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**Submitted to:** Md. Shamsuddoha

**Submitted by:** Nowshin Sumaiya

**ID:**21301276

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In 1947, Bengal was partitioned for the 2nd time. Due to partition, India and Pakistan, two separate nations emerged. Muslim majority was shifted to Pakistan. while India was given to the Hindu majority. Pakistan was formed primarily on religious grounds. Again, Pakistan's two wings, east and west Pakistan, were separated by around 1500 kilometers. Not just in terms of language and culture, but also in terms of population, they were separate (Zakaria, 2019). East Pakistan was renamed from east Bengal. Although West Pakistan was bigger than East Pakistan, but East Pakistan had a higher population density. Bengalis gradually realized that the privileged class will continue to control them in the future. As a result, they opposed the government (Zakaria, 2019). Moreover, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was a significant figure in Bangladesh's independence. Without his assistance, Bangladesh's independence would not have been achieved in 1971. In the national elections of December 1970 Awami League of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won, but West Pakistani Pakistan People's Party (PPP), denied handing over the power (Boissoneault, 2016). After years of torture and cruelty from Pakistan's rulers, the Bengali people struggled for nine months and, on December 16, 1971, created an independent country. Over 3 million people had to give their lives in these nine months.

There are many reasons for the breakdown of the correlation among East Bengal & West Pakistan, such as cultural, social, religious, financial, and political circumstances, which ultimately resulted in the mass killing by Pakistan's military against the East Bengali people. Then, the people of Bengal dream for an independent country. Ultimately, it resulted in the

Liberation war of Bangladesh & its independent on December 16, 1971. Now I will highlight those reasons and factors in details.

**Social:** After the creation of east and west Pakistan the Bengalis were very poorly represented in the Civil Service. Because the government of Pakistan did not give the opportunity to the Bengali to get those jobs. The majority of the landlords and bureaucrats were from West Pakistan. Only a handful were landlords or bureaucrats from Bengal. Additionally, in Pakistan's military, Bengalis were underrepresented. Officers of Bengali origin made up less than 5% of the overall manpower in the various branches of the armed services in 1965. Only a tiny portion held top positions, with the bulk working in technical or administrative capacities. West Pakistanis thought Bengalis were less "martially inclined" than Pashtuns and Punjabis (Chowdhury,2017). Furthermore, West Pakistan civil and military officers deployed in East Pakistan believed Bengali Muslims to be inferior converts from lower caste Hindus. Despite massive military expenditure, East Pakistan received no advantages of civil and military jobs. Just one Bengali officer was among the 133 Muslim officials in the Indian Civil Service. Again, Muhammad Ali Jinnah proclaimed Urdu to be the official language of Pakistan in 1948. Bengalis would've had no access to employment, the media, or policymaking as a result of this (Chowdhury,2017). Moreover, the amount among elementary schools in East Pakistan decreased dramatically between 1947 and 1971, resulting in overpopulation in the surviving schools and classes (Asadullah,2010). In 1947, East Pakistan had two times as many scholars as West Pakistan; by 1967, the number of scholars in the West had increased 30 times, but only 5 times in the East (Coates,1972). The discrepancy in educational attainment between the two regions was striking.

**Cultural:** In 1952, West Pakistani rulers attempted to make Urdu the state language Pakistan which sparked a cultural war (Coates,1972). On 21st of February, 1952, police opened fire on demonstrators as they protesting against the leaders of West Pakistan. The demonstrators do not want Urdu to be the only Pakistan's state language. Hundreds of people were killed. This was a once-in-a-lifetime event in which citizens gave their lives for their mother language. Furthermore, after a successful coup attempt, in 1958, General Ayub Khan took power. Every social, religious, political and cultural action was evaluated carefully and severely restricted. Bengalis were likely the most impacted, as their cultural values were so dissimilar to the West side, whom principles they were being pushed to adopt. Because of their existing cultural identity, Bengalis were much more concerned about its subsistence over their own culture (Coates,1972). Again, the cultural importance of Pahela Baishakh began to emerge in 1947, when Pakistani rulers began to depreciate Bengali tradition by imposing Urdu and West Pakistani culture. In 1954, Sher-E- Bangla A K Fazlul Huq proclaimed Pahela Baishakh a national holiday, following a resounding victory against the Muslim League in the election (Khan,2016). Additionally, in 1965, Chhayanaut, a prominent cultural organization, began hosting a cultural program at Ramna Park on the first day of the Bengali New Year. They sang "Esho He Baishakh," a song written by Rabindranath Tagore, on the first day of the new year in protest of the Pakistani government's prohibition on singing Tagore's songs (Khan,2016). As a result, Pohela Boishakh became a symbol of Bengali culture. It connects the people of Bangladesh against Pakistan's oppressive rulers.

**Religious:** Although the borders of East Bengal were ostensibly religiously, they did not fully reflect it. The commission's leader, Sir Cyril Radcliffe, was ultimately in charge of designating

the province's borders due to conflicts between members of the committee charged for setting the province's borders. So, in 1947 India and Pakistan was separated. East Pakistan was not a Muslim based state. According to the census, the population of East Pakistan was 44,251,826 residents in 1951, comprising 34,029,654 Muslims. Additionally, 3% of the Pakistanis spoke Urdu, while Bangla was spoken by the remaining 54%. Pakistan was a Muslim majority country, and Urdu is quite similar to Arabic. They thought Urdu is the language for Muslims. As a result, they have chosen Urdu as their state language (Khan,2016). Furthermore, the fact is though the maximum people of east and west Pakistan were Muslim, but west Pakistan Muslims and east Pakistan Muslims were totally different. Again, Ashraf class Bengali used to read and write in Urdu. So, if Urdu became the state language they can rule over the non-Muslims & lower-class Bengalis. This way discriminations were created in East Bengal. Such way, religion became of the reason behind the collapse of East Bengal's and West Pakistan's relations.

**Economic:** In 1947, Eastern Pakistan has been economically wealthier than Western Pakistan, since the discrimination remained in every field of the economy, so the economic condition of East Pakistan was changed (Singh,2020). The per capita income of East Pakistan was 331 rupees between 1969-70, on the other hand, the per capita income of West Pakistan was 533 rupees. West Pakistan's annual rate of increase in GDP per capita was 4.4 % from 1960 to 1965, compared to 2.6 % in East Pakistan. Another surprising fact is that West Pakistan's administration benefitted from the Eastern Wing, but did not help them enough in their development. West Pakistan got a larger portion of the national budget (75%) whereas East Pakistan received much too little. As a result, the foundation of Pakistan severely impacted eastern economic and commercial activities, with East Bengal bearing the burden of the

consequences. Moreover, the East Pakistan used to receive a smaller percentage of the total foreign aid. Again, the central government took more from East Pakistan through a complicated tax structure than it invested into it through investments (Feldman, 1971). West Pakistan was responsible for 93% of all important imports, and the bulk of wholesale industries and exports. West Pakistan controlled 47% of industrial assets, while Bengalis controlled 23%. Between east and west Pakistan, there was far too much economic disparity. The correlation between East Bengal and West Pakistan began to deteriorate as a result of all of these issues.

**Political:** First of all, for six weeks in 1954, A. K. Fazlul Huq, head of the farmer and head of the Labor Party was officially appointed minister (Liton,2014). The United Front desired total autonomy in East Bengal, as well as the acknowledgment of Bengali as a federal language. But, Huq's administration, was overthrown in just two months (Liton,2014). Moreover, the implementation of one Unit policy in 1955, by Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra merged the four western provinces into one unit and later on named those as West Pakistan and replaced “Bengal” from East Bengal by East Pakistan. Additionally, in 1956, Pakistan's first constitution was passed by the Assembly. Bengali communalists were opposed to it. Pakistan was designated an Islamic Republic in this constitution, and it was specified that only a Muslim could be elected President. East Pakistan is not a Muslim-majority country, that’s why they objected to the constitutions. Furthermore, the popularity of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Six Points Proposal under the tenure of General Ayub Khan caused concern among the West-Pakistani elite. (Wahid,2007). On Jun 19, 1968, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman & 34 other Bengali government-military personnel were detained by the Ayub Khan administration, who accused

them of conspiring against Pakistan. The people of East Pakistan, particularly the student community, pushed for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's release did a widespread rebellion occur in 1969. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was labelled the number one culprit in the Agartala conspiracy case, leading students to take to the streets to protest the fabricated and false allegation. Again, a general election was held in Pakistan in 1970. The Awami League was elected in 167 of the 169 seats assigned to East Pakistan (Wahid,2007). West Pakistani politicians, on the other hand, denied the Awami League government. Furthermore, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Chairman of the PPP, ruled against any treaty or agreement between the Awami League and the Pakistan People's Party on Feb 18, 1971. So, we can notice that, there are many political reasons behind the disintegration of East Bengal and West Pakistan's ties.

Given the above discussion, it is logical to say that the correlation among East Bengal and West Pakistan deteriorated for a variety of reasons. social, cultural, religious, economic and political reasons were really eye-catching. Again, West Pakistan has destroyed our education, economic condition, culture, religious views, language etc. They also didn't give the proper rights to the people of Bengal. The people of West Pakistan, as well as their leaders, have tortured the innocent people of East Bengal. Pakistani leaders always created discrimination between Pakistan's two parts. Because of all of these discriminations, the Bengali people desire for independence. The people of East Bengal were inspired by Bangabandhu's speech on March 7 to battle for their country's freedom. For the sacrifices of countless numbers of people, that dream comes reality.

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