

Ques 3: Examine the causes and consequences of 1971 separation of East Pakistan, highlighting the role of regional and international players.

### Outline:

#### Ans:

#### Introduction:

(i) Causes of 1971 separation of East Pakistan

a. Issue on language National language from the birth of Pakistan

b. 1970's Elections

c. Geographic distance between East Pakistan and West Pakistan -

→ Role of Regional Players for separation of East Pakistan

d. East Pakistan's policies and

e. West Pakistan's Policies, differences.

→ Role of International Player for separation of East Pakistan

f. India's support to Bangladeshi liberation movement.

(ii) Consequences of 1971 separation of East Pakistan.

g) Positive consequences of Separation of East Pakistan.

- Political consequences, loss of territory
  - loss of territory
  - Political instability
- Economic consequences
  - loss of economic resources
  - Isolation
- Social consequences
- Refugees

### b) Positive consequence of East Pakistan:

- Political consequences
  - Strong political focus on West Pakistan
- Strong international allies
  - China has come to Pakistan as a strong ally.
- Social consequence
  - language issue solved.

### Conclusion:

no need for a detailed outline for a 20 marks answer.

### INTRODUCTION:

Separation of East Pakistan is one of the most painful event in history of Pakistan. Pakistan lost its half part which came first to support Quaid-e-Azam for separate 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. In result of these things Pakistan has lost its east Pakistan.

### CAUSES OF 1971 SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN:

#### 1) Other causes:

#### 2) 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 Liaquat Ali Khan presented Objective Resolution before assembly big opposition came from east Pakistan's politicians on national language - They want Bangla 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, Quaid-e-Azam had already declared to banagers that National language would be an Urdu. but ~~that~~ ~~Quaid-e-Azam~~ ~~had~~ made that ~~that~~ ~~dispute~~ as an art to make east Pakistan's people to hate west Pakistanis. 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 & ~~GEOPOLITICAL DISTANCES~~

1970's elections were the most controversial elections despite being fair and free. According to many writers 1970's election were the most fair elections. As Mujib-e-Lalmam's party Awami League 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 could not take any results from the negotiation and 25 March order declaring emergency in east Pakistan, which ends on liberation movement and ultimately to separation.

## c) GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCE:

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

even more dangers for center. It took large time to resolve issue due to long distance.

## → ROLE OF REGIONAL PLAYERS IN SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN

At 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 an national language, on due to these demands, West Pakistan Politicians did not like this and due to all this, parties politicians had started which lead to separation of east Pakistan. Awami Party's leader Mujib-ur-Rehman had presented its **six points** after the fashidat agreement which clearly demanded ~~an~~ a bangla as a separate or as an autonomous state- which were highly opposed by PPP's leader Zulfqar Ali Bhutto.

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

attempt this part by giving subheadings.

were shown by their, Dr. Ismail Hossain, leader of Awami League had said in his book, that they had already decided for separation at the time of 1965 elections. He said, "When Fatima Jinnah's election's results of 1965 had zigged, we have decided the 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 sole 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 ~~negotiation~~ 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 Dhaka to attend session, i will break his legs"

These statements shows hate for east Pakistanis' policies in the heart of west Pakistanis' policies.

### ⇒ 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 Jinnah League member whom they met and made plans for separation. In August, 1971, India had banned Pakistan planes airfies. India had gave series of attacks and blamed Pakistan for attacks. That was the smart move by India who used geographic distance as a major key which played main role in separation. Now, Pakistan used submarine's sonar to search 20 miles which took 4 hours and controls between East Pakistan and west Pakistan has failed. Fall of Dhaka had India's proxy was confirmed.

India had provided series of refugees to refugees 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 sources.

Political Instability: Most of scholars including believe that separation of east Pakistan was due to partie's 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 culprits for separation.

use specific and self explanatory headings,

of east Pakistan.

### Economic 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 effected Pakistan's economy.~~

### Positive Consequences of 1971 separation of East Pakistan:

#### Political Consequences:

Separation of East Pakistan turned whole focus on west Pakistan so, 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.

#### Others:

Pakistan had found its closest

add more arguments in this part.

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 ~~an~~ not a smooth tragedy but its seeds had been grown from birth of Pakistan when East Pakistan's policies made issue on national language after being so clarified by Quaid-e-Azam. They did not follow and accepted west Pakistan as their 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 smugly and exaggerated hate in hearts of Bengalis for people of west Pakistan and inflicted in

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

# INT

## SECURITY

- Concept
- Security
- 1. War on
- 2. Politics
- 3. Trade
- 4. Nuclear
- 5. Climate
- 6. Non Traditional
- 7. Homeland
- 8. Cooperation
- 9. Nation
- 10. Politics
- 11. Human
- 12. Political
- 13. International
- 14. Terrorism
- 15. Middle East
- 16. Afghanistan
- 17. Trade
- 18. Non state actors
- 19. Global
- 20. Poverty
- 21. Food

Bangladesh's East Pakistan. Pakistan's Military due to long distance from their center and due to unmilited heat of Ganges surrendered. Pakistan broke in that event and faced many economic, socially and political consequences. Pakistan's Political parties had issued message that if there would any dispute solve it in negotiations otherwise it would lead to civil war. Pakistan had ~~not~~ ~~cooperated~~ ~~not~~ No doubt, separation of east Pakistan was painful for each Pakistan as a nation but it also left many lessons for Pakistani people and especially for Pakistan's Politicians 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 neglecting, but it is for making future bright and bright.