

Q. No. 3
Examine the causes and consequences of 1971 separation of East Pakistan, highlighting the role of regional and international players.

Ans: Outline:
Introduction:

- (i) Causes of 1971 separation of East Pakistan
- (ii)
 - a. Issue on ~~language~~ National language from the birth of Pakistan
 - b. 1970's Elections
 - i. Geographic distance between East Pakistan and West Pakistan -
 - c. Role of Regional Players for separation of East Pakistan
 - d. East Pakistan's politicians and West Pakistan's Politicians' differences.
 - e. ~~Military's role~~
 - f. Role of International Players for separation of East Pakistan
 - g. India's support to Bangladesh's liberation movement.

(iii) Consequences of 1971 separation of East Pakistan.

- a) ~~Positive~~ consequences of separation of East Pakistan.

• Political Consequences ~~loss of territory~~

- loss of Territory
- Political instability
- Economical consequences:
 - loss of economic resources
 - Isolation

- ~~Social consequences~~
- ~~Refugees crisis~~

b) Positive consequence of East Pakistan:

- Political consequences.
 - Strong Political focus on west Pakistan
- Strong international Allies
 - China has come to Pakistan as strong ally.
- Social consequence
 - language issue solved.

Conclusion:

INTRODUCTION:

Separation of East Pakistan is one of the most painful event ~~for~~ in history of Pakistan. Pakistan lost its that part which came first ~~to~~ to support Quaid-e-Azam for ~~separat~~ formation of Pakistan. There were many causes behind its separation such as ~~there~~ main cause was geographically distance between east and west Pakistan. Center had faced difficulties to manage things in its second province which is far from them in distance and ~~due to~~, ~~india~~ had stopped flights from Pakistan. There were many other reasons such as internal and international player like India had played its role to separate Pakistan. Pakistan had faced many consequences both positive and negative. ~~Since~~ In Result of these things Pakistan has lost its east Pakistan.

CAUSES OF 1971 SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN:

(1) Other causes:

a) ISSUE ON NATIONAL LANGUAGE.

From the birth of Pakistan, when members of National Assembly were deciding for constitution of Pakistan. They faced a big problem on dispute on national language. In 1949, when Liaqat Ali Khan presented Objective Resolution before assembly, big opposition came from east Pakistan's politicians on national language - They wanted Bengali as an official and national language both because East Pakistan was in more in population in compare to west Pakistan. Hence, this should not be an debate because in 1948, 11 August, Qaid-e-Azam had already decided to Bengali that National language would be an Urdu. but ~~but~~ Quid-e-Azam had made that ~~that~~ dispute as an art to make east Pakistan's people to hate west Pakistan's. East Pakistan's people had developed hate in their hearts against west Pakistan on this and this was the biggest and the first cause of separation of East Pakistan.

b) 1970'S ELECTIONS & ~~GEOGRAPHICAL~~ DISTANCE:

1970's Elections were the most controversial elections despite being fair and free, according to many writers 1970s election were the most fair elections. As Mujib-ur-Rahman's party Sheikh Mujib had got clear victory in these elections but was not allowed to make government due to ~~many~~ Mujib's six points, which clearly shows an effort to make east Pakistan autonomous state. General Yahya had tried to make negotiations but can't ~~not~~ take any results from that negotiation and 25 March order ~~order~~ to emergency in east Pakistan, which ends on liberation movement and ultimately to separation.

9) GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCE:

Geographically distance between East and West Pakistan is 1600 km, and ~~by~~ ~~by~~ plane through India it took only 2 hours, but India had played ~~secretly~~ ~~and~~ used that distance ~~and~~ So, it made difficult for us to control management of its other province who was so far from them and between them, location of India was

even more danger for union. It took large time to resolve issue due to vast long distance.

→ ROLE OF REGIONAL PLAYERS IN SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN

Politicians of East Pakistan and West Pakistan did not share good relations from starting. East Pakistan's politicians always demanded joint electorate, more representation on its population base, demanded an ~~and~~ Bengali as our national language, and due to these demands, West Pakistan politicians did not like them and due to all this, parties politicians started which lead to separation of East Pakistan. Awami League's leader Mujib-ur-Rehman had presented its **six points** after the Tashkent agreement which clearly demanded ~~as a Bengali~~ as a separate or as an autonomous state - which were highly opposed by PPP's leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

→ Awami League's members had already decided for separation so, their intention

were shown by this, Dr Kamal Hossain, leader of Awami League had ~~said~~ written in his book, that they had already decided for separation at the time of 1965 elections. He said, "When Fatima Jinnah's election results of 1965 had signed, we have decided for separation because it was no more Muhammad Ali Jinnah's country Pakistan. There was no doubt that East Pakistan politicians had gone for partition despite of negotiation but on the other hand West Pakistan's politicians had also played their role in separating East Pakistan, by not letting them to make government despite of being clear victory of Awami League. PPP's leader Z.A. Bhutto had ~~said~~ been saying in his speeches that we were not ~~ready~~ to ~~negotiations~~ allowing to Awami League to make government until they guarantee for us to withdraw from six points - He also said in one of his speech that, "Who went dhokea to attend session, I will break his legs"

These statements shows hate for east Pakistan's politicians in the heart of west Pakistan's politicians.

→ ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS FOR SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN:

On International level, India had supported Bangladesh's liberation movement and lead them to get freedom - India was also supporting Dawami League members whom they met and made plans for separation - In August, 1971, India had banned Pakistan planes' flights. India had gave season of attacks and blamed Pakistan for attacks - that was the surest move by India who used geographic distance as a major key which played main role in separation - Now, Pakistan used airliner's route to reach Dhaka which took 4 hours and controls between East Pakistan and West Pakistan has failed. Fall of Dhaka had India's proxy was contribution.

India had provided season of refugees to interfere in civil war.

China: China had supported Pakistan in that war - by providing military and economic support.

USA: USA did not interfere and considered it was an internal issue of Pakistan.

CONSEQUENCES OF 1971 SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN

→ Negative Consequences of 1971 separation of East Pakistan.

→ Political consequences:

loss of Territory: Pakistan has lost its territory, which was the political loss for Pakistan. Territory is important for any country. Territorial

loss means the loss of people, loss of resources.

Political Instability: Most of scholars including believe that separation of east Pakistan was due to parties' politics and after that West Pakistan's politics became more disturbed.

Most of the parties had become against PPP's government. They consider Z.A. Bhutto as one of the culprit for separation.

of east Pakistan.

Economical Consequences:

loss of economic resources: East Pakistan was the biggest exporter of jute for Pakistan. Pakistan's 55% exports came from the east Pakistan and. After the fall of Dhaka Pakistan had faced rapid decline in exports.

Isolation faced by Pakistan from USA and UK stopped their trade with Pakistan and applied sanction on Pakistan which affected Pakistan's economy.

Positive Consequences of 1971 separation of East Pakistan:

Political Consequences:

Separation of East Pakistan turned whole focus on west Pakistan. Country got its first stable constitution which is present until today because that time there was a lesson learned which made the whole members together and accept constitution 1973.

Allies:

Pakistan had found its closest

ally in the form of China. China had supported Pakistan at that time economically and militarily.

CONCLUSION:

As we studied all the causes of separation of East Pakistan - It lead us to conclude that separation of East Pakistan or the Fall of Dhaka was a not few month tragedy but its seeds had been grown from birth of Pakistan, when East Pakistan's politicians made issue on national language after being so clarified by Quaid-e-Azam. They did not follow and accepted west Pakistan as their teacher master which was somehow right. East Pakistan's population was larger than West Pakistan. East Pakistan exported goods more than West Pakistan, so their demand of wanting more representation, or more budget was not full wrong. In between these things India had played sneerily and exaggerated hate in hearts of bengalis for people of west Pakistan and indeed in

Bangladesh's East Pakistan. Pakistan Military due to long distance from their center and due to unmotivated heat of Bengalis surrendered. Pakistan broke in that event and faced many economically, socially and political consequences. Pakistan's political parties had learned message that if there would any dispute solve it in negotiations otherwise it would lead to civil war. Pakistan had ~~not~~ ~~could~~ ~~an~~ No doubt, separation of east Pakistan was painful for entire Pakistan as a nation but it also left many lessons for Pakistani people and especially for Pakistan's political that how to negotiate on issues without moving to civil war and how much it is important to keep your enemy away from your internal matters.

History is not for regretting, but it is for making future right and bright.

INTE

SECUR

• Concept

• Security

1. War on

2. Politics

3. Trade

4. Nuclear

5. Climate

Non T

Homebr

• Coope

• Nation

• Political

• Human

• Political

• Intern

• Terror

• Middle

• Afghan

• Trade

Non s

• Global

• Poverty

Food