

Indo - Pak history

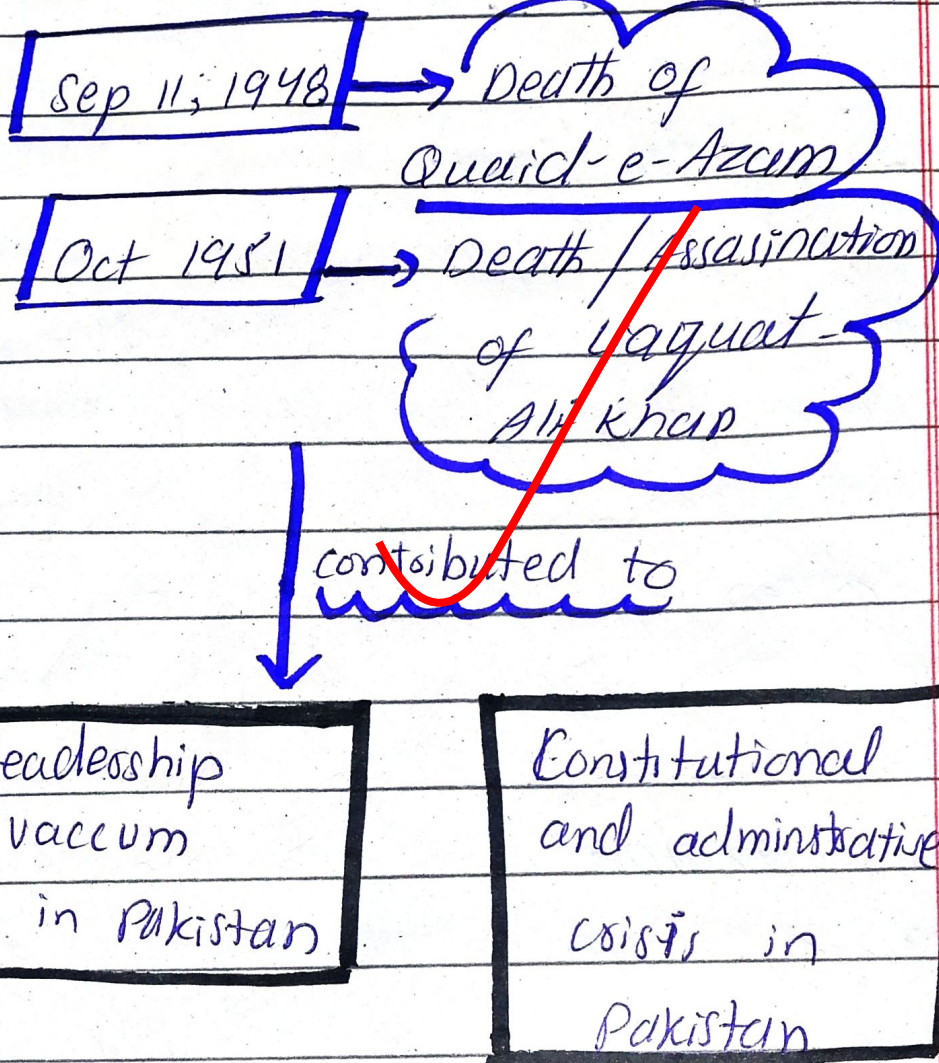
Q Critically analyze the fall of Dhaka, particularly the cause which led to the dismemberment of Pakistan in December 1971.

1 Introduction:

Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947. After 24 years of its independence, the fall of Eastern wing took place. These were number of causes due to which dismemberment of Pakistan in December 1971 took place. These include conflicts among provinces, Mujib's six point formula, military rule and foreign interference. However, after dismemberment Pakistan faced many troubles to regain

its glory and mood of the public.

2. Background that intensified causes of separation:



3. Major Causes that led to the dismemberment of East Pakistan:

The following are the major causes that led to the dismemberment of the Eastern wing of Pakistan in December 1971

a Disharmony among the provinces:

After independence there was a disagreement among the two wings of Pakistan on language issue and distribution of seats either according to population or area.

b. Backwardness of the Eastern wing:

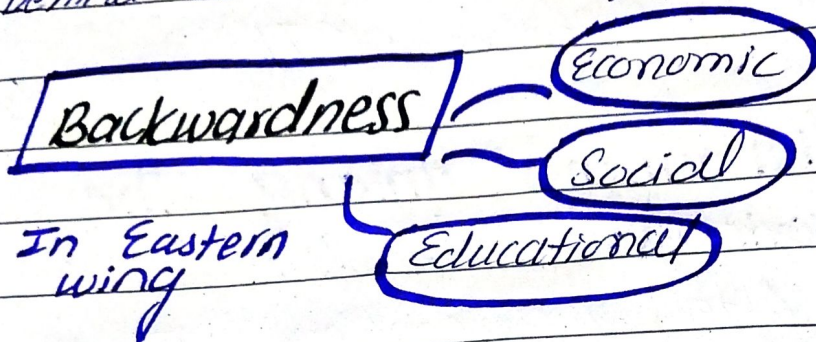
Eastern wing of Pakistan was a major producer of jute and cuttack was the hub before independence. After independence it was handed over to

Issue of representation in
legislature
Language Issue

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India. So, East Pakistan suffered and besides this it was also lagged behind in social development

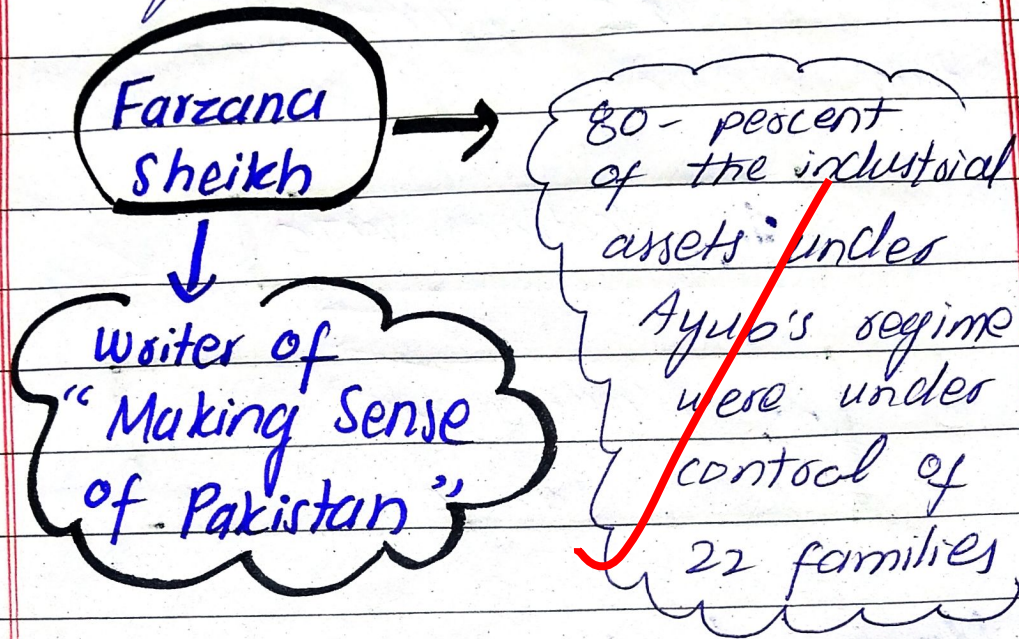


c. Hold of elite class in Eastern wing politics:

East Pakistan was mostly dominated by the elite class and they were stuck at their point. Sheikh Mujib's six point programme also served a major hurdle in the settlement of conflict

d. Discrimination among two veins of Pakistan:

Pakistan was comprised of Eastern and western wings but there was a discriminatory behaviour among the two wings.



e. Rule of dictators intensified the situation:

Ayub a dictator was also played role to dismember Pakistan. The burden laid on his shoulder because he held the power to negotiate. In 1969 when Yahya came in power, he

added fire to the already intensified situation. "Ayesha Jalal" has written in her book "The struggle for Pakistan" that Yahya Khan was famous for two reasons:

1. Elections 1970

2. Massacres in East-Pakistan

f. Unequal treatment in job allocation:

East and West Pakistan was unequally treated regarding requirements in jobs. West Pakistan was given more opportunity than the Eastern wing.

Percentage
in the military
of Pakistan

Just Punjab
60-percent

g. Bhutto: The last nail in the coffin

The results of the elections of 1970 were interesting. Bhutto secured 81 out of 138 seats and Mujib-ur-Rehman won 160 out of 162 seats in Eastern wing but Bhutto was not willing to give power to Mujib. "Bhutto said to the members of national assembly of the eastern wing "I will break his legs" who attend session of National Assembly."

Crossed Swords by
Suja Nawaz

h. India's interference in Pakistan's internal matter:

India was a major

supported and supplies of
the anti-Pakistan aggressive
movements like Mukti
Bahini.



Map: 1971 war
and Pakistan's dismemberment

4 Impacts of debacle on Pakistan:

Pakistan suffered a lot due to the debacle of the Eastern wing of Pakistan after

24 years of independence.

Questions raising
on Two Nation
Theory

Moral of
the public
down

Major impacts
of debacle
on Pakistan

A major blow
to the sovereignty
and national
security of
Pakistan

Portrayed
weak image
at international
level

5 Conclusion:

The dismemberment no doubt an unhappy event in the history of Pakistan. One should learn from the history and Islamabad should treat the uprisings in Balochistan with negotiations to avoid

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such respect-full incidents.
However, Pakistan has
the huge potential and
educated bureaucracy to
tackle such situations.

