

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 politics and West Pakistan's Politics' 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 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 that part which came first to support Quaid-e-Azam for separate formation of Pakistan. There were many causes behind its separation such as the main cause was geographical 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:

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 Liaquat 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, Quaid-e-Azam had already decided to Bengali that National language would be an Urdu. but ~~but~~ Quamrul Haque had made that the 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 take any results from that negotiation and 25 March order to declare 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 ~~the~~ plane through India it took only 2 hours, but India had played ~~strategically~~ and used that distance ~~as~~ 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 under. 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~~ <sup>use</sup> Bengali as an national language, ~~on~~ due to these demands, West Pakistan's 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~~ <sup>as</sup> Bengali as a separate or as an autonomous state - which were highly opposed by PPP's leader ~~Zulfeqar~~ <sup>Zulfiqar</sup> Ali Bhutto.

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

attempt this part by giving subheadings.

were shown by them. Dr. Kamal Hossain, leader of Awami League had ~~said in~~ <sup>written in</sup> 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~~ <sup>been</sup> saying in his speeches that we were not ready to ~~negotiations~~ <sup>negotiate</sup> allowing to Awami League to make government until they guarantee for us to withdraw from six points - ~~to~~ He also said ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> 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 Awami 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 sweet move by India who used geographic distance as a major key which played main role in separation - Now, Pakistan used airliners 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.



use specific and self explanatory headings,

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 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

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 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 severely and exaggerated hate in hearts of Bengalis for people of west Pakistan and indeed in

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.



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

6. Non T

7. Homebr

8. Coope

9. Nation

10. Political

11. Human

12. Political

13. Intern

14. Terror

15. Middle

16. Afghan

17. Trade

18. Non s

19. Global

20. Poverty

21. Food