

(5)

Disparities against East Pakistan

(x) Explain the disparities against East Pakistan or, Evaluate the discrimination scenario between east and west pakistan which led to the liberation war.

⇒ In 14th August of 1947, pakistan became an independent country. Although Pakistan was created to unite the Muslim population of old british India, the two separate parts of pakistan (East Bengal & west pakistan) were separated by about a thousand miles of land ~~which~~ which belonged to India. As time went by, alongside geographical difference, there also developed gradual disparities among the two wings of Pakistan.

The Disparities between east and west pakistan are described below-

E.P. = East Pakistan
W.P. = West Pakistan

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Cultural discrimination:

The majority of Pakistan's population, 56 percent, spoke Bengali, while only 6 percent spoke Urdu according to 1951 census. However the ruling group totally ignored Bengali as a state language, leading to significant discrimination against people of E.P.

Political disparities:

East Pakistan suffered political discrimination from the beginning of Pakistan's formation. Only one president from EP served from 1947 to 1958, and this region faced a shortage of trained administrators as most civil servants chose India during partition and those posts were filled by West Pakistanis.

Employment and Military disparities:

EP faced severe discrimination in military and administrative sectors. In the administrative arena, a significant disparity existed in job distribution. Out 77% of the first class jobs were held by west Pakistanis and only 23 percent by EP. Also 74% for 2nd class, 73% for 3rd class and 74% for 4th class jobs went to west pakistan while the remainings were for EP. The head-quarters of all three defence services were located in WP, with not Bengali holding high ranking positions. In the army, 95% posts were occupied by WPs, and EP had a share of only 5%. A chart is shown below to show the ~~dispo~~ discrimination -

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Areas	West Pakistan	East Pakistan
central civil jobs	84%	16%
Foreign jobs	85%	15%
Army	95%	5%
Air force	83%	17%
Navy	83-95%	5-17%

Social Disparity:

Although EP was larger in ~~pop~~ population it faced deprivation in accessing adequate facilities across various social sectors.

Such as-

Areas	West Pakistan	East Pakistan
Total Population	5.5 crore	7.5 crore
Number of doctors	12,400	7600
Rural health complex	325	88
Social development center	81	52

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Economic Disparities

During Pakistani rule, East Pakistan suffered from severe economic disparity. It lacked control over its currency which was centralized by ~~parti~~ WP. As a result EP never became economically self-sufficient. Despite contributing significantly to foreign exchange through jute exports, jute farmers in EP were denied fair prices for their product.

Head offices of the state Bank and other banks, insurance companies, & trading concerns and foreign mission were established in WP

Area	WP	EP
Foreign currency for development	80%	20%
USA Aid	56%	34%
House building	88%	12%
Industrial Bank	76%	24%

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Between the financial years, 1947-48 and 1960-61, capital investment for development purposes amounted to 172 crore rupees for East Pakistan, it was 430 crore rupees for West Pakistan.

Educational deprivations discrimination

There were huge disparities in educational sector also. During the period of 1948-58, enrollment in primary schools increased by 163% in west pakistan and by 38% in East Pakistan. Enrollment in secondary school were increased by 64% but dropped 6.6% in EP. University enrollment increased by 38% in WP but only by 11% in EP.

Grade	WP (1968-69)	EP (1968-69)
University	09	04
Medical, Engineering College	17	09
Primary School	39418	28307

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In conclusion, we can say that, East Pakistan experienced systematic discriminations in various things, including political, military and administration matter, which contributed to its separation from west pakistan.