

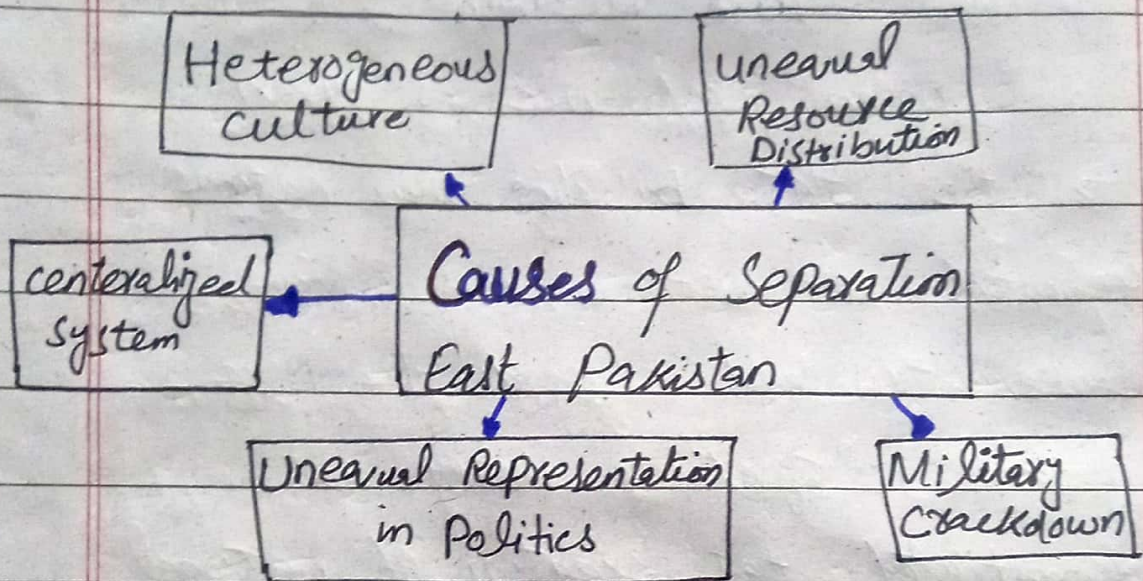
Q6. "Separation of East Pakistan, through a tragic part of history of Pakistan, was not the negation of two theory". Discuss.

## Introduction.

When preference is given to the state building then nations confronted with ethnic hues which consequently lead towards the issue national integration. History has demonstrated that creation of national integration is a complex process. To unify contrasting identities under one government becomes so difficult inspiration.

The separation of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) from west Pakistan (now Pakistan) in 1971 was a complex event that had multiple causes and factors. It was a tragic part of Pakistan's history that occurred in 1971.

There were several political, economic, and social factors that contributed to the separation of East Pakistan.



a.

## Causes of Separation

### Heterogeneous culture

Culture constitutes an important place in any ethnic group it constitutes the way of living, language and traditions of any group. The role of language

in exception of the conflict between the East Pakistan and the central government needs ~~the~~ no introduction.

The first bone of contention between East Pakistan and the federal government was on the language issues when it was announced that Urdu would be sole official language of Pakistan. Bengalis were not ready to accept this as they were of the view that they are in majority so Bengali should be the national language.

The Philosophy behind the declaration of one language Urdu as national language was to promote national language.

3.

## Linguistic and cultural Differences

cause of Separation of East Pakistan was the linguistic and cultural differences between East and West Pakistan. The

People of East Pakistan spoke Bengali, while the ruling class in West Pakistan spoke Urdu.

The cultural and linguistic differences led to a sense of identity crisis among the People of East Pakistan. They felt that their language and culture were being suppressed by the dominant Urdu-speaking elite in West Pakistan.

In a book "A Golden Age",

The novelist Tahmina Aram writes that "Bengali language and culture were suppressed by the Pakistani state which imposed

urdu as the national language and tried to impose a monocultural identity on a country with diverse ethnic and linguistic groups.

~~Unre-~~

#### 4. Unequal Representation in Political and Bureaucratic Realm

The ruling class in west Pakistan oppressed the people of East Pakistan politically, which further exacerbated the sense of alienation and resentment among the people of East Pakistan. The Role of Bureaucracy and army holds important position and managed the affairs. Bengalis had very minor representation in army and Bureaucracy and those who joined army and civil services were not on superior positions.

The people of East Pakistan were denied representation in the government, and their demands for autonomy were not heard. So, separation of East and West Pakistan is not the negation of two Nations theory.

In the book "Pakistan: A Modern History", the Historian Ian Talbot writes "East Pakistan was consistently marginalized and excluded from political power".

### Role of Army in Separation of East Pakistan

Army is powerful institutions of Pakistan since its inception.

The country has been run by army many times. Army men had run the affairs of the state starting from Ayub Khan to Pervez Musharraf. Unfortunately the role of the military in

emergence of ethnic conflict is very important to analyze. The Policies of Ayub Khan in the form of economic development resulted in unequal development which created great resentment among the masses of East Pakistan as they were economically exploited.

in one unit there was no provincial autonomy, all the provinces had to obey central government.

in The book "The Blood Telegram: Nixon, Kissinger, and a forgotten Genocide." Gary J. Bass writes that "The Pakistan army launched a brutal crackdown in which at least 300,000 Bengalis were killed and perhaps as many as ~~three~~ <sup>three</sup> million were displaced.

6.

## India's intervention

### or Foreign interventions:

India intervened in the conflict and supported the independence movement in East Pakistan.

The independence movement in East Pakistan was also influenced by international factors, including India's support for the independence movement. United States also involved in the conflict.

India provided military support to the secessionist movement in East Pakistan, which was motivated by economic, cultural and linguistic grievances. According to Srinath Raghavan's book "1971: A Global History of the creation of Bangladesh." India's intervention was driven by a combination of strategic, humanitarian, and domestic political considerations.

Overall, India's intervention played a critical role in the creation of Bangladesh.



## Conclusion

The separation of East Pakistan, now known as Bangladesh, is a tragic part of Pakistan's history. The separation was the result of a long-standing conflict between East and West Pakistan, which had its roots in cultural, linguistic and economic differences.

The conflict came to a head in 1971 when the Pakistani military launched a brutal crackdown against the Bengali population of East Pakistan, leading to a full-scale war between India and Pakistan. The war

resulted in the creation of an independent Bangladesh and the loss of millions of lives, displacement of millions of people, and a legacy of bitterness and mistrust.

Give a brief account of constitutional and Political development in Pakistan from 1947 To 1956.

### Introduction.

Emergence of Pakistan was not a simple event. The newly born Pakistan was the largest Muslim state in the world. This country faced numerous problems. These problems was a challenge for leadership. On other side there were anti-Muslim global conspiracies. Pakistan was multi-racial state and settlement of the racial and linguistic issues was not an easy task. This country was achieved in the name of Islam and to make an Islamic constitution was a challenge. There were some other obstacles in framing the constitution. G.W Charkry says, "A constitution is not framed in a vacuum. It is produce in the light of the particular

Socio-political situation prevailing at a certain time." The same was in Pakistan.

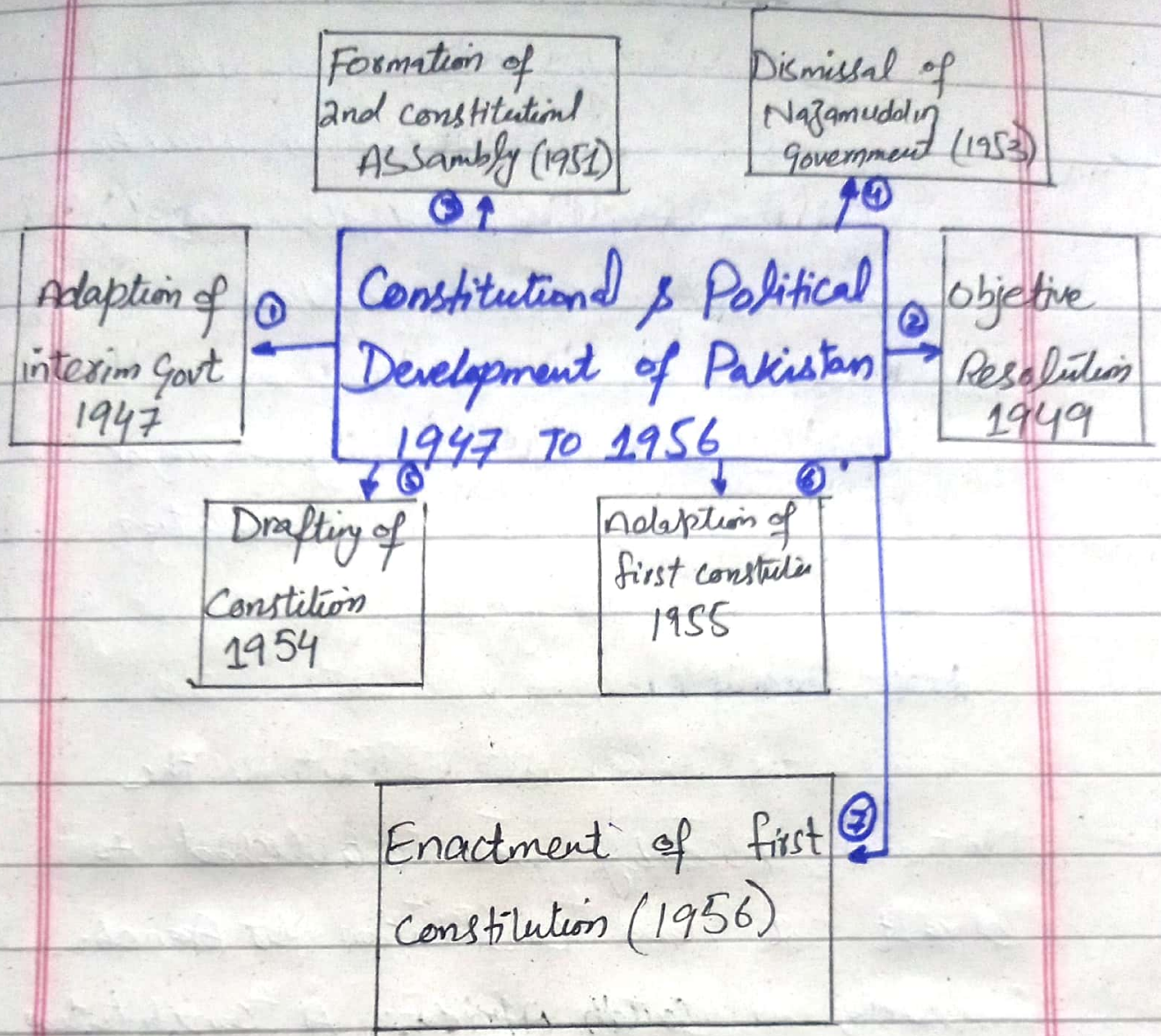
It is quite obvious that a civilized state cannot be run without a valid political setup and Pakistan required a constitution.

## Background of Political and Constitutional Development of Pakistan.

Pakistan like India, adopted the Government of India Act, 1935 with some changes to meet the requirements of an independent state as the interim constitution, 1947. It provided for a parliamentary system of government, although the Governor General enjoyed special powers.

Ar  
int

3



3

### Establishment of Constituent Assembly 1947

The constituent assembly is a process that involves the drafting of a new constitution. This process usually involves the election or appointment of representative who

→ In 1947, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was established to frame a constitution for the new country. The Assembly was composed of elected members from the provinces & princely states, Pakistan will come together to deliberate and make decisions on the constitution.

The Establishment of constituent Assemblies has been a common practice in many countries around the world. It is usually done to address constitutional crises or to create a new constitution following a major political change, such as a revolution or a regime change.

### For Example:-

Aftermath French Revolution, the National Assembly was established to draft a new constitution for France. Similarly, in South Africa, a Constitution Assembly was established in 1994 to draft a new constitution following the end of apartheid and the election of Nelson Mandela as president.

4.

## Objective Resolution

In March 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted the Objective Resolution, which ~~declared~~ <sup>declared</sup> that Pakistan would be a democratic state based on Islamic principles.

According to various historians and authors, the Objective Resolution was adopted to provide a constitutional framework for the new nation of Pakistan.

~~It~~ It would reflect the aspirations of its diverse population and establish a foundation for the country's future development.

Similarly, Anatol Lieven writes in his book "Pakistan ~~is~~ hard Country,"

The Objective Resolution was adopted to "provide a guiding framework for the new country, and ensure that it would be governed according to Islamic principles."

He notes that the resolution helped to create a sense of national unity among Pakistan's diverse population, and provide a basis for the country's future <sup>Political and</sup> social development.

5.

## The Formation of Second Constitutional Assembly (1951)

The first constituent assembly was dissolved without drafting the constitution and second constituent assembly was formed in the same year. This assembly included representatives from East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh) for the first time.

6.

## Dismissal of Nazimuddin Government (1953)

Khwaja Nazimuddin was the second Governor-General of Pakistan, serving from 1948 to 1951. He served as the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1951 to 1953. He was dismissed from his post as Prime Minister by the Governor-General of Pakistan Qulam Muhammad, on April 1953.

Political crisis had arisen in the country due to the Anti-Ahmadiyya movement. The situation escalated into violent protests and riots across the country. In response, Khwaja Nazimuddin

declared a state of emergency and issue an order banning public gatherings and demonstrations. However, this move was criticized by Governor General Ghulam Muhammad, who believed that Nazimuddin was not taking a strong enough stance against the protest.

As a result Ghulam Muhammad used his power as Governor-General to dismiss Khawaja Nazimuddin and appointed Muhammad Ali Bogra as New Prime Minister of Pakistan.

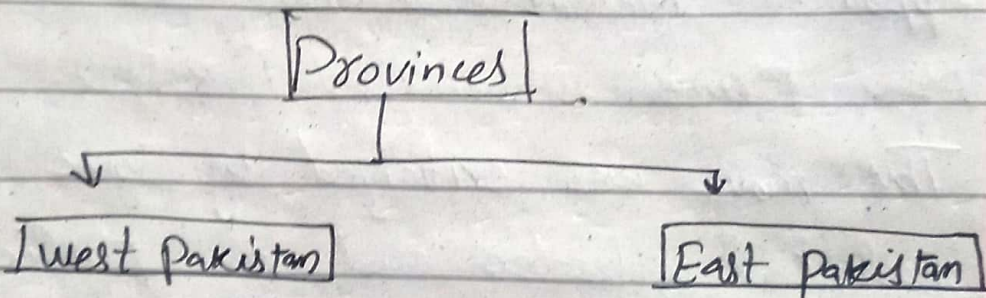
This move was criticized by some political leaders and the public, who saw it as a violation of democratic principles and an overreach of executive power.



7.

## Drafting of Constitution (1954)

The Second Constituent Assembly passed the first draft of the Constitution, which had been converted into a legislative body. The Constitution established Pakistan as an Islamic republic with a federal system of government. The provinces were grouped into two wings: West Pakistan and East Pakistan.



8.

## Enactment of first Constitution 1956

The First Constitution of Pakistan came into force on March 23, 1956. It provided for a Parliamentary form of government, with a president as the head of state and PM as the head of government.

The constitution also established a bicameral legislature and recognized Islam as the state religion. However, the constitution was short-lived as Pakistan underwent several military coups in the following decades, leading to frequent suspensions and amendments of the constitution.

9.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, The political and Constitutional development of Pakistan from 1947 to 1956 was marked by a number of significant events and milestones. The country's initial years were characterized by political instability. The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan worked tirelessly to draft a Constitution that would establish Pakistan as an Islamic Republic and pave the way for a democratic Parliamentary system.

The Enactment of the first Constitution of Pakistan in 1956 was a significant achievement, providing for a federal parliamentary form of government, bicameral legislature and establishment of a Supreme Court -