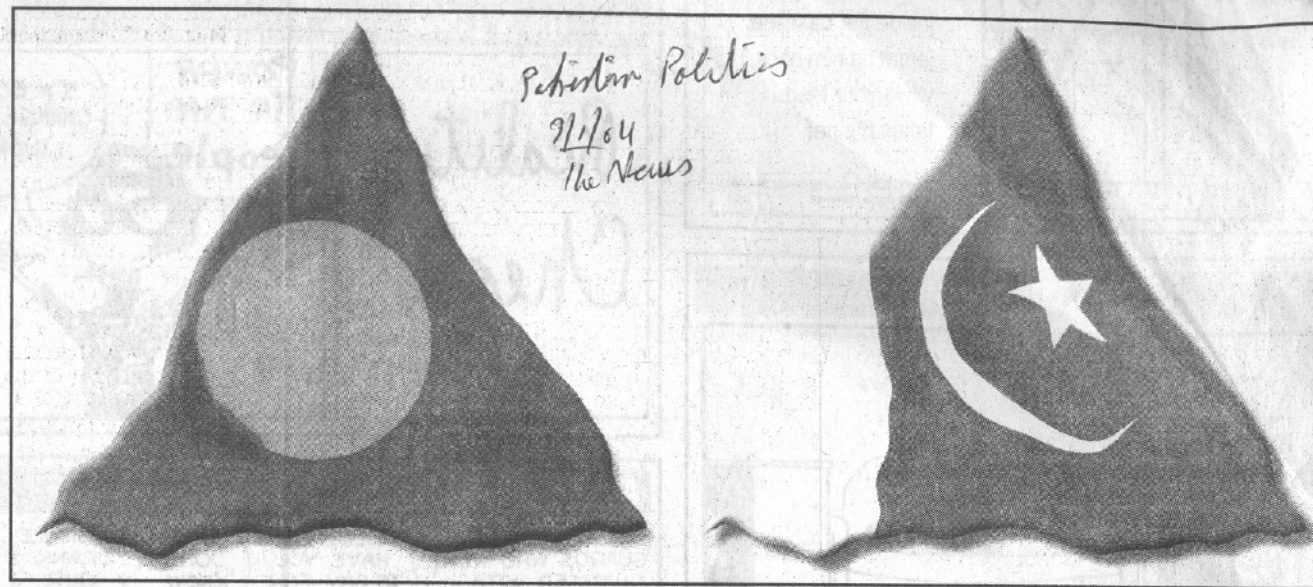


# Dhaka fall and current scenario



sembly meeting? But certainly there was a power, which stopped Yahya Khan from calling assembly meeting and that was the power of thirst for rulership. Besides only Yahya Khan cannot be held responsible for Dhaka fall. Actually we lost Dhaka on the day when we put the stature of the mother of the nation under the boots of army. When the law of an individual was implemented in the country. After that, the division of the country had become the fate of the nation.

Now we have to analyze the current scenario. Whether today the situation has changed? Whether the reasons, due to which the east Pakistan was lost, have softened. Have we any solid and sound constitution? Have we established a reliable and strong political system in our Country. Unfortunately replies to all these questions is in negative. After an in-

tion has achieved political awareness much quickly in these 11 years.

In 1988, an alliance of vari-

ous parties got 54 seats in National Assembly. Religious parties played a pivotal role in that alliance. MQM gained majority in urban Sindh and ANP was another truth. The fact was that the nation had divided on the basis of religion and language. The country achieved a lot during the continuity of democracy during the above stated 11 years. The nation came closer to the two parties political system in 1997. The religious parties and small pressure groups,

which played an important role in 1988 and 1990s elections were not in a position to even participate in the elections. JUI (F) had even announced not to participate in the elections whereas ANP also could not get a worth mentioning majority in the National Assembly. Muslim League (N) had started to win the seats of MQM in urban Sindh which was certainly an indication of participation of urban Sindh in the main stream of country's politics.

But it is our misfortune that the October 11th became a part of our fate and an army officer, owing to the reasons best known to him, dethroned the constitutional, elected and democratic government and dispersed the whole political system. To stabilize the system, support was sought from those politicians who also needed support to sit in the assemblies. Out of those politicians, two have become the symbol of criticism owing to disloyalty with their parties and their leaders.

One "Prime Minister" has rejoined his party and the other is still creating his nuisance. However, if we compare the results of engineered elections of 2002 with 1997 elections, we will realize that the religious parties, who had disappeared from the political scene of the country, have once again got an overwhelming majority in the Assemblies. MQM, which was losing its recognition, regained its position. Resultantly nation has once again got divided and dispersed. The desire of sound political system, which had nearly crystallized, is once again becoming a dream. Constitutional disputes are once again rising with full force. But the followers of Ayub Khan are enjoying the swing of power. They have not listened the forerunner of Dhaka fall in the sound of pipelines blast in Balochistan.

The chaos has once again been created and being a responsible Pakistani, we have to find the way out. The only way out from this turmoil is seen in the implementation of constitution in its true spirit. Crying need of today is the departure of General Musharraf from President's office. If he is a true Pakistani, he must feel his responsibility and held the Country's interest supreme. Mian Nawaz Sharif and other leaders of the nations must be allowed to return to their country and their right of living in their country must be ensured. If somebody is a guilty of any crime, he must be given a chance of defence in a trustworthy judicial system but not in controversial system like former Ahtesab Bureau or current NAB.

*(The author is Central Secretary Information, Awami Qiadat Party Political Advisor to Chairman, AQP (Gen. (R) Mirza Aslam Beg Coordinator, FRIENDS Lahore Chapter).*

*E-mail: lhrpakistan@yahoo.co.uk*

*Why Pakistan was divided? If we analyse the division of the countries in near past, it will be revealed that the nations were divided when they created problems instead of solving them.*

depth analysis we come to the conclusion that we are still living in the situation of 1958. Still the solidarity and independence is breathing under the shadows of military dictatorship.

It is certainly very easy to criticize the democratic governments from 1988 to 1999. But if we carefully analyze the whole regime, we will deduce that, inspite of some oversight, it has a good consequence on the future of the nation. The na-

To collect the evidences and to prove the misfortune of Dhaka fall is just like searching the moon during full moon. Why we lost Dhaka and 56% of population of our country? Why our country faced worst defeat? Certainly mourning over these disasters has some importance in it, but we should not keep on repeating unpleasant and shameful past rather we should learn from it and try to avoid any such happening in future. We must think that after passing such a long time what we have analyzed from the facts behind that tragedy. We should know the difference between a patient and a physician. Inspite of keep on crying like a patient we must come forward as a physician and by coming out of the circumstances of a sick nation we must dig out the reasons behind such a great disaster. We must also analyze that with the fall of Dhaka our beloved country has succeeded in avoiding any such danger in future.

Why Pakistan divided? If we analyze the division of the countries in near past, it will be crystal cleared the nations divided when they create problems instead of solving them. The turmoil created from Czechoslovakia to Balkan was a result of this state of affairs. The reason behind Dhaka fall was the stubbornness and power hunger. If Ayub Khan respected the constitution of 1956 and our country did not come under the rule of army dictatorship, our generations would not be coming across this situation.

While blaming the political leadership, why people forget that the political and military leadership was unified since 1958. When people praise the economic stability of Ayub regime then why they do not held him responsible for this incident. What power Bhutto Sahib had, at that time, to stop Yahya Khan from calling as-