

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL LAHORE
PRESENTS



ISLMUN IV

CRISIS
STUDY GUIDE

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Study Guide Crisis

Index:

- Introduction of the DAIS: Page 2
- Introduction to the committee and Historic Background: Page 3
- Major stakeholders: Page 6
- Key terms and Important Int. Laws: Page 7
- Important groups and lobbies: Page 9
- Past UN actions and Treaties: Page 11
- Potential solutions: Page 13
- Tried and failed solutions: Page 15
- Timeline: Page 19
- Bibliography: Page 21



Introduction of the DAIS:

Chair: Aliaana Zahra

Amongst the select few who have made it to the National debates team of Pakistan and our esteemed Deputy Head Girl for ISL, Aliaana is one of the most capable people to chair a committee. Introducing the Chair for the crisis committee.

Committee Director: Muhammad Maahin

The deputy president of the MUN society, and one of if not the best CRISIS munnners in Pakistan. Our resident Young Physicist never fails to deliver and rest assured, the committee is in safe hands. Introducing the CD for the crisis committee.



Committee Director: Peerzada Shahmeer Alum

The Deputy President of the CS society is a Data Science aficionado and consummate public speaker, truly a jack of all trades. Swerving his way out of many “crises” within his life, you can trust that the committee is led with diligence. Introducing the CD of the crisis committee.



Assistant Committee Director: Aashir Ali

The headboy of O levels in ISL, and the representative for the MUN society in O levels. His passion for crisis is unmatched, and that can be seen in the number of awards he has managed to bring home. Introducing the ACD for the Crisis Committee.



Establishment of the ADHOC CRISIS Committee:

In a significant development within the international geopolitical sphere, an ADHOC committee has been established to investigate and find a solution to the 2024 Pakistan-India missile crisis and to prevent the breakout of a full scale regional war. This follows the adoption of UNSC resolution 2753 which passed unanimously with the support of all 15 member nations. The ADHOC committee has special powers under the aforementioned resolution to carry out and enforce its public directives and resolutions.

Historic background:

Ever since gaining independence from the British in 1947, the relations between India and Pakistan have been marked by deep-seated tensions. The partition created two separate states, leading to widespread violence, mass migrations, and the emergence of fundamental territorial disputes, notably over the Kashmir region. The subsequent wars in 1947, 1965, and 1971, along with ongoing skirmishes, have perpetuated a cycle of conflict and mistrust.

The addition of Nuclear weapons to the equation created even more tensions between the two states India conducted its first nuclear tests in 1974, and Pakistan followed shortly in 1998. The solidification of both nations as nuclear powers acted as a deterrent for full-scale wars and created a precarious balance of power, where the slightest conflict carries forward the risk of escalating into a catastrophe.

In this context, the 2022 Indian missile strikes on Pakistan marked a significant escalation in hostilities. These strikes were reportedly a response to an attack on Indian military personnel in Jammu and Kashmir, attributed to terrorist groups operating from within Pakistan. The Indian government, led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, framed the strikes as a necessary action to safeguard national security and deter future terrorist activities.

The missile strikes prompted widespread condemnation from Pakistan, which accused India of violating its sovereignty and escalating regional tensions. The Pakistani military responded with heightened readiness and military exercises,



raising concerns of retaliation and a potential military conflict. International reactions were mixed, with some countries urging restraint while others supported India's right to defend itself.

The 2022 missile strikes serve as a critical backdrop to the current crisis, as they have set a precedent for India's military responses to perceived threats. The strikes not only intensified existing hostilities but also showcased India's willingness to adopt a more aggressive military posture, which could embolden similar actions in the future.

Additionally, the aftermath of the strikes had significant implications for regional stability. It led to a series of diplomatic efforts aimed at de-escalation, including back-channel communications and international mediation attempts. However, underlying issues such as terrorism, territorial disputes, and national pride continued to fuel animosities.

Key Features of a Crisis Committee:

1. **Real-Time Scenario Development:** The crisis will be volatile and the situation will constantly fluctuate. This will be conveyed to the committee via crisis updates. Crisis updates inform the committee of any development that has taken place in the situation. The crisis updates are decided by the chairs, however, they can be and are impacted by the delegates themselves.
2. **Documentation:** The documentation in a Crisis committee is split up into 4 major portions;
 - a. **Private Directives:** A private directive in a crisis committee is a concise, confidential message that delegates send to the chair to take actions that are within their control. It does not abide by any laws or rules, expect that the person sending the private directive ensures they are not forcing an action that they do not actually have control over. Private directives can also be written as "Joint" private directives with other delegates.
 - b. **Crisis Notes:** Crisis notes are another way for delegates to impact the crisis updates. A crisis note is a piece of documentation submitted to the chair that resembles a crisis update. It is a crisis update that the delegate wants to be added to the committee. The delegate does not have to have control over the actions of the stakeholders mentioned within the crisis note if it is accepted.



- a. Press Releases: A press release is a statement that a delegate wants to to the committee. This is just a statement and it does not have to be taken as fact. The validity of it can be challenged.

Public directives: A public directive is a document that presents the solutions for the crisis. It is similar to the draft resolution of regular committees, however a key difference is that there is no set format for the public directive.

3. Important Notes:

- a. Any and all unconventional motions will be in order if followed by proper procedure.
- b. Private directives are not bound to be accepted, the dias holds the power to accept/reject them.



Major stakeholders

India: Being the aggressor of the conflict, India is one of the largest stakeholders in the crisis. Their main goals are primarily centered around regional dominance and maintaining their strategic interests in South Asia. They will likely face international backlash, and will have to respond appropriately.

Pakistan: Being on the receiving side of the attack, Pakistan will also be one of the largest stakeholders in the crisis. They will focus on their national defense and sovereignty, and likely a counter-attack back onto India as has been done in the past. Furthermore, one of their main goals would be to garner international support and turn the tides against India.

United States: The U.S. has significant interests in South Asia, including promoting stability, countering terrorism, and maintaining strategic partnerships with both India and Pakistan. The U.S. may play a mediating role, advocating for de-escalation and conflict resolution. This would provide a means for the U.S. to instigate a hegemony in the South Asian region.

China: Being one of Pakistan's biggest allies, China will likely provide military and diplomatic support to Pakistan, whilst also keeping its own interests in mind. China will likely use this as a means to further their economic development.

Regional Neighbors (Afghanistan, Iran, Bangladesh): These countries have their own security concerns and may be affected by the regional instability. Their positions can influence the crisis dynamics and the potential for broader conflict.



Key terms and Important International Laws:

1. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT): The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is an international agreement established in 1968, aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting peaceful nuclear energy use. It comprises three main pillars: non-proliferation, disarmament, and the right to peaceful use of nuclear technology. India and Pakistan are both non-signatories, which complicates regional security dynamics, as both nations possess nuclear arsenals. Their status outside the NPT raises concerns about nuclear proliferation and the potential for conflict, making the treaty a critical framework in discussions surrounding global nuclear governance.

2. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD): Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) include nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons capable of causing widespread death and destruction. In the context of India and Pakistan, nuclear weapons are particularly significant, as both countries developed their arsenals amid ongoing tensions. The existence of WMDs raises the stakes in military confrontations, creating a deterrent effect but also increasing the risk of catastrophic escalation. International efforts to control and reduce WMD proliferation remain crucial, especially as both nations engage in arms development and regional security dilemmas.

3. Line of Control (LoC): The Line of Control (LoC) is the de facto border that separates Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir from Pakistan-administered Kashmir, established after the first Indo-Pakistani War in 1948. The LoC is critical in the ongoing Kashmir conflict, often witnessing skirmishes and ceasefire violations. It serves as a frontline where both military forces are stationed, and any escalations can lead to significant military confrontations. The LoC's status complicates peace efforts, as it symbolizes the unresolved territorial dispute and the volatile nature of India-Pakistan relations.



4. Composite Dialogue Process: The Composite Dialogue Process began in 2004 as a comprehensive framework for discussions between India and Pakistan, aimed at addressing multiple issues such as Kashmir, terrorism, trade, and cultural exchanges. This initiative sought to foster better relations and reduce tensions through structured dialogue. Despite some progress in various areas, the process has often been interrupted by terrorist incidents and political disagreements, demonstrating the challenges of maintaining sustained dialogue. The Composite Dialogue remains a significant attempt to find peaceful resolutions to complex bilateral issues, though its effectiveness has varied over time.

5. Kargil War The Kargil War, fought in 1999, was a significant conflict between India and Pakistan that arose from military infiltrations by Pakistani forces into Indian territory in the Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir. The war lasted for approximately two months and highlighted the fragility of peace efforts following the Lahore Declaration. The conflict ended with India regaining control of the territory, but it had profound implications for both nations, solidifying military postures and increasing distrust. The Kargil War underscored the volatility of the India-Pakistan relationship and the ongoing challenges of conflict resolution in the region.



Important groups and lobbies:

1. Governmental Bodies

- **Ministries of External Affairs:** Both countries' foreign ministries are crucial in formulating and executing foreign policy.
- **Defense Ministries:** These bodies oversee military strategies and defense policies, impacting relations.

2. Political Parties

- **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP):** In India, the ruling party often adopts a hardline stance towards Pakistan, influencing public sentiment and policy.
- **Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI):** This party has also influenced the approach towards India, particularly under former Prime Minister Imran Khan.

3. Military Establishments

- **Indian Armed Forces:** The military has a significant voice in India's security policy and often influences government decisions regarding Pakistan.
- **Pakistan Army:** The military plays a dominant role in Pakistan's foreign policy, particularly regarding India and Kashmir.

4. Civil Society Organizations

- **Human Rights Groups:** Organizations like Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch often advocate for peace and human rights in Kashmir, influencing public discourse.
- **Peace Advocacy Groups:** Various NGOs and civil society groups in both countries work towards fostering dialogue and understanding.

5. Media

- **Print and Broadcast Media:** Media in both countries can sway public opinion and political narratives regarding bilateral relations, often focusing on nationalistic sentiments.



6. International Organizations

- United Nations: The UN plays a role in mediating discussions and resolutions related to peace and security in South Asia.
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC): While not specifically a lobby, this regional organization aims to promote economic and regional integration.



UN actions:

1. UNSC discussions: After incidents involving cross-border strikes and military escalations, the UN Security Council held closed consultations. While no resolutions were passed, the discussions highlighted the international community's concerns about the potential for conflict and the need for de-escalation.

2. Statements from the UN Secretary-General: The Secretary-General often emphasizes the importance of dialogue and restraint between India and Pakistan. In 2022, similar calls for de-escalation and conflict resolution were made in response to military incidents.

3. Reports from UN Observers: The UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) continued to monitor the Line of Control (LoC) and reported on ceasefire violations, which are relevant in the context of missile strikes and military engagements.

4. Bilateral Diplomacy: The UN encouraged India and Pakistan to engage in dialogue, with various member states emphasizing the need for bilateral talks to address underlying issues, including military escalations.

5. Human Rights Concerns: Various UN bodies and special rapporteurs addressed human rights issues related to military actions, emphasizing the need to protect civilians and uphold international humanitarian law.



Treaties:

Simla Agreement (1972): Signed after the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, this agreement emphasized the resolution of disputes bilaterally and reaffirmed the importance of respecting the Line of Control (LoC) in Kashmir.

Tashkent Agreement (1966): Following the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965, this agreement called for a return to the status quo ante and the establishment of peace between the two nations.

Lahore Declaration (1999): This was a joint statement issued by the leaders of India and Pakistan, emphasizing the importance of nuclear safety, economic cooperation, and the resolution of the Kashmir issue.

Composite Dialogue Process (2004-2008): While not a treaty, this process involved multiple rounds of discussions on various issues, including Kashmir, trade, and terrorism. It aimed to build trust and find comprehensive solutions.

Ceasefire Agreements: Various ceasefire agreements have been signed, notably in 2003, which aimed to reduce hostilities along the LoC. While these agreements have been violated at times, they have been crucial in establishing temporary peace.

Bus Diplomacy (2003-2004): This initiative involved transportation links between the two countries and was symbolic of a thaw in relations, though it did not result in formal treaties.



Potential solutions:

1. Bilateral Dialogue and Negotiations

In the complex landscape of India-Pakistan relations, continuous and open dialogue emerges as a fundamental solution. Regular meetings at various levels—encompassing government officials, military leaders, and civil society representatives—can create a structured platform for addressing grievances. This approach fosters an environment where both nations can express their concerns and seek common ground. By establishing a formal schedule for these dialogues, delegates can ensure accountability and momentum. Informal discussions, facilitated by think tanks, can further humanize the opposing side, breaking down barriers and paving the way for more productive negotiations.

2. Economic Cooperation

Creating economic interdependence stands out as a powerful incentive for peace. By negotiating trade agreements that reduce tariffs and eliminate barriers, both countries can unlock mutual benefits. Initiatives that promote joint ventures in key industries—such as textiles, agriculture, or technology—would not only enhance economic ties but also foster collaboration. Implementing transportation links and trade routes can facilitate commerce, making the prospect of conflict less appealing compared to the potential for shared prosperity. Ultimately, economic cooperation can shift public perception and promote stability.

3. Crisis Management Mechanisms

Establishing effective crisis management mechanisms is crucial for preventing misunderstandings from escalating into conflict. One practical solution involves creating a dedicated hotline between military leaders to facilitate immediate communication during tense situations. This direct line would help mitigate the risk of miscalculation or accidental conflict.



Additionally, regular joint military exercises focused on humanitarian response and disaster relief can foster cooperation and build trust among armed forces. Such initiatives would not only enhance operational readiness but also strengthen personal relationships, proving invaluable during moments of crisis.

4. Cultural Exchanges

Promoting cultural exchanges serves as a vital avenue for breaking down stereotypes and fostering greater understanding between the peoples of India and Pakistan. Initiatives could include art and music festivals, student exchange programs, and collaborative sports events, all aimed at showcasing the richness of each other's cultures. By engaging in these activities, individuals can appreciate shared histories and values, challenging negative narratives perpetuated by media and political discourse. Educational institutions can play a crucial role by incorporating peace education and cross-border projects, encouraging collaboration among students from both nations.

5. Joint Counterterrorism Efforts

Given the shared challenges posed by terrorism and extremism, collaborative counterterrorism initiatives can address mutual concerns while fostering cooperation. Establishing joint task forces or intelligence-sharing agreements would enable both countries to combat terrorism more effectively. Such efforts could include joint training programs for security personnel and community outreach initiatives aimed at preventing radicalization. By confronting a common threat together, India and Pakistan can build trust and demonstrate their commitment to regional security, ultimately paving the way for more profound collaboration in other areas.

In navigating the intricate dynamics of India-Pakistan relations, these solutions offer pathways toward stability, cooperation, and lasting peace.



Tried and failed solutions

1. Simla Agreement (1972)

The Simla Agreement, signed on July 2, 1972, aimed to establish bilateral dialogue between India and Pakistan to resolve disputes, especially over Kashmir. It emphasized peaceful resolution and mutual respect for territorial integrity.

However, the agreement faced significant challenges. Genuine dialogue remained limited, and recurring hostilities, like the Kargil War, undermined its principles. Domestic political shifts and rising nationalism further complicated relations, while external influences, particularly from the U.S. and China, added to tensions. The unresolved Kashmir issue continued to be a flashpoint, as seen in incidents like the 2019 Pulwama attack. Overall, while the agreement was a crucial step, its effectiveness has been hampered by persistent conflicts and a lack of political will.

2. Composite Dialogue Process (2004-2008)

The Composite Dialogue Process was initiated in 2004 to facilitate comprehensive discussions between India and Pakistan on multiple issues, including Kashmir, terrorism, and trade. This framework aimed to create a structured approach to address longstanding grievances and improve bilateral relations.

However, the process faced significant challenges. It was severely disrupted by terrorist attacks, most notably the 2008 Mumbai attacks, which resulted in India suspending talks. This incident deepened mistrust between the nations and fueled skepticism about Pakistan's commitment to combating terrorism. As a result, the promising dialogue framework struggled to regain momentum, highlighting the fragility of peace initiatives in the face of ongoing violence and political tensions.

3. Lahore Declaration (1999)

The Lahore Declaration, signed in February 1999, sought to improve relations between India and Pakistan while addressing critical issues like nuclear safety



and confidence-building measures. The agreement represented a commitment to dialogue and the promotion of peace, aiming to foster cooperation in various sectors.

However, the declaration's impact was quickly undermined by the Kargil War later that year, which escalated military tensions and eroded trust between the two nations. This conflict highlighted the fragility of peace efforts, as it showcased how quickly diplomatic initiatives could be compromised by military actions. The Kargil War served as a stark reminder that without sustained dialogue and cooperation, efforts like the Lahore Declaration could easily falter.

4. Bus Diplomacy (2003-2004)

Bus Diplomacy refers to initiatives launched between India and Pakistan in 2003-2004 to promote people-to-people contacts and enhance trade through cross-border bus services. This effort aimed to foster goodwill and improve bilateral relations by facilitating easier travel and communication.

While initially successful in building a sense of camaraderie, the initiative ultimately fell short of addressing core issues like Kashmir. Rising violence, including terrorist attacks, disrupted the momentum, leading to heightened tensions and stalled progress. As a result, despite its hopeful beginnings, Bus Diplomacy illustrated the limits of confidence-building measures when not supported by substantive dialogue on key geopolitical concerns.

5. UN Resolutions on Kashmir

The UN Resolutions on Kashmir, primarily adopted in the late 1940s and early 1950s, called for plebiscites to determine the region's status, reflecting international concern over the conflict between India and Pakistan. These resolutions aimed to provide a framework for resolving the Kashmir dispute through the will of the people.

However, their implementation has faced significant challenges. Disagreements over the terms of the plebiscite, including the conditions for its conduct, have led to stalemate.



Furthermore, India and Pakistan have differing interpretations of the resolutions, complicating any potential consensus. As a result, the UN's role has been largely ineffective, leaving the Kashmir issue unresolved and continuing to fuel tensions between the two nations.

6. Track II Diplomacy Initiatives

Track II Diplomacy initiatives involve informal dialogues among civil society leaders, former officials, and intellectuals from India and Pakistan, aimed at building trust and fostering understanding. These initiatives create a space for candid discussions on sensitive issues without the pressure of official negotiations.

While some efforts have successfully enhanced mutual understanding and encouraged collaborative thinking, they face significant challenges. Most notably, these initiatives often lack governmental backing, making it difficult to translate their insights into formal agreements or policy changes. Consequently, while Track II Diplomacy can pave the way for greater dialogue, its impact is limited without official support and a commitment to implement actionable outcomes.

7. Nuclear Confidence-Building Measures

Nuclear Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) aim to establish communication channels and protocols regarding nuclear safety and conflict prevention between India and Pakistan. These initiatives seek to reduce the risk of nuclear escalation through transparency and dialogue, fostering a safer security environment.

However, significant challenges persist. Persistent misunderstandings, regional tensions, and military posturing can undermine these measures. The absence of effective communication during crises often exacerbates fears of miscalculations. Furthermore, both nations' strategic concerns and nuclear doctrines complicate trust-building efforts. As a result, while CBMs represent a critical step toward stability, ongoing tensions and a lack of mutual confidence continue to threaten their effectiveness.



8. Cessation of Hostilities Agreements

Cessation of Hostilities Agreements, particularly the 2003 ceasefire along the Line of Control (LoC), aimed to reduce violence and foster a more peaceful environment in Kashmir. This agreement represented a commitment to halt cross-border firing and improve the humanitarian situation for civilians in the region.

However, the effectiveness of these agreements has been significantly hampered by frequent violations and ongoing skirmishes. Despite initial reductions in hostilities, both sides have engaged in periodic exchanges of fire, undermining trust and security.

Additionally, the lack of a robust verification mechanism has made it challenging to hold parties accountable. As a result, while these agreements have the potential to enhance stability, their impact has been limited by continued conflict and distrust.



Timeline:

1947-1971: Early Conflicts and Wars

- 1947: Partition of British India creates India and Pakistan, leading to mass violence and migration.
- 1948: First Indo-Pakistani War over Kashmir ends with a UN-mediated ceasefire and the establishment of the Line of Control (LoC).
- 1965: Second Indo-Pakistani War occurs over Kashmir, concluding with a ceasefire brokered by the Soviet Union.
- 1971: Third Indo-Pakistani War results in the independence of Bangladesh. The Simla Agreement was signed in 1972, emphasizing bilateral dialogue.

1972-1998: Nuclear Developments and Ongoing Tensions

- 1972: Simla Agreement sets the framework for resolving disputes, particularly Kashmir.
- 1989: Insurgency in Kashmir begins, leading to increased military presence and violence.
- 1998: Both countries conduct nuclear tests, solidifying their status as nuclear powers and heightening regional tensions.

1999-2008: Major Incidents and Diplomatic Initiatives

- 1999: Lahore Declaration is signed to improve relations; the Kargil War later that year undermines this effort.
- 2001: Attack on the Indian Parliament by militants linked to Pakistan escalates tensions, leading to military mobilizations.
- 2003: A ceasefire agreement along the LoC is announced, aiming to reduce hostilities.
- 2004-2008: The Composite Dialogue Process begins, addressing multiple issues, including Kashmir and terrorism.

2009-2018: Heightened Tensions and Key Attacks

- 2008: Mumbai attacks by Pakistan-based militants lead to the suspension of peace talks and heightened tensions.
- 2016: Uri attack by militants leads to Indian surgical strikes across the LoC, marking a new phase in military responses.



- 2019: Pulwama attack results in significant casualties, prompting Indian airstrikes in Balakot, Pakistan, escalating military confrontation.

2019-2024: Political Changes and Ongoing Challenges

- 2020: India revokes Article 370, removing special status from Jammu and Kashmir, further escalating tensions.
- 2021: Both nations reaffirm the 2003 ceasefire agreement, leading to a temporary reduction in hostilities.
- 2022: UN discussions on Kashmir revive, but no significant progress is made. Accidental missile launch of India into Pakistan.
- 2023: Track II diplomacy initiatives gain traction, promoting informal dialogues between civil society leaders.
- 2024: Ongoing regional tensions with sporadic clashes along the LoC; focus on nuclear confidence-building measures continues amid complex geopolitical dynamics.



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