

Pak: Affairs 2025:

Qno: 03: Examine the causes and consequences of the 1971 separation of East Pakistan, highlighting the role of regional and international players.

Outline: Introduction.

Causes of separation of East Pakistan.

Consequences of separation of East Pakistan.

Role of Regional players in the separation.

Role of International players in the separation.

Critical analysis.

Conclusion.

The formation of Pakistan was the glorious event in the history, while the separation of East Pakistan was the darkest event in the history of Pakistan.

General Pervez Musharraf,
"In the Line of fire"

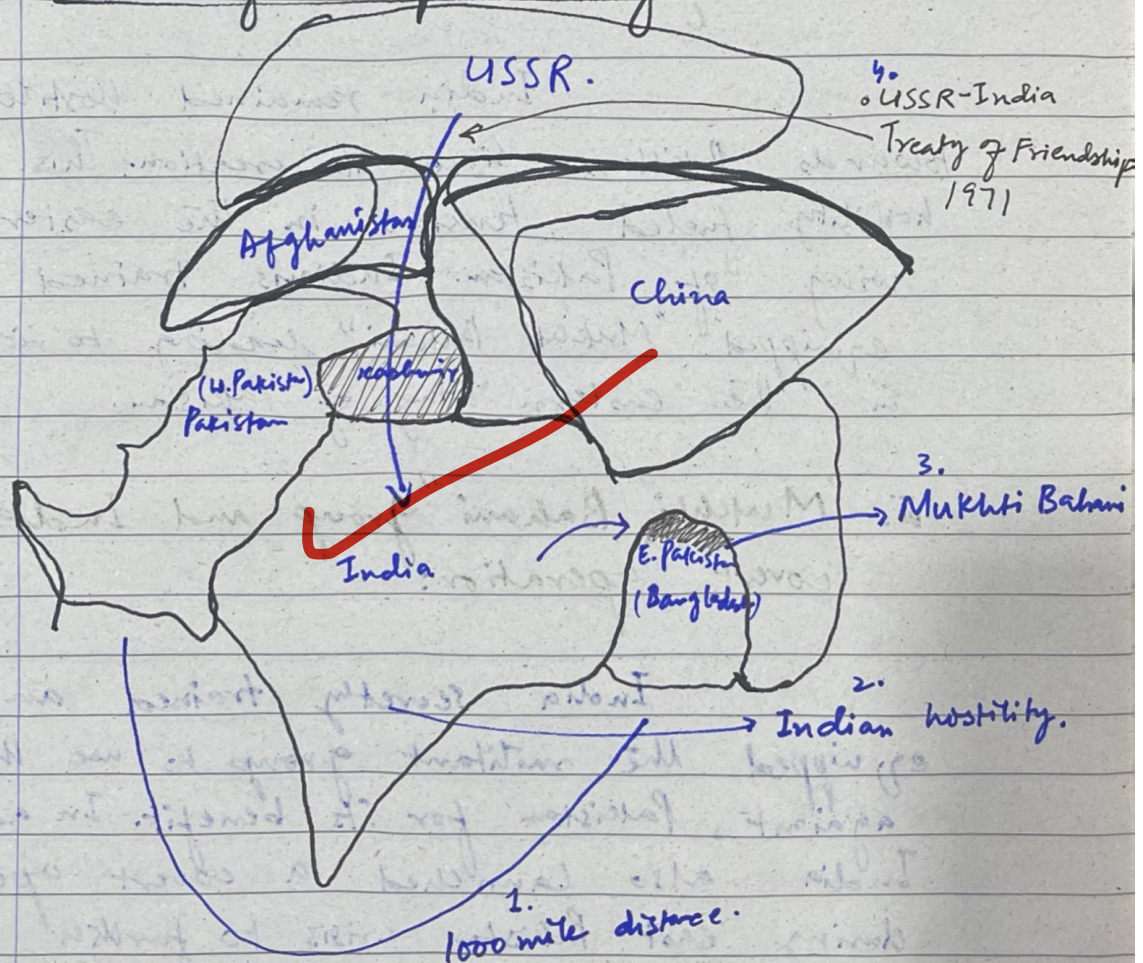
1. Introduction:

Pakistan was formed on 14th August 1947 and had two wings at the time of its creation. Unfortunately, the eastern wing was separated due to the malgovernance of the western wing. The causes of this

separation are various, namely, Indian hostility, governance crisis, exclusion of bangalis, and the enormous distance between the two wings.

So on, its consequences left the western wing in a turmoil: global standing got affected, lost a major portion of its land and people, economy declined, and quarter of its military became prisoner of war. This grave event had regional, as well as, international intruders, causing the separation.

2. Causes of the separation of East Pakistan:



i. The enormous distance between East and West Pakistan:

Pakistan at the time of its creation had an enormous distance between its two wings. The distance was of 1000 miles causing logistic and supply chain difficulties. This supply chain cut during 1971 caused the separation of East Pakistan.

ii. Role of Indian hostility:

India remained hostile towards Pakistan since its creation. This hostility fueled tensions in the eastern wing of Pakistan. Indians trained and equipped "Mukti Bahini" leading to violence in the eastern wing of Pakistan.

iii. "Mukti Bahini" group and Indian covert operation:

India secretly trained and equipped the militant group to use them against Pakistan for its benefit. In addition, India also launched a covert operation during east Pakistan crisis to further harm Pakistan's integrity.

Captain Sawant in his book "Operation X"

iv. Crisis of governance in Pakistan:

Pakistan, since its inception, felt political turmoil leading to governance crisis. The delaying of constitution and exclusion of bangalis from government further exacerbated this crisis.

v. Exclusion of "Bangalis" from political and economic institutes:

Bangalis, although constituting 55% of the population, were excluded from the political and economic decision making, causing resentful sentiments within them.

vi. Language Crisis:

Urdu, spoken only by 14% population, became Pakistan's national language, while bangali, spoken by 55% population, was not awarded this position leading to resent among bangalis.

vii. Climate events in East Pakistan:

East Pakistan faced severe climate crisis, floods and submergence of its coast, to which West Pakistan did not pay any heed causing ~~and~~ left out feelings within bangalis.

viii. Execution of Biharis.

Biharis, urdu speaking people from Bihar, who migrated to East Pakistan, execution by Mukhti Bahini led to a fierce action by the Pakistan military causing uprising within significant portion of bangalis.

ix. Other important reasons for separation of East Pakistan:

- * Election of 1970 and Mujeeb ur Rehman not getting his legitimate government making.

The West Pakistanis do not want and can not bear an East Pakistani ruling them.

Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman

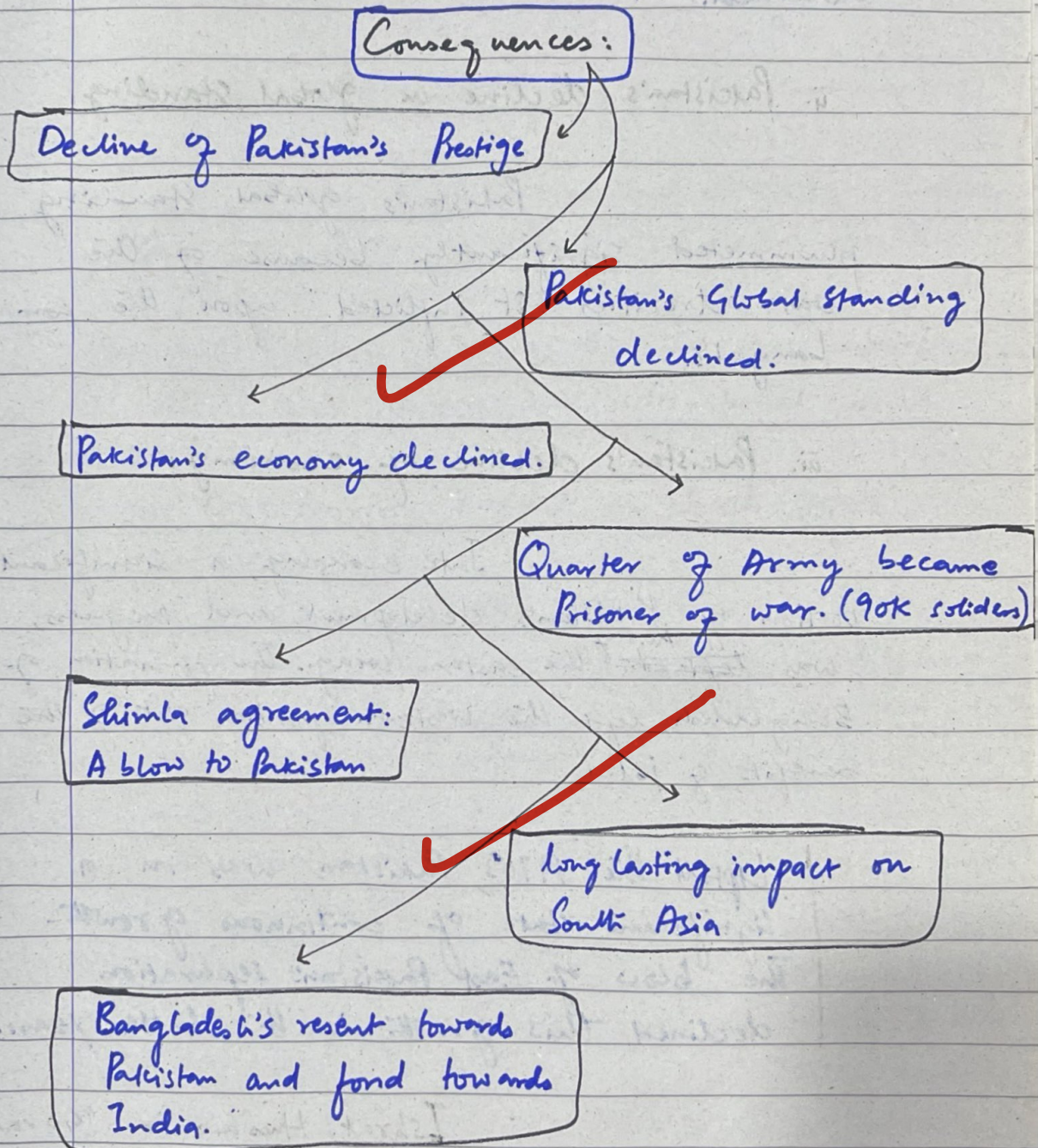
- * Development of West Pakistan at the expense of East Pakistan.

- * East Pakistan's decline in all the development indicators.

- * The rise of bangali nationalism due to all the above causes.

Aamir desh, tomi desh - Bangladesh, Bangladesh.
(Nationalist slogan rose by bangalis)

3. Consequences of separation of East Pakistan:



i. Pakistan's prestige declined:

By losing a major portion of land and population, Pakistan's prestige in South Asia and international levels declined.

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.....

ii. Pakistan's decline in global standing:

Pakistan's global standing plummeted significantly because of the war atrocities it inflicted upon the common Bangalis.

iii. Pakistan's decline of economy:

After 1971, a significant portion of Pakistan's development and progress, was ~~left to~~ ^{part of} the eastern wing. The formation of Bangladesh left the western portion out of the benefits of jute.

Uptill the 1970's, Pakistan was in a significant state of continuous growth. The blow of East Pakistan's separation declined this growth in the latter years.

Ishrat Hussain in "Governing the ungovernable"

iv. Army held as prisoner of war:

A quarter of Pakistan's army of that time became prisoner of war to India, nearly 90,000 soldiers. This declined the image and prestige of Pakistani forces.

v. Shimla Agreement: A blow to Kashmir:

Shimla agreement, although helped release the 90,000 soldiers from India, made all the contentious issues between India and Pakistan "bilateral", making "Kashmir issue" non-significant in the United Nations and international arena.

vi. Long lasting impact on South-Asia:

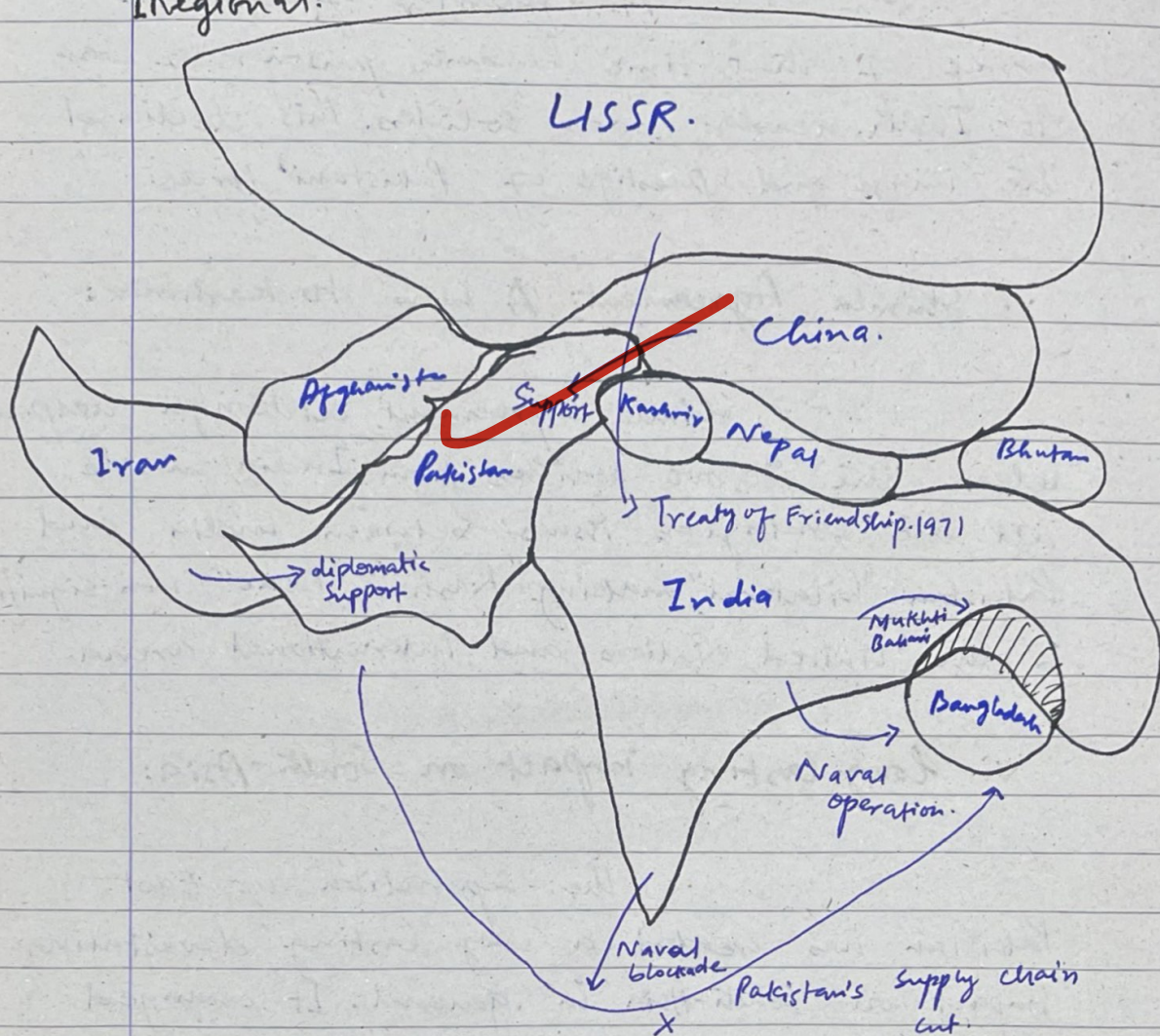
The separation of East Pakistan has created a long lasting devastating impact on South-Asia in general. It changed all the alliances within South-Asia.

vii. Bangladesh's spiltener towards Pakistan and fond towards India:

Bangladesh, especially under Sheikh Hasina, became enamoured with India, cherishing their bilateral relation; while Pakistan faced continuous humiliations from war crime trials from the Bangladeshi courts.

4. Role of Regional and International factors:

i. Regional:



i. USSR's role:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republic played a central role in the separation of Pakistan. The USSR supplied India with advanced weapons, and their "Treaty of Friendship 1971", a mutual defence pact in case of aggression, helped India significantly.

use more specific and self explanatory headings.....

ii. Indian role:

India trained and provided weapons to "Mukti Bahini" causing upheaval in the Eastern Pakistan. Moreover, it also did a covert operation on ^{East} Pakistan's coast. And, it also severed the logistical supply of ^{West} Pakistan to East Pakistan.

iii. China's Role:

China actively supported Pakistan morally, internationally, and through weapons. Its supply of weapons helped secure western Pakistan from a direct Indian attack.

iv. Iran's role:

Iran provided diplomatic support to Pakistan.

a. International players role:

i. United States:

The U.S, despite mutual defence pact of 1954 with Pakistan, did not come ~~at~~ at Pakistan's rescue. Moreover, it also put an arms embargo on Pakistan, significantly impacting Pakistan's

defence.

ii. Role of Muslim World: KSA, Philippines, Indonesia

Brotherly Muslim states actively supported Pakistan in the crisis state of 1971. They provided moral and material support to Pakistan, and condemned Indian role in Pakistan's internal matter.

5. Critical Analysis:

The separation of East Pakistan had dual ^{causes} ~~note~~, domestic and international. The grievances and left out feelings of bangali caused the domestic uprising while the regional and international state's complicit role led directly to this separation.

6. Conclusion:

Pakistan's two wings, east and west, were separated due to governance crisis, bangali resent, west Pakistan's dominance in government, and exclusion of East Pakistan in development; This separation caused grave impact on the world generally and on Pakistan specifically, leading to decline in its economy, global standing, and military prestige. Governance issues should be dealt with transparency,

improve the references, paper presentation and the headings quality part.....

inclusion, and accountability to prevent such calamitous events.

