

1. Who was Sheikh Mujib Ur Rahman?

[4 minutes] [4]

He was the founder of Awami League in 1949. He presented his Six Points in February 1966 in which he demanded political & economical independence for East Pakistanis. He was a huge majority in 1970 elections but was arrested by West Pak. Became the first prime minister of Bangladesh in 1971. He died in 1975.

What was Legal Framework
Order (LFO)? [4]

It was introduced by Yahya Khan in 1970. It was an interim constitution. He said to hold elections and bring democracy in Pakistan based on one man, one vote.

New constitution would be made after elections based on Islamic ideology. Head of state would be Muslim. Yahya would transfer power to the winner of elections and the President would have the highest powers. He even agreed to protect rights of minorities.

6. What was Operation searchlight?

... Evoked Bengalis declared independence of 26 March 1971. [4 minutes] [4]
Politicians, students, leaders, activists were priority targets. This operation is one of the major operations of 1971 war.

Planned military operation ordered by central government in West Pakistan to be carried out in East Pakistan to by Pakistan army to put down Bengali nationalist movements in March 1971.

Original plan envisioned to take control of major cities then eliminate opposition, political or military within one month. Pakistan army didn't expect Bengali resistance, leading to atrocities causing 10 million refugees flee to India.

7. Explain why East Pakistan wished to become independent of West Pakistan? [7 minutes] [7]

- high rank military men are witnessing the signing of peace treaty.
- Important event as it declares the ending of conflict b/w East & West Pak.
- After this treaty there was creation of new state, Bangladesh.
- news spread & everyone got to know

SOURCE B



The Signing of a peace treaty by high ranking military officers.

3. What does Source B tell us about the outcome of the conflict between East Pakistan and West Pakistan? [5 minutes] [5]

It is an important event as it declares the ending of conflict between East & West Pakistan. High rank military men are witnessing the signing of the peace treaty. After this treaty, a new state was created, Bangladesh. The news spread rapidly and everyone got to know.

Q1. Read the source below and answer the question (a)

@SouthAsia71

"Whether deliberately callous or not, the Pakistani government's cyclone relief effort was slow and careless of appearances. After getting off to a sluggish start, there was an effort to imply that Bengali political leaders were crying wolf and overstating the devastation".

Naomi Hossain (2017) "The 1970 Bhola Cyclone, politics and the subsistence crisis contract in Bangladesh" *Disasters* (forthcoming)

a) What was the response of government of Pakistan's to the Bhola Cyclone in 1970? [4]

Bhola cyclone was the deadliest cyclone that hit East Pakistan on 12 November 1970 and more than 500,000 people died. Government of West Pakistan reacted poorly and slowly hence it was backlashed by the political leaders of East Pakistan. India tried to help the people in difficulty. Then Yahya Khan did a fly by service and just announced that government will do how much it can. It was also claimed that there were no relief coordination by government however the government said that there were relief operations and they were working effectively.

4. Why did the victory of the Awami League in the 1970 elections in Pakistan cause a constitutional crisis? [7 minutes] [7]

By winning huge number of seats, the Awami League became a majority in National Assembly & came in position to form a government on its own. PPP would possibly have no role even in West Pak ^(West Pakistan) due to ~~an~~ majority of Awami League.

Awami League won the election on programme that limited power of central government over provinces. If provinces were given full control of their foreign exchange earned from trade, which would reduce funds available to central government to a great extent.

 Due to all these reasons, Yahya Khan didn't want to allow Six Points to be put in action. He was afraid that this would weaken Pakistan and a less strong ~~strong~~ central government would form. If Mujib had full control Pakistan was to become federation of individual provinces and East Pakistan could be separated.

(b) Why did East Pakistan wish to break away from Pakistan?

[7]

East Pakistan wished to break away from Pakistan for a number of reasons. Such as social and cultural disparity, economic and political disparity. Then Bhola cyclone and operation searchlight. These events made it evident that East and West Pakistan cannot survive together in the future. Social and cultural disparity, after the independence in 1947 there were two wings East and West Pakistan and main was considered West Pakistan as it and the capital Karachi. Then Urdu was made the national language while disregarding Bengali and Bengalis and West Pakistanis had different art, music, cultural heroes and Culture. Therefore Bengalis believed that they were no accepted as the part of the new nation.

Then there were economic problems such after the trade was cut between West and East Pakistan, East Pakistan was in disperse need of money poverty was common there. Bengalis also assumed that all the jute that was being exported and its money was used for West Pakistani's development not East Pakistan's. Moreover West Pakistan was 15% wealthier than East Pakistan. Other major issue was Political problem as all the Governor Generals and Prime Ministers were from West Pakistan and all the senior post is Forces were also given to West Pakistanis and higher posts in East Pakistan Dhaka were also assigned to West Pakistanis or refugees from India who new citizens. Hence, this angered and sadden them as they were left out from the country.

Then the most angering moment was when Operation Searchlight took place. This was assigned by the central government to be launched in East Pakistan in order to control Bengali nationalist and main target were political leaders, student leaders, activists and cultural figures. The main agenda was to take over measure cities of East Pakistan and then get rid of the opposition. During this time many people were killed and arrested. Bengalis resisted and were

treated inhumanly. This made them wished that they should call for their independence and do not suffer while living with West Pakistan.

(c) Were economic factors more important than any other factor in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971? Explain your answer. [14]

Bangladesh was created on 21 December 1971. It was created after several problems that it had to face such as Social and cultural disparity, political disparity and Bhola cyclone of 1970. However I believe that operation search light was more important factor in creation of Pakistan compared to economic factor.

Operation Search light was the darkest night in the history of Pakistan. It was launched by central government to be carried out in East Pakistan to control Benali nationalist in East Pakistan. Moreover the original plan was to take over important cities, and then remove all the opposition whether political or military. However Bengali resisted which was unexpected and inhuman behavior was shown to them by Pakistan army hence 10 million people went to India. Therefore these atrocities made Bengalis ask for independence and this was the main reason of war of 1971 and led to creation of Bangladesh.

Social and cultural disparity was also problem for Bangladeshi as after separation from India in 1947, they thought they were not equal partners with the new nation. As the capital was in West Pakistan, and they spoke Bengali but Urdu was to be Pakistan's national language hence in 1952 students called 'A State Language Day' on 21st February, and police tried to stop. This resulted in many deaths. Besides their culture also differ from West Pakistanis. Then there was political disparity as East Pakistanis were in majority in constituent assembly yet Governor generals and Prime misters were from West Pakistan, and more senior officers in Armed forces were from West and High level posts in Dhaka were also assigned to West Pakistanis. There was

also Bhola cyclone that took place on 12 November 1970, it caused great destruction in East Pakistan and West Pakistan reacted to it really poorly and slowly as there were no relief coordination even. There more than 500000 people died. This showed to East Pakistanis that they were of no importance to the people of West Pakistan. Lastly the economic factor as East Pakistan was poorer than West after separation and trade also ended with West Pakistan which led to poverty and when Government tried to fix this it resulted in favoring West over East Pakistan. And jute was main export in 1970s and Bengalis thought that all the export money was being used in west Pakistan and most money was spent on protecting border from India in west Pakistan which made think Bengalis that government did not care about their protection.

So these were other factors leading to separation of Bengal. And most important was the operation search light as many political leaders, student leaders, activists and cultural figures were the main target and were arrested or killed. Which angered Bengalis as they thought they were the only people supporting them and after the operation they wanted to separate from west Pakistan as they did not accept them and west was also not able accept east Pakistanis also.