed all they had, including their lives to make Pakistan possible.”*

In the following text we will shed some light on some of the major problems faced in establishment of Pakistan in early times.

## UNFAIR BOUNDARY DISTRIBUTION

A boundary commission was set up under a British Chairman, Sir Cyril Redcliff. He misused his powers and handed over Muslims majority areas like Gurdaspur, Ferozpur and Junagadh to India hence providing them a gateway to Kashmir. Quaid-e-Azam called it an “unjust, incomprehensible and even perverse award”. This will led to a hottest issue of world know as Kashmir Issue.

## REFUGEES PROBLEM

Muslims Of the sub-continent were happy on the establishment of Pakistan. They had now a Muslim State of Such nature where they were free politically, socially economically and in their religious matters. After establishment of Pakistan many riots started in the sub-continent.

Punjab, Delhi, Bengal and Bihar were worst affected areas. About one and a half million Muslims were killed. Muslim Ladies were kidnapped. More than one billion Muslim were bound to migrate from India. Their Properties were set on fire. These riots were preplanned. Hindus were attacking on the foundations of Pakistan. They were of the opinion that after doing all these bad deeds Pakistan would not stand and it will collapse soon. The Millions of refugees reached Pakistan in very bad condition Provision of residence, food & other necessities for them was a great problem for newly born state. The sources of

government were much limited but government helped them and established a department to solve the problems of the refugees.

## DIVISION OF MILITARY AND FINANCIAL ASSETS

In order to embarrass Pakistan financially, India did a lot of dishonesty in the matters of Pakistan which were concerned with its benefits. Pakistan was promised to get Rs. 750 million but the Indian Government refused to give. Pakistan received only 200 million. Pakistan also did not receive the due share of the military assets. This dishonest attitude put Pakistan into great difficulties.

## CHOICE OF CAPITAL AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GOVERNMENT

A very major problem that Pakistan had to face was to choose a capital to form a Government and to establish a secretariat. Karachi was chosen as the capital of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam took the office of the Governor General, Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed as Prime Minister and a Cabinet of experienced persons was selected. Arrangements were to be made to bring the officials who had opted for Pakistan from Delhi to Karachi.

## CANAL WATER DISTRIBUTION PROBLEM

Almost Every river in Pakistan have their origins in India. In 1948, India stopped water supply to Pakistani canals to damage the Pakistani agriculture. However on 9th September, 1960 an agreement called Indus Basin Treaty was signed between the two countries.

## ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Pakistan mostly consisted of economically backward and underdeveloped area after existence. The agricultural system was obsolete and outdated which added to the economic backwardness of the areas forming part of Pakistan. Before partition the Hindus, with the blessings of the British Government, had acquired complete monopoly in trade and commerce.

The entire capital was in the hands of the Indians. Moreover, the banks and other financial institutions were located in Indian Territory. The major industries were also in those areas which were part of India. Besides these factors the technical experts and laborers, who operated the industries, were all Hindus because the Muslims extremely lagged behind in education and financial capabilities. The un-secured system of transportation and communication also made its adverse effect on economic development of the country. The railway system and river transportation in East Pakistan was in depleted condition. The roads were in shabby and irreparable condition. The communication and transportation system in West Pakistan, comparatively, was in better position.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

The country came into existence in very worst conditions. The Government of Pakistan could not get enough time to set up workable administrative machinery because of the great difficulties created by Congress. The Indian Government adopted delaying tactics in transferring the Government servants and official record which aggravated the situation.

Due to this the immediate task before the nation was to establish a workable administrative and Government machinery to run the affairs of the newly born state. The major administrative problem facing Pakistan was the acute shortage of competent and experienced personnel in the Central and Provincial Governments. Moreover, there weren't enough chairs, tables or even stationary and paper pins for administrative purposes. However, Quaid-e-Azam paid his immediate attention towards setting up of administrative machinery and took a number of steps to overcome the administrative problems of the new state.

## CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS

When Pakistan Establish the Government of India Act 1935 became the working constitution of Pakistan with certain adaptations. But the need of a constitution framed by the elected representatives of the people was necessary for free people. So the first constituent assembly was formed and was given the task to frame the constitution for the country. But the constituent assembly failed to frame a constitution even in eight years. Lack of a permanent constitution created chances of corrupt interference in democratic progress of Pakistan. On the other hand, the constituent assembly conferred extra ordinary powers on Governor General which afterwards led to future constitutional Issues.