**Background Guide**

Pakistan Cabinet- 1971



Greetings Delegates,

We wish you a very warm welcome to ShriMUN 2017! The executive board of the Pakistani Cabinet, 1971 is delighted to have the opportunity to work with all of you over the course of this MUN. This cabinet is part of a three-pronged crisis committee which includes the Historic Security Council, The Pakistani Cabinet and The Indian Cabinet all deliberating the Indo-Pakistan War, 1971 each representing a different set of interests. Although this is a historic committee, through your work during this MUN you have been given a chance to alter the course of this war and thus re-write history!

The committees convene on 4th December, 1971, after India has retaliated to Pakistan’s 3rd December attack on Indian airfields with their own air strikes. The Indian troops have also moved their troops and tanks across the border into East Pakistan. From this date onwards, the actions of India and Pakistan are to be determined by the working of the three committees. It is entirely up to you whether you choose to follow the set course of history or make an important impact on future Indo-Pak relations.

Happy MUN-ing to you all!

-Prime Minister (Saanchi Bhatia and Neel Dayal)

-Cabinet Secretary (Aaryam Mathur)  
-Crisis Director (Kanishk Kapoor)

We have compiled this background guide with the following aims:

1. To give you a background to the 1971 Indo-Pak war

2. To introduce the broad topics which you must cover while researching

3.To introduce cabinet and country positions which you must take into account

4. To familiarize you with the working of this crisis committee

5. To share our aims and expectations of debate with you

That being said, while we strongly urge you to read this background guide thoroughly please note that this should only serve as a **starting point** to your research. In keeping with this spirit, we will not accept “the background guide” as an official source when asked to present proof for a statement made in committee.

BACKGROUND

Pakistan held its first general elections in December 1970. Two parties were the main contenders: **the Pakistan People’s Party (PPP) led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in West Pakistan, and the National Awami League (AL) led by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman in East Pakistan.**

Yahya Khan had succeeded Ayub Khan as President and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

Bhutto tried to reach out to the common people by promising every Pakistani roti, kapda aur makaan (food, clothing and a roof over their heads). Rahman’s campaign was based on East Pakistan’s sense of victimhood, its anger at the suppression of the Bengali language and the exploitation of its rich natural resources by the military rulers of the western half of the country.

The PPP won 88 of the 144 seats in West Pakistan, while the AL won 167 out of the 169 seats in East Pakistan. This alarmed Yahya Khan. He had thought that the newly elected assembly would frame a democratic constitution. Now he feared that Rahman would insist on a federation where the eastern wing would manage its own affairs, leaving only defence and foreign policy to the central government. Rahman had already indicated that he would like East Pakistan to have control over the foreign exchange its products generated, and perhaps issue its own currency as well. Furthermore, For the West Pakistanis regarded the Bengali Muslim as effete and effeminate, and too easily corrupted by the Hindus of whom over 10 million still lived within their midst. Among these Hindus were many professionals – lawyers, doctors, university professors. The fear of the West Pakistani elite was that, if Mujibur Rahman’s Awami League came to form the government, the constitution to be adopted by them would be influenced by the Hindus.

Yahya Khan postponed convening the National Assembly. The Awami League responded by calling an indefinite general strike.

The general strikes by the Awami League eventually shutdown the government and the dissidents in East began targeting the ethnic Bihari community which had supported West Pakistan. In early March 1971, approximately 300 Biharis were slaughtered in rioting by Bengali mobs in Chittagong alone. The Government of Pakistan used the, following the Bihari massacre, deployed its military forces in East Pakistan on 25 March when it initiated its military crackdown.. [President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_Pakistan) Yahya Khan then called on the military, which was overwhelmingly led by West Pakistanis, to suppress dissent in the East after accepting the resignation of Lieutenant-General Yaqub Ali Khan, the chief of staff of the East-Pakistani military.

The East Pakistani troops, paramilitary forces and police reacted by revolting. The Awami League leaders fled to Calcutta and formed a government of Bangladesh in exile. Guerrilla units known as the Mukti Bahini (Liberation Army) were formed to fight the West Pakistanis and they launched a fierce underground freedom movement through guerrilla warfare. Thus, a civil war began in Pakistan.

On 26 March 1971, [Major](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major) Ziaur Rahman of Pakistan Army declared the independence of Bangladesh on behalf of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

By November 1971, 10 million refugees, mostly Hindus, had entered the Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura. Refugee camps were set up in all these states as well as in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

On 23 November, President Yahya Khan declared a state of emergency in all of Pakistan and told his people to prepare for war

On the afternoon of 3 December Pakistani bombers attacked airfields all along the western border. Simultaneously, seven regiments of artillery attacked positions in Kashmir.

The Indians retaliated with a series of massive air strikes. In Kashmir and Punjab they answered back on the ground while, in the seas beyond, the navy saw action for the first time, moving towards Karachi. India used the eruption of conflict in the west to move its troops and tanks across the border into East Pakistan, officially beginning the war.

**Alliances:**

By the late summer of 1971, the axes of alliance on the subcontinent were pretty clear: on the one side, there was (West) Pakistan with China and the United States; on the other, (East) Pakistan with India and the Soviet Union.

USA and CHINA

US sympathized with Pakistan, because of various reasons. Among them two reasons were that: firstly, Pakistan belonged to American led military Pact, CENTO and SEATO; secondly, US believed any victory of India will be considered as the expansion of Soviet influence in the parts gained by India with the victory, as it was believed to be a pro Soviet nation, even though they were non- aligned.

In a telegram sent to US Secretary of State Will Roger, on March 28, 1971, the staff of the US consulate in Dhaka complained, ‘Our government has failed to denounce the suppression of democracy. Our government has failed to denounce atrocities. Our government has failed to take forceful measures to protect its citizens while at the same time bending over backwards to placate the West Pakistan dominated government… We, as professional public servants express our dissent with current policy and fervently hope that our true and lasting interests here can be defined and our policies redirected in order to salvage our nation’s position as a moral leader of the free world.’

This brought China in the picture. US needed help from China and the messenger was Pakistan. US approached China very secretly on this issue, who was more than welcoming as it believed that their relations with US could improve from this onward.

During the second week of July, 1971, Kissinger arrived in Beijing, where he heard the words by then Chinese Prime Minister Zhou Enlai: “In our opinion, if India continues on its present course in disregard of world opinion, it will continue to go on recklessly. We, however, support the stand of Pakistan. This is known to the world. If they [the Indians] are bent on provoking such a situation, then we cannot sit idly by.’ On this, Kissinger responded that China should know that the US also backs Pakistan on this issue.

Indira Gandhi, decided to tour most of the Western capitals to prove Indian stand and gain support and sympathy for the Bengalis of East Pakistan. On November 4th and 5th she met Nixon in Washington. Nixon straight forwardly told her that a new war in the subcontinent was out of the question.

The pressure increased in East Pakistan, which attracted Indian attention. Indians were preparing for war and were concentrated on the Eastern front. To divert the pressure, on December 3, in the dark of night, even before India could attack East Pakistan, Pakistan opened western front and air raided six Indian Airfields in Kashmir and Punjab.

The CIA reported to the US President that Indian Prime Minister believes that the Chinese will never intervene militarily in North India, and thus, any action from China would be a surprise for India and Indian military might collapse in tensed situation caused by fighting in three different fronts (East, North and West).

Hearing this, on December 9, Nixon decided to send the aircraft carrier USS Enterprise into the Bay of Bengal to threaten India. The plan was to Surround India from all four sides and force them to retreat and leave East Pakistan.

On December 10, Nixon instructed Kissinger to ask the Chinese to move some troops toward the Indian frontier. ‘Threaten to move forces or move them, Henry, that’s what they must do now.’ China feared any action on India might attract Soviet aggression. At this, US assured China that any action taken by Soviet Union will be countered by US to protect China.

Pakistani army had somehow maintained their position and resisted Indian advancement. They believed China is preparing to open the Northern front which will slow down or completely stop the Indian advancement. In fact, the myth of Chinese activity was also communicated to Pakistan’s army to boost their moral, to keep their will to fight and hope alive. Lieutenant General A A K Niazi, the Pakistani army commander in Dhaka, was informed: “NEFA front has been activated by Chinese, although the Indians, for obvious reasons, have not announced it.” But Beijing never did.

In Washington, Nixon analysed the situation thus: ‘If the Russians get away with facing down the Chinese and the Indians get away with licking the Pakistanis…we may be looking down the gun barrel.’ Nixon was not sure about China. Did they really intend to start a military action against India?

SOVIET UNION

As India had decided to go on with the war, and Indira Gandhi had failed to gain American support and sympathy for the Bengalis who were being tortured in East Pakistan, she finally took a hard move and on August 9, signed a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with Soviet Union.

According to the information from our ambassador in Delhi, in the very first day of the conflict the Indian destroyer ‘Rajput’ had sunk a Pakistani submarine with deep bombing. On December, 4 and 9, the speed boats of India had destroyed and damaged 10 Pakistani battle ships and vessels by Soviet anti ship P-15 missiles. In addition 12 Pakistani oil storage were burned in flame.”

SRI-LANKA

Pakistani high commissioner in Colombo, Seema Ilahi Baloch said in her speech addressed to Lanka-Pakistan business council in Colombo in June, 2011 that Pakistan can never forget the help which Sri Lanka offered to Pakistan during the 1971 war between India and Pakistan.

“We in Pakistan cannot forget the logistical and political support Sri Lanka extended to us in 1971 when it opened its refueling facilities for us,” she said.

Pakistani Aircraft destined to East Pakistan flew taking a round of India via Sri Lanka, since they could not fly over Indian sky. This forced Pakistan to get its aircrafts refueled on the way. Sri Lanka eager to help Pakistan, allowed Pakistani aircrafts for refueling at the Bandaranaike airport.

**Pakistan Foreign Policy, 1971:**

953-62: Alignment with the West

Alignment with the West

The second phase of Pakistan's foreign policy was characterized by a transition from an independent foreign policy to a multifaceted alignment with the West. Pakistan entered into a number of security arrangements with the United States and obtained economic and military assistance from that source which entangled Pakistan in the Cold War between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Pakistan's alignment policy was shaped primarily by its acute sense of insecurity within the regional context. Pakistan's security problems primarily with India and secondarily with Afghanistan were catalyst to Pakistan's frantic search for allies. The deepening economic crisis in the early 1950s also contributed to this decision. In early 1952, the prices of jute and cotton began to drop in the International market which adversely affected Pakistan's foreign trade. The foreign exchange earnings and gold and sterling reserves dwindled. Pakistan was also faced with a serious shortage of wheat in 1952-53. The United States came for Pakistan's rescue by offering a gift of wheat in 1953 which helped to overcome food shortages and built a lot of goodwill in Pakistan for the donor. Several other factors pushed Pakistan towards alignment with the United States. Pakistan suffered from a sense of isolation in the World. The efforts to promote unity in the Muslim World were not making headway. It also became clear that the UN and the Commonwealth would not facilitate the solution of the Pakistan-India problems, especially the Kashmir dispute. The choice of the United States was not surprising. Apart from the U.S. willingness to offer assistance as a part of its global strategy for the containment of Communism, Pakistan leaders had already given ample evidence of their pro-West disposition. Their distrust of the Soviet Union was quite known which was reinforced by the unearthing of a pro-Soviet 'Rawalpindi Conspiracy' (1951) to dislodge the government in Pakistan. Liaquat Ali Khan's successors were politically weak and they thought that American economic and military aid would reinforce their position in the body politic. The top-brass of the military made a significant contribution towards building Pakistan-U.S. relationship. They put their weight in favor of the United States because, in their opinion, the West was more advanced in economic and technical fields and that the West had sufficient resources and determination to support its allies.

Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement

In February 1954, Pakistan agreed on the U.S. initiative to develop close cooperation with Turkey in the political, economic and cultural spheres. A formal Turkey-Pakistan Agreement was signed in April 1954, followed by a Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between the United States and Pakistan in May. The Unites States agreed to provide military equipment, training facilities and other related services to enable Pakistan to maintain “its international security, its legitimate self-defense or to permit it to participate in the defense of a area or in the United Nations collective security arrangements and measures.” Pakistan was obliged not to use the assistance provided under this agreement for undertaking “any act of aggression against any other nation.” It could not use this assistance for purposes other than those specified in the agreement.

SEATO

In September 1954, Pakistan joined the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) or the Manila Pact. Its members (Australia, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and the U.S.) undertook to develop capacity “to resist attack and counter subversive activities” and promote cooperation for “economic progress and social well being.” They pledged that an armed aggression or threat to territorial integrity of a member state would be considered a threat to all, and that they would consult each other in order to meet such a challenge. The United States made it clear that the SEATO pledge applied only to communist aggression or subversion. Pakistan's plea to include all kinds of aggression was not accepted.

The Baghdad Pact/CENTO

One year later (September 1955) Pakistan joined the Baghdad Pact (renamed CENTO in 1959 after Iraq's withdrawal). Pakistan attached greater importance to this pact because it involved three Muslim states, i.e. Iraq (up to 1959), Turkey and Iran. Great Britain was also its member; the United States maintained close links with it and participated in its military committee. The members of the Baghdad Pact agreed to cooperate with each other in the field of defence and security. The United States made it clear that its participation in the military committee and assistance for strengthening the defensive capability of the member states pertained “solely to communist menace and [carried] no connotations with respect to intra-area matters.”

Defence and Economic Assistance from the U.S.A.

A Bilateral Agreement of Cooperation was signed between Pakistan and the United States in March 1959, as an executive understanding. Its preamble declared that the United States regarded “as vital to its national interest and to world peace, the preservation of independence and integrity of Pakistan.” Article 2 of the Agreement provided that the United States would supply military and economic assistance to Pakistan as may be mutually agreed upon “in order to assist the government of Pakistan in the preservation of its national independence and integrity and in the effective promotion of its economic development.” Pakistan reciprocated by providing a communication/air base to the United States at Badaber, near Peshawar, for ten years: 1959-69.

Pakistan's alignment with the United States yielded several advantages. American economic assistance grants, loans, goods and services gave a boost to Pakistan's faltering economy. The most significant contribution was in the field of defense and security where the two states developed very close ties. Pakistan received grant assistance valued at US $ 650 million, and credit facilities worth US $ 55 million. The military assistance included arms and ammunition, artillery pieces, APCs, and transport for the Army; aircraft F-104, B-57, F-86, and C-130 for the Air Force; naval defense equipment, including warships; radar and communication equipment. The U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group (USMAAG) was set up in Pakistan to advise and guide the modernization of the armed forces and the security arrangements. A number of divisions were reequipped, and a few new ones were raised, coupled with the restructuring of the defense system. Training facilities in Pakistan were improved and a good number of Pakistan military officers were sent to the United States on different training courses; Pakistan's Air Force and the Navy took part in joint CENTO exercises which enabled them to gain invaluable experience. not cost-free. The Soviet leaders were extremely perturbed by this development and they resorted to a two pronged strategy against Pakistan. First, the Soviet leaders made a blistering criticism of Pakistan's alignment with the U.S. and threatened Pakistan with dire consequences if Pakistan allowed its territory to be used against the Soviet Union. Second, they extended support to India on the Kashmir question, describing it an integral part of India. They also supported Afghanistan's irredentist claims on Pakistani territory. Pakistan's participation in defense pacts came in conflict with its desire to cultivate close and cordial relations with the Muslim states. With the exception of Iran and Turkey which shared the defense arrangements, the Middle Eastern states responded negatively to Pakistan's security ties with the West. Pakistan also lost ground with the developing countries. Pakistan was very active in organizing the Banding Conference in 1955 but, when the spirit of Ban dung crystallized into the Nonaligned Movement (NAM) in 1961, Pakistan was excluded because of its participation in defense pacts. Earlier, it adopted an ambiguous policy towards the Suez crisis, 1956, which alienated Egypt. It kept its relations with the socialist/communist countries at a low-level in order to strengthen its credentials as a Western ally. Despite Pakistan's respect for the U.S. security sensitivities, the latter was not prepared to extend enough diplomatic support to Pakistan in its problems with India This raised doubts in Pakistan about the credibility of American support. If Pakistanis were sceptical of American commitment, questions were raised in the United States as early as 1957 about the advisability of relying on Pakistan as a defender of American interest vis-à-vis the Soviet Union. However, the two sides played down their difference and continued to cooperate with each other for different reasons.

Relations with China

China avoided an open condemnation of Pakistan's participation in these pacts and showed a remarkable understanding of the factors that led Pakistan to join the Western camp. However, Pakistan maintained a safe distance from China and its policy on the seating of China in the UN wavered; it was more in line with the U.S. Perspective.

1962-71: Transition

Rethinking about the Alignment Policy

Pakistan's policy-makers began a review of their alignment with the U.S. in the early 60s as strains manifested in their relations. Two major developments contributed to this. First,

Pakistan was perturbed by the Soviet threat of retaliation when it downed an American spy plane, U-2, which had taken off from Badaber. Second, the importance of land bases declined because the United States developed ICBM and nuclear submarines fitted with missiles. Furthermore, the Kennedy administration, installed in January 1961,cultivated India and projected it as a counterweight to China. Pakistan viewed this shift in American policy with concern. In July, 1961, President Ayub Khan, on a visit to the United States, cautioned his hosts against the changes in their policy towards South Asia and highlighted the importance of Pakistan by suggesting that “if there is real trouble, there is no other country in Asia on whom you will be able to count. The only people who will stand by you are the people of Pakistan, provided you are also prepared to stand by them.” Despite Ayub Khan's pleadings, the U.S. continued with its policy of cultivating India in total disregard to Pakistan's concerns. The U.S. and a number of other Western states rushed weapons and military equipment to India after the Sino-Indian border war in October 1962. They also conducted joint military exercises with India and offered a nuclear umbrella to India. Pakistan was perturbed by these developments. What baffled the Pakistani leaders most was that Pakistan was supplied military equipment in the 50s only after it joined the U.S. sponsored military pacts which incurred diplomatic cost for Pakistan in terms of its relations with the developing countries and a number of Muslim states. However, India was not asked to make any security related commitment in return for arms transfers.

Improving Relations with the Soviet Union

Disappointed by the change in the U.S. policy, the Pakistani leaders decided to review Pakistan’s alignment with the West. Initially, they decided to diversify their interaction in the international system by improving ties with the socialist countries on mutually beneficial considerations. Pakistan took a number of steps to improve its relations with the Soviet Union and China during 1961-63. Pakistan and the Soviet Union entered into a number of agreements for economic and technical cooperation. In 1961, the Soviets offered, for the first time, credit and technical assistance for oil exploration in Pakistan. New avenues of cooperation were explored during the visits of Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and President Ayub Khan to Moscow in January and April 1965 respectively. Ayub Khan was the first head of Pakistani state to visit the Soviet Union. His visit produced several agreements covering trade, machinery for oil exploration, and cultural exchanges. The Soviet Union consented to assist Pakistan in implementing 30 development projects during the Third Five Year Plan (1965-70). By mid-1960s the Soviet Union adopted a balanced approach towards Pakistan-India disputes, including the Kashmir problem, and urged the two sides to settle their problems amicably. They maintained neutrality towards the Rann of Kutch war between Pakistan and India in April 1965.A similar attitude was adopted when a full-fledged war broke out between Pakistan and India in September. The Soviet Prime Minister, Alexi Kosygin, offered help to resolve the problems arising out of the 1965 Indo-Pakistan War. President Ayub Khan and Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri met in Tashkent in January 1966 on the invitation of the Soviet Prime Minister and signed a peace agreement, commonly known as the Tashkent Declaration of January 1966 for normalization of their bilateral relations in the aftermath of the 1965 war. Ayub Khan undertook his third visit to the Soviet Union in October 1967, and the Soviet Premier, Alexi Kosygin, visited Pakistan in April 1968 and May 1969. They affirmed their desire to extend cooperation between the two countries in economic, cultural, and other fields. Two Pakistani military delegations visited the Soviet Union in June 1966 and July 1968 and the Soviets supplied some weapons and transport in 1968-70. The Soviet Defense Minister, Marshal Andrei Grechkov, visited Pakistan in March 1969 which underlined the transformed nature of Pakistan-Soviet relations.

Improving Relations with China

Pakistan's relations with China improved more rapidly during the same period. They signed several agreements in 1963 to expand their bilateral relations. These included an agreement on trade, commerce and shipping in January 1963, a border agreement for demarcation of Pakistan-China boundary in March 1963, an air services agreement in August, and a barter trade agreement in September. Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) resumed its regular air

service to china on April 29, 1964. A similar air service was started for Moscow in the same month. Pakistan began to plead for the seating for china in the UN and supported China in its efforts to neutralize American efforts to isolate it at the international level. Chinese were equally supportive of Pakistan's independence and territorial integrity. Zhou Enlai declared Chinese support to the right of self determination for the people of Kashmir during his visit to Pakistan in February 1964. They reaffirmed their solidarity with Pakistan during Ayub Khan's visit to Beijing in March 1965, and stood by Pakistan during the latter's war with India, first in the Rann of Kutch area (April-May 1965), and then the full-fledged armed conflict (September 1965). They also began to supply weapons and military equipment to Pakistan in early 1966. The scope of Pakistan-China cooperation continued to extend in the diplomatic, economic (including trade), security, and cultural fields in the subsequent years. The visits of Chinese President Liu Chao Chi, and Foreign Minister, Chen Yi (March 1966), Zhou Enlai (stopover visit in June 1966), President Yahya Khan (November 1970) and several senior military officers, showed that they attached importance to their bilateral relations, and consulted each other regularly on matters of mutual interest.

Diminishing Ties with the U.S.

The United States was unhappy over Pakistani's efforts to improve its relations with the Soviet Union and China. The United States described the Sino-Pakistan air agreement as “an unfortunate breach of the free world solidarity.” It advised Pakistan not to invite Zhou EnLai for an official visit in 1964. Pakistan did not listen to the U.S. advice. The latter retaliated by withdrawing the offer of financial assistance for the construction of a new airport at Dhaka; Ayub Khan's schedule visit to the U.S in April 1965 was postponed. The same happened with the meeting of the Aid-to-Pakistan Consortium which was to consider Pakistan's request for aid for the Third Five Year Plan. The divergence between the two states widened as Pakistan was unable to invoke any security arrangement with the United States during the course of its war with India in September 1965. The United States imposed an arms embargo on South Asia which adversely affected Pakistan's combat effectiveness because, unlike India, Pakistan's defense procurement was almost entirely American. The embargo was partly eased in March 1966 to allow the sale of non-lethal military equipment (i.e. trucks, medical and engineering supplies and communication items). One year later, the United States allowed the sale of spare parts for the military equipment supplied in the past. No new combat equipment was allowed to be sold to either country but Pakistan was provided with some arms and equipment during 1970-71 as a 'special one time exception' extended by President Nixon. A total embargo was re-imposed when a new war broke out between Pakistan and India in November 1971.

**Timeline of the war:**

**Mar 1** Yahya suspends House session

**Mar 7** Mujib calls for final struggle for emancipation and independence

**Mar 19,** 24 Pak Army shoots and kills nearly 1,100 Bengali protesters

**Mar 25** Operation Searchlight begins; civilians, students, Bengali armed forces and police personnel attacked

**Mar 26** At 1.15 am, Pak commandos arrest Mujib, minutes after he declares independence for Bangladesh

**Apr 2** More than 1,000 killed in 9-hour “Jinjira massacre”

**Apr 17** Provisional government-in-exile takes oath in Baidyanathtala

**Apr 28** Tajuddin Ahmad, provisional government leader, pleads for arms aid

**May 15** India starts aiding Mukti Bahini

**May 20** Pak Army kills nearly 10,000 people in Chuknagar, Khulna

**Aug 1** Concert for Bangladesh in New York, by George Harrison, Ringo Starr, Bob Dylan, Eric Clapton, Ravi Shankar

**August 16** Operation Jackpot begins

**Sep 28** Bangladesh Air Force takes off

**Dec 3** Bangladesh Air Force destroys Pakistani oil depots; Pakistan attacks India; India formally joins the war

**Dec 4** Battle of Longewala

**Pakistani Cabinet:**

**Please familiarize yourself with the ideologies of the members you represent, as well as other members of the cabinet.**

1. Yahya Khan, widely known as Yahya Khan, NePl, was a Pakistani military leader, martial law administrator, and the President of Pakistan, serving in this post from 1969 until turning over his presidency in 1971

2. Nurul Amin, referred to as the Patriot of Pakistan, was a prominent Pakistani leader, jurist, national conservative. Starting his statesmanship in 1948 as Chief minister of East Bengal, he headed the Ministry of Supply.

3. General Abdul Hamid Khan, HQA, SPk, SQA, was a four-rank army general in the Pakistan Army, serving as Chief of Staff under President Yahya Khan and led the army during the events in the war with India in 1971

4. Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi, MC, popularly known as A.A.K. Niazi, was a former three-star rank army general in the Pakistan Army and the last Governor of East Pakistan known for commanding the Eastern command of Pakistani military in East Pakistan in 1971.

5. Gul Hassan Khan, was a former lieutenant-general and the last Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army, serving under President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto from 20 December 1971 until 3 March 1972.

6. Abdul Ali Malik was a [Pakistan Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_Army) engineer officer and a high-ranking military general. He is a well-known figure from the Chawinda tank battle during the 1965 Indo-Pakistani war and a was a member of the Ahamdiyya community.

7. General Tikka Khan HJ, S.Pk, was a four-star rank army general in the Pakistan Army who served as the first chief of army staff from 3 March 1972 till retiring on 1 March 1976.

8. Karnal Sher Khan was a Pakistan Army officer. He was one of only ten recipients of the Nishan-e-Haider. He was a captain in the 27th Sindh Regiment of the Pakistan Army. He was posted to 12th NLI Regiment during the Kargil Conflict.

9. Major General Iftikhar Khan Janjua Shaheed, HJ & Bar, SPk, SQA, of the Pakistan Army is the most senior Pakistani officer to have been killed in action.

10. Khadim Hussain Raja was a Pakistani army officer who attained the rank of Major General. He was the General Officer Commanding of 14 Division during the Bangladesh Liberation War.

11. Major-General Rao Farman Ali Khan, was a two-star rank army general in the Pakistan Army and former political figure who is widely accused as a "conspirator" of the civil war in East Pakistan

12. Vice-Admiral Muzzafar Hassan SPk, HQA, Sk, was a three-star rank admiral who served as the last Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy from 1969 until 1972, serving under first President Yahya Khan and then under President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

13. Admiral Mohammad Shariff Khan, LM, HJ, SJ, SK, was a four-star rank admiral and a memoirist who was at the center of all the major decisions made in Pakistan in the 1971 war

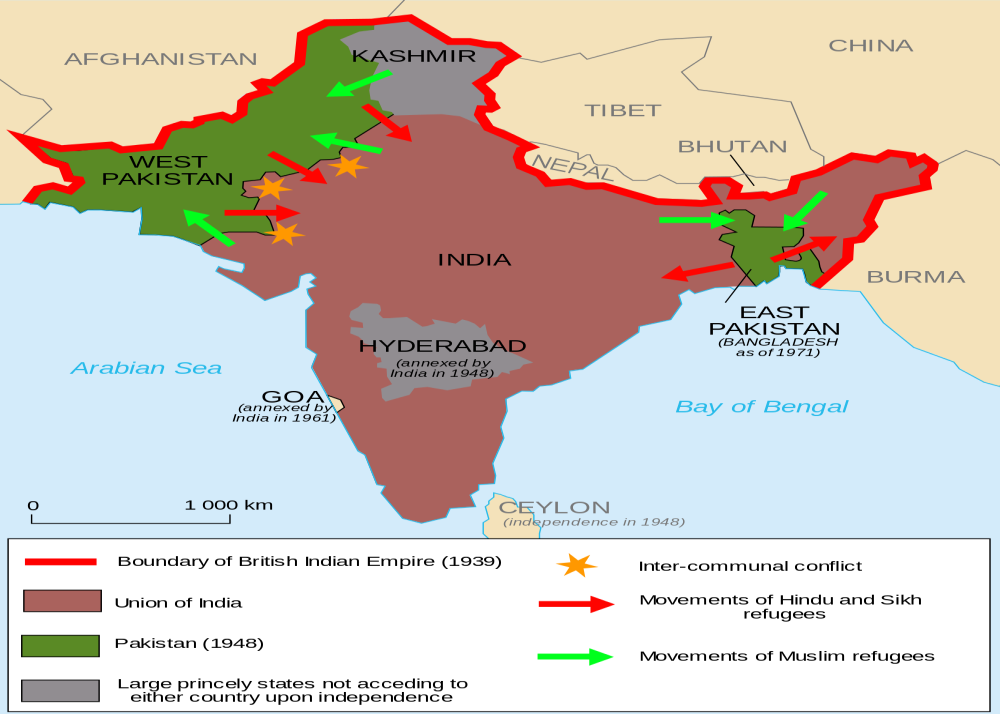
14. [Vice-Admiral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice-Admiral) Hasan Hafeez Ahmed was a [three-star](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three-star_rank) rank admiral who served as the first [Chief of Naval Staff (CNS)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chief_of_Naval_Staff_(Pakistan)) of Pakistan Navy from 1972 until his death in 1975.

15. [Air Marshal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_Marshal) Abdur Rahim Khan was a [three-star](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Three-star_rank) rank [air marshal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Air_Marshal) who served as the last [Commander-in-Chief](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commander_in_Chief_(Pakistan_Air_Force)) of the [Pakistan Air Force](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_Air_Force) from 1969 until 1972.

16. Zulfiqar Ali Khan was a four-star air officer who commanded the Pakistan Air Force as its Chief of Air Staff from April 1974 to July 1978. Z. A. Khan was the first four-star rank air officer of the Air Force, and as well as first Chief of Air Staff.

17. Patrick Desmond Callaghan (born 16 July 1926) is a former Pakistani Air Force officer of [Anglo-Indian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Indian) descent who rose to the rank of Air Commodore. He was commissioned into the Royal Indian Air Force as a Pilot Officer on 17 September 1945.

18. Abdul Motaleb Malik was the last civilian Governor of East Pakistan.



QUESTIONS EACH DELEGATE MUST BE ABLE TO ANSWER BY THE END OF THEIR RESEARCH:

1. How can pakistan prevent its reputation from getting compromised in the eyes of the international community?

2.How pakistan can reduce its dependency on other nations?

3. How pakistan can improve its weapon technology to be better equipped for such situations in the future?

HELPFUL LINKS:

<http://www.pakistan.gov.pk/>  
<http://infopak.gov.pk/>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G_kP0A60tNA&t=1078s>  
<https://2001-2009.state.gov/r/pa/ho/frus/nixon/e7txt/50163.htm>