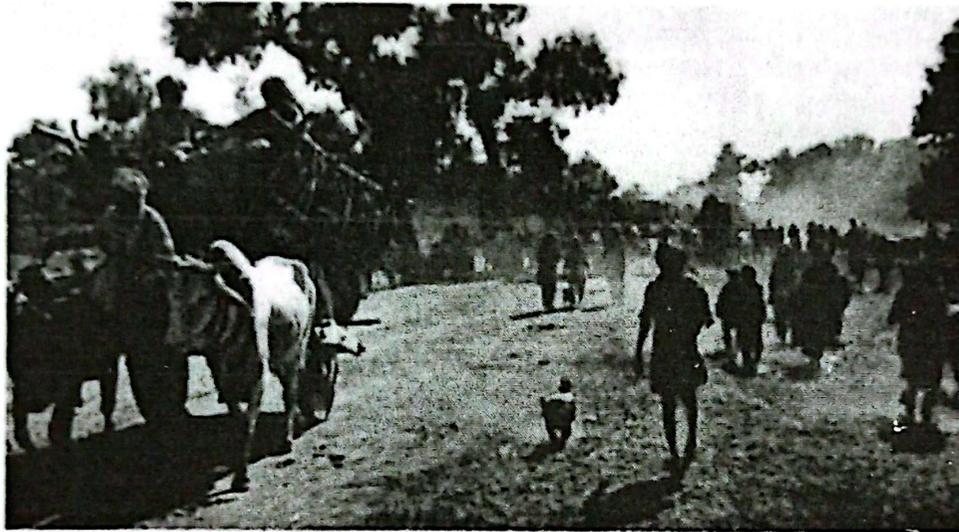


b) What does source B tell us about the condition of refugees?

[5]



Source B, a photograph of refugees migrating to Pakistan in 1947.

All refugees seem quite poor who left in a hurry from their native town. They have limited possessions. Only one cart is seen which shows only some could get a bull cart. They were all denied road & railway transport. Many are seen walking with nothing at all that means their lives were threatened & they had to move out quick. Large number of refugees would create a problem for Pakistan which will be unable to accommodate them. Most are travelling in groups giving one another security.

Q1: How successful was Pakistan in solving the problems of Partition during 1947 and 1948? Explain your answer. (14-15 minutes)

When Pakistan came into being ^{on 14 August after several sacrifices} in 1947 it had ^[14] many ^{sacrifices} problems along with several successes. The canal water dispute, death of Jinnah, refugee crisis etc. Despite the many problems Pakistan was quite successful.

Just as Pakistan was made, Jinnah was made governor of Pakistan. His leadership was important guidance for people. He kept the people united and ensured no one would regret migrating to Pakistan. He was determined to establish Pakistan. He joined the UNO to give recognition to Pakistan and an attempt to gain attention towards the Kashmir problem.

Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed prime minister. Karachi was made the capital of Pakistan. Custodians of private property were appointed. Civil service was reorganised and ordinance factories set up. Pakistan army was built. Constituent assembly was set up to frame a new constitution. People moving to Pakistan were brought on special trains to Karachi. These successes were developing Pakistan into a well-organized

(11)

country with strength & power.

The failures of Pakistan were just as many as successes. Firstly, Pakistan was divided into two wings: East and West Pakistan. This made administering East wing ~~to~~ difficult as it was thousands of miles ~~apart~~ from India. India was troubled with Pakistanis constantly entering their land to go to different wings. Hence Pakistan lacked administrative efficiency. ~~But~~ India took ^{all} ~~most~~ government buildings, furnishings & officials. Most officials in Pakistan ~~had~~ barely had any political experience. Army soldiers didn't have proper training or warfare experience. Moreover after death of Jinnah, leadership & unity had decreased in Pakistan. Most importantly, Pakistan was not given its proper share that was decided before partition. ~~Its~~ military assets were not fully given, and ~~those~~ given were not efficient. The planes did not work. The canal water dispute began when the headworks of Bari-Doab canal were in India and usually stopped ^{by them} which cut off supply to Pakistan. ^{the problem was not solved until 1959.} The prominent refugee crisis, led to people losing their homes and many had died. Pakistan ~~became~~ unable to assist. Risting happened, many died in the train incident. Pakistan was unable to accommodate this large population.

weak conclusion
no strong points
Pakistan was a successful country. It flourished greatly and ~~great~~ ~~suc~~ achieved abundantly. It is yet surviving, despite the many problems it suffered through.

Q1 a. What geographical problems did Pakistan face as a new country in 1947? (3)

Ans: Pakistan faced several problems after partition, one of them were geographical problems.

Firstofall, the country was spliteed in two parts, East and West Pakistan which were miles

apart from each other. East Pakistan was mostly Bengal and district of Sylhet, and West

Paksitan comprised of Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and NWFP including some princely states.

b. What is the Kashmir issue? (4)

AnsThe Kshmir issue was and still is the biggest disputed area for both the countries. After the

separation of Pakistan 2 wars took place between Pakistan and India regarding Kashmir. It had

mostly Muslim majority around 85% but still India did wanted it to be part of Pakistan, As it

was the biggest state in the subcontinent. During the Dogra rule who was Hindu he did not

treated Muslims well and campaigned with Indians and became part of India against it's

populations wish. Hence, Paksitan wished that it should be their choice and they shan't be

forced but India did not agree to this. This matter was taken to UN but they could also not

reach an agreement till now.

c. How India was better equipped for independence than Pakistan in 1947? (7)

Ans: India was well-equipped as for a independent country compared to Pakistan. it was ready

as country as it had all what a strong and powerful country needs for more than a centuary but

it was not independent. There were more educated people as many Hindus took western

education in early British rule. Hence, they had powerful business men and experienced

Officials who were governing the country but mostly Hindus. All these people moved to areas such as Delhi, Gujrat and Rajhistan making these areas flourish economically. India also had more land than Pakistan, as India is 5 times bigger than Pakistan.

As India was always a country but was not independent, so it became independent of 15 August whereas Pakistan was created. Therefore, Pakistan faced a lot of problems such as refugee crisis, economical problems, political problems, and military and financial problems. Refugee crisis was when there were communal riots among Hindus and Muslims so when a train was leaving for Pakistan from India it was attacked and looted by Hindus and by the time it reached Pakistan there were several dead and injured. Some people moved willingly and some tried to take shelter from this violence and moved to their sides of the country. Many fled to Pakistan and as Pakistan was not an economically stable country so it was difficult to provide land or houses to so many people. There were several economic problems too, such as Pakistan got only 14 out of 394 textile mills, only 2 seaports Karachi and Chittagong, consisted of more rural areas which were totally underdeveloped, less money was given to Pakistan compared to India in which it became more difficult to develop the system and areas of Pakistan. There were social problems too such as there were inexperienced lawyers and officials and were not confident to run a country, India inherited more governmental buildings compared to Pakistan and most importantly the distance between East and West Pakistan made it difficult to govern as one single united country.

Moreover India was already a British colony whereas Pakistan was not which brought advantages to India while Pakistan needed to work for all those benefits. India was also a member of United Nations whereas Pakistan needed to apply for it. India had more power and

money than Pakistan and it was easier for India to govern such a big country than Pakistan.

This shows India was more equipped than Pakistan for independence.

d. 'The formation of a government was the most important problem facing the newly established country of Pakistan in 1947.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (14)

Pakistan was established on 14 August 1947, it was created whereas India was made independent. The establishment of Pakistan required great sacrifices and when it was finally achieved it still faced a numerous problems. Some include refugee crisis, , social problem and the canal water problem. These problems were obstacles that Paksitan had to face to be a strong and powerful country. However, I disagree that formation of government was the most important problem. I belive economic problem was most importan problem.

Pakistan had to face great economic problems. As Pakistan got only 14 out of 394 textile mills which was not fair. Pakistan had 10% industrial enterprises, 6.5% industrial workers. Paksitan overall got only 2 seaports of Karachi and Chittagong, karachi's seaport was modern yet it was not enough to earn good amount of money to fulfill needs of a newly built country. Pakistan had economically backward areas they required a lot of modernization. There were extremely less towns around 8. Which also needed further development. Muslims also lacked education as they did not take education in early British rule whereas Hindus did take advantage of this and now they were more educated and had technical expertise in labour.

The other problems were also great hurdles. Such as refugee crisis because when the partition took place the many Hindus were angered hence they started non-cooperation and there violence was at peak, during this time both Hindus and Muslims were dying in great numbers.

When there was a train set to leave from India to Pakistan it consisted of people who were moving to Paksitan willingly or people who were escaping this violence. The train had great money and gold as people sold their properties to carry cash to live in new country hence the train was attacked and looted by hindus and by the time it reached Pakistan there were many dead and injured. And now there were so many people that it was difficult to accommodate each one. Then there was social problem as Pakistan was made of 5 different regions and each region's population was different from other they had separate traditions, culture, languages, and lifestyle which was conflicting. Then there was Bengal who had the most Muslim population so it wanted Bengali to be Pakistan's national language but Quaid disagreed which was confliction amongst the people that time. The other problem was the formation of government also known as political problems as Pakistan did not have experienced officials or leaders that could govern the country properly and India was a british colony and it had experienced officials who had knowledge how to govern a country. ^{India} Pakistan inherited government buildings from british which was an advantage to Indians and Pakistan did not have any of these benfits. Moreover, the distance between east and west Pakistan made difficulty in governing a country in a united way. Canal water dispute was also a problem as all the headworks of rivers were in India and they could stop the water at any time, this wa also done by by India which created problems for Paksitan as it would be at loss of water. So later this problem was taken to UN, in 1960 Indus Water Treaty was signed between Paksitan and India to avoid further disputes.

These were some problems faced by Paksitan. The most importan was economic problem as many banks and financial institutes were in India and Paksitan was unable to ask for loan from

them and could not develop its outdated agricultural system and Paksitan also do not have enoufg land where industrial and agricultural activities would have taken place and in this way it was not able to earn enough money or foreign exchange so the imports did not take place and exports were not in great number.It also had only 5% of electrical capacity which was a problem to run industries which effected Pakistan the most compared to other problems.