

**SRMUN'23**

15 - 17 April



# INDIAN WAR CABINET

## 1971 Indo-Pak War

## BACKGROUND GUIDE

EXECUTIVE BOARD  
AKSHIT RAMANATHAN  
VANSHAZ SAWHNEY  
ADITYA MEHROTRA

# Letter From the Chair

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Dear Delegates,

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you all to the 3rd Edition of the Shri Ram Model United Nations and to our crisis committee, the 'Indian War Cabinet: Indo-Pakistan War of 1971'.

My name is Akshit Ramanathan and I am currently in my second year, pursuing B.A.(H) Economics from the University of Delhi. I also hold a diploma in International Relations and Diplomacy. I will be serving as your Crisis Committee Director for SRMUN 2023.

The Indo-Pakistan War of 1971 was the finest hour for the Indian Armed Forces and political leadership. The 13-day war resulted in an absolute victory for India and is a shining example of the optimum utilisation of our Army, Navy, Air Force and intelligence apparatus. The war was fought to support the liberation of Bangladesh and put an end to Pakistani atrocities in East-Pakistan. It was thus successful in establishing India as the foremost territorial authority and military power in South-Asia.

The crisis committee will be expected to live up to the professionalism and competency exhibited in 1971 and will be required to take decisive military, economic, political and diplomatic actions during the simulation. The war cabinet has been constituted with key portfolios whose suggestions, advice and recommendations will play a key role in taking this committee forward.

This background guide is meant to give you a perspective on the build up to the war and provide the context for key events that will lead India to take the fight to the enemy's doorsteps. There will be national security, socio-political and socioeconomic concerns that will have to be addressed along with managing growing international pressures on India. While this may be a historic committee, delegates are encouraged to bring a new approach to this committee and its resolution. The background guide will act as an initiator for your research and you will have to proceed with an in-depth analysis to understand this topic best.

The crisis team and I are looking forward to engaging with you and seeing the direction in which you take the Indian War Cabinet.

Best wishes and good luck.

Sincerely,

Akshit Ramanathan

Crisis Director, SRMUN 2023



# Introduction to Committee

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## I. The Cabinet

### I.I Political

#### A. Minister of Home Affairs

As the head of the Ministry of Home Affairs in India, the Minister of Home Affairs holds a wide range of powers and responsibilities. Some of the key powers and responsibilities of the Minister of Home Affairs include:

1. Maintaining internal security and law and order in the country.
2. Supervising and coordinating the functioning of central police organizations such as the paramilitary forces.
3. Managing the grant of visas and travel documents to foreign nationals visiting India.
4. Overseeing the functioning of the Bureau of Immigration, which is responsible for regulating the entry, stay, and exit of foreigners in India.
5. Managing the administration and regulation of the Indian Police Service (IPS), which is responsible for maintaining law and order in the country.
6. Overseeing the functioning of the Intelligence Bureau (IB), the country's premier intelligence agency.
7. Managing the country's counter-terrorism operations.
8. Coordinating with state governments on matters related to internal security and law and order.

On a day to day basis, the Minister of Home Affairs plays a critical role in ensuring the safety and security of the country and its citizens.

During a war or national emergency, the portfolio of the Minister of Home Affairs in India would include additional responsibilities related to managing the country's internal security and law enforcement. Some of these additional responsibilities may include:

1. Coordinating with other government agencies to ensure the maintenance of law and order throughout the country during the war.
2. Ensuring the availability of essential resources, including food, water, and medical supplies, to support the population during the war.

3. Managing the deployment of emergency services, including police, paramilitary forces, and other law enforcement agencies, to support the war effort.
4. Managing the country's border security to prevent any external threats during the war.
5. Coordinating with other government ministries and departments to ensure the availability of essential resources, including food, fuel, and medical supplies, to support the war effort.

Thus, the Minister of Home Affairs would play a critical role in ensuring the internal security of the country during a war or national emergency, while also ensuring the availability of essential resources to support the population and the war effort.

#### **B. Minister of External Affairs**

As the head of the Ministry of External Affairs in India, the Minister of External Affairs holds a wide range of powers and responsibilities. Some of the key powers and responsibilities of the Minister of External Affairs include:

1. Representing India in international forums, including the United Nations (UN) and other multilateral organizations.
2. Conducting diplomatic negotiations with foreign governments to promote India's interests.
3. Managing India's foreign policy and relations with other countries.
4. Formulating and implementing India's policies on international trade and commerce.
5. Overseeing the functioning of Indian embassies and high commissions abroad.
6. Managing India's participation in international conferences and events.
7. Providing consular services to Indian citizens living abroad.
8. Managing India's bilateral and multilateral economic relations.
9. Providing support to Indian businesses seeking to invest abroad.
10. Coordinating with other government ministries and departments on matters related to foreign policy.

During peace time, the Minister of External Affairs plays a critical role in promoting India's interests abroad and strengthening the country's relationships with other nations.

During a war or national emergency, the portfolio of the Minister of External Affairs in India would include additional responsibilities related to managing the country's foreign relations and diplomacy. Some of these additional responsibilities may include:



1. Coordinating with other countries and international organizations to secure support for India's war effort, including military and economic aid.
2. Managing India's relations with neighbouring countries and other countries in the region to ensure their support for India's war effort.
3. Representing India in international forums and negotiations related to the war effort.
4. Managing India's foreign policy to ensure its alignment with the country's strategic goals and objectives during the war.
5. Providing diplomatic support to the Indian Armed Forces and other emergency services.
6. Coordinating with other government ministries and departments to ensure the availability of essential resources, including food, fuel, and medical supplies.

As can be seen from above, the Minister of External Affairs would play a critical role in managing India's foreign relations during a war or national emergency, while also ensuring the availability of essential resources and support for the Indian Armed Forces and other emergency services

### **C. Minister of Defence**

The portfolio of the Minister of Defence in India include responsibilities related to the country's national security and defence preparedness. Some of the key responsibilities of the Minister of Defence include:

1. Formulating and implementing India's defence policies.
2. Overseeing the functioning of the Indian Armed Forces, including the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
3. Managing defence procurements and acquisitions, including the purchase of weapons systems and military equipment.
4. Managing India's defence research and development activities.
5. Ensuring the readiness of the Indian Armed Forces to meet any security threats or challenges.
6. Coordinating with other government ministries and departments on matters related to defence.
7. Representing India in international forums on matters related to defence and security.
8. Managing India's defence cooperation with other countries.
9. Providing support to veterans and their families.
10. Managing India's defence budget and expenditure.

The Minister of Defence, therefore, plays a critical role in ensuring the national security of India and the preparedness of the Indian Armed Forces to meet any security threats or challenges

During a war or national emergency, the portfolio of the Minister of Defence in India would include additional responsibilities related to managing the country's defence preparedness and operations. Some of these additional responsibilities may include:

1. Coordinating with the Indian Armed Forces and other emergency services to ensure their readiness to meet the requirements of the war effort.
2. Formulating and implementing defence policies to ensure the effective use of military resources and capabilities during the war.
3. Managing the procurement and acquisition of military equipment, including weapons systems, ammunition, and other supplies required for the war effort.
4. Ensuring the effective deployment of military forces and other emergency services to areas affected by the war.
5. Managing the country's defence research and development activities to support the development of new technologies and capabilities required for the war effort.
6. Coordinating with other government ministries and departments to ensure the availability of essential resources, including food, fuel, and medical supplies, to support the war effort.

Overall, the Minister of Defence would play a critical role in ensuring the preparedness and effectiveness of the Indian Armed Forces and other emergency services during a war or national emergency, while also ensuring the availability of essential resources to support the war effort.

#### **D. Minister of Finance**

The portfolio of the Minister of Finance in India includes a wide range of responsibilities related to the country's economic policy and financial management. Some of the key responsibilities of the Minister of Finance, in general, include:

1. Formulating and implementing India's economic policies, including fiscal and monetary policies.
2. Managing India's public finances, including the budget, taxes, and public debt.
3. Overseeing the functioning of financial institutions, including banks, insurance companies, and capital markets.
4. Managing India's foreign exchange reserves and currency policies.
5. Formulating and implementing policies related to investment and economic growth.
6. Coordinating with other government ministries and departments on matters related to economic policy.
7. Representing India in international forums on matters related to finance and economics.



8. Providing support to small and medium-sized businesses.
9. Overseeing the functioning of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
10. Providing support to disadvantaged and marginalized communities through targeted economic policies.

During a war or national emergency, the portfolio of the Minister of Finance in India would include additional responsibilities related to managing the country's finances and resources to support the war effort. Some of these additional responsibilities may include:

1. Allocating and managing funds for the war effort, including funding for the Indian Armed Forces and other emergency services.
2. Coordinating with other government ministries and departments to ensure the availability of essential resources, including food, fuel, and medical supplies.
3. Managing inflation and other economic impacts of the war on the Indian economy.
4. Ensuring the availability of credit and financing for businesses affected by the war.
5. Managing the country's foreign exchange reserves and currency policies to support the war effort.
6. Coordinating with international organizations and other countries to secure financial and other forms of support for the war effort.

Overall, the Minister of Finance would play a critical role in ensuring the financial stability of the country during a war or national emergency, while also ensuring the availability of essential resources and support for the Indian Armed Forces and other emergency services.

#### **E. Minister of Railways**

The portfolio of the Minister of Railways in India includes:

1. Developing and implementing policies related to railway operations, infrastructure, and services.
2. Planning and executing new railway projects and modernizing existing railway infrastructure.
3. Ensuring the safety and security of railway passengers and employees.
4. Managing the recruitment and training of railway personnel, including engineers, technicians, and other staff.
5. Managing the financial aspects of the railways, including budgeting, funding, and revenue generation.

6. Establishing and maintaining relationships with stakeholders, including railway unions, industry associations, and other government agencies.
7. Ensuring the efficient and effective use of technology to improve railway operations and services.
8. Coordinating with other government ministries and departments to ensure the integration of railways with other modes of transportation.

The Minister of Railways plays a critical role in developing and modernizing India's railway infrastructure, improving safety and security, and ensuring the efficient and effective operation of the railways.

During a war or national emergency, the portfolio of the Minister of Railways in India would include additional responsibilities related to the management of the railways as part of the country's overall war effort. Some of these additional responsibilities may include:

1. Ensuring the safe and secure transportation of troops, equipment, and other resources required for the war effort.
2. Coordinating with other government ministries and departments to ensure the availability of essential resources, including food, fuel, and medical supplies, to support the war effort.
3. Managing the railway network to ensure the efficient and effective movement of troops, equipment, and other resources to different parts of the country.
4. Ensuring the maintenance and repair of railway infrastructure to minimize disruptions to the transportation of essential resources during the war.
5. Coordinating with other transportation modes, such as road and air transport, to ensure the integration of the railways with other transportation systems.
6. Ensuring the availability of trained personnel to operate and manage the railways during the war.

Overall, the Minister of Railways would play a critical role in ensuring the efficient and effective transportation of troops, equipment, and essential resources during a war or national emergency, while also ensuring the safety and security of railway operations.



## **F. Minister of Information and Broadcasting**

The portfolio of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in India includes:

1. Developing and implementing policies related to media, communication, and entertainment.
2. Regulating and monitoring the functioning of media, including print, electronic, and digital media.
3. Promoting and supporting the growth of the media and entertainment industry in India.
4. Ensuring the dissemination of accurate and timely information to the public through various media platforms.
5. Managing government communication and publicity, including dissemination of information about government policies, programs, and initiatives.
6. Coordinating with other government ministries and departments to ensure effective communication and dissemination of information to the public.
7. Promoting and supporting the growth of the film industry in India, including regulation and management of the Central Board of Film Certification.

During peace time, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting plays a critical role in ensuring the dissemination of accurate and timely information to the public and promoting the growth of the media and entertainment industry in India. The ministry also plays an important role in managing government communication and publicity.

During a war or national emergency, the portfolio of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting in India would include additional responsibilities related to managing communication and information dissemination as part of the country's overall war effort. Some of these additional responsibilities may include:

1. Ensuring the dissemination of accurate and timely information related to the war effort to the public through various media platforms.
2. Coordinating with other government ministries and departments to ensure effective communication and dissemination of information to the public.
3. Developing and implementing policies related to the regulation and monitoring of media content during the war.
4. Ensuring the safety and security of journalists and media personnel reporting on the war.
5. Promoting and supporting the growth of the film industry in India to produce war-related films and documentaries.
6. Managing government communication and publicity related to the war effort, including disseminating information about government policies, programs, and initiatives.



Overall, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting would play a critical role in managing communication and information dissemination during a war or national emergency, while also ensuring the safety and security of journalists and media personnel. The ministry would also play an important role in managing government communication and publicity related to the war effort.

#### **G. Minister of Food and Agriculture**

The portfolio of the Minister of Food and Agriculture in India includes:

1. Developing and implementing policies related to agriculture, food, and nutrition.
2. Promoting and supporting the growth of agriculture in India, including providing support for farmers and improving agricultural productivity.
3. Managing the procurement and distribution of food grains through various government schemes, including the Public Distribution System (PDS) and the National Food Security Act.
4. Ensuring the availability of essential agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides.
5. Managing government programs related to rural development, including the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).
6. Coordinating with state governments to ensure effective implementation of agriculture and food-related policies and programs.
7. Promoting and supporting the growth of the food processing industry in India.

Thus, the Minister of Food and Agriculture plays a critical role in ensuring food security and promoting agriculture and rural development in India. The ministry also plays an important role in managing the procurement and distribution of food grains to support vulnerable sections of society.

During a war or national emergency, the portfolio of the Minister of Food and Agriculture in India would include additional responsibilities related to managing food security and ensuring adequate food supplies for the country's population. Some of these additional responsibilities may include:

1. Ensuring adequate food supplies for the population during the war, including managing the procurement, storage, and distribution of food grains.
2. Coordinating with other government ministries and departments to ensure the smooth functioning of the food supply chain during the war.
3. Developing and implementing policies to support farmers during the war, including providing them with necessary inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides.



4. Promoting and supporting the growth of agriculture during the war, including implementing programs to increase agricultural productivity and encourage farmers to grow crops that are important for the war effort.
5. Ensuring the availability of essential agricultural inputs and equipment, such as tractors and irrigation systems, for farmers during the war.
6. Managing government programs related to rural development, with a focus on providing support to rural communities affected by the war.

Overall, the Minister of Food and Agriculture would play a critical role in ensuring food security and supporting the growth of agriculture during a war or national emergency. The ministry would also be responsible for managing the procurement and distribution of food supplies and providing support to farmers and rural communities affected by the war.

## **I.II Armed Forces**

### **A. Chief of the Naval Staff**

The Chief of the Naval Staff of India is the highest-ranking officer in the Indian Navy and has the following powers and responsibilities:

1. Command and control of the Indian Navy: The Chief of the Naval Staff has overall command and control of the Indian Navy, and is responsible for its operational readiness, combat readiness, and deployment.
2. Advising the government on naval matters: The Chief of the Naval Staff advises the government on naval matters and provides expert inputs on naval policy and strategy.
3. Formulating and implementing naval policy: The Chief of the Naval Staff is responsible for formulating and implementing naval policy in consultation with the government.
4. Managing the Navy's budget: The Chief of the Naval Staff manages the Navy's budget, ensuring that resources are allocated appropriately to support the Navy's operations and modernization programs.
5. Developing and maintaining relationships with other navies: The Chief of the Naval Staff develops and maintains relationships with other navies, both within the region and globally, to promote cooperation and collaboration.
6. Personnel management: The Chief of the Naval Staff is responsible for personnel management, including recruitment, training, and career development of Navy personnel.
7. Modernization and technological development: The Chief of the Naval Staff is responsible for ensuring that the Navy remains technologically advanced and modernized, and for overseeing the development and acquisition of new technologies and equipment.



The Chief of the Naval Staff is a key figure in India's national security architecture and plays a critical role in ensuring the readiness and capability of the Indian Navy.

During a war or national emergency, the Chief of the Naval Staff of India would have additional powers and responsibilities, including:

1. Leading naval operations: The Chief of the Naval Staff would be responsible for leading naval operations during the war, including planning and executing naval missions.
2. Deploying naval assets: The Chief of the Naval Staff would have the authority to deploy naval assets, including ships, submarines, and aircraft, as required to support the war effort.
3. Liaising with other branches of the armed forces: The Chief of the Naval Staff would be required to liaise closely with the other branches of the armed forces, including the Indian Army and Indian Air Force, to ensure coordination and integration of efforts.
4. Developing and implementing naval strategy: The Chief of the Naval Staff would be responsible for developing and implementing naval strategy to support the overall war effort.
5. Personnel management: The Chief of the Naval Staff would be responsible for managing the Navy's personnel during the war, including recruitment, training, and deployment.
6. Maintaining operational readiness: The Chief of the Naval Staff would be responsible for maintaining the Navy's operational readiness during the war, ensuring that naval assets are maintained and ready for action.
7. Coordinating with allies: The Chief of the Naval Staff may also be required to coordinate with allied navies, depending on the nature and scope of the war.

Overall, during a war or national emergency, the Chief of Naval Staff would play a critical role in leading naval operations and ensuring the readiness and effectiveness of the Indian Navy in support of the country's war effort.

### **B. Chief of the Army Staff**

The Chief of Army Staff of India is the highest-ranking officer in the Indian Army and has the following powers and responsibilities:

1. Command and control of the Indian Army: The Chief of Army Staff has overall command and control of the Indian Army and is responsible for its operational readiness, combat readiness, and deployment.
2. Advising the government on army matters: The Chief of Army Staff advises the government on army matters and provides expert inputs on army policy and strategy.



3. Formulating and implementing army policy: The Chief of Army Staff is responsible for formulating and implementing army policy in consultation with the government.
4. Managing the Army's budget: The Chief of Army Staff manages the Army's budget, ensuring that resources are allocated appropriately to support the Army's operations and modernization programs.
5. Developing and maintaining relationships with other armies: The Chief of Army Staff develops and maintains relationships with other armies, both within the region and globally, to promote cooperation and collaboration.
6. Personnel management: The Chief of Army Staff is responsible for personnel management, including recruitment, training, and career development of Army personnel.
7. Modernization and technological development: The Chief of Army Staff is responsible for ensuring that the Army remains technologically advanced and modernized, and for overseeing the development and acquisition of new technologies and equipment.

Overall, the Chief of Army Staff is a key figure in India's national security architecture and plays a critical role in ensuring the readiness and capability of the Indian Army.

During a war or national emergency, the Chief of Army Staff of India would have additional powers and responsibilities, including:

1. Command and control of Indian Army: The Chief of Army Staff would be responsible for the command and control of the Indian Army during the war, including the deployment of troops, planning of operations, and management of resources.
2. Coordination with other branches of the armed forces: The Chief of Army Staff would have to closely coordinate with the other branches of the armed forces, including the Indian Air Force and the Indian Navy, to ensure that operations are integrated and effective.
3. Formulation and execution of military strategy: The Chief of Army Staff would be responsible for formulating and executing military strategy in consultation with the political leadership and other military commanders.
4. Deployment of troops and resources: The Chief of Army Staff would have the authority to deploy troops and resources as required, based on the strategic and operational requirements of the war.
5. Personnel management: The Chief of Army Staff would be responsible for managing the Army's personnel during the war, including recruitment, training, and deployment.
6. Maintenance of operational readiness: The Chief of Army Staff would be responsible for maintaining the Army's operational readiness during the war, ensuring that troops are trained, equipped, and ready to respond to any contingencies.
7. Coordination with allied forces: The Chief of Army Staff may also be required to coordinate with allied forces, depending on the nature and scope of the war.



Overall, during a war or national emergency, the Chief of Army Staff plays a critical role in leading the Indian Army's operations and ensuring its readiness and effectiveness in support of the country's war effort.

### **C. Chief of the Air Staff**

The Chief of Air Staff of India is the highest-ranking officer in the Indian Air Force and has the following powers and responsibilities:

1. Command and control of the Indian Air Force: The Chief of Air Staff has overall command and control of the Indian Air Force and is responsible for its operational readiness, combat readiness, and deployment.
2. Advising the government on air force matters: The Chief of Air Staff advises the government on air force matters and provides expert inputs on air force policy and strategy.
3. Formulating and implementing air force policy: The Chief of Air Staff is responsible for formulating and implementing air force policy in consultation with the government.
4. Managing the Air Force's budget: The Chief of Air Staff manages the Air Force's budget, ensuring that resources are allocated appropriately to support the Air Force's operations and modernization programs.
5. Developing and maintaining relationships with other air forces: The Chief of Air Staff develops and maintains relationships with other air forces, both within the region and globally, to promote cooperation and collaboration.
6. Personnel management: The Chief of Air Staff is responsible for personnel management, including recruitment, training, and career development of Air Force personnel.
7. Modernization and technological development: The Chief of Air Staff is responsible for ensuring that the Air Force remains technologically advanced and modernized, and for overseeing the development and acquisition of new technologies and equipment.

The Chief of Air Staff is a key figure in India's national security architecture and plays a critical role in ensuring the readiness and capability of the Indian Air Force.

During a war, the Chief of Air Staff of India has additional powers and responsibilities to ensure the effectiveness of the Indian Air Force. Some of the powers and responsibilities of the Chief of Air Staff during a war include:

1. Command and control of the Indian Air Force: The Chief of Air Staff would be responsible for the command and control of the Indian Air Force during the war, including the deployment of troops, planning of operations, and management of resources.



2. Planning and executing air operations: The Chief of Air Staff would be responsible for planning and executing air operations in coordination with other branches of the armed forces.
3. Formulating and executing air force strategy: The Chief of Air Staff would be responsible for formulating and executing air force strategy in consultation with the political leadership and other military commanders.
4. Deployment of troops and resources: The Chief of Air Staff would have the authority to deploy troops and resources as required, based on the strategic and operational requirements of the war.
5. Personnel management: The Chief of Air Staff would be responsible for managing the Air Force's personnel during the war, including recruitment, training, and deployment.
6. Maintenance of operational readiness: The Chief of Air Staff would be responsible for maintaining the Air Force's operational readiness during the war, ensuring that troops are trained, equipped, and ready to respond to any contingencies.
7. Coordination with allied forces: The Chief of Air Staff may also be required to coordinate with allied forces, depending on the nature and scope of the war.

Overall, during a war or national emergency, the Chief of Air Staff plays a critical role in leading the Indian Air Force's operations and ensuring its readiness and effectiveness in support of the country's war effort

### **I.III Diplomatic**

#### **A. High Commissioner of India to Pakistan**

The High Commissioner of India to Pakistan is the senior-most Indian diplomat in Pakistan and represents India's interests in the country. The role of the High Commissioner of India to Pakistan includes the following:

1. Promoting bilateral relations: The High Commissioner of India to Pakistan works towards promoting and enhancing bilateral relations between India and Pakistan. This includes engaging with the Pakistani government, civil society, and other stakeholders to build trust and cooperation between the two countries.
2. Protecting India's interests: The High Commissioner of India to Pakistan is responsible for protecting India's interests in Pakistan. This includes safeguarding the interests of Indian citizens in Pakistan, promoting Indian businesses and trade interests in the country, and working towards resolving outstanding issues between the two countries.



3. Facilitating people-to-people contacts: The High Commissioner of India to Pakistan works towards facilitating people-to-people contacts between India and Pakistan. This includes promoting cultural and educational exchanges, facilitating travel and tourism, and promoting sports and other forms of engagement between the two countries.
4. Reporting on developments in Pakistan: The High Commissioner of India to Pakistan is responsible for reporting on political, economic, and social developments in Pakistan and providing inputs to the Indian government on issues that are relevant to India's interests.
5. Providing consular services: The High Commissioner of India to Pakistan provides consular services to Indian citizens in Pakistan, including issuing visas, passports, and other travel documents, and aiding Indian citizens in distress.

Overall, the role of the High Commissioner of India to Pakistan is critical in promoting and protecting India's interests in Pakistan and working towards building trust and cooperation between the two countries.

During a war, the role of the High Commissioner of India to Pakistan becomes even more critical, as he or she is responsible for representing India's interests and ensuring the safety and security of Indian citizens in Pakistan. Some of the key roles and responsibilities of the High Commissioner of India to Pakistan during a war include:

1. Ensuring the safety and security of Indian citizens: The High Commissioner of India to Pakistan is responsible for ensuring the safety and security of Indian citizens in Pakistan during a war. This includes aiding Indian citizens in distress and working with the Pakistani authorities to ensure their safety.
2. Facilitating communication between India and Pakistan: The High Commissioner of India to Pakistan may also play a role in facilitating communication between India and Pakistan during a war, in order to prevent misunderstandings and reduce tensions between the two countries.
3. Providing inputs on developments in Pakistan: The High Commissioner of India to Pakistan is responsible for providing inputs to the Indian government on political, economic, and social developments in Pakistan during a war, in order to inform India's policy decisions.
4. Monitoring the situation in Pakistan: The High Commissioner of India to Pakistan may also play a role in monitoring the situation in Pakistan during a war, in order to assess the impact of the war on India's interests and to inform India's response.

Overall, the role of the High Commissioner of India to Pakistan during a war is critical in representing India's interests and ensuring the safety and security of Indian citizens in Pakistan. The High Commissioner may also play a role in facilitating communication between India and Pakistan and providing inputs to the Indian government on developments in Pakistan.



## **B. Ambassador of India to the Soviet Union**

The powers of the Ambassador of India to the Soviet Union, like any other ambassador, would be to represent India's interests and maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Some of the specific powers and responsibilities of the Ambassador of India to the Soviet Union may include:

1. Representing India's interests: The Ambassador would be responsible for representing India's interests in the Soviet Union. This includes promoting economic, political, and cultural relations between the two countries and advocating for India's policies and positions.
2. Negotiating with the Soviet government: The Ambassador would be responsible for negotiating with the Soviet government on behalf of the Indian government. This may involve discussing bilateral agreements, trade deals, or other issues of mutual interest.
3. Providing consular services: The Ambassador would be responsible for providing consular services to Indian citizens in the Soviet Union. This may include issuing visas, aiding Indian citizens in distress, and helping to resolve disputes.
4. Reporting to the Indian government: The Ambassador would be responsible for reporting to the Indian government on developments in the Soviet Union that are relevant to India's interests. This may involve providing analysis and recommendations to the Indian government on political, economic, and social issues in the Soviet Union.
5. Promoting Indian culture: The Ambassador may also play a role in promoting Indian culture in the Soviet Union. This could involve organizing cultural events, promoting Indian arts and literature, and facilitating exchanges between Indian and Soviet artists and intellectuals.

Overall, the Ambassador of India to the Soviet Union would have significant powers and responsibilities related to representing India's interests and maintaining diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. These powers would be exercised in accordance with Indian foreign policy and the directions of the Indian government.

During a war, the powers of the Ambassador of India to the Soviet Union would be largely determined by the Indian government's policy towards the Soviet Union and the nature of the conflict. However, some potential powers and responsibilities of the Ambassador during a war could include:

1. Monitoring developments in the Soviet Union: The Ambassador would be responsible for monitoring developments in the Soviet Union that could impact the war effort or India's interests. This could include tracking Soviet military movements or assessing the political situation in the Soviet Union.



2. Liaising with the Soviet government: The Ambassador would be responsible for liaising with the Soviet government on behalf of the Indian government. This could involve negotiating for military supplies or other assistance, or coordinating military or intelligence activities.

3. Providing consular services to Indian citizens: The Ambassador would still be responsible for providing consular services to Indian citizens in the Soviet Union, even during a war. This could include providing assistance to Indian citizens who are impacted by the war or helping to facilitate the evacuation of Indian citizens from the Soviet Union.

4. Representing India's interests in international forums: The Ambassador may be called upon to represent India's interests in international forums, such as the United Nations, during a war. This could involve advocating for India's position on the conflict, negotiating with other countries, or working to build a coalition of support for India's position.

5. Promoting Indian culture and values: The Ambassador may also have a role in promoting Indian culture and values during a war. This could involve organizing cultural events or engaging with Soviet citizens to promote a positive image of India.

Overall, the Ambassador of India to the Soviet Union would likely have a range of powers and responsibilities during a war, focused primarily on promoting India's interests and maintaining diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in the context of the conflict.

#### **I.IV Internal/External Security and Intelligence**

##### **A. Director General of the BSF**

The Director General of Border Security Force (BSF) in India is responsible for the management and administration of the organization. Some of the key powers and responsibilities of the Director General of BSF include:

1. Operational control of BSF: The Director General has operational control over the BSF and is responsible for overseeing its deployment along India's borders. This involves ensuring that the BSF is adequately equipped and trained to carry out its duties, including the prevention of cross-border smuggling, illegal immigration, and terrorism.

2. Budgetary control: The Director General is responsible for managing the budget of the BSF. This includes allocation of funds for various activities and ensuring that expenditure is within the allocated budget.

3. Personnel management: The Director General has the authority to appoint, transfer and promote officers and personnel within the BSF. They also have the responsibility of ensuring that personnel adhere to the code of conduct and discipline, and that grievances and complaints are addressed in a timely and efficient manner.



4. Liaison with other agencies: The Director General is responsible for liaising with other agencies such as the Indian Army, Indian Air Force, and Indian Navy, as well as with state and central government agencies, to ensure coordinated efforts towards border management.

5. International cooperation: The Director General is also responsible for building and maintaining international relations with border management agencies of neighbouring countries, such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Myanmar, to facilitate cross-border cooperation and coordination.

6. Intelligence gathering and analysis: The Director General is responsible for the collection and analysis of intelligence pertaining to cross-border activities, and for using this intelligence to take proactive measures to prevent illegal activities.

Overall, the Director General of BSF has significant powers and responsibilities in ensuring the security of India's borders and the effective functioning of the BSF.

During times of war or conflict, the Director General of Border Security Force (BSF) in India has additional powers and responsibilities. Some of these include:

1. Coordination with other security agencies: The Director General of BSF must work in close coordination with other security agencies, such as the Indian Army, Indian Air Force, Indian Navy, and intelligence agencies, to ensure effective border management and to prevent any cross-border infiltration or aggression.

2. Rapid deployment of BSF troops: The Director General of BSF must ensure that the BSF is rapidly deployed in critical border areas in case of any emergency or conflict.

3. Control over border operations: The Director General of BSF has operational control over the BSF during times of war or conflict. This includes ensuring that the BSF is adequately equipped and trained to carry out its duties, including the prevention of cross-border smuggling, illegal immigration, and terrorism.

4. Intelligence gathering and analysis: The Director General of BSF must ensure that intelligence pertaining to cross-border activities is collected and analysed in a timely and efficient manner. This intelligence is used to take proactive measures to prevent illegal activities and to safeguard the security of the border.

5. Liaison with neighbouring countries: The Director General of BSF must maintain close liaison with border management agencies of neighbouring countries, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar, during times of war or conflict. This is to ensure coordinated efforts towards border management and to prevent any escalation of hostilities.

Overall, the Director General of BSF plays a critical role in safeguarding India's borders during times of war or conflict, and must work closely with other security agencies and neighbouring countries to ensure effective border management and prevention of any aggression.



## **B. Secretary R&AW**

The Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW) is India's external intelligence agency, and the Secretary of R&AW is the agency's highest-ranking officer. Some of the powers of the Secretary R&AW in India include:

1. Strategic planning: The Secretary R&AW is responsible for formulating and executing strategic plans to gather intelligence on foreign countries, organizations, and individuals, and to ensure national security and interests are safeguarded.
2. Overseas operations: The Secretary R&AW is responsible for directing and overseeing all overseas operations of the agency, including collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence.
3. Coordination with other intelligence agencies: The Secretary R&AW must work in close coordination with other intelligence agencies in India, such as the Intelligence Bureau (IB), to ensure effective intelligence gathering and analysis.
4. Recruitment and training: The Secretary R&AW is responsible for recruiting and training agents and operatives for the agency, and ensuring that they have the necessary skills and resources to carry out their duties effectively.
5. Budget and resource allocation: The Secretary R&AW is responsible for managing the agency's budget and allocating resources, including personnel, technology, and infrastructure, to achieve the agency's objectives.
6. Liaison with foreign intelligence agencies: The Secretary R&AW must maintain close liaison with foreign intelligence agencies to exchange information, coordinate activities, and gather intelligence on foreign countries, organizations, and individuals.

Overall, the Secretary R&AW plays a critical role in safeguarding India's national security interests by gathering intelligence on foreign countries and organizations, and must work closely with other intelligence agencies and foreign partners to ensure effective intelligence gathering and analysis.

During a war, the powers of the Secretary of R&AW in India would expand to include a focus on gathering intelligence on the enemy's military capabilities, movements, and intentions. Some of the specific powers that the Secretary R&AW might have during a war could include:

1. Strategic intelligence gathering: The Secretary R&AW would be responsible for coordinating the agency's efforts to gather intelligence on the enemy's military capabilities and plans, including information on troop movements, weaponry, and other critical information.



2. Covert operations: The Secretary R&AW would oversee the agency's covert operations to disrupt enemy activities and gather intelligence on the ground.
3. Counterintelligence: The Secretary R&AW would be responsible for identifying and neutralizing any foreign intelligence operatives or networks operating within India, to prevent them from gathering intelligence on Indian military operations.
4. Intelligence sharing: The Secretary R&AW would work closely with other intelligence agencies, both within India and with foreign partners, to share intelligence and coordinate efforts to gather information on the enemy.
5. Resource allocation: The Secretary R&AW would be responsible for ensuring that the agency has the necessary resources, including personnel and technology, to gather intelligence effectively during a time of war.

Overall, the Secretary R&AW would play a critical role in gathering and analysing intelligence during a war, to help ensure that India's military can make informed decisions and successfully carry out operations against the enemy

### **C. Director of the IB**

The Director of the Intelligence Bureau (IB) in India is responsible for overseeing the country's domestic intelligence agency, which is primarily focused on gathering intelligence within India's borders. During times of war, the Director of IB would have a number of powers and responsibilities, including:

1. Domestic intelligence gathering: The Director of IB would be responsible for gathering intelligence on any domestic threats or activities that might impact India's military operations during the war. This could include monitoring potential terrorist or extremist activities, tracking the movements of foreign agents, or identifying any potential internal security threats.
2. Counterintelligence: The Director of IB would work to identify and neutralize any foreign intelligence operatives or networks operating within India's borders, to prevent them from gathering intelligence on Indian military operations or activities.
3. Intelligence analysis: The Director of IB would oversee the agency's efforts to analyse and interpret intelligence data, to provide timely and accurate information to India's military and government leaders.
4. Security and protection: The Director of IB would be responsible for providing security and protection to key government officials, military leaders, and other critical assets during the war.
5. Coordination with other agencies: The Director of IB would work closely with other intelligence agencies, both within India and with foreign partners, to share intelligence and coordinate efforts to gather information on the enemy.

Overall, the Director of IB would play a critical role in helping India's military and government leaders make informed decisions during a time of war, by providing timely and accurate intelligence on potential threats and activities within the country.

During times of war, the Director of the Intelligence Bureau (IB) in India would have additional powers and responsibilities to support the country's military and government. Some of these powers include:

1. Counterintelligence operations: The Director of IB would be responsible for identifying and neutralizing any foreign intelligence operatives or networks operating within India's borders, to prevent them from gathering intelligence on Indian military operations or activities. This could include conducting surveillance, monitoring communications, and identifying potential security threats.
2. Covert operations: The Director of IB may also be authorized to conduct covert operations to gather intelligence or disrupt enemy activities. These operations may include undercover work, espionage, or sabotage.
3. Intelligence sharing: The Director of IB would work closely with other intelligence agencies within India and with foreign partners to share intelligence and coordinate efforts to gather information on the enemy.
4. Cybersecurity: The Director of IB would also be responsible for ensuring the cybersecurity of India's critical infrastructure and communications networks, to prevent cyberattacks that could disrupt military operations or compromise sensitive information.
5. Crisis management: In the event of a crisis, the Director of IB would play a critical role in providing timely and accurate intelligence to government and military leaders to help them make informed decisions.

Overall, the Director of IB would have a crucial role to play during times of war, providing critical intelligence and support to India's military and government leaders to help them effectively respond to any potential threats or challenges.



# Historic Background

The origins of the 1971 India-Pakistan War can be traced back to the political, economic, and social tensions that had been simmering between East and West Pakistan since the creation of Pakistan in 1947. East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh) had long been marginalized by the government in West Pakistan, which had resulted in widespread discontent and a growing sense of nationalism among the Bengali population.

Mujibur Rahman's election victory in 1970 was a historic event that played a crucial role in the creation of Bangladesh as an independent country.

In the 1970 general election of Pakistan, which was held on December 7, 1970, Mujibur Rahman's Awami League party won a landslide victory, securing 167 of the 313 seats in the National Assembly of Pakistan, which was the highest number of seats won by any single party. The victory was largely based on Mujibur Rahman's call for greater autonomy for East Pakistan, which had been experiencing discrimination and neglect under the West Pakistani-dominated government.

The results of the election were not recognized by the ruling military junta, who refused to allow Mujibur Rahman to form a government. This led to widespread protests and unrest in East Pakistan, which was met with brutal military crackdowns, eventually leading to the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971.

Mujibur Rahman's election victory in 1970 was a significant moment in the history of Pakistan and Bangladesh, and it played a key role in the eventual creation of an independent Bangladesh.

In March 1971, East Pakistan declared its independence from Pakistan, which led to a brutal crackdown by the Pakistani military. The Indian government, under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, provided support to the Bengali independence movement by providing refuge to millions of Bengali refugees who had fled the violence in East Pakistan. India also provided support to the Mukti Bahini, a Bengali guerrilla force that was fighting for the independence of East Pakistan. Indian intelligence agencies provided valuable information to the Mukti Bahini and trained their fighters.

India's support for the Bengali independence movement put it on a collision course with Pakistan. The Pakistani government accused India of supporting the insurgency in East Pakistan and providing safe havens to the Mukti Bahini fighters. In April 1971, Pakistan launched a pre-emptive strike against India, which led to a limited conflict along the border between India and Pakistan.



India's response to Pakistan's aggression was measured, and it did not escalate the conflict into a full-scale war. India's diplomatic efforts also played a crucial role in building international support for the cause of Bengali independence. Indian diplomats worked tirelessly to persuade other countries to support the cause of the Bengali people, and this helped to build pressure on Pakistan to withdraw its troops from East Pakistan.

In the years leading up to the war, India had been increasing its military capabilities, particularly its naval strength. India recognized the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean and the need to protect its coastline. The Indian Navy had been modernizing its fleet and had acquired several new warships, including an aircraft carrier, frigates, and destroyers.

The Indian Navy's Eastern Naval Command, headquartered in Visakhapatnam, played a significant role in the war. The Eastern Fleet, which comprised of an aircraft carrier, destroyers, frigates, and submarines, was deployed to prevent any hostile action by Pakistan in the Bay of Bengal. The fleet was also used to provide naval gunfire support to Indian Army operations in East Pakistan.

The Indian Navy's Western Naval Command, headquartered in Mumbai, was responsible for patrolling the Arabian Sea and the western coast of India. The Western Fleet, which comprised of destroyers, frigates, and submarines, was deployed to prevent any Pakistani naval vessels from entering Indian waters.

India's military capabilities and preparedness played a crucial role in securing its victory over Pakistan. India's defence forces, including the army, navy, and air force, had been preparing for a possible conflict with Pakistan for several years. The Indian Army had been deployed along the border with Pakistan, and its soldiers had undergone extensive training in mountain warfare.

The Indian Air Force had also been modernizing its fleet and had acquired several new fighter aircraft, including the MiG-21 and the Sukhoi Su-7.

The 1971 Indo-Pakistani War was a military conflict between India and Pakistan that occurred between December 3, 1971, and December 16, 1971. It was the result of a culmination of events that had taken place over several years, including political tensions, the Bangladesh Liberation War, a refugee crisis, international support, military build-up, and Pakistani air strikes.



One of the key factors that led to the Indo-Pakistani War was political tensions between India and Pakistan. Since the partition of India in 1947, the two countries had been engaged in a bitter rivalry. There were several disputes over border territories, such as Jammu and Kashmir, which remained unresolved. The relationship between the two countries was further strained by differences in religion and culture, as well as competition for resources.

The Bangladesh Liberation War was another major event that led to the Indo-Pakistani War. In March 1971, the Bangladesh Liberation War broke out, as Bengali nationalists in East Pakistan sought independence from West Pakistan. The Pakistani army responded with brutal force, leading to a large number of civilian casualties. The conflict in East Pakistan led to a massive refugee crisis, with millions of Bengalis fleeing to India to escape the violence.

The refugee crisis put tremendous pressure on India, which struggled to provide for the refugees. India faced economic and social problems as a result of the influx of refugees, and the Indian government began to see the conflict in East Pakistan as a threat to its national security. The situation was further complicated by the fact that India and Pakistan were already engaged in a dispute over the border territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

The international community also played a role in the lead-up to the Indo-Pakistani War. India received support from several countries, including the Soviet Union, which provided military and diplomatic aid. The Soviet Union saw India as a key ally in the region and was keen to maintain its influence in South Asia. Pakistan, on the other hand, received support from the United States and China, which saw Pakistan as a strategic partner in the region.

As tensions between India and Pakistan escalated, both countries began to build up their military forces along the border. India launched several small-scale raids into East Pakistan, further increasing tensions. Pakistan responded by moving troops to the border and increasing its military presence in the region.

The situation came to a head on December 3, 1971, when Pakistan launched a preemptive strike against Indian airfields. The Indian air force responded with counterattacks, and the war escalated into a full-scale conflict. The war lasted for two weeks and ended with the surrender of Pakistan on December 16, 1971.



The Indo-Pakistani War had far-reaching consequences for both India and Pakistan. Pakistan suffered a humiliating defeat and was forced to relinquish control over East Pakistan, which became the independent nation of Bangladesh. The war also had a significant impact on the political and social landscape of India, with the Indian government becoming more assertive and taking a more proactive role in regional politics.

In conclusion, the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War was the result of a complex set of factors, including political tensions, the Bangladesh Liberation War, a refugee crisis, international support, military build-up, and Pakistani air strikes. These factors had been building for several years and finally erupted into a full-scale conflict that had far-reaching consequences for both India and Pakistan. The war demonstrated the importance of diplomacy and the need for regional stability in South Asia

- Note:

While the above historical background is meant to give you a context of how the actual events unfolded, it is not necessary that the same sequence of events will be followed. All events before and on the freeze date of the 23rd of November 1971 will hold as per known history. All events that follow the mentioned freeze date will be determined by the direction which the committee takes.

- All the following topics in this background guide are strictly based on the above freeze date and will discuss matters from 1971's perspective.



# Geography

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## 1. East Pakistan

East Pakistan is the eastern province of Pakistan, which has existed since 1947. The geography of East Pakistan was dominated by the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta system, which is the largest delta in the world.

The delta region is home to numerous rivers, including the Brahmaputra, Ganges, Meghna, and Jamuna, which flow into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers and their tributaries created a complex network of waterways that are vital to the region's transportation, agriculture, and fishing industries.

The land in East Pakistan is largely flat and low-lying, with a few hilly areas in the northeast. The region is prone to flooding and cyclones, which cause significant damage to crops, infrastructure, and human settlements.

The climate of East Pakistan is tropical, with hot and humid summers and cool winters. The region experiences heavy rainfall during the monsoon season, which lasts from June to September.

East Pakistan is divided into six administrative divisions and 22 districts. The largest city and commercial centre is Dhaka, which served as the capital of both East Pakistan and later Bangladesh. Other major cities included Chittagong, Khulna, and Rajshahi.

Overall, the geography of East Pakistan plays a significant role in shaping its economy, culture, and daily life. The region's abundant waterways and fertile land are critical to its agricultural industry, while its location on the Bay of Bengal facilitates international trade and commerce. However, the region's vulnerability to natural disasters also poses significant challenges to its development and stability.

## 1. Pakistan

Pakistan is a country located in South Asia, bordered by India to the east, Afghanistan to the west, Iran to the southwest, and China to the northeast. It has a coastline along the Arabian Sea to the south.

Pakistan has a diverse geography that includes a variety of landscapes, from the high peaks of the Himalayas in the north to the sandy beaches of the Arabian Sea in the south. The northern region of Pakistan is dominated by the towering peaks of the Himalayan and Karakoram Mountain ranges, including K2, the second-highest peak in the world. The region is also home to glaciers, including the famous Siachen Glacier.



The western region of Pakistan is dominated by the arid and mountainous terrain of Balochistan, which borders Afghanistan and Iran. The southern region of Pakistan is dominated by the fertile Indus River plain, which is home to some of the country's largest cities, including Karachi and Lahore.

Pakistan is also home to several significant rivers, including the Indus River, which is one of the longest rivers in the world. The river runs through the country from the Himalayas in the north to the Arabian Sea in the south, providing water for irrigation and hydroelectric power generation.

Overall, Pakistan's geography is diverse and includes a range of landscapes, from mountains and glaciers to rivers and plains.





## Major Events in East Pakistan (till 23rd November 1971)

### Operation Searchlight

Operation Searchlight is a military operation launched by the Pakistan Army on March 25, 1971, in East Pakistan to suppress the Bengali nationalist movement.

The operation was part of a broader crackdown by the Pakistani government against the Bengali population, who were demanding greater political autonomy and economic rights.

#### Background:

After the partition of India in 1947, East Pakistan became part of Pakistan, with West Pakistan as the dominant region. The Bengali population of East Pakistan faced discrimination and neglect from the central government in West Pakistan, which resulted in a growing demand for greater political autonomy and economic rights.

In 1970, the Bengali nationalist party, Awami League, won a sweeping victory in the national elections, which was seen as a mandate for greater autonomy for East Pakistan. However, the Pakistani military refused to hand over power to the Awami League, leading to widespread protests and demonstrations in East Pakistan.

#### The Operation:

On March 25, 1971, the Pakistani military launched Operation Searchlight, a coordinated military assault on East Pakistan, aimed at suppressing the Bengali nationalist movement. The operation was led by General Tikka Khan, who was appointed as the Governor of East Pakistan a few weeks before the operation.

The operation involved the deployment of over 50,000 troops, including regular army units, paramilitary forces, and local collaborators (called Razakars). The Pakistan Army targeted Bengali civilians, intellectuals, and students, who were seen as the main supporters of the Bengali nationalist movement.

The army carried out mass killings, torture, rape, and forced displacement of the Bengali population. They also targeted Awami League leaders and activists, who were arrested and detained without trial. The operation was aimed at creating a climate of fear and terror among the Bengali population and crushing the Bengali nationalist movement.

## The Consequences:

The operation has been widely criticized by India and may lead us to intervene in this crisis. The operation has resulted in one of the worst genocides in modern history, and has led to a massive refugee crisis for India, with millions of Bengalis fleeing to seek refuge to escape the violence and persecution. Operation Searchlight has been a brutal military operation that is aimed at suppressing the Bengali nationalist movement in East Pakistan.

## **Bangladesh Liberation Movement**

The Bangladesh Liberation Movement is a political and social movement that strives to establish an independent and sovereign state of Bangladesh in East Pakistan.

### Background:

After the partition of India in 1947, East Pakistan became part of Pakistan, with West Pakistan as the dominant region. The Bengali population of East Pakistan faced discrimination and neglect from the central government in West Pakistan, which resulted in a growing demand for greater political autonomy and economic rights.

In 1970, the Bengali nationalist party, Awami League, won a sweeping victory in the national elections, which was seen as a mandate for greater autonomy for East Pakistan. However, the Pakistani military refused to hand over power to the Awami League, leading to widespread protests and demonstrations in East Pakistan.

### The Movement:

The Bangladesh Liberation Movement was sparked by the refusal of the Pakistani military to hand over power to the Awami League, despite their electoral victory. The movement was led by the Awami League and its charismatic leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who was imprisoned by the Pakistani government for his role in the movement.

The movement involved mass protests, strikes, and demonstrations in East Pakistan, which were met with violent repression by the Pakistani military. The military carried out mass killings, torture, rape, and forced displacement of the Bengali population, leading to a massive refugee crisis.

The movement gained momentum after the Pakistani military launched Operation Searchlight, a brutal military operation aimed at suppressing the Bengali nationalist movement. The operation has resulted in one of the worst genocides in modern history.

The Bangladesh Liberation Movement is a political and social movement that aims to establish an independent and sovereign state of Bangladesh in East Pakistan. The movement was sparked by the refusal of the Pakistani military to hand over power to the Awami League, and it resulted in one of the worst genocides in modern history.



## India's Response to the Crisis in East Pakistan and Pakistan's Actions Against India

This is where the cabinet will be expected to lead the committee forward and deal with all crises presented to them.

The delegates will be expected to respond to the refugee crisis that India would face, conduct intelligence gathering and prepare for a war with Pakistan to liberate East Pakistan. The 3-day committee will begin from 23rd of November, 1971 when Yahya Khan declares a national state of emergency and tells Pakistan to prepare for war. The delegates will be forced to think on their feet and prepare solutions most beneficial for India and for the liberation East-Pakistan.

In the build-up period to the war, all actions, including covert, will be expected from the committee to strengthen India's position when it finally does go to war. The cabinet will be expected to conduct decisive naval, air, land and diplomatic manoeuvres to give India an upper hand in the conflict.

Cabinet members will be expected to be well versed with their portfolios and ensure sound technical and literary knowledge about the same. This is where the portfolios dealing with specific resources such as weapons and munitions must be aware of the technology and equipment that existed with India as well as its allies and adversaries of the time. Unrealistic or non-existent resources must not be put to use to ensure that this simulation is able to execute scenarios with the challenges of their time in a realistic manner.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, we hope that this background provides you with a sound start to your research and you are able to get a context of the agenda/ topic that this committee will simulate over this three-day conference.

Fair winds and following seas!

With Best Regards,  
Akshit Ramanathan