***East Pakistan crisis “in the eye of history”***

**Introduction:**

On 14th August 1947 Pakistan became independent. Pakistan becomes biggest country in Muslim world after independence. There were two parts mentioned in the name, one is West Pakistan (consist upon Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan) and East Pakistan (consist upon Dhaka, Bengal, Assam). East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan by 1600 km of Indian area. There was a great difference in both parts of Pakistan while their languages are difference but they are one because of Muslims & because of Pakistani. East Pakistan was created from Bengal Province based on its citizens opinion in what was then British India in 1947. Eastern Bengal chose to join the Dominion of Pakistan and became a province of Pakistan by the name East Bengal. East Bengal was renamed East Pakistan in 1956. The majority of the population lived in East Pakistan While the political center {capital Karachi (later Rawalpindi, then Islamabad)} and the economic centers (Karachi, Lahore) all are located in the west Pakistan.

The tension between East and West Pakistan reached on top level in elections of 1970, when AWAMI LEAGUE won all seats in East Pakistan and thus held the majority in the national parliament. President Yahiya Khan, trying to avoid a constitutional crisis, repeatedly postponed the convocation of parliament. Then the Awami League took actions in their hands and declared independence one snidely. And stood for East Pakistani self government.

In the result of this movement, civil war was started in East Pakistan & India took the side of the rebellious & this action was the cause of the THIRD INDO-PAKISTANI WAR. Pakistani army surrendered by India in this war. & East Pakistan became a separate country named Bangladesh.

The separation of East Pakistan was a great setback to Pakistan. Pakistan was biggest country in Muslim world after independence but because of this separation, this title was by gone.

**Causes of separation:**

Many mistakes were made early in the short history of Pakistan. After the separation of East Pakistan, the parliament issued the order of investigation of this separation but in that report, there was blamed only on army.

There are some causes that are involved in the separation of East Pakistan:

* **Disaccord of Geographical Connectedness:**

East Pakistan was 1600 km away from West Pakistan. & there was only two way of connectedness & that was Pelagic way OR Airbase way.

* **Disaccord of leadership:**

The common factor, which could keep both wings united were Islam and the fear of India. These two elements were sufficient to keep the country strong internally and externally. But it needed farsighted leadership and brotherhood for superb state of nationalism. MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH, the founder of Pakistan and the country's first president, died in 1948. His successor LIAQUAT ALI KHAN was assassinated in 1951. The government was moved from Karachi to Rawalpindi. In 1956 Pakistan was declared an ISLAMIC REPUBLIC. After a military coupdetat in 1958, Gen. AYYUB KHAN assumed the presidency. In 1965 the SECOND INDO-PAKISTANI WAR was fought. Ayyub Khan resigned in 1969, succeeded by General YAHYA KHAN. At last Pakistan was bereft from leadership of quaid azam or Liaqat Ali khan. In United Pakistan Leadership of West Pakistan was landlord while the Bengalis were lead by middle class lawyers, professors, and retired officials. In the second constituent assembly (1956-58), out of 40 members from West Pakistan 28 were landlords and Dukes, whereas East Pakistan was represented by 20 lawyers and 9 retired officials. None of Bengali MNA was landlord.

* **Character of Hindus:**

There lived in East Pakistan about 15 million Hindus who with the help of their fellow West Bengali Indians from across the border, were able to exploit East-West differences that emerged as a result of these mistakes. Complaints were blow up to foster anti-West Pakistani feelings that eventually created Bengali Nationalism and separatist tendencies. Bengali political leaders went around depicting the Central Government and West Pakistan as hostile exploiters. However, no effective efforts were made by the Government to check these anti-national trends.

* **Differences of Languages:**

One of the most important factors, which showed permanent seeds of mistrust and bitterness between the two provinces, was the language problem. The controversy started when, in February, 1948, a Hindu member from East Pakistan, Mr. Dhirendranath Dutt, moved an amendment to the Constituent Assembly pleading that Bengali may also be made official language. Till then Assembly rules allowed the members to address either in Urdu or in English. The amendment created a rift between the peoples of Pakistan. This caused great resentment and very soon it took the shape of a political movement. Quaid-e-Azam immediately reached Dhaka and emphatically declared that Urdu and Urdu alone would be the national language. Due to his advice, for the time being, the language movement became lose. But in 1952 central government attempted to introduce Urdu script for the Bengali language. In February, 1952 Khawaja Nazimuddin, the then PM of Pakistan, addressed a public gathering in Dhaka and declared that Urdu shall be the only state language. An unwise declaration led to increasing agitation. Thus confrontation seemed inevitable, law and order broke down and the army was called to restore peace. The movement came to an end in 1954 when Constituent Assembly accepted Bengali as one of the state languages. Order was restored but at a very high price at the cost of national integration, and completion of the foundations of national unity. To make matters worse, Fazl ul Haq on his way to Karachi via Calcutta said at Dam Dam airport to Indian and foreign media that although India was divided in 1947, but hearts of Bengalis on both sides of the border were not divided.

* **Education & Economic Problems:**

The education and economy of a country are the backbone of a country’s development and social status. Muslims of Bengal expected an improvement in their general conditions after independence. But the situation was otherwise. Education and economy was completely controlled by the Hindus. In East Bengal most of the government officers, lawyers, almost all the doctors, and school masters, nearly all the considerable landowners and most of the heads of business firms were Hindus. At the time of partition, they owned nearly 80% of the national wealth of East Bengal. The majority of urban buildings and properties, in some cases more than 85% were owned by the Hindus. 95% of 1,290 High schools and 47 colleges in East Bengal were privately organized and financed by them. But the Hindus comprised not more than 25% of the East Bengal population. These Hindus used to earn from here and sent to West Bengal and Calcutta where their relations had settled. While commodities were smuggled to Calcutta, anti-Pakistani literature was pouring from across the border. A report submitted to Chaudhry M. Ali, the PM of Pakistan stated that ‘cheap communist literature infiltrated through China, Burma, and India could be seen everywhere in cafes, restaurants, public places, schools ... backed by Hindus, the communists had a free hand to create confusion, frustration and feelings of hatred.

* **Political Actions:**

With socio-economic differences in background, it had become very difficult for the leaders of both regions to come to an understanding of problems. In a democratic setup, political parties play a significant role in keeping the units united. But political parties failed to keep the spirit of nationalism alive in Pakistan. The 1970 elections were postponed from October to December due to heavy floods that caused immense destruction and Fault in East Pakistan. . This gave Sheikh Mujib Ur Rahman a golden opportunity to have an international audience for his anti-West Pakistan feelings. In all his election speeches, Sheikh Mujib Ur Rahman reiterated his demand for implementation of his Six Points and provincial autonomy plans.

* **Constitutional problem:**

Constitutional problem was one of the main factors of separation. From 1947 to 1971 two constitutions are produced but no any on define the justice & equity in unity of both parts. Sheikh Mujib Ur Rahman demand for implementation of his Six Points and provincial autonomy plans. While no body want to take steps for unity in Pakistan.

* **Manorialism in Pakistan:**

In United Pakistan, national life was different, besides color and habits. Leadership of West Pakistan was landlord while the Bengalis were led by middle-class-lawyers, professors, and retired officials. In the second constituent assembly (1956-58), out of 40 members from West Pakistan 28 were landlords and Dukes, whereas East Pakistan was represented by 20 lawyers and 9 retired officials. None of Bengali MNA was landlord. With such socio-economic differences in background, it had become very difficult for the leaders of both regions to come to an understanding of problems.

* **1970 elections:**

Events during and after the elections (December, 1970) proved that the idea of secession was enthralling the Awami Leagues since inception. Although no clear cut independence was indicated in 6 points, yet it was not less than separation. Shortly before General Election (Dec. 1970), Sheikh Mujib said that he was campaigning for ‘all regional autonomy’ but at the same time threatened that if democratic process was subverted, he would take his people into the streets to fight for.

* **Six points program:**

Mujib had been insisting, before elections, that six points, stood for the integrity of Pakistan, yet in 1974, he confessed that ‘the final issue had come before the party in 1966, when the party declared its 6 points program... A clear path was charted out before the people; it was a path of different kind where Bengalis had to break the bondage of Pakistan’. This fact was also confirmed by the Tajuddin (former minister of Bangladesh) According to Kuldip Nayyar ‘Tajuddin told me at Dhaka that the 6 point program was the ‘beginning’ and ‘we knew we would become independent one day’.

**Conclusion:**

In the end of the report, this is the summary of conclusions on the causes of surrender of East Pakistan. I think that the defeat suffered by the armed forces of Pakistan was not merely the result of military factors alone but had been brought about as the cumulative result of political, international, moral and military factors.

* There was a lack of moral character and courage in the senior army commanders.
* The planning was hopelessly defective and there was no plan for some important areas like Dhaka.
* There was no order to surrender but that in view of the desperate picture painted by the commander eastern command the higher authorities only gave him permission to surrender
* The situation that resulted in the movement for independence was also responsible

Pakistan accepted Bangladesh in 1974. & I end my report on the address of Qudratullah shahab in shahab Nama:

“Pakistan gets aid & when East Pakistan demand his portion of aid from the central government, they refuse to allot his portion,

Bangladesh was become as separate country on that day”