

Date:

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

↳ GENERAL YAHYA KHAN :- (1969-1971)

- Yahya Khan, as President, annulled 1926 Constitution, and ~~sest~~ reestablished Pak's four provinces, thus abolishing one unit scheme.
- He wanted to turn towards democracy, based on one man one vote.
- NA was to be elected with 300 members and it had 120 days to draw a new constitution.
- Although he imposed martial law for the second time yet ~~7~~ he promised to hold free and fair elections.
- He was successful in holding the first general elections in country in 1970.
- He abolished 'One Unit' scheme and allowed ^{no} seats on basis of population.
- Now East could hope to be represented according to their numerical majority.
- He also abolished Basic Democracies System and replaced the ~~indirect~~ indirect elections with direct one.
- He also introduced Legal Framework Order (LFO). It provided guidelines for the direct future election with a new assembly.
- This assembly would 313 seats and the const to had to be framed within 120 days after elections; otherwise, assembly to be dissolved.
- The constitution should be Islamic and Pakistan to be Federal republic.

1 → CAUSES of Separation of East-Pak:-

1. Social & Cultural disparity:-

- When Pak was created in 1947, it consisted of 2 wings: East and West.
- Capital was in West
- Urdu was ~~is~~ chosen as national language, despite the fact:
 - Bengali was spoken by 54%.
 - Urdu ~ 6%.
- East didn't feel like equal partners.
- A state language day was called by students, resulting in several deaths.
- E-Pak had very diff cultural heroes.
- Some West-Pak's considered to have superior culture.
- These 2 parts were not only divided by 400 miles but also by culture.

Date:

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

↳ Economic Disparity:-

- Newly founded Pakistan was poor
- However East was much poorer than West
- When govt took measures to boost economy, it favoured the west.
- All of foreign aid and capital investment went to west
- Bengalis believed that earning from jute export was sent from East to west and is used solely to secure border's with India
- West was 15% wealthier than East
- In 1970 this gap increased to 40%.
- poor medical facilities: i.e. less no of hospital and school in East.
- And East claimed all of capital was spent on army just to protect west.

↳ POLITICAL DISPARITY:-

- Although East ^(54%) ~~was~~ had majority in constituent assembly, G.O's & P.M's all were nearly from West.
- On senior post in Armed forces, less than 20% were from East.
- Same scenario was for senior govt post.

↳ 1970 Cyclone :-

- There was a deadliest cyclone ever recorded, hit East Pak.
- 500,000 people lost their lives
- West was very late to provide emergency aid
- No relief operation by west.
- India was first who provided aid, but East was angered when west refused to allow India to use airspace and provide aid through air.

↳ Elections & Further :-

- First general elections held in 1970
- Awami league won majority in N.A by winning ~~160~~ 160 seats out of 300. (160/162) ~ in East
- PPP lost, only having 81/138 seats in west
- Awami league had ~~to~~ large no of seats ~~only~~ not only in East but also in N.A.
- They were in position to form own govt.
- It was quite possible that PPP would have no role in govt unless Awami invited them to share power.
- The second problem was that Awami league had won the election on the basis that power to the centre would be limited
- Giving provincial Autonomy to greater extents.

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- Provinces could have control over foreign exchange earned, which could greatly reduce funds available to centre.
- Yahya wanted to make an agreement with Mujib, not to form govt and instead agree on power sharing
- However just before 2 days before they were due to meet. Yahya was forced to postpone opening of assembly without announcing the new date
- In response, East began a mass civil disobedience, strikes, demonstration and refused to pay taxes.
- Talks between Yahya, Mujib & Bhutto failed.
- martial law was imposed.
 - Mujib Arrested
 - Awami League ban
 - press restrictions.
 - General Tikka sent to suppress retaliations in East
 - Bengalis retaliated and formed mukhti Bahini.
 - Civil War started
 - India involved ~ supported & provided resources to Bengali
- * operation searchlight
2 suppress opp to Yahya & crush Bengali nationalism
- In 1971, India & Pak came directly @ war.
- Within 15 days, Indian army surrounded dhaka and forced Pakistan army to surrender.

- About 90K Soliders were made POWs.
- Humilating defeat for west,
- resulted in creation of Bangladesh.

↳ Mujib's 6 points :-

- Fedrol to deal only with 2 subjects :
defence and Foreign affairs
- all other subjects to be given to provincial govt.
- Two (2) separate freely convertible currencies for 2 wings.
- Economic Independence.
- To stop flight of Capital from E to W.
- 2 separate accounts for foreign exchange earnings for 2 wing.
- East to have seperate militia / paramilitary force.
- Power of taxation & revenue collection not be given to ~~local~~ federal Centre.