

CDIC'24
CRISIS POLICY - BILINGUAL COMMITTEE

1. 1947 - Partition of British India: Creation of Pakistan and India as separate nations.
2. 1948 - First Indo-Pak War over Kashmir: The first conflict between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir region.
3. 1951 - Formation of One Unit in West Pakistan: West Pakistan consolidates its provinces into a single administrative unit.
4. 1952 - Language Movement in East Pakistan: The Bengali language movement protests against Urdu as East Pakistan's official language.
5. 1958 - Ayub Khan's Military Coup: General Ayub Khan takes power in Pakistan through a military coup.
6. 1960 - Indus Waters Treaty: India and Pakistan signed a treaty to share the waters of the Indus River system.
7. 1965 - Second Indo-Pak War: Another war erupts between India and Pakistan, mainly over Kashmir.
8. 1969 - Agartala Conspiracy Case: Alleged conspiracy against the government in East Pakistan leads to political tensions.
9. 1970 - ???

This timeline focuses on significant events from the partition in 1947 to the separation of East Pakistan in 1971.

DO CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING EVENTS:

- 1948: Integration of Junagadh: The princely state of Junagadh accedes to India after a brief period of independence, resolving a territorial dispute.
- 1950: First Indian General Elections: India holds its first general elections, establishing itself as a democratic republic.
- 1951: First Census of Pakistan: Pakistan conducts its first population census, providing demographic insights into the newly formed nation.
- 1954: Dissolution of NWFP Assembly: The provincial assembly of North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) is dissolved amid political instability.
- 1955: Suez Crisis and SEATO: Pakistan participates in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) in the aftermath of the Suez Crisis.

- 1956: First Constitution of Pakistan: Pakistan adopts its first constitution, establishing the country as an Islamic republic.
- 1958: Ayub Khan's Martial Law: General Ayub Khan imposed martial law, signalling the start of military rule in Pakistan.

1947 - PARTITION OF BRITISH INDIA:

In 1947, the Partition of British India marked a watershed moment in history, precipitating the creation of two sovereign nations – Pakistan and India. This monumental decision, driven by the need to address religious differences, particularly between the Muslim and Hindu communities, resulted in the drawing of new borders. The partition plan, formulated by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a British lawyer, aimed to carve out territories with a Muslim majority for Pakistan and those with a Hindu majority for India. The process led to massive population transfers and upheavals as Hindus and Sikhs migrated from what became Pakistan to India, while Muslims moved from India to Pakistan. This mass migration was accompanied by widespread communal violence, atrocities, and large-scale displacement, causing profound human suffering. The cities of Lahore, Amritsar, and Dhaka, which had been integral parts of undivided India, now found themselves on either side of the newly drawn borders. The division was not only geographical but also cultural, with communities that had coexisted for centuries suddenly finding themselves on opposite sides of a contentious line. The immediate aftermath of the partition witnessed unprecedented communal riots, mass killings, and large-scale displacement, as people sought refuge in areas where their religious identity was in the majority. The partition left an indelible mark on the collective consciousness, haunting the socio-political landscape of the subcontinent for years to come. The ramifications of this partition extended far beyond the immediate post-independence period. It laid the foundation for enduring conflicts, territorial disputes, and strained relations between India and Pakistan. The Kashmir issue, a territorial dispute over the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, became a flashpoint for hostilities between the two nations. Additionally, the creation of East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh) as a separate entity within Pakistan further complicated the geopolitical dynamics of the region. Fast-forwarding to the present, the historical echoes of the partition continue to reverberate, influencing the complex web of factors underlying the current crisis in East Pakistan. The scars of the partition, with its associated violence, displacement, and unresolved issues, form an integral part of the

historical backdrop against which the international community must navigate to address the contemporary challenges in the region.

- **1948 - INDO-PAK WAR - KASHMIR:**

In the wake of the 1947 Partition, the Kashmir conflict unfolded as a pivotal episode in the complex narrative between India and Pakistan. The princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, straddling the new borders, became a focal point of contention. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, Hari Singh, confronted with a Muslim-majority population, opted for accession to India, a decision that fueled tensions. In October 1947, tribal militias supported by Pakistan entered Kashmir, leading to the first Indo-Pak War. India's intervention and the subsequent United Nations mediation resulted in a ceasefire in December 1948, solidifying the establishment of the Line of Control (LoC) as the de facto border. Post-ceasefire, Pakistan administered Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan, while India retained control over the rest of the region. The unresolved status of Kashmir became a longstanding and contentious issue, sparking subsequent conflicts between the two nations. The 1948 war, in addition to laying the groundwork for a protracted dispute, had enduring implications for regional geopolitics. Against this backdrop, the historical context of the Indo-Pak War over Kashmir adds layers of complexity to the contemporary crisis in East Pakistan. As historical grievances intertwine with current challenges, the intricate web of geopolitical dynamics continues to shape the trajectory of the region.

- **1950 - FORMATION OF ONE UNIT IN WEST PAKISTAN:**

Pakistan underwent a significant reconfiguration with the implementation of the "One Unit" policy, a transformative measure that sought to consolidate administrative and political power in West Pakistan. Spearheaded by then-Prime Minister Khwaja Nazimuddin, the One Unit scheme aimed to foster national cohesion by amalgamating the four provinces of West Pakistan – Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, and the North-West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) – into a singular administrative entity. This consolidation was intended to counterbalance the demographic and economic dominance of East Pakistan, which comprised the provinces of East Bengal, Assam, and the Sylhet District. The One Unit policy was positioned as an initiative to address regional

imbalances, promote unity, and streamline governance. However, its implementation elicited varied reactions, sparking debates on the equitable distribution of resources and political representation. The decision to establish the One Unit not only reshaped the political landscape but also stirred socio-economic repercussions. Critics argued that the policy marginalized the distinct identities of the individual provinces, diluting their autonomy and exacerbating existing regional disparities. The move further exacerbated tensions between the eastern and western wings of the country, laying the groundwork for the subsequent demands for autonomy and eventual independence in East Pakistan. As a pivotal chapter in Pakistan's history, the formation of the One Unit in West Pakistan left an indelible mark on the nation's political trajectory. Its implications resonate through subsequent decades, underscoring the delicate interplay of regional dynamics and the intricate balance of power within the country. The detailed intricacies of the One Unit policy, with its aspirations for national cohesion and the unintended consequences on regional autonomy, continue to shape historical perspectives on the evolution of Pakistan's political landscape.

- **1952 - LANGUAGE MOVEMENT IN EAST PAKISTAN:**

In 1952, East Pakistan witnessed a watershed moment with the Language Movement, a significant socio-political uprising that unfolded in response to the imposition of Urdu as the sole official language of Pakistan. The movement, triggered by the government's decision to designate Urdu as the primary language, sparked widespread protests and civil unrest in East Pakistan, where the majority spoke Bengali. The people of East Pakistan vehemently opposed the move, asserting their linguistic and cultural identity. The Language Movement reached its pinnacle on February 21, 1952, when students and activists gathered in Dhaka to protest the language policy. The peaceful demonstration took a tragic turn as police opened fire on the protesters, resulting in the death of several individuals, including students. This brutal crackdown fueled public outrage and intensified the demands for linguistic rights and cultural recognition. The Language Movement was a catalyst for change, eventually leading to the recognition of Bengali as one of the official languages of Pakistan in 1956. The events of 1952 laid the groundwork for the subsequent cultural and political awakening in East Pakistan, setting the stage for broader movements that sought to address regional autonomy and identity issues. This

historical episode, while emblematic of the resilience and determination of the people of East Pakistan, also foreshadowed the underlying tensions that would eventually culminate in the struggle for independence in 1971. The Language Movement serves as a poignant reminder of the enduring power of language as a symbol of identity and the lengths to which individuals are willing to go to protect and preserve their cultural heritage.

- **1958 - AYUB KHAN MILITARY COUP:**

Pakistan underwent a seismic shift in its political landscape with the imposition of martial law by General Ayub Khan, marking a critical juncture in the nation's history. Perceived inefficiencies, corruption, and a lack of stability within the civilian government characterized the political dynamics leading up to the coup. General Ayub Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistani Army, justified the military intervention as a necessary measure to restore order, curb corruption, and institute much-needed reforms. On October 7, 1958, General Ayub Khan assumed control, dissolving the Constituent Assembly and abrogating the constitution. The country transitioned into a new era of military rule, with Ayub Khan assuming the position of President. The initial period of martial law witnessed an ambitious reform agenda aimed at modernizing the economy and infrastructure. Ayub Khan's policies, known as the "Decade of Development," emphasized economic growth and industrialization. The implementation of the first Five-Year Plan in 1959 sought to bolster the nation's economic prospects. However, the military regime faced criticism for its centralized governance, suppression of political dissent, and limited political freedoms. Despite economic growth, disparities widened, and the benefits of development were not evenly distributed. The centralization of power and the concentration of economic gains led to growing discontent among various segments of society. The political landscape evolved further with the establishment of Basic Democracies in 1959, an attempt to decentralize political power by creating local-level representative bodies. Despite these measures, the opposition to Ayub Khan's rule intensified over the years, fueled by concerns over democratic governance, political exclusion, and economic disparities. By the mid-1960s, calls for a return to civilian rule gained momentum, setting the stage for a significant shift in Pakistan's political trajectory. The military coup of 1958, while initially intended to address governance issues, ultimately laid the groundwork for subsequent political transformations, contributing to the complex tapestry of Pakistan's political history. The Ayub Khan era, with its mix

of developmental initiatives and political challenges, remains a subject of historical analysis, raising questions about the interplay between military intervention, governance, and the quest for democratic ideals.

- **1960 - INDUS WATER TREATY:**

The Indus Waters Treaty (IWT), signed on September 19, 1960, between India and Pakistan, stands as a landmark agreement in water-sharing arrangements globally. Facilitated by the World Bank, the treaty governs the distribution of the waters of the Indus River system, comprising the Indus, Chenab, Jhelum, Beas, and Sutlej rivers. The negotiation of the treaty became imperative due to the contentious water issues arising from the partition of British India in 1947. Under the IWT, the three eastern rivers—Sutlej, Beas, and Ravi—are allocated to India, while the three western rivers—Indus, Chenab, and Jhelum—are earmarked for Pakistan. The treaty establishes mechanisms for the sharing of river waters, including the creation of the Permanent Indus Commission (PIC) to address disputes and facilitate cooperation. The Indus Waters Treaty is renowned for its detailed and comprehensive framework. It delineates specific provisions for the unrestricted agricultural use of the western rivers by Pakistan, with limitations on storage and diversion imposed on India. The treaty's durability is attributed to its adaptability, as evidenced by its resilience during periods of heightened political tensions between India and Pakistan. The mechanism for resolving disputes, as outlined in the treaty, involves the PIC, which allows both countries to engage in meaningful dialogue and address concerns related to water usage and infrastructure development. The IWT has withstood the test of time, surviving three major wars between India and Pakistan, and has served as a model for international water-sharing agreements. Despite its success in providing a legal and technical framework for water management, challenges persist, including evolving climatic conditions, population growth, and increased demand for water resources. Additionally, the question of how to address future water-related challenges within the ambit of the treaty remains a topic of ongoing discussion. The Indus Waters Treaty stands as a testament to the potential for cooperative solutions to transboundary water issues, emphasizing the importance of sustained diplomatic efforts and adherence to shared principles in managing a critical resource that is essential for the well-being of both nations.

- **1965 - SECOND INDO-PAK WAR:**

The Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 unfolded against a backdrop of deeply entrenched historical animosities and unresolved territorial disputes that originated from the tumultuous partition of British India in 1947. The root causes of the conflict were complex, with the longstanding issue of Kashmir serving as a focal point. The region's unique demographic and religious composition, coupled with competing nationalistic aspirations, rendered it a perpetual flashpoint between India and Pakistan. In the years preceding the war, tensions escalated through a series of territorial skirmishes and clashes, punctuated by mutual distrust and a historical legacy of antagonism. The immediate spark for the 1965 conflict was the infiltration of Pakistani forces into the disputed region of Kashmir, provoking a swift military response from India. The conflict rapidly escalated into a full-scale war, encompassing both the western and eastern fronts. Notable theaters of operation included the Rann of Kutch, where territorial disputes had simmered since 1965, and the strategically significant Kashmir region. Both sides engaged in sophisticated military maneuvers, employing a range of strategies and tactics in a bid for territorial gains. International efforts to mediate the conflict, including a United Nations-mandated ceasefire, marked a temporary cessation of hostilities in 1965. The war, however, left an indelible mark on both nations. Economic strains, loss of life, and widespread displacement of populations were among the human and material costs incurred. The Tashkent Agreement in 1966, brokered by the Soviet Union and signed by Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President Ayub Khan, aimed to restore diplomatic relations, stabilize the situation, and delineate a return to the pre-war borders. Despite the formal cessation of hostilities, the war had enduring implications. The geopolitical landscape in South Asia remained fraught with tension, and the underlying issues of territorial claims, regional animosities, and unresolved disputes persisted. The 1965 conflict thus laid the foundation for a protracted period of simmering hostilities and periodic confrontations between India and Pakistan, reflecting the intricate historical tapestry that continues to shape the region's complex dynamics.

- **1969 - AGARTALA CONSPIRACY CASE:**

The Agartala Conspiracy Case of 1969 marked a pivotal episode in the political history of Pakistan, shaping the country's trajectory during a period of political turmoil. The case revolved around allegations of a conspiracy to subvert the government, implicating political leaders and military officials in a purported plan to secede East Pakistan from the rest of the country. The main accused were Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the charismatic leader of the Awami League, and several other prominent figures. The origins of the conspiracy allegations can be traced to the broader political discontent in East Pakistan, fueled by economic disparities, linguistic differences, and a perceived sense of marginalization. The Agartala Conspiracy Case unfolded against a backdrop of escalating tensions between East and West Pakistan. The political landscape was characterized by demands for autonomy and greater representation from East Pakistan, which felt marginalized in the political and economic spheres. The government's response to dissent in the East included accusations of a conspiracy to secede, with the trials commencing in the city of Agartala in East Pakistan (now in Bangladesh). The accused, including Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, were charged with planning to declare independence, with the Indian government purportedly supporting the conspiracy. The proceedings of the Agartala Conspiracy Case were closely watched, both domestically and internationally. The case garnered significant attention due to its potential to exacerbate the already strained relations between East and West Pakistan. The legal proceedings, however, faced criticism for alleged procedural irregularities and political motivations. The case became a focal point for debates surrounding political repression, freedom of expression, and the balance between national security concerns and individual liberties. The Agartala Conspiracy Case took a dramatic turn when, under mounting pressure and amidst growing public unrest, the Pakistani government dropped the charges against Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and other accused individuals. The withdrawal of charges contributed to a thaw in political tensions and marked a turning point in the trajectory of East Pakistan's quest for autonomy. The events surrounding the Agartala Conspiracy Case, while highlighting the complex interplay of political forces, regional dynamics, and demands for self-determination, also underscored the challenges of maintaining national unity in a diverse and geographically dispersed country like Pakistan. The aftermath of the case laid the groundwork for subsequent political

developments, culminating in the struggle for independence in East Pakistan and the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.

- **MARCH - 1970**

This is Radio Pakistan, and today its 22nd of March 1970

Please brace yourselves for a momentous announcement that carries profound implications. This news, while difficult to convey, underscores the gravity of the situation unfolding before us.

East Pakistan has plunged into deeper despair with the targeted assassination of a key provincial leader, Malik Rahman. Malik Rahman, a seasoned statesman known for his commitment to peaceful dialogue and regional autonomy, was ruthlessly gunned down in the heart of Dhaka, sending shockwaves through the already volatile landscape. The streets of Dhaka are now filled with the sounds of gunfire and the chants of enraged protesters. Slogans calling for vengeance reverberate through the air, fueling a sense of desperation and determination among those who have aligned themselves with the cause of independence. The international community is on edge, and the eyes of the world are fixed upon this assembly to respond to this egregious act. Mukti Bahini, a formidable paramilitary force advocating for the region's independence, has seized key strategic locations. Their actions, driven by a sincere desire for autonomy, add a layer of complexity to an already volatile situation.

In these somber moments, we RADIO PAKISTAN part ways with a heavy sense of grief and the hope that you find solace amidst the unsettling news. GOODBYE!

- **FORMAT:**

Private Directive – Churchill’s War Cabinet

Subject: Operation Dogfight – Keeping the RAF in the game

From: Chancellor of the Exchequer, Foreign Secretary, Minister of War Production, and Secretary of State for Air

To: The Crisis Staff

Given the pressing battle with the German Luftwaffe (Airforce) raging above the English Channel right now, we the aforementioned have decided to take the

following actions to ensure that the Royal Air Force is well-supplied and always in a state of battle-readiness.

1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will dedicate 8 percent of the tax revenue earned over the next month to the production of fighter planes at the Liverpool and Glasgow Industrial Complexes.
2. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will also release 150,000 British Pounds to be stored in reserve for the maintenance and repair of damaged planes at the Oxford factory.
3. The Ministry for War Production will dedicate 40 tons of metal per month to the aforementioned factories for aircraft production and repair. The goal is to produce 15 – 25 Spitfires and Hawker Hurricanes over the next one or two months. More if possible. The oil fields and oil storage tankers closest to the main launching sites of the airplanes will be used to ensure a constant supply of fuel.
4. The Foreign Secretary will lobby President Roosevelt to lend us fighter planes and other advanced aviation technology such as portable radar to help us stay in the war.
5. The Secretary of State for Air will keep a meticulous record of the loss of aircraft and results of battles and keep us informed regularly. In case a certain region of the battle is not going well, we will change our tactics and attack from a different direction. In that case, necessary changes will be made, including the usage of different refueling and repair sites. Further plans will be sent to the crisis staff after updates.

Signed: Sir Kingsley Wood – Chancellor of the Exchequer
Viscount Halifax – Foreign Secretary
Lord Beaverbrook – Minister of War Production
Sir Archibald Sinclair – Secretary of State for Air

Press Release – The Indian National Congress

Subject: The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

The Indian National Congress strongly condemns the horrific incident at Jallianwala Bagh, where British forces callously opened fire on peaceful protesters. This tragic event stands as a blatant violation of human rights and democratic principles, and we express our deepest sorrow for the lives lost in this brutal act. We demand a comprehensive and impartial investigation into the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre to ensure that justice is served. The perpetrators of this grave injustice must be held accountable for their actions. The Congress

calls upon the international community to condemn such atrocities and stands united in its commitment to the pursuit of truth, nonviolence, and the inherent right to freedom for all people.

Signed: The Indian National Congress

Date: 16 April 1919

IMPORTANT NOTE: There is no need for a vote on private directives because they are confidential. All you have to do is send them to the crisis crew or the dais. The body that passes public directives must have a simple majority, not the committee as a whole. These votes will be moderated by the chair. Similar permission is required from that party's simple majority before a body or party can release a press release. Nonetheless, some organizations—such as the Governor and Party leaders—may issue news releases on their own.