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**REFUGEES REHABILITATION AND THEIR ROLE IN SOCIO-
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SARGODHA DIVISION,
PAKISTAN, 1947-1974**



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Abstrak

Negara Pakistan merupakan sebuah negara Islam yang terpaksa berdepan dengan isu pelarian daripada India dan peminggiran mereka dalam aspek sosial dan ekonomi. Hal ini menyebabkan Pakistan berhadapan dengan masalah keganasan sosial apabila pelarian yang datang daripada kumpulan etnik dan agama yang berbeza menetap di Pakistan selepas tahun 1947. Golongan pelarian ini terpaksa menyesuaikan diri dengan isu perbezaan dalam konteks sosioekonomi yang lebih luas. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji sejarah penghijrahan golongan pelarian Islam dari India ke wilayah Sargodha. Selain itu kajian ini juga meneliti kesan penghijrahan mereka secara besar-besaran dalam wilayah Sargodha. Selanjutnya kajian ini juga mengenal pasti polisi pemulihan ke atas golongan pelarian yang dilaksanakan di wilayah Sargodha. Manakala objektif yang terakhir adalah menganalisis peranan dan impak mereka dalam pembangunan sosioekonomi di wilayah Sargodha. Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan sejarah dengan kaedah kualitatif. Data-data diperoleh melalui kajian kepustakaan dan temu bual. Kajian kepustakaan merujuk kepada rekod *British National Archives*, *British Library* di London, *National Archives Islamabad and Punjab Archives*, Bahagian Dokumentasi Kebangsaan Islamabad, Biro Statistik Persekutuan Islamabad, Institut Penyelidikan Sejarah dan Budaya Kebangsaan Islamabad serta Pejabat Penempatan Pelarian di Lahore dan Sargodha. Di samping itu kajian lapangan dijalankan melalui kaedah temu bual separa berstruktur ke atas 70 orang informer yang terdiri daripada bekas pelarian dan kumpulan pakar di wilayah Sargodha. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan masalah sosioekonomi pelarian ini adalah disebabkan oleh faktor kelemahan tadbir urus iaitu kelewatan prosedur dari segi penempatan semula mereka. Pemilihan wilayah Sargodha sebagai pusat penempatan semula menyaksikan perubahan baru dari segi pembangunan sosioekonomi dan budaya yang dimainkan oleh golongan pelarian Islam dari India ini. Kajian ini membuktikan bahawa golongan pelarian mampu memainkan peranan terhadap pembangunan sosioekonomi dan budaya di pusat penempatan semula mereka khususnya di wilayah Sargodha.

Kata kunci: Pakistan, pelarian, pemulihan, pembangunan sosioekonomi, Wilayah Sargodha

Abstract

Pakistan is one Muslim country which has long been troubled with Indian refugees from the past and their marginalization socio-economically. The historical migration exposes Pakistan to social violence from the refugees comprising of different ethnicity and religion who settled in Pakistan post 1947 separation that they had to adapt with the socio-economic differences in a broader context. Hence, this research aims to study the history of the massive migration of Muslim refugees from India into Sargodha Division. It also examines the impact of their massive migration in the Sargodha division in addition to determine rehabilitation policies which were implemented on the refugees in Sargodha and lastly to analyse the roles and impacts they had on the socio-economic development in the Sargodha Division. This research engages historical approach by way of qualitative method where data was obtained through library research and field work. The primary data were retrieved from the British National Archives, British Library UK, National Archives Islamabad, Punjab Archives, Lahore, National Documentation Wing of Islamabad, Federal Bureau of Statistic Islamabad, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research Islamabad and Refugees Settlement Offices in Lahore and Sargodha. The field surveys were conducted through semi structured interviews on 70 informants consisting of refugees and expert groups in the Sargodha Division. The findings show that the socio-economic problem of the refugees was due to weaknesses in governance, particularly in the delay of procedures for resettlement. The selection of Sargodha as the resettlement center saw new changes in socio-economic development and culture played by the Muslims refugees from India. This research proves that refugees are able to function in socio-economic and cultural development at their relocation centers as evidenced in Sargodha.

Keywords: Pakistan, Refugees, Rehabilitation, Socio-Economic development, Sargodha Division.

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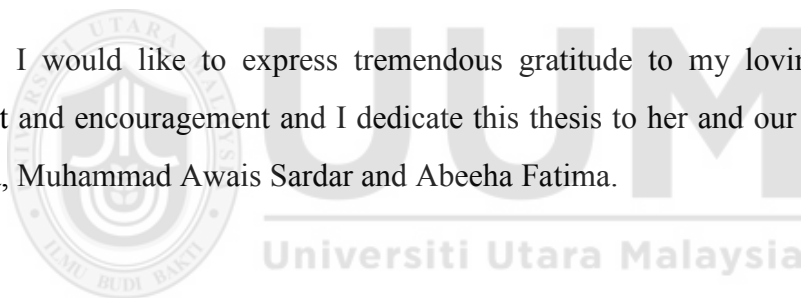


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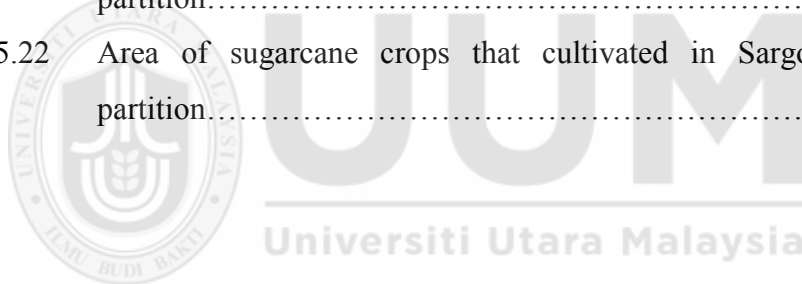


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Glossary

Bande Mataram	Literally 'Hail to thee, Mother', this is a song composed by Bankim Chandra Chatterji after the Indian Mutiny 1857. It is a traditional Hindu song which gained acceptance as the national anthem in the twentieth century, although not initially by the Muslims.
Baba-i-Qaum	Father of Nation for Pakistan
Cror	One Crorer is equal to 10 million.
Chak	Village
Dominion	A self-governing country, but linked to Britain because it recognizes the British monarch as its head of state.
East Punjab	Punjab means "The Land of Five Rivers", referring to the rivers Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, and Beas. The province of Punjab in India is called East Punjab.
Gurdwara	Sikh temple.
Hartal	Stoppage of work as sign of mourning or protest
Eid	A Muslim religious festival or holy observance
Jagir	Grant of right to receive land revenue from a village or villages, sometimes conditional on the maintenance of troops or other services.
Jagirdar	Holder of a Jagir.
Jai Hind	Victory to India.
Jathas	Band or group.
Lathi	A heavy stick
Lakh	One hundred thousand
Mohajir	Refugees
Nankana Sahib	An historic Sikh temple, the birth-place of Guru Nanak, founder of the Sikh faith. It is situated 64 km from Lahore in Pakistan.
Quaid-i-Azam	The Great Leader

Scheduled Castes	At the lower end of the Hindu caste scale, also called the Depressed Classes, or Untouchables.
Sovereign	Absolute and independent authority.
Taccavi	Taccavi loan was a short term loan given to poor farmers to purchase seeds, fertilizers, equipment's and for other agriculture purposes. This was introduced to enhance productivity of crop cultivation and help poor farmers to increase the income. Even though the scheme majorly focused on improving the existing condition of poor farmers, the benefits were broadly utilized by rich farmers. This is why the scheme was a fail.
Tehsildar	A Tehsildar is a tax officer accompanied with Revenue inspectors. They are in charge of obtaining taxes from a Tehsil with regard to Land Revenue. A Tahsildar also known as Executive Magistrate of the tehsil concerned.
West Punjab	Punjab means "The Land of Five Rivers", referring to the rivers Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, and Beas. The province of Punjab in Pakistan is called West Punjab.
U.P.	United Provinces, an area in the northern part of India.
Village Chowkidars	Village watchman.
Viz	Namely.
Zamindar	Farmer of revenue; landed proprietor, landlord.

List of Abbreviations

A.I.M.L	All India Muslim League
A.F.R.C	Armed Forces Reconstitution Committee
C.I.D	Central Investigation Department
C.L.O	Chief Liaison Officer
D.C.	Deputy Commissior
D.S.P	Deputy Superintend Police
D.L.O	District Liaison Officer
D.P.O	District Police Officer
F.B.R	Federal Board of Revenue
F.B.S	Pakistan Bureau of Statistic
F.I.R	First Information Report
Indo-Pak	India and Pakistan
J.D.C	Joint Defense Council
P.I.D.C	Pakistan Industrial Development Cooperation
P.L.A	Punjab Legislative Assembly
P.W.D	Public Work Department
M.L.A	Member of Legislative Assembly
M.L.N.G	Muslim League National Guards
M.E.O	Military Evacuation Organization
N.W.F.P	North West Frontier Province
N.D.W	National Documentation Wing
N.I.H.C.R	National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research
P.F.F	Punjab Boundary Force
P.P.W.D	Punjab Public Work Department

Rs.	Rupees, Currency of Pakistan and India
SDPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute
S.S.P	Senior Superintend Police
R.S.S	Rashtriya Swayyan Sewak Sangh
R.R.F.C	Refugees Rehabilitation Finance Cooperation
T.O.P	Transfer of Power
T.M.A	Tehsil Municipal Administrator
U.P	United Province
UNCIP	The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan



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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The division of the subcontinent was an inescapable factor that prompted the development of two independent states: India and Pakistan. Both the Hindus and Muslims stayed determined to their individual patriotisms: Hindu and Muslim patriotism, separately. Attributable to the partition, both the states divided their geological lines of division. Both the states would never stir up in the wake of various religions as the lessons of Hinduism were absolutely in conflict with that of Islam. The Muslims were 'maleechs' for Hindus and the later were 'kafirs' for the previous. Besides, both the communities had a place with various societies. A solid conflict existed in their method for eating, relational unions, method for living, dialect, family units and the primary concern was the sharp distinction in honing religious customs. So, the Hindus and Muslims were bound to be at blades drawn with each other one day. History bears the declaration that they just participated with one another when the religions of the two networks were in threat. They offered consolidated obstruction against outsider powers just when their interests coordinated. More or less, they never approached each other religiously or socially. At long last, multi day came when Muslims of the Sub-Continent felt religious, political, monetary and mental instability.

By 1947, the hostility between the Hindus and Muslims had developed to such a degree, to the point that the last were not prepared to yield before the previous expect for the segment. Resultantly, the place where there is unadulterated, Pakistan, showed up on the guide of the world on 14 August 1947. Not long after the

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APPENDICES

Appendix A

Interviews Guide

Interviews with refugees of Partition-related events in Sargodha division

1. Please introduce yourself.
2. How were your overall relations with other religious before partition of India?
3. Did you feel scared while being a minority in a Hindu/Sikh majority area?
4. Was there any stress in relationship between Hindu/Sikh Vs Muslims? If yes when this stress at peak?
5. Did you or your relatives/locality people participate in the disturbances?
6. What about your feelings when Pakistan came into being whether you personally or other members of your locality took part in Pakistan movement?
7. Were you hopeful in 1947 about your immigration, if yes then when you got the information about the migration for example after the departure of the British or after the declaration of boundary commission or due to ethnic violence?
8. Where did you migrate from India?
9. How did you cross the border?
10. On the way to Pakistan if you were attacked by other communities? Can you describe any member of your family injured/killed/kidnapped or murdered?
11. Why did you settle in Sargodha division?
12. Did you go to some other place when you arrived in Sargodha division? Initially were you settle in a refugee camp, or with relatives, or in a property evacuated by Hindus and Sikhs?

13. If you were in a refugee camp, how long was it before your family were resettled? What were the name and the location of the camp? Could you describe life as a refugee in a camp?
14. Did you have connections with Sargodha division before partition?
15. How were your traditions affected?
16. Did the flight of Hindus and Sikhs advantage you? i-e. Did it give new monetary chances to set up a business? How could you begin and to what extent did it take to set up your very own business?
17. Does your family still talk about the events of August 1947?
18. Did you put in a 'guarantee' for remuneration/ claim' for compensation?
19. What was your relationship with local residents after your arrival? Has this changed since then?
20. How have Sargodha division changed since 1947?
21. What work did you do after migrating?
22. How long did it take to adjust to your new life in Pakistan?
23. Did you ever feel that you would return back home?
24. Did you continue your old family occupation, or would it say it was another region for you?
25. Did you have any assistance in starting up your business? i-e. government loan, private loans, kinship support?
26. What contribution do you feel refugees/local artisans have made for Sargodha division development since 1947?
27. Did you think that the whole process was completed smoothly especially settlement? Reason?

28. What's your contribution to the development of Sargodha division?
29. What are your personal views about rehabilitation?

Interviews with local people of Partition-related events in Sargodha division

1. Please introduce yourself.
2. What about your relations with other communities before partition of Indian in 1947? Did you feel comfortable with their customs and ceremonies?
3. Was there any stress in relationship between Hindu/Sikh Vs Muslims? If yes when this stress at peak?
4. Did you witness anything yourself? If so, could you describe this?
5. Did you help other religious communities' people during the disturbances and Migration in your locality?
6. Described your feelings when partition of Pakistan was announced? Either you or your relative participated in Pakistan Movement?
7. How were your traditions affected?
8. Does your family still talk about the events of August 1947?
9. Are you still living in the same accommodation or locality you first established?
10. What was your relationship with refugees after their arrival? Had this changed since then?
11. How have Sargodha division changed since 1947 after the arrival of refugees?
12. Did you have any business links with the city/locality before partition?
13. What contribution do you feel refugees/local artisans have made for Sargodha division development since 1947?

14. What was your contribution in establishing the refugees?
15. Keeping in view the problems of refugees, did you force the government to allocate land etc for refugee's settlement?
16. What's refugee's impact in the development of Sargodha division?
17. Do you feel that there is still a gap between you and refugees?
18. Who is responsible for this gap?
19. What do you think about the contribution of refugees in the socio-economic life of Sargodha?

Interviews with government officer or their followers who were responsible for implementation Partition-related events in Sargodha division

1. What is your name?
2. What was your assignment at that time of partition?
3. How you deal the settlement policy?
4. Did you find that these policies were fully implemented?
5. What was the condition of refugees at that time?
6. Do you think that these policies were the fully beneficiary for the people?
7. What is the main structure of the policy?
8. Were these policies different for every province?
9. What was the further effect of these policies on the refugees?
10. Were the local people helping the government officer during implementation?
11. You feel any difficulty while applying the settlement policy?

Appendix B

Jawaharlal Nehru, Lord Mountbatten and Quaid-i-Azam at the time of Partition of India, 1947



Source:-

https://www.google.com/search?q=partition+of+india+picture&rlz=1C1NHXL_enPK701PK702&tbn=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj11pqap5TeAhVJuY8KHS_KBusQsAR6BAgEEAE retrieved on 18 October, 2018.

Appendix C

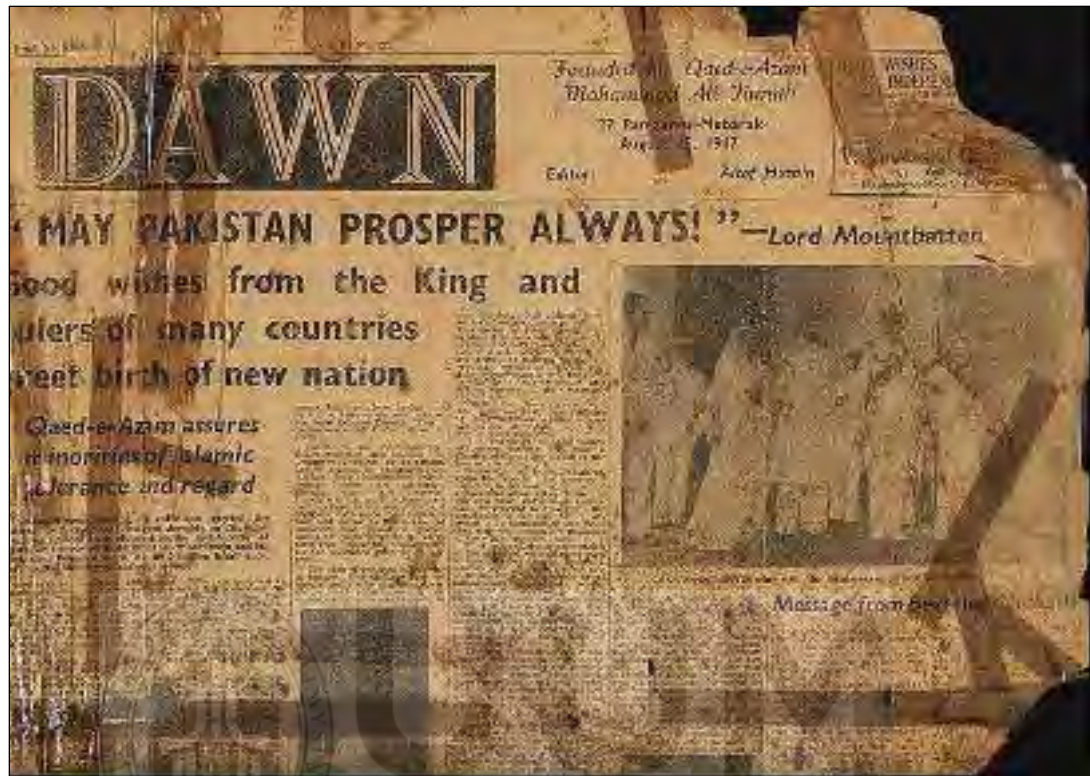
All India Muslim League working committee at work, 1946



Source:- “All India Muslim League working committee at work”, *The Statesman*, 6 June 1946, pp. 1.

Appendix D

News of Creating of Pakistan on 15 August 1947 in Dawn Newspaper, 1947



Source: “May Pakistan Prosper Always!”, *Dawn*, 15 August 1947, pp. 1

Appendix E

Quaid-i-Azam shaking hands with the prominent person, after being sworn in as Governor General of Pakistan, 1947



Source: “Quaid-i-Azam shaking hands with the prominent person, after being sworn in as Governor General of Pakistan, 1947, *The Pakistan Times*, 22 August, 1947, pp. 1.

Appendix F

Riots in 1947



Source:-

https://www.google.com/search?q=partition+of+india+picture&rlz=1C1NHXL_enPK701PK702&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj11pqap5TeAhVJuY8KHS_KBusQsAR6BAgEEAE retrieved on 18 October, 2018.

Appendix G

Riots in 1947



Source:-

https://www.google.com/search?q=partition+of+india+picture&rlz=1C1NHXL_enPK701PK702&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj11pqap5TeAhVJuY8KHS_KBusQsAR6BAgEEAE retrieved on 18 October, 2018.

Appendix H

Migration of Refugees, 1947



Source:-

https://www.google.com/search?q=partition+of+india+picture&rlz=1C1NHXL_enPK701PK702&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj11pqap5TeAhVJuY8KHS_KBusQsAR6BAgEEAE retrieved on 18 October, 2018.

Appendix I

Migration on foot, 1947



Source:-

https://www.google.com/search?q=partition+of+india+picture&rlz=1C1NHXL_enPK701PK702&tbn=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj11pqap5TeAhVJuY8KHS_KBusQsAR6BAgEEAE retrieved on 18 October, 2018.

Appendix J

Refugees in Camps, 1947



Source:-

https://www.google.com/search?q=partition+of+india+picture&rlz=1C1NHXL_enPK701PK702&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj11pqap5TeAhVJuY8KHS_KBusQsAR6BAgEEAE retrieved on 18 October, 2018.

Appendix K

Refugees waiting for settlement, 1947



Source:-

https://www.google.com/search?q=partition+of+india+picture&rlz=1C1NHXL_enPK701PK702&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj11pqap5TeAhVJuY8KHS_KBusQsAR6BAGEEAE retrieved on 18 October, 2018.

Appendix L

Miserable condition of Refugees, 1947

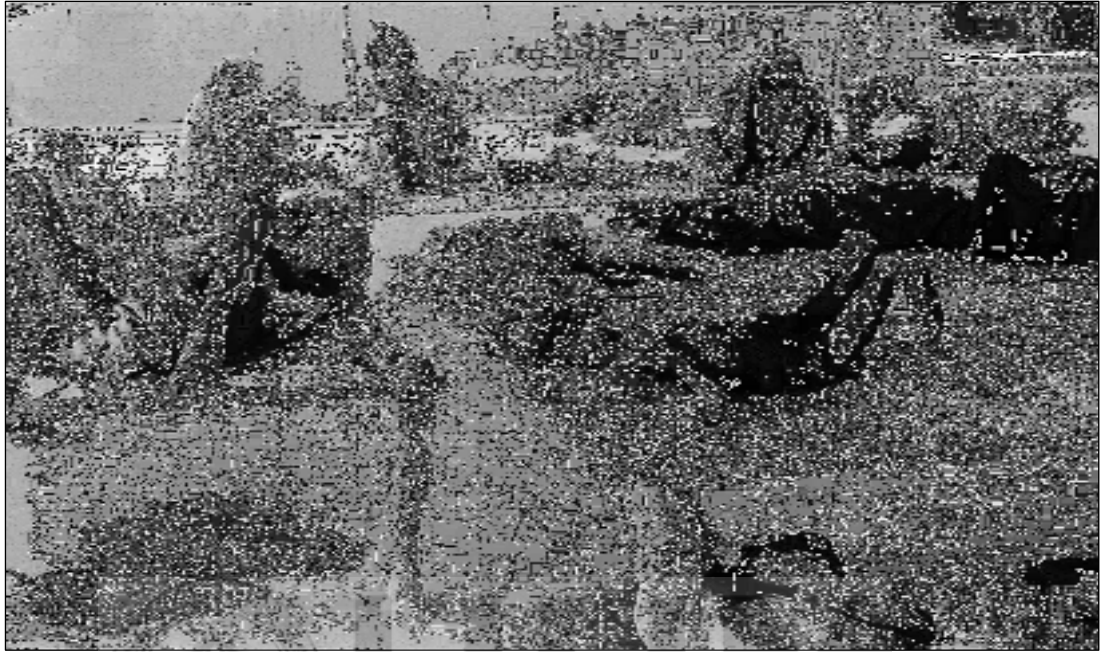


Source:-

https://www.google.com/search?q=partition+of+india+picture&rlz=1C1NHXL_enPK701PK702&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj11pqap5TeAhVJuY8KHS_KBusQsAR6BAgEEAE retrieved on 18 October, 2018.

Appendix M

Miserable condition of Refugees, 1947

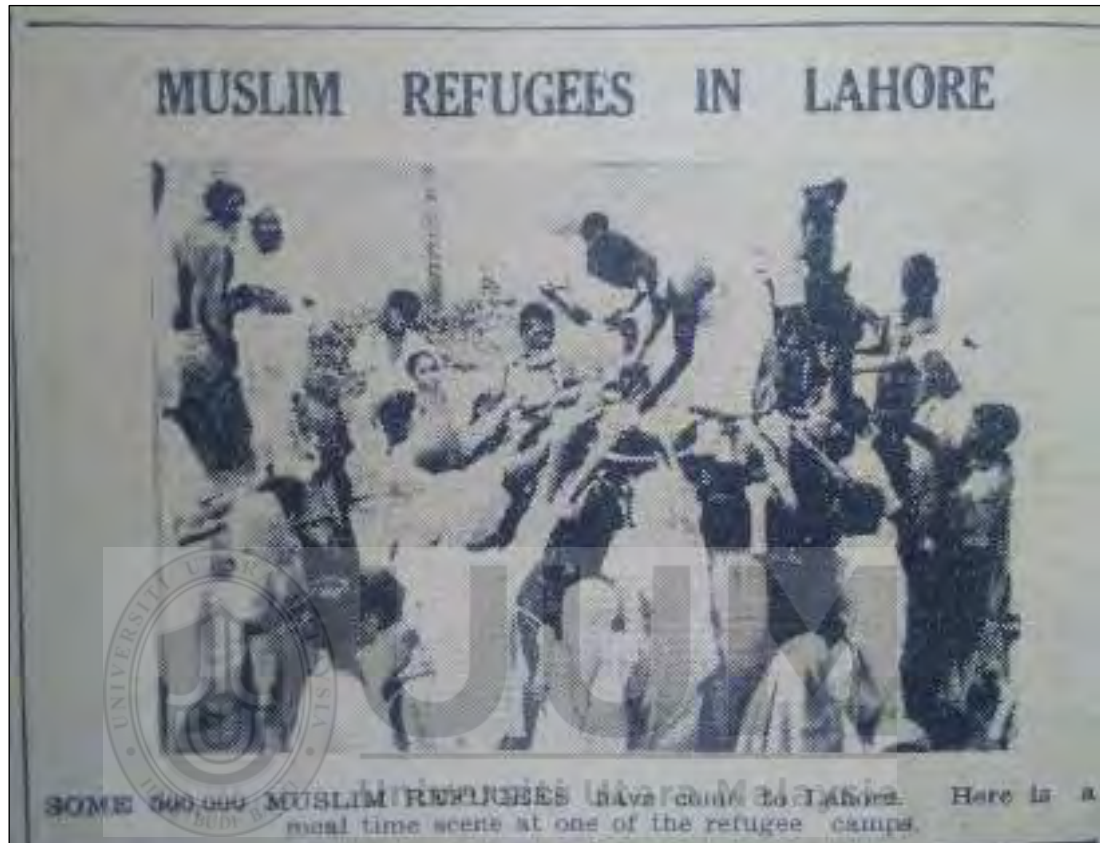


Source:-

https://www.google.com/search?q=partition+of+india+picture&rlz=1C1NHXL_enPK701PK702&tbn=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj1pqap5TeAhVJuY8KHS_KBusQsAR6BAgEEAE retrieved on 18 October, 2018.

Appendix N

Some 500,000 Muslim Refugees have come to Lahore, Here is a meal time scene at one of the refugee camps, 1947.



Source:- "Muslim Refugees in Lahore", *The Civil & Military Gazette*, 5 September 1947, pp. 8

Appendix O

The Governor of West Punjab (Sir Francis Mudie) discussing the refugee problem with the Hon. Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din (Refugee Minister) and other minister and officials, 1947



Source: “The Governor of West Punjab (Sir Francis Mudie) discussing the refugee problem with the Hon. Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din (Refugee Minister) and other minister and officials”, *The Civil & Military Gazette*, 27 September 1947, pp. 12

Appendix P

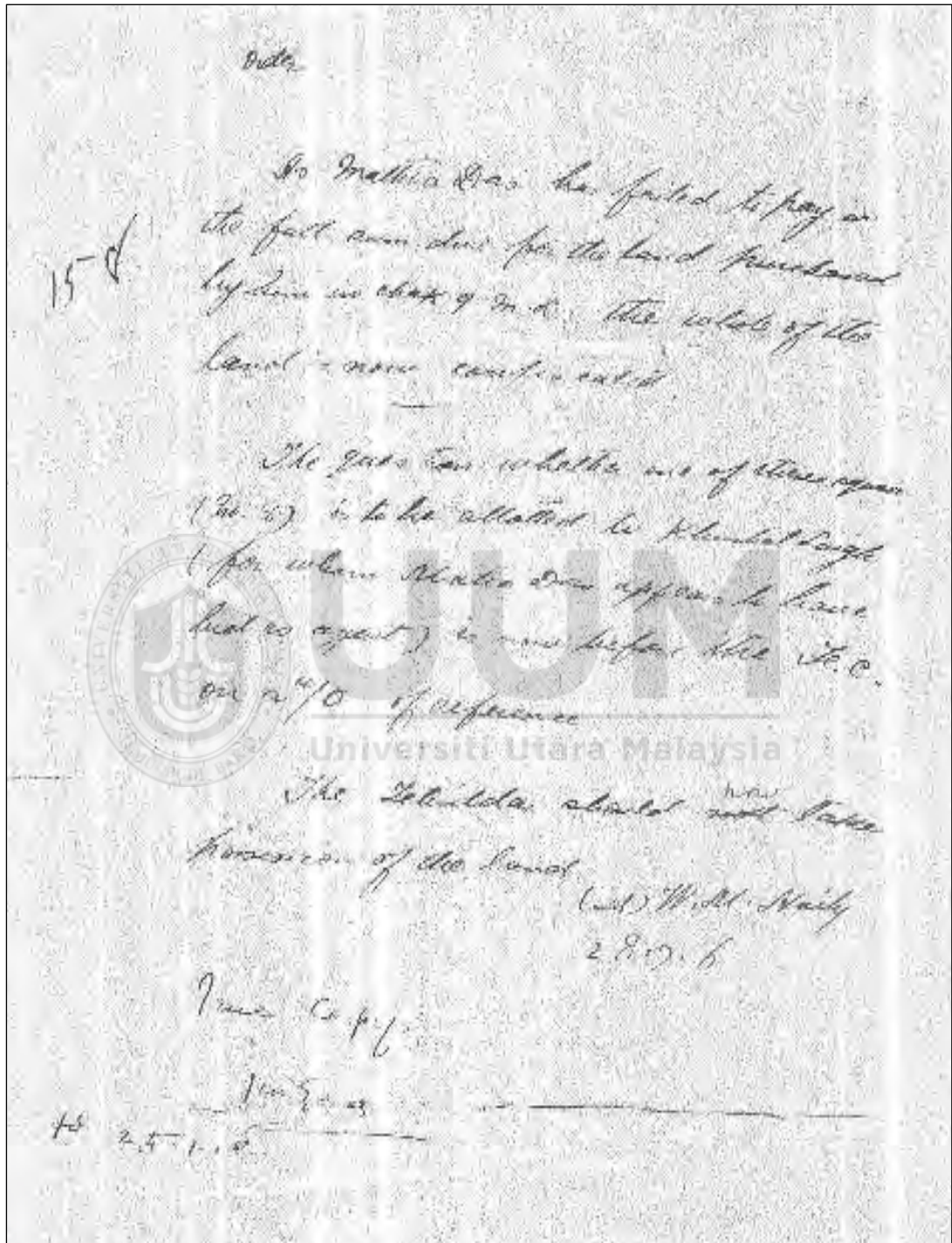
Patwaris is verifying the land record claimed by Refugees, 1949



Source:- “Patwaris at work”, *The Civil & Military Gazette*, 7 January 1949, pp. 13.

Appendix Q

Allotment Order of Land Issued By Lord Mailcom Hailey in Sargodha year 1906



Source:- Office of the Naib Tehsildar (Sadar), District Sargodha

Appendix R

A Provisional Transfer Order (PTO) was issued to MSt Ghulam Fatima in Sargodha, 1961.



Source:- Letter No. 344454 dated 01 January 1961, office of the Settlement & Rehabilitation Branch, Sargodha.

Appendix S

Agricultural land allotted to Refugees in *Chak* No. 25 SB Sargodha, record in register RL/II of Settlement Branch, Sargodha, 1947.

Refugee Name	Land Area (Acres)	Other Details
1. 11-8-5	11.8	
2. 11-8-5	11.8	
3. 11-8-5	11.8	
4. 11-8-5	11.8	
5. 11-8-5	11.8	
6. 11-8-5	11.8	
7. 11-8-5	11.8	
8. 11-8-5	11.8	
9. 11-8-5	11.8	
10. 11-8-5	11.8	
11. 11-8-5	11.8	
12. 11-8-5	11.8	
13. 11-8-5	11.8	
14. 11-8-5	11.8	
15. 11-8-5	11.8	
16. 11-8-5	11.8	
17. 11-8-5	11.8	
18. 11-8-5	11.8	
19. 11-8-5	11.8	
20. 11-8-5	11.8	

Source:- Office of the Settlement & Rehabilitation Branch, Sargodha.

Appendix T

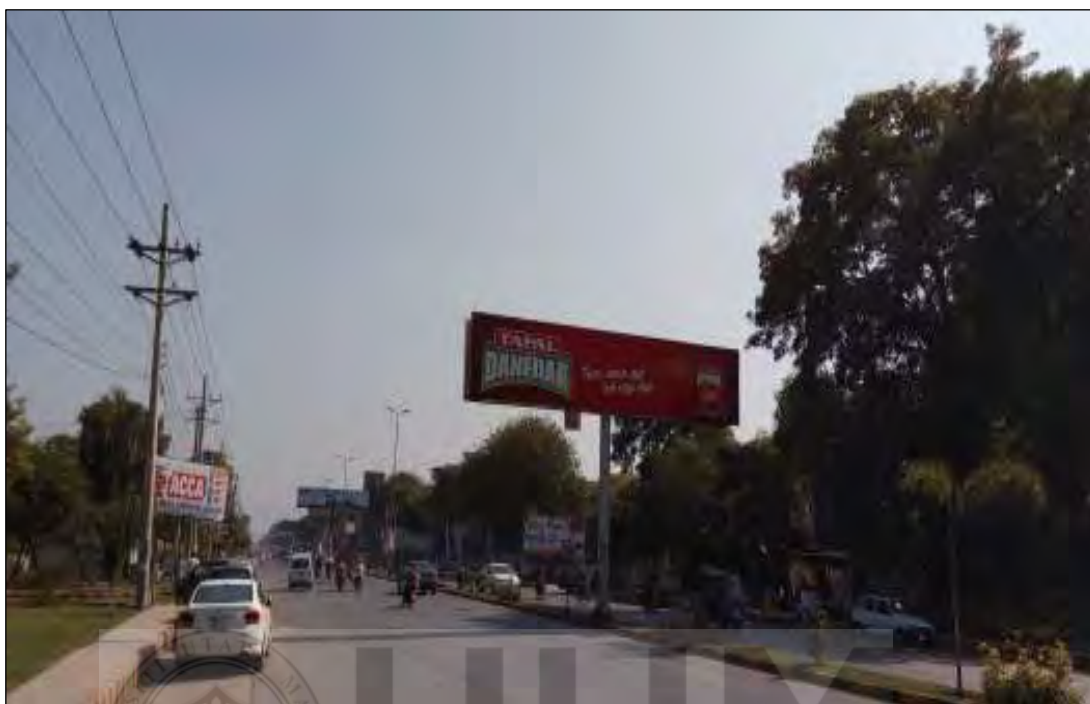
Bazzar in District Sargodha, 2018



Source:- Researcher's Collection, February 2018.

Appendix U

University Road, Sargodha, 2018



Source:- Researcher's Collection, February 2018.



Appendix V

Soon Valley, District Khushab, 2018



Source:- Researcher's Collection, February 2018.

Appendix W

Khushab bazaar, Jhelum gate, Khushab, 2018



Source:- Researcher's Collection, February 2018.



Appendix X

Mianwali Railway Station, Mianwali, 2018



Source:- Researcher's Collection, February 2018.

Appendix Y

Sikandarabad, Mianwali, 2018



Source:- Researcher's Collection, February 2018.



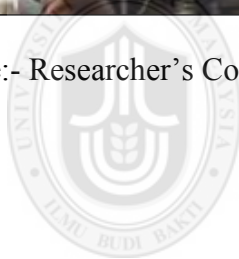
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Appendix Z

Main Bazr, Bhakakr, 2018



Source:- Researcher's Collection, February 2018.



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Appendix ZZ

Thal of Bhakakr, Bhakakr, 2018



Source:- Researcher's Collection, February 2018.



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