



PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE  
UNIVERSITY OF SINDH JAMSHORO



**NATIONAL INTEGRATION  
A PERSPECTIVE OF EAST PAKISTAN CRISIS 1971**

**SEMINAR REPORT**

PAKISTAN STUDY CENTRE  
UNIVERSITY OF SINDH JAMSHORO  
**NATIONAL SEMINAR**  
**"NATIONAL INTEGRATION: THE PERSPECTIVE OF EAST PAKISTAN CRISIS 1971"**  
MONDAY, MARCH 28, 2022 @ 10:00 AM

**Presided by:**  
*Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro*  
Vice Chancellor University of Sindh Jamshoro

**Keynote Speaker:**  
*Brigadier Nasir Shafiq*  
Director Army Institute of Military History  
General Headquarters, Rawalpindi

**Venue:**  
*Allama I. I. Kazi Conference Hall*  
Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh Jamshoro

Monday, March 28, 2022

Topic: **NATIONAL INTEGRATION:  
A Perspective of East Pakistan Crisis 1971**

Presided Over: **Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro**  
Honourable Vice Chancellor University of Sindh Jamshoro

Chief Guest: **Brigadier Nasir Shafiq**, Director Army Institute of Military History  
General Headquarters, Rawalpindi

Welcome Address: **Prof.Dr.Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**, Director Pakistan Study Centre  
University of Sindh Jamshoro

Day / Date: March, 28<sup>th</sup> April 2022

Venue: Allama I. I. Kazi Conference Hall of Pakistan Study Centre

Organized by: Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro

Participants: Graduate and Post-graduate students of PSC University of Sindh

Computerized by: **Ayaz Channa**, Publications Officer, Pakistan Study Centre

Edited by: **Professor Dr Shuja Ahmed Mahesar**  
Director Pakistan Study Centre University of Sindh Jamshoro

## PROCEEDINGS

Pakistan Study Centre is established under the Act of Parliament according to Section-10 of the Centres of Excellence Act, 197 (XXIV of 1974). Pakistan Study Centre (PSC) is one of the leading research focused institutions of higher education. The PSC is a part of internationally recognized University of Sindh, Jamshoro. Under the leadership of Professor Meritorious Dr. Muhammad Siddique Kalhoro, Vice Chancellor University of Sindh; Pakistan Study Centre has started a series of workshops/seminars and conferences.

A one-day seminar on “*National Integration: A Perspective of East Pakistan Crisis 1971*” was organised by the Pakistan Study Centre, University of Sindh in collaboration with the Army Institute of Military History General Headquarters Rawalpindi on Monday 28<sup>th</sup> March 2022 @ Allama I. I. Kazi Conference Hall of Pakistan Study Centre Jamshoro.



In this Seminar, Brigadier Nasir Shafiq, Director Army Institute of Military History General Headquarters Rawalpindi was invited as Guest Speaker. He stated that East Pakistan became Bangladesh on December 16, 1971. Jinnah's Pakistan disappeared from the map of the world with the break-up of the first post-colonial state. Yet, the legacy of united Pakistan still haunts the minds of those who had experienced the tragedy of their country's dismemberment because of the mishandling of a crisis which emanated after the holding of Pakistan's first general elections in December 1970.



Never in modern history is there any example that the majority province of a country seceded. If there were lingual, cultural, geographical, political and economic causes along with external involvement which led to the disintegration of Jinnah's Pakistan, lack of political will and the determination to keep the country together on the part of those who were at the helm of affairs also led to a great tragedy uprooting hundreds and thousands of people.

He further expressed that the legacy of united Pakistan thus has its impact on Bangladesh and Pakistan but for different reasons. In case of Bangladesh, Bengalis saw its

struggle for provincial autonomy being suppressed by the West Pakistan-dominated central government. The results of the 1970 general elections were not a referendum for Bangladesh but for provincial autonomy. It was only when the regime of Yahya Khan refused to accept election results and launched military operation, it culminated into the emergence of Bangladesh. Likewise, in the present-day Pakistan, the failure of state to deal with issues which cause sense of deprivation in smaller provinces is somehow related to the legacy of united



Pakistan because during those days the failure of national integration and just distribution of resources augmented the influence of ultra-nationalist forces.

At the end, he expressed that if Islamabad is mindful of ground realities which shape nationalistic feelings, particularly among smaller provinces, it is time for all stakeholders to come on board so that power is shared.

# MEMENTOS / FLORA OF HONOUR



THANK YOU