

HISTORY AND MEMORY OF THE REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES AFTER PARTITION OF 1947: A CASE STUDY OF DISTRICT RAWALPINDI

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Abstract

This study explores the Rehabilitation¹ of Refugees and displaced people from east Punjab to west Punjab and policies took by the Government to rehabilitate the refugees in the district Rawalpindi specifically after the partition and migration of 1947. After the creation of Pakistan, rehabilitating of thousands of refugees was the main task for the newly created government. Many immigrants arrived in Rawalpindi from Eastern Punjab, and an immigration camp was established within Islamia High School Rawalpindi. The new government had a lot of issues due to the large number of immigrants. Organizations like Pakistan-Punjab Refugees Council, Ministry of Rehabilitation, Ministry of Refugees, Central Record Office, Advisory Committee, and Committee for Vigilance, and Deputy Commissioner on District level were established to deal with rehabilitation issues, allotting of territories as the rapid start of refugees rehabilitation or resettlement was necessary to address this problem and prevent financial stress. The major purpose to write this paper is to preserve the rehabilitating process that occurred during migration of 1947 in Punjab. The present researcher have accessed to primary sources as well as secondary sources. The present researcher used Descriptive analytical methodology.

Keywords: Rehabilitation, West Punjab, East Punjab, Refugees, 1947, Partition, Migration, Displacement

¹Rehabilitation here means resettlement of the refugees after partition of 1947 in east and west Punjab.

INTRODUCTION

For a number of years, the history of partition, violence and migration in Rawalpindi and other parts of the Punjab has been a lively topic. Pakistan's fourth-largest city is Rawalpindi.¹ Punjab's Potohar Plateau is Rawalpindi. The archaeologist said that Potohar was home to a thriving Buddhist and Vedic civilization. About 20 miles from the Rawalpindi district was a wonderful Buddhist study centre at Taxila. In this sense, Rawalpindi is significant in terms of history and culture.² The Rawalpindi division's most northern district, according to 1893–1844, is located between the 33° 3 and 34° parallels in north latitude and the 71° 46 and 73° 41 parallels in east longitude. The Hazara district was established in 1893–1894 to the north of the Rawalpindi district. To the east, Jhelum district, and to the west, is the Indus River. The Indus River aids in dividing Kohat and Peshawar districts. In this sense, the district of Rawalpindi is described as a land that is situated between the Indus, Jhelum, Uttar Himalaya, and salt range.³

Despite sharing the same geographic location, Hindus and the Muslims were different from one another. A great deal of work went into creating a distinct homeland for Muslims. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah gave his 14 Points, while Allama Iqbal proposed the notion of Pakistan. In the 1937 provincial assembly elections, Congress was able to win and established the government with eight out of eleven provinces. On the other hand, the ML (Muslim League) was not successful. Indian National Congress asserted that there were two powers in the Indian subcontinent: the British and the Congress. The border between the two countries was drawn by the British government. Following the Boundary Commission's decision, the largest migration recorded in history, with Sikhs and Hindus migrating from west to east Punjab and east to west Punjab. By the end of 1947, there were 8,000,000 people in the largest population movement in history. Numerous Sikhs, Muslims, and Hindus were slaughtered by one another during the Migration indiscriminately. Attacks on crowded refugee's trains occurred as a result of anarchy. There were 55 lakh non-Muslim migrants from west Punjab and 58 lakh Muslims from east to west Punjab, Delhi, U.P., East Punjab, Delhi, Ajmer and Marwari. In six months, over seven million Muslims crossed the border into Pakistan, accounting for about a million deaths among Muslims.

Pakistan Punjab Refugee Council was founded on October 15, 1947 in order to coordinate efforts with the centre and the province. The rapid start of

rehabilitation of the refugees or resettlement was necessary to address that problem and to prevent financial stress. Rural refugees were integrated into various tehsils, villages, and districts. On the other hand, urban refugees received the rehabilitation they desired, and the government authorities lost interest. By allocating territories in "agreed"⁴ and "non-agreed"⁵ areas in 1951, Pakistan's Constituent Assembly eliminated the discrepancies between the Centre and the Province. The allotments gave out permanently.⁶

Based on their requirements, dwellings were constructed for refugees. The construction of new dwellings had caused towns and cities to expand. Two recently constructed rooms in each house were set aside for the migrants. In response to the refugees' allegation that they had large families; the house's rooms were enlarged. The Department of Urban Rehabilitation established Settlement Agency in 1948, and Khan Muhammad Laghari served as its chairman. General Azam Khan⁷ oversaw the department of rehabilitation during the rule of Ayub Khan, and he did an excellent job. Martial-law abided by a number of laws and rules. The People required to register their properties with the government under that rule.

The "Refugees Relief and Rehabilitation Finance Corporation" provided cash to craftsmen and artisans for the advancement of the economy in April 1951. Settlement Agency was founded in 1948 by the Department of Urban Rehabilitation, with Khan Muhammad Laghari as its chairman. This program was created specifically for those refugees who weren't given accommodations in Pakistan. General Azam Khan oversaw the department of rehabilitation during the rule of Ayub Khan. The vice president of the Punjab Muslim League, Sheikh Sadiq Hassan, put up a three-point plan to deal with the problems associated with refugee rehabilitation and evacuation. First and foremost, he said, in order to employ the resources of every branch of the Muslim League Party during this period of national crises, the West Punjab Ministry must be extended. This move will not only bring in additional experience and enthusiasm, but it will also lessen the immense strain on the four-person small cabinet and enable them to handle the catastrophic situation properly.

In Karachi, Ayub Khan opened the Korangi Colony for refugees. 15,000 quarters were built during the course of five months. Muhammad Pora colony was also built near to Dhaka.⁸ Approximately four hundred migrants arrived in Rawalpindi from East Punjab on August 20, 1947, and this trend of arrival of refugees continued in the following months. In Islamia High School, the first

refugee camp was established. Anwar ul Haq, the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi, constructed a camp for refugees and chose Rao Akbar Khan as the officers' in charge for refugee camp.⁹

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bureau of Statistics, West Pakistan Year Book, 1960, (Islamabad: Bureau of Statistics), E1 (12) 1960 is helpful material to complete research under study. It will help the researcher to deal with the data related to population of Rawalpindi as well as of the migrants who settled in Rawalpindi after partition of 1947.

NDC, The Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation: The Policy and Progress of Rehabilitation of Muslim Refugees in the Urban Areas of Punjab up to 31 March 1950, (Islamabad: National Documentation Centre), File no, B-50-20/CF/50, 18 is helpful material to complete the research under study as it deals with the rehabilitation of refugees. This work discusses the problems that refugees faced, such as food and shelter etc.

NDC, The Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation: The Policy and Progress of Rehabilitation of Muslim Refugees in the Urban Areas of Punjab up to 31 March 1950, (Islamabad: National Documentation Centre), File no, B-50-20/CF/50, 18 is useful material to deal with the refugees' problems of rehabilitation. This file is useful as it provides data statistically. Before allocating the homes to the refugees, many of the houses damaged during the violence of partition and afterward needed to construct or rebuilt.

The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Islamabad, Population Census of Pakistan 1961, District Census Report Rawalpindi, Office of the Census Commissioner Ministry of Home and Kashmir Affairs, Home affair division Karachi is crucial data in this research work as a census report provides an appropriate database for comparing and projecting demographic data as well as social and economic elements of society provides.

Department of Archives Govt. of Pakistan, Islamabad: Quaid-i-Azam Papers, (Proceedings and other papers related to Joint Refugees and Rehabilitation Council. File No 803 is consist of proceedings and papers that are related to Joint Refugees and Rehabilitation. This council dealt with issues relating to refugees.

Elisabetta Lob, "A betrayed promise?: the politics of the everyday state and the resettling of refugees in Pakistani Punjab, 1947-1962" is PhD thesis which will play a significant role to deal with rehabilitation. This thesis contests

common interpretations of the Partition refugees' resettlement in Pakistan's Punjab between 1947 and 1962.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE PARTITION OF THE PUNJAB 1947

One of the most important historical occurrences of the 20th century was the 1947 Indian partition. Sadly, British Rule came to an end. On both sides of the boundaries, thousands of Muslims, Sikhs, and Hindus were slain, and over 15 million people fled their homes.¹⁰ The Indian subcontinent was divided primarily by an arrangement made by the British government with three political parties: the Indian National Congress (INC), the All India Muslim League (AIML), and the Sikhs who lived in Punjab. On June 3, 1947, the British Government made the partition plan public. Leaders of various political parties as well as Baldev Singh, the Sikh representative in Punjab, endorsed the idea.¹¹ Punjab formed by the values, culture and civilization of the diverse mass kinds undoubtedly.¹²

Since Punjab has been ruled by foreigners, the region has experienced economic, intellectual, psychological, social, and political deprivation. Approximately twelve non-Punjabi dynasties took control of Punjab.¹³ Muslims established their own representative party to advocate for themselves to the government because their religion, customs, and values differed from those of Hindus. Many efforts were made to ensure Pakistan's survival. Jinnah proposed 14 points, while Allama Muhammad Iqbal articulated Pakistan's idea. Congress was able to secure eight out of eleven votes in the 1937 provincial assembly election and established the government. In contrast, the ML failed to succeed. Congress asserted that the British and the Congress were the only two powers in the subcontinent.¹⁴

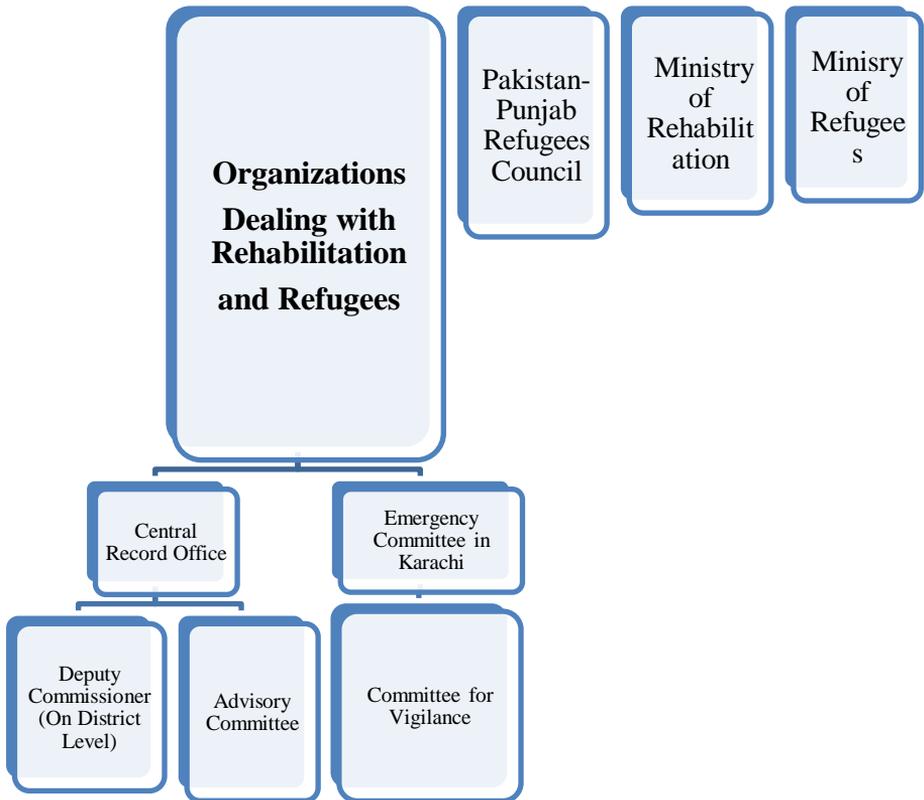
The partition plan covered in the years 1920–1932, 1932–1942, 1942–1946, and 1947. In 1947, Mountbatten arrived in Delhi on March 22. Even though the British Government announced the change in power in June 1947, India gained independence from Britain ten months earlier.¹⁵ The last viceroy of India, Mountbatten dispatched to India by British Prime Minister Atlee to draft the partition resolution. He took Lord Wavell's post as well. Mountbatten was sent to India with a plethora of proposals, directions, and suggestions from the British.¹⁶ Mountbatten served as India's final governor general and viceroy.¹⁷ The 3rd June plan had a past that stretched back to the resolution that was approved on March 23rd, 1940.¹⁸

The primary goal of Mountbatten's arrival in India was to overthrow the

British power. He held talks with the leaders of Congress and the ML. There were talks on either dividing or uniting sub-continent, but the cabinet mission proposal was unsuccessful, which demonstrated that the Muslims in the subcontinent would not agree on any plan other than partitioning India. Following his discussions with the leaders of the ML and the Congress, Mounbatten had a meeting with the British in England. He travelled to England in order to speak with the British, and on June 3, 1947, he arrived in India to deliver the plan for partition.¹⁹The border between the two countries was drawn by the British government. The border determination referred as the Radcliff Award.²⁰On June 3, 1947, the British Government declared that two sovereign states, Pakistan and India, would inherit the power. The historical context for the massacres and unrest in Punjab is occurred by that announcement.²¹ Violence can be classified into several phases. The first stage was the 1946 elections; the second was the Direct Action Day movement and the Disobedience Campaign against the Unionist-Akalis Congress Coalition Government.²².

This was the big task to manage the problems of the refugees. There was an urgent need for an organisation with several powers that might function similarly to a cabinet division. This Cabinet Division would have the authority to handle all refugee-related issues and proceedings.

ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH REFUGEES AND REHABILITATION



MINISTRY OF REFUGEES

Although the Ministry of Refugees was constituted in Karachi in the middle of September 1947, the exodus of refugees from various Amritsar neighbourhoods to Lahore had already begun. On Wednesday, September 19, 1947, Governor House made the announcement that Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din had been sworn in as the Minister of the West Punjab Government. This ministry's mission was to assist the refugees leaving East Punjab. The issues facing by the

refugees, such as food and shelter covered in this work. The ministry of refugees relocated from Karachi to Lahore at the end of October 1947.²³

PAKISTAN-PUNJAB REFUGEES COUNCIL

The issue of removing refugees from east Punjab and rehabilitating them in the province had addressed by the establishing of a special body known as the Pakistan-Punjab Council by the governments of Pakistan and west Punjab. The council made up of two prime ministers, the two ministers for refugees, and the governor of west Punjab. It will have a joint secretariat under the Pakistan Minister for Refugees, and its decisions will be carried out by its departments. The new structure demonstrates the significance that our State's officials would attach to the refugee situation.²⁴ The creation of a committee to facilitate coordination between the federal government and Punjab province needed. Due to this necessity, the Pakistan-Punjab Refugees Council was founded. It was established around the middle of October 1947.²⁵ At that time, an organization with many powers and the ability to function as a cabinet division was desperately needed. This cabinet division might be in charge of handling all processes and refugee-related issues. The Pakistan-Punjab Refugees Council was the name of this Cabinet Division or Special Committee. The committee's headquarters were established in Lahore, and its members included the governor of west Punjab, the minister was responsible for the state's refugees, and the premier of west Punjab.²⁶

The purpose of this council was to address issues relating to refugees. The departments of the west Punjab Government were required to abide by the directives of the council. A "Joint Secretariat attached with the council" was decided to exist. The secretariat's role was to handle refugee planning and create policies for them. The secretary of Pakistan's Ministry of Refugees, Mr. Grigson, was chosen to lead the Joint Secretariat. In under of Mr. Grigson, there was "executive organization charged with the carrying out the orders of the council in so far as these functions were not the responsibility of officers of west Punjab Government". The executive organization's head and head of movement and administration was Mr. Moss. In that meeting, it was resolved that the joint secretariat would handle the problems of refugees in general. These transactions would be made on the central government's behalf. The issue of refugees in Sindh, Baluchistan, and NWFP that reported to the central government would also be covered.²⁷

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE IN KARACHI

In Karachi, an emergency committee was formed to address the issues and provide rehabilitation to the refugees. The Secretary of the Ministry of Refugees and the Joint Central Provincial Secretariat made up that special committee. It was determined that the Special Committee's decision would be carried out by various government agencies.²⁸

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

The Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, subsequently known as the Ministry of Rehabilitation, was founded in August 1947 to aid in the rehabilitation of refugees. The initial Rehabilitation Commissioner was Mr. Ameen-ud-Din. With the assistance of West Punjab Government Commissioners, he began his work. Mr. Mueen-Ud-Din was present to handle it. In the department of rehabilitation, the performance of each employee demonstrated that they were the vital part of the structure. As “At the top of the organizational structure of the department”, head of the rehabilitation department performed his duty as a “Resettlement Secretary” of the West Punjab government. The deputy secretary provided support to the resettlement secretary. The deputy secretary was followed by another secretary. For the purpose of resettling or rehabilitating the refugees, deputy rehabilitation commissioners were appointed in each district, including Rawalpindi, Lyallpur (Faisalabad), Montgomery (Sahiwal) and Gujranwala.²⁹ The remaining regions with lower refugee populations were sought out by the Deputy Commissioner as well. Additionally, the Deputy Commissioner was present at the West Punjab Rehabilitation Board and West Punjab Allotment Tribunal hearings. These boards were there to assign the task of allotting residences, unregistered factories, and shops.³⁰

CENTRAL RECORD OFFICE (CRO)

There were several tasks between two countries to assist in the rehabilitation of the refugee, such as the filing of numerous claims and the sharing of records. All claims needed to be verified once they were made. The establishment of the Central Record Office (CRO) in Lahore was established in order to authenticate the claims made by the refugees. The Punjab Resettlement authority oversaw this department. It served as the governing body for all issues including the taxation of real estate, the upkeep and updating of records, and the collection of land revenue. Rehabilitation in urban regions was most difficult as compared to rural regions. The explanation behind was that the Sikhs and Hindus left behind a number of lands, and it appeared difficult to rehabilitate

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (ON DISTRICT LEVEL)

At the district level, a deputy commissioner was assigned to handle issues relating to recover for both urban and rural property as well as allocation for refugees.

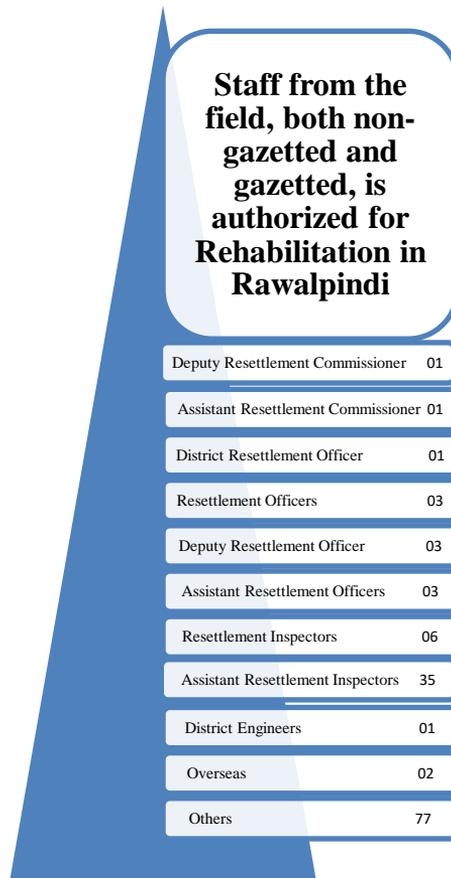
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In each district, a refugee advisory committee was established.

COMMITTEE FOR VIGILANCE

*There was a committee for Vigilance in each patwar (The village's accountant is referred to as patwari. The role of a patwari is to record the crops that are grown in each harvest) and tehsil.*³²

NON-GAZETTED AND GAZETTED FIELD STAFF AUTHORIZED FOR REHABILITATION IN RAWALPINDI



(Source: Elisabetta Lob, "A Betrayed Promise? The Politics of the everyday State and the Resettling of Refugees in Pakistani Punjab, 1947-1962", Published Thesis, (Royal Holloway: University of London).

(Assistant account officers, head clerks, superintendents, steno-cum readers, junior and senior clerks, assistant cashiers, etc. were all included in the other employees).³³

REFUGEES RELIEF AND REHABILITATION FINANCE CORPORATION

The "Refugees Relief and Rehabilitation Finance Corporation" provided cash to craftsmen and artisans for the advancement of the economy in April 1951. This grant was referred to as the "Largest Grant for Rehabilitation in Punjab" and was in the neighbourhood of 340,000,000.³⁴

CATEGORIZATION OF POPULATIONS OF REFUGEES

According to the countries of origin of migrants to India, the Pakistani government divided the refugee populations into three primary categories: refugees from east Punjab province, the east Punjab states, and Delhi. They were classified as "Agreed Areas Refugees"; those from other regions, such as Jammu and Kashmir, were classified as "Non-Agreed Areas Refugees." Since practically all holdings distributed through the exchange of non-movable property records between the Indian and Pakistani Punjab, the settlement of the refugees from the "agreed areas" was seen as being relatively straightforward.³⁵

REHABILITATION: PROBLEMS, PROCESS, GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND CONFLICT OF MIAN IFTIKHAR-UD-DIN AND IFTIKHAR HUSSAIN KHAN MAMDOT

Two sorts of rehabilitation process involved: permanent and temporary rehabilitation. Diverse actions were performed to provide immediate help for the refugees. On August 27, 1947, a commissioner for refugees was appointed for Pakistan. The Ministry of Rehabilitation was founded on September 5th, 1947, and had numerous divisions with permanent employees divided into decision maker, Rehabilitation Commissioner Revenue, and Commissioner of Rehabilitation of Industries. At the conclusion, the Director for Industries was established.³⁶ Pakistan Punjab Refugee Council was founded on October 15 in order to coordinate efforts with the centre and the province. All the registers related to rehabilitate refugees were filed very thoroughly with the help of Custodian of the Evacuee properties. There required the value of property of refugees in order to register their claims and to get a home allotted in west Punjab.³⁷ The refugees required to provide information such as their interest in being evacuated, the worth of their property, the amount of their mortgage, the

date of the auction, and the serial number of their property list for sale.³⁸ According to sources in west Punjab, refugees did not benefit from the information they supplied about their claims in the forms. The Hindus and Sikhs who fled to east Punjab, the Muslims who arrived in west Punjab were stronger comparatively. Homes were damaged by fires and looting in the partition and the streets became impassable. In Rawalpindi and throughout Punjab, the homes were still unfit for habitation. In the towns and cities of Pakistani Punjab, "105,367 out of 106,010 "evacuee residences were categorized as "not easily repairable: crumbling walls, uneven floors, and broken windows and buildings were heaps of rubble."³⁹

The refugees faced trouble by such scenario and became disillusioned.⁴⁰ According to the 1948 survey, the majority of refugees who fled to the "agreed areas" in east Punjab chose to live in Punjab's western regions. The main areas where the majority of refugees established themselves were in Montgomery, Lahore, Jhung, Laylpur, Multan, and Gujranwala. Refugees from "non-agreed" countries settled in other Provinces. Jammu and Kashmir was the source of the refugees who settled in Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Attock, Gujranwala, and Gujrat.⁴¹

There was a brief record of the regions that were not agreed upon. Then, record for the land allotments was required. The refugees themselves were the only source to compile data. Refugees were asked to submit their claims; however there was a lot of exaggeration in those statements.⁴² 90% were from "agreed Areas,"⁴³ whereas 60% were "non-agreed"⁴⁴.⁴⁵ The delay in resettling refugees was caused by "non agreed areas" for refugees. These both troubled the government and made record-exchange difficult. The government had lack resources to give house individually. The Sikhs and Hindus who had relocated to east Punjab from west Punjab had their property divided by the provincial government. The government representatives were worried that giving money to the "non-agreed" would incite resentment towards their party. Mian Iftikharuddin's suggestion was criticised by Nawab Mamdot because, in his opinion, it completely interfered with topics pertaining to the administration of the Punjab. He continued by blaming that the refugee minister for failing to secure the same treatment for property transfers from east Punjab as they themselves had received from the Sikhs and Hindus in west Punjab.⁴⁶ When Iftikhar ud din was replaced, the relationship between the Province and the centre deteriorated.⁴⁷

Actually, the Punjab Muslim League's president was Nawab Mamdot. On August 16, 1947, he was named the Province's Chief Minister. Mumtaz Daultana was appointed in Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan's cabinet as the minister of revenue. Mamdot was criticised by Mumtaz Daultana and Shaukat Hayat Khan for disobeying the advice of the civil servants and disrespecting his cabinet. Mamdot was also under threat of leaving his Cabinet.

After a few days, a fight broke out. Jinnah then ordered Francis Muddie, the governor of west Punjab, to settle the differences between Daultana, Mamdot and Sardar Shaukat Hayat. "Mamdot removed doubts on this score by calling a meeting of the party of obtaining a vote of confidence on May 20, 1948". Sardar Shukat hayat and Daultana resigned from their positions after one week. Liaquat Ali Khan wanted Mamdot to reintroduce Daultana after Jinnah's death, but Mamdot declined.⁴⁸

By allocating territories in "agreed" and "non-agreed" areas in 1951, Pakistan's constituent assembly eliminated the discrepancies between the centre and the province. This allotment was given out permanently.⁴⁹ In 1948, a census of refugees showed that 1,102,000 Sikhs and 1,315,000 Hindus had replaced them in West Punjab, whereas 1,315,000 urban Muslims had done so. This made it quite evident that the 213,000 refugees who had relocated in the urban region were under pressure.⁵⁰

People who lived in towns and cities were surveyed in 1950, and it came out of this survey that there was an urgent demand for homes with a population of roughly 581,000. In order to address the problem of refugee housing in the Province, according to Sheikh Fazal Ilahi, Minister of the Punjab Refugees, 20,000 homes are required.⁵¹

There were designed homes for refugees based on their needs. Due to the new housing building, towns and cities have grown. Each house has two newly built rooms that were designated for the refugees.⁵² The rooms of the house were expanded in response to the claim of the refugees who had a large family. Settlement Agency was founded in 1948 by the Department of Urban Rehabilitation, with Khan Muhammad Laghari as its chairman. This programme was created specifically for those refugees who weren't given accommodations in Pakistan.⁵³

Approximately 146,700 families were still considered to be internally displaced in the Regime of Ayub Khan and were in need of housing, according to the survey, which was conducted in 35 localities. 1959 saw the Central

Government of India give Rupees 118,700,000 and loan Rupees 20,000,000 for the construction of affordable housing. "Satellite Town Schemes" included two-room quarters that were taken into consideration. For people with limited resources, 35,534 "Developed Plots" were constructed.⁵⁴

Plans were put in place to handle or resume business activity in the West Punjab. The CIDC (Cottage Industries Development Corporation) was founded for Rs. 5000,000.⁵⁵The "Refugees Relief and Rehabilitation Finance Corporation" provided cash to craftsmen and artisans for the advancement of the economy in April 1951. This grant was referred to as the "Largest Grant for Rehabilitation in Punjab" and was in the neighborhood of 340,000,000.⁵⁶Many of the homes damaged during and after partition needed to be repaired or renovated before being distributed to the refugees. As a result, the government spent Rs. 3,213,773 to repair the evacuee properties of towns and cities, which had a 23,000-person capacity.⁵⁷

In order to obtain their property, many people left their homes in Pakistan and India. However, the majority of those who did not have enough property in the subcontinent sougged out property in Pakistan. General Azam Khan oversaw the department of rehabilitation during the rule of Ayub Khan, and he did an excellent job. Martial-law abided by a number of laws and rules. People were required, under that rule, to register their properties with the government.

All the urban homes that two or three persons had claimed were transferred to them and the government paid all the refugees who were unable to purchase a home. Refugees who were homeless until 1958 received particular treatment. In Karachi, Ayub Khan opened the Korangi Colony for refugees. 15000 quarters were built during the course of five months.⁵⁸

BEFORE AND AFTER MIGRATION (1947-1948), THE DISTRICT OF RAWALPINDI'S POPULATION COMPOSITION

Urban Population (in Lakh)				
Sikhs and Hindus	Strength of Refugees who arrived	Excess population	in Previous- Population before refugees	Present- Population after refugees
2.75	2.16	.59	6.85	6.26

Rural Population (in Lakh)

Sikhs and Hindus	Refugees	Excess in	Previous-Population	Present-Population
4.38	2.38	2.00	44.86	42.86

Total Population (in Lakh)

Sikhs and Hindus	Refugees	Excess in	Previous-Population	Present-Population
7.13	4.54	2.59	51.71	49.12

⁵⁹(*Proceedings of the Pak-Punjab Joint Refugees Council, 1947-1948*)

*The 1931 Census offers detailed information on both the rural and urban populations, as well as details on the agriculturalists which relied on agriculture for a living. Only the urban and rural populations are detailed in the 1941 Census. There is no information available on the Sikh, Hindu, or Muslim agriculturalist separately. Consequently, the overall proportion may imply it.*⁶⁰

RAWALPINDI'S POPULATION IN 1946, BROKEN DOWN BY OCCUPATION AND RELIGION

*Both Hindus and Sikhs in 1946, there were 2.43 lakhs of other communities in Rawalpindi, compared to.20 lakhs of agriculturalists. There were.90 lakhs of Sikhs and non-agriculturalist urban Hindus. In addition, there were 1.10 lakh urban non-agriculturalists. Sikhs and Hindus in rural areas numbered.42 each, while there was 3.43 lakhs of people were from other rural communities. 8.63 lakh people lived in Rawalpindi in 1946 according to occupation.*⁶¹

ACCORDING TO THE CULTIVATORS' RELIGION IN RAWALPINDI IN 1946, REVENUE-PAYING LAND

*There were.90 lakhs of Sikhs and non-agriculturalist urban Hindus. In addition, there were 1.10 lakh urban non-agriculturalists. There were Sikhs and Hindus in rural areas numbered.42 each, while 3.43 lakhs of people were from other rural communities. 8.63 lakh people lived in Rawalpindi in 1946 according to occupation.*⁶²

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURALIST REFUGEES IN RAWALPINDI ON THE BASIS OF A PARTICULAR PREMISE (1946) (FIGURES ARE IN LAKHS)

The number of farmers in Rawalpindi was 2.72 prior to migration, and

after migration, that number climbed by 1.61. There were 29 agricultural evacuees. The total number of refugees who were hosted was 90. After migration, the strength of agriculturalists was 3.33, and the revenue-paying area per agriculturalist was 3.36.⁶³

NON-AGRICULTURISTS REFUGEES WHO WERE ASSIMILATED INTO RAWALPINDI IN 1946 UNDER SPECIFIC ASSUMPTIONS

Agriculturists numbered 5.91 (in lakhs) prior to migration, and 42 more non-agriculturists arrived in Rawalpindi as a result of migration. 1.32 (in lakhs) people left the evacuation centre who were not farmers. 1.74 lakh refugees were housed as a whole. Non-agriculturalist strength was 6.33 after migration.

NUMBER OF REFUGEES THAT RAWALPINDI, PAKISTAN, COULD ACCOMMODATE IN 1948 (THE NUMBERS ARE IN LAKHS)

<i>Agriculturalist</i>	<i>Non-Agriculturalists</i>
90	1.74
Total= 2.64	

⁶⁴(Saleem Ullah Khan, *Transfer of Power*, 224)

REHABILITATION IN RAWALPINDI

REHABILITATION IN RAWALPINDI IN LAKHS BY THE WEEK ENDING 07-02-1948

By the week ending February 7, 1948, there were 1.24 town residents, 1.24 rural agriculturalists, and 0.24 non-agriculturalists in Rawalpindi who had been resettled or assimilated. Non-Muslims were forced to flee from a region where the population of the town was 90 and that of the rural agriculturalists was 71, while it was Nil for non-agriculturalists. There were 167 non-Muslim villages that were evacuated. There were 110 localities with refugee populations. (In numbers) 172 factories were not operating and 72 factories were reactivated after non-Muslims abandoned them.⁶⁵

STATEMENT OF REHABILITATION IN RAWALPINDI IN LAKHS BY THE WEEK ENDING 28-02-1948

Refugees who had resettled or had absorbed were 1.25 in the town of Rawalpindi, 1.19 among rural-agriculturalists, and 1.25 among non-agriculturalists. There were 167 non-Muslim villages that were evacuated. There were 115 localities with refugee population. Non-Muslims stopped working in the factories in large numbers (125 stopped, 170 started).

STATEMENT OF REHABILITATION IN RAWALPINDI IN LAKHS BY THE WEEK ENDING 13-03-1948

Refugees who had resettled or absorbed in Rawalpindi were classified

as (Town 1.25)(Rural-agriculturist .21, non-agriculturist .05). Non-Muslims forced to flee (Town.93)(Rural Agriculture.52, Non-Agricultural.19). There were 167 non-Muslim communities that were evacuated, while 118 refugee villages were occupied.

STATEMENT OF REHABILITATION IN RAWALPINDI IN LAKHS BY THE WEEK ENDING 26-06-1948

In Rawalpindi by the week ending June 26, 1948, the number of refugees who had been resettled or absorbed was (Town 1.25) (Rural-agri.23, non-agri.62). Refugee populations were counted as rural (.10) and urban (.70) in Rawalpindi on March 10, 1948.⁶⁶

MOVEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSON IN RAWALPINDI DURING THE WEEK ENDING 07-02-1948

There were two occupied camps as of the week ending on July 2, 1948. at lakhs, there were.16 refugees at the camp at the start of the week. The number of refugees who entered the district was.005 (in lakhs). The number of refugees who left the camp throughout the week was.005 (in lakhs) for settlement and.015 (in lakhs) for outside camps. At the conclusion of the week, there were lakhs of refugees on campus (145 of them had been settled; there were none in the other districts).⁶⁷

RESETTLEMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIRI REFUGEES IN RAWALPINDI IN 1952

In 1952, Jammu and Kashmir refugees were resettled in Rawalpindi and other places, including Lahore (1,101), Gujranwala (4,625), Sialkot (110,143), Gujrat (37474), and Rawalpindi (158,727).⁶⁸

INTER-CENSUAL NET MIGRATION IN RAWALPINDI BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961, BOTH FROM AND TO PAKISTAN

Following a study of the subcontinent's political history, Pakistan's migration research can be divided into two time periods, one spanning from 1901 to 1911 and the other from 1941 to 1961. Following the 1947 declaration of independence, there was extensive migration. As a result, residents of various Punjabi cities interacted. Estimate of the inter-censual net migration to and from India in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, between 1901 and 1951.

RAWALPINDI'S INTER-CENSUAL NET MIGRATION, 1901-1961

3,142 people lived from 1901 to 1911, 10,980 people from 1911 to 1922, 20,016 people from 1922 to 1931, 54,121 people from 1941 to 1951, and 158 people from 1951 to 1961.

NET MIGRATION IN RAWALPINDI'S URBAN AREAS, 1901-1961

From 1901 to 1911, there were 6,871 people, from 1911 to 1922, 15,852

people, from 1922 to 1931, 5,364 people, from 1941 to 1951, 56,449 people, and from 1951 to 1961, 34,078 people.⁶⁹

The male labour force's net migration, which rose in the non-agricultural sector in Rawalpindi District between 1951 and 1961, is depicted in the following table.

Net Migration between Censuses, there were 20868 males between the ages of 10 and over. Male Non-Agri gained more power. The age of the labour force, 12 and over, was 53310.⁷⁰

RAWALPINDI HOUSES AND POPULATION STATISTICS FOR 1951

The first census report released following the partition in 1947 was the Census of Rawalpindi in 1951. This census report provided the following information regarding the district of Rawalpindi's population and housing stock.

Rawalpindi Houses and Population Statistics for 1951

Name of Tehsil	Area, Square Miles	Population	Houses
District Rawalpindi	(2,020)	(8,75,500)	(2,23,400)
Tehsil Rawalpindi	(750)	(4,42,200)	(89,200)
Gujar Khan (Tehsil)	(564)	(2,09,800)	(78,8000)
Kahuta (Tehsil)	(454)	(1,23,800)	(28,800)
Murree (Tehsil)	(255)	(99,700)	(27,400)

(Source: Census of Pakistan, 1951 Village List, Punjab Rawalpindi District, Office of the Province Superintendent census, Punjab and Rawalpindi Lahore, available in the library of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Islamabad).

RAWALPINDI DISTRICT'S OVERALL POPULATION AND POPULATION CHANGES BETWEEN 1901 AND 1961

11, 37,085 people in Rawalpindi were counted in total in 1961, with 5,90,686 males and 5,46,399 females. 9,07,794 people were counted in the population in 1951, excluding non-Pakistanis, of which 4,86,689 were men and 4,21,195 were women. The percentage rise over the 10 years between 1951 and 1961 comes out to 25.26; for men, it was 21.37, and for women, it was 29.75. The subjoined statements show the district's population growth from 1901 to

1961;

Population	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
Rawalpindi	558699	547827	569224	634357	756231	908327	1137085

(Source: Population Census of Pakistan of 1961, District Census Report Rawalpindi, Office of the Census Commissioner Ministry of Home and Kashmir Affairs, Home affair division Karachi, p 10-12 is available in the Library of The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Islamabad)

1960: HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS BY SEX, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS PER HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSE

In the Rawalpindi district, there were 235090 total homes in 1960. In this total number of homes, there were 234327 residential homes, 763 non-residential but occupied homes, 218086 households, and 1190805 people living in those households.⁷¹

OBSERVATION OF THE POPULATION AND HOUSING STOCK IN RAWALPINDI IN 1951 FOLLOWING PARTITION

It was the first census report to be made public following Pakistan's founding. District-level data was included in this study. The population and housing details for Rawalpindi as reported by this census were as follows.

OBSERVATION OF THE POPULATION AND HOUSING STOCK IN RAWALPINDI IN 1951 FOLLOWING PARTITION

<i>Name of Tehsil in Rawalpindi District</i>	<i>Area (Sq. Miles)</i>	<i>Populatin</i>	<i>Houses</i>
Rawalpindi District	20,23	8,75,500	2,23,400
Rawalpindi Tehsil	750	4,42,200	89,200
Gujar Khan Tehsil	564	2,09,800	78,000
Kahuta Tehsil	454	1,23,800	28,800
Murree Tehsil	255	99,700	27,400

(Source: Census of Pakistan. 1951, Village list, Punjab Rawalpindi District. Office of the Provincial Superintendent Census, Punjab and Bahawalpur, Lahore. June 1952, available in the Library of Pakistan Bureau of Statistics Islamabad).

REHABILITATION IN RAWALPINDI DISTRICT IN 1961

In 1961, the Rawalpindi district had a total area of 2,022 square miles and a population of 11,37,085 people, of which 5,90,686 were men and 5,46,399 were women. 9,07,794 people were counted in the population in 1951, excluding

non-Pakistanis, of which 4,86,689 were men and 4,21,195 were women. In the ten years between 1951 and 1961, the percentage growth came to 25.26

The proportion grew by 21.37 for men and 29.75 for women. The subjoined statements show the district's population growth between 1901 and 1961. In the district of Rawalpindi, the total population and fluctuations between 1901 and 1961 were as follows:

The population was 558699 in 1901, 547828 in 1911, 569224 in 1921, 634357 in 1931, 756231 in 1941, 908327 in 1951, and 1137085 in 1961. In Rawalpindi, population growth or decline as a percentage of the census was 10872 in 1911, 21397 in 1921, 65133 in 1931, 150874 in 1941, 123096 in 1951, and 228758 in 1961. In 1911, the percentage of increase/decrease over the previous census was 1.9, in 1921, 3.9, in 1931, 11.4, in 1941, 23.8, and in 1951 was 15.68 and in 1961 was 25.18. In 1961, Rawalpindi's population was split evenly between the rural and urban areas: 7, 30, 42 and 40, 6,623 respectively.⁷²

STATISTICS OF GENERAL REHABILITATION IN WEST PUNJAB 1948

6,145,84 persons in total were received in west Punjab. In rural areas, there were 3, 069, 96 settlers (on land) and 474,693 settlers (otherwise). The total number of people in the camps was 769583. The total number of individuals awaiting relocation was 466,897, and the estimated numbers of those still awaiting resettlement on land and elsewhere were 39,943 (on land) and 131,691 (otherwise). The deputy commissioner received the aforesaid rehabilitation statistics during a conference. The dates of this conference were February 17–19, 1948. The aforementioned information might not be accurate, but overall it is still helpful and provides a basic overview of the assets or land that evacuees left behind and used the area for restoration.⁷³

GENERAL REHABILITATION STATISTICS IN WEST PUNJAB (1948)

<i>Land Settlement General (1948)</i>			
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Land Variety</i>	<i>Total Acre</i>	<i>Area where, refugees have settled</i>	<i>Strength of Refugees who settled</i>
<i>Cultivated and owned non-Muslims</i>	(2,736,888)	(2,406,981 Acre)	(2,518,146)
<i>Owned by a non-</i>			

Muslim	(2,066,982)	(587,298 Acre)	(476,463)
<i>Raised by Muslim</i>			
Muslims owned it, even though non- Muslims worked on the farm.	(180,412)	(90917 Acre)	(73,598)
Crown Land	(209,531)	(99.606 Acre)	(187,25)
Total	(5,193,813 Acre)	(3,184,802 Acre)	(3,165,482 Acre)

(Saleem Ullah Khan, *Transfer of Power*, 77)

QUAID E AZAM RELIEF FUND 1ST JAN 1948

*Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah made a plea for the establishment of the Quaid-e-Azam's Relief Fund, which would be overseen by a Central Committee made up of six people. Jinnah, Pakistan's Treasurer and Auditor General, as well as the Ministers for Refugees, Evacuees, and Rehabilitation, the Governor of Sindh, and the President of the Sindh Provincial Muslim League, will make up the committee. Provincial committees will establish under the central committee, and they will then organise District Committees.*⁷⁴ *There were issues in the refugee camps when east Punjab refugees arrived in considerable numbers in west Punjab. The number of refugees grew in November in 1947. There were 31,000 refugees in Rawalpindi on January 1st, 1948. First and foremost, the refugees had to deal with issues related to clothes, food, shelter, and healthcare. To help them, arrangements were made. Since it was simpler to keep an eye on the refugees in Lahore and it got chilly at night, it was decided to keep the majority of the migrants in the camp there.*⁷⁵

*The Pakistan Army's assistance to refugees was also impressive. According to a press release from Pakistan Army Headquarters, the Razmak Brigade and the Waziristan Area Headquarters made their initial donation to the Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund in Rawalpindi on October 10, 1947, by presenting General Sir Frank Messervy, commander in chief of Pakistan, with a sum of Rs. 11,000 on their behalf. In accepting the gift, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan expressed his gratitude for the officers' and soldiers' efforts in easing the refugees' suffering and urged the commander in chief to pass along his greetings to all of them.*⁷⁶

GRANTS ALLOCATED FOR RAWALPINDI DIVISION IN 1948

*Governor of west Punjab R.F Mudie,*⁷⁷ *On January 27, 1948, R.F.*

Mudie reported on the plight of refugees and stated that 80 lakh people, including Rawalpindi, were housed in camps. Out of 80 lakh people, 45 had been relocated or absorbed. 53 lakhs refugees needed to receive funding in terms of distribution. According to his statement, "The grants might be distributed based on the total number of the refugees in each district or the numbers in campus that are in still needing to be rehabilitate." Grants ought to be granted to the Commissioner so that he can distribute funds to the districts, in his opinion. In this manner, the allocations for the Rawalpindi division were as follows: Rawalpindi 20,000, Campbellpur 5,000, Jhelum, Mianwali 30,000, Shahpur 30,000, Gujrat 15000, Commissioner's reserve 20.000; the total grant for the Rawalpindi division was therefore 1.30.000. In order to assist the refugees, the British Red Cross opened a hospital in Rawalpindi on April 27, 1948, according to the Pakistan Ministry of Refugees. This hospital received 40 beds from the British Red Cross before the number of beds was expanded to 150.⁷⁸

CORRUPTION IN LAND ALLOCATION CASES

During the rehabilitation of migrants, it is claimed that corruption still permeated the government. While allocating lands and property, the landlord gave greater consideration to their family as compare to ordinary refugees. The Nawab of Mamdot and Mumtaz Daultana engaged in corruption were accused of abusing their positions of authority, and numerous other allegations were made against them. For instance, Daultana assigned the "Biggest Flour Mill in the Sub-continent" to his brother-in-law in Lahore. He also gave his brother-in-law the Odeon Cinema, a store on mall road in Lahore. The Nawab of Mamdot was accused of securing official office in Montgomery by offering little in exchange.⁷⁹ Ayub Khan pursued anyone in possession of illegal property with stern measures. The Enforcement Staff and Evacuee Property Intelligence Bureau (ESEPIB) conducted operations in 1959 and discovered evacuee property valued at 20,000,000 rupees. The 70,000,000 rupee property and agricultural lands were brought to public by the Directorate of Enforcement.⁸⁰

RAWALPINDI: ON THE ROAD TO DEVELOPMENT

Following the rehabilitation efforts, the district of Rawalpindi, along with all the other districts in west Punjab, saw development. There were no facilities and departments in Rawalpindi at the time of the partition. They needed to be established again. Small-scale industries were developed between 1951 and 1961. These sectors included the food preservation business, grains milling, baking, and other sectors. The foodstuffs, , tiny textile businesses, various

tobacco products, production of soft drinks, calendaring of fabric, such as nalaparanda knitwear, optical goods, ice manufacture, rubber stamps, plastic goods, scientific goods, slates, Narrow textiles, Nokelties, woollen textile, miscellaneous textile industries, electrical appliances other than electric fans, footwear clothing readymade textile leather items, auto parts, tricycle, household machine, Stainless steel cutlery, woolen textile, brass and copper utensils, furniture and fixtures, can products, printing presses, paper stationary, perfumed and cosmetics, heating and cooking equipment, stamps and caps, electrical appliances other than electric fans, miscellaneous machinery, , textile machinery, etc.⁸¹

CONCLUSION

After the partition and migration of 1947, the biggest task was to deal with a number of refugees and to rehabilitate them. The newly formed government's main duty was to rehabilitate thousands of refugees. The new government faced several difficulties as a result of the high number of immigrants. After many immigrants from eastern Punjab arrived to Islamia High School in Rawalpindi, a camp for refugees was set up inside. Deputy Commissioner Anwar ul Haq issued an order to open a camp for refugees and named Rao Akbar Khan as the camp's officers in charge. In the month of April 1948, the west Punjab authorities finished their work on the refugee census and acknowledged the difficulties faced by the refugees. Organizations like Pakistan-Punjab Refugees Council, Ministry of Rehabilitation, Ministry of Refugees, Central Record Office, Advisory Committee, and Committee for Vigilance, and Deputy Commissioner on District level were established to deal with rehabilitation issues, allotting of territories as the rapid start of refugees rehabilitation or resettlement.

Conflicts between refugees and government officials frequently took place. The rapid start of refugee rehabilitation or resettlement was necessary to address this problem and prevent financial stress. Rural refugees were integrated into various tehsils, villages, and districts. On the other hand, urban refugees received the rehabilitation they desired, and the government authorities lost interest. In this manner, the majority of urban refugees chose the regions of west Punjab where they had prior families and professional ties.

About eighty thousand refugees had already left the Lahore camp and returned to India, it was claimed in April 1948. Corruption cases involving the Nawabs of Mamdot and Daultana have surfaced throughout the land allocation

procedure. Severe measures were used by the Ayub Khan regime to track down land evacuees. Temporary and permanent restoration techniques were the two types in use. Many actions were done to provide the refugees with emergency support. In April 1948, the authorities of west Punjab concluded their work on the Refugee Census and acknowledged the issues faced by the refugees. It bears responsibility for Mountbatten's precipitous declaration of the partition plan on August 15, 1947, instead of June 1948. Since the dividing plan was established so long ago, no necessary steps were taken to keep the peace.

It was possible to control the large-scale migration, violence, and division that had occurred in Rawalpindi, east Punjab, and west Punjab. It can be managed by following the right procedures during the entire partition and migration process. Dividing Punjab between India and Pakistan should have been made with careful consideration rather than rushed execution. The hurried nature of the partition led to wide spread violence, displacement and suffering for millions of people. The large-scale riots and violence can be controlled if the leaders of both sides had taken the required actions to exchange population.



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