

Letter from the Executive Board

Greetings Delegates

It gives me immense pleasure to welcome you to the LRIMUN 18 and especially to the National Security Council. The agenda in front of us is an extremely interesting and is a major issue with most of the countries. Indo-China-Pakistan Meet is a crisis committee which will be running on the debates guided on updates and history of Issue.

Rules of procedure will be explained before committee begins.

This Guide is by no means the end of research, however neither am I looking for discussions based entirely on extensive reading. I appreciate if there's an argument in your presentation that you substantiate with facts that you read. That makes for an excellent committee performance.

Delegates, this is your chance to make future the way you want. This committee will test all of what you have to offer.

Jai Hind!

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Update 1- ISIS: A threat to National Security

Conceptualizing the Threat from ISIS

On the eve of Republic Day in India, The Indian National Investigative Agencies had arrested suspects who were thought to have associated with the international terrorist organization named ISIS. This incident along with the previous arrests of suspects allegedly associated with the ISIS has raised serious questions. Is the social environment in India growing bothersome due to this event, why is the attraction towards ISIS growing especially among the Muslim youths? Why has the ISIS turned its attention towards South Asia? How far is India under the threat from this international organization? To what extent is Pakistan involved in this? Is the internal security scenario in India efficient to deal with the terrorist attacks from an international terrorist organization? What should we do while facing the threat of ISIS? This National Security Council simulated in Yuva Policy Summit will try to go into the detail details of these questions and tries to analyze growing influence of ISIS in India and its implication for the Indian social fabric.

For the last couple of years, the organization named „Islamic State“ is making attempts to flame up the thoughts of the Muslim students in India, especially through the social media. Also, many incidents are discovered wherein, some students from India are trying to check the websites and material regarding this organization and seek acquaintances in relation to the organization. Also, the attempts of some students to join the organization are exposed. Similar to the attack that took place in France recently, an attack was planned on the occasion of the Republic day through the ISIS affiliated Indian organizations like SIMI and Indian Mujahidin on the order from ISIS. This plan could not be executed as the investigative agencies of India detected it well in advance.

Almost all the terrorist attacks which took place in India for last one decade- especially since 2008, were mostly done by SIMI and Indian Mujahidin. Out of these organizations, the Indian Mujahidin has already explicitly declared its linkages with the Islamic state. Also along with that, they have reportedly established a branch of ISIS in India. It is known that 25-30 officials from this organization, have gone and aligned with the ISIS in Iraq and Syria. Initially, the number of people inclined to join ISIS was negligible, however; with time this number is escalating which in turn gives rise to an anxious atmosphere. In the backdrop of these developments, the question arises that has the ISIS now turned its attention towards India? Thus, it has now become necessary to think upon what arrangements should be made from our side to control the propagation and dissuade Muslim youth from getting into this hazard.

Changing Dimensions of Internal Security in India

If the ISIS has turned its attention towards India, then in that case the issue of India's internal security will grow more complicated. Because, prior to this for decades India was fighting against cross border terrorism which was nothing but Regional Terrorism. The terrorists trained at the camps in Pak-occupied Kashmir were involved in the attacks in India. The militants from

the Organizations like Jaish-e-Mohammad, Lashkare-Taiba were trying to intrude in India through the borders of Kashmir and Punjab. These organizations which the Indian system had to fight were influential merely in the South Asian region. This means that India has not dealt with International Terrorism till contemporary times. Organizations like Al-Qaida, Taliban and ISIS have also not yet taken the liability of any attacks on India. However in the present context, while looking at the growing network of ISIS, it can be inferred that India will now have to face the threat of International Terrorism. Thus, until now we used to look at the issue of internal security from the regional terrorism perspective and build our arrangements and capabilities accordingly. Now with the threat from ISIS, it is necessary to think about the internal security in the view of international terrorism. Till the date, we were facing the terrorists coming from Pakistan and have developed defense machineries regarding the same. For the same purpose, we had increased the surveillance on the borders; also our intelligence agencies had focused their attention over the terrorist organizations promoted by Pakistan. However, only this will not be sufficient now¹.

Recently, The so-called Islamic State (IS), also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) or Daesh, is back in the news in India. Recent reports suggest that Indian IS fighters were killed by US forces in Afghanistan, and the Telangana police has been accused of trying to lure and entrap potential IS sympathisers. This raises the question of how big a challenge IS poses to Indian interests and national security.

To investigate, we assessed all Indian citizens confirmed to have affiliated themselves with IS. This includes those who attempted or succeeded in travelling to Syria, Iraq, or Afghanistan as recruits, as well as propagandists, recruiters, funders, conspirators and other sympathisers. While acknowledging that this comprises only a sample of actual IS affiliates in India, a few tentative conclusions can nonetheless be drawn.

First, only 142 Indian citizens (132 named) can be confirmed to have affiliated with IS in some way. This suggests that IS has made only scant inroads in India, relative to Europe, North America, Southeast Asia, the former Soviet Union, and Australia – let alone West Asia and North Africa. In fact, some of these Indians were radicalised abroad, including in the US, UK, Singapore and Australia.

That said, the numbers of Indians linked to IS has steadily grown. From only one confirmed individual in 2013, the numbers grew to six in 2014, 35 in 2015 and 75 in 2016. The trend may now be plateauing, with 25 in the first four months of 2017. The IS challenge is a serious one, but does not yet appear to be on par with other countries or with other terrorist challenges facing India.

¹Dr. Shailendra Deolankar: “*IS ISIS A THREAT TO INDIA? AN ANALYTICAL OVERVIEW*”, International Journal of Peace and Conflict Studies (IJPCS), Vol. 3, No 1, June, 2016.

Second, certain states in the south and west appear particularly prone to IS-inspired radicalism. We identified 37 recruits or sympathisers from Kerala, 21 from Telangana, 19 from Maharashtra, 16 from Karnataka, 15 from UP, six from MP, five from Tamil Nadu, four from Gujarat, three each from Uttarakhand and Bengal, two from Jammu & Kashmir, and one each from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi and Rajasthan.

The fact that over three-quarters come from just five states suggests that localised responses may be more beneficial than any national policy. Additionally, with the exception of UP, these states represent among the most prosperous and best-networked parts of the country. This is in line with similar trends elsewhere, with more liberal or developed countries (such as Tunisia and Morocco among Arab states, or Australia, the Nordic nations, France and Belgium globally) among the most vulnerable to IS-inspired radicalisation.

Third, India appears to have a relatively good track record of countering the IS threat. 85 of 142 known IS sympathisers from India (60%) have been arrested or interrogated, while two returned home, although successful cases are probably overrepresented. A significant number of those Indians who have been arrested were intercepted at Indian airports, and several were caught in transit before being deported back to India. Of those that were not arrested or apprehended, 11 have been confirmed killed: six in Syria, three in Afghanistan, one in a police encounter in India, and one in either Iraq or Syria. This means at least 43 are active or at large, although many of these have been reported (but not confirmed) killed.

Finally, despite many cases of self-radicalisation, IS often tends to graft onto pre-existing organisations. About one-third of the reported Indian IS sympathisers have affiliations with other groups, including the Indian Mujahideen (IM), Students' Islamic Movement of India (SIMI), or IS-inspired groups such as Junood ul Khalifa fil Hind (JKH). IS radicalisation also tends to spread through family, school or neighbourhood ties, often coalescing into cells, such as Ansarul Khilafa Kerala.

As IS is defeated as a state – a self-proclaimed Caliphate with defined territory and a military – it could very well morph into a global network, akin to al-Qaida. This presents a new kind of challenge for India and the world. Without unnecessarily exaggerating the threat, details available in public about IS recruitment and propaganda can be a valuable way of anticipating its future challenge to India's national security.²

ISIS not a threat to India, says Rajnath Singh

The Indian Express- By: [ANI](#) | Hyderabad | Published: November 27, 2016 5:56 pm

"I'm sure the threat of radicalisation by ISIS won't be an issue in our nation because people who follow Islam in India, love the country," he said.

[2http://blogs.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/toi-edit-page/assessing-the-islamic-state-threat-to-india-it-is-a-serious-but-manageable-challenge/](http://blogs.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/toi-edit-page/assessing-the-islamic-state-threat-to-india-it-is-a-serious-but-manageable-challenge/)

Union Home Minister Rajnath Singh on Sunday said he does not look at terror outfit ISIS as a challenge as he believes that Muslims in India love their country. “I’m sure the threat of radicalisation by ISIS won’t be an issue in our nation because people who follow Islam in India, love the country,” he said.

“I have stated clearly that no innocent should be troubled and none of the offenders should be spared,” he added.

Commenting on the three-day long annual DGP conference took place at the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy in Hyderabad, Singh said they discussed the emerging security scenario, challenges faced by state police and also brainstormed on issues like challenges of terrorism, radicalisation, cyber-crime, road safety and how to improve airport security.

The NIA and state security agencies have so far arrested 68 supporters ISIS in various parts of the country.

“The National Investigation Agency and state security agencies have so far arrested 68 ISIS supporters/sympathisers,” Minister of State for Home Hansraj Ahir said replying to a written question in Lok Sabha earlier this week.

Ahir said a total of 50 people have been arrested by security agencies during current year of whom 11 belonged to Maharashtra, 11 belonged to Telangana, seven belonged to Karnataka, four from Uttarakhand, six from Kerala, one from Delhi, two from West Bengal, one from Rajasthan, two from Uttar Pradesh, one from Madhya Pradesh, one from Jammu and Kashmir, one from Bihar and two from Tamil Nadu.³

Agenda 2- Tackling Security issues in Kashmir

"Çar Firduas ruhe zamín ast, hamín asto hamín asto hamín asto."

Jami (Persian poet)

"If there is a paradise on earth, it is this, it is this, it is this."

The Kashmir conflict is the outcome of a process of neglect, discrimination, suppression of Kashmiri identity and the pre-eminence of power centric approach held by the successive regimes of India and Pakistan. Regretfully, the end of the cold war at the superpower level couldn't bring any qualitative change in the mindset of people at the helm of affairs in New Delhi and Islamabad. On the contrary, Indo-Pak tension over Kashmir reached new levels after the outbreak of an uprising in the Indian controlled Valley of Kashmir in the late 1980s. The question is not the failure of the past initiatives for conflict de-escalation, management and resolution in Indo- Pak relations but how an alternate structure of peace and conflict resolution could be created and what can be done at the state and society level to fill the gaps in the approaches and perceptions of parties involved in the Kashmir conflict? Can such a structure for peace be acceptable to New Delhi, Islamabad and the Kashmiri leaders or will the contradictions which exist among them further delay the process of conflict resolution in the region?

Geography

- The state of Jammu and Kashmir is spread over an area of 2,22,236 square kilometers.
- Jammu and Kashmir is bordered in north by China, east by autonomous region of Tibet, south by Indian states of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab, and west by Pakistan's Frontier Province and on North Western side by Afghanistan.

Strategic Location:

- Been a strategic location historically.
- Second half of 19th century, British empire used Kashmir as a buffer zone against potential incursions from Russia, Afghanistan and China.
- Since 1947, Kashmir's importance has increased for being between India and Pakistan.

Present status:

- Jammu: Hindu dominated (65%)
- Leh region: Buddhist dominated till 2001 census (45%)
- Kashmir: Muslim dominated (97%)
- The state was bifurcated in two parts during 1947 and then again a large chunk of the land was severed during 1965 Indo-China war. The state consists of three parts Indian

controlled Kashmir (IcK), Pakistan controlled Kashmir (PcK) and China controlled Kashmir (CcK). The Pakistan administration first bifurcated PcK into Azad (Free) Kashmir (AK) and Northern Areas (NA) and then again it donated a large chunk of land (Shaksam valley of 5180 sq km) to China during its border agreement of 1963. But according to the signed document, this Sino-Pak agreement ceding a part of Kashmir is provisional and that it will be renegotiated with China after the Kashmir dispute is settled.

- In order of percentage, 48 per cent of the territory is under Indian occupation, 35 per cent is under Pakistan and rest 17 per cent is under control of China.
- Total Area of Kashmir: 2,22,236 square kilometers
- India Controlled Kashmir: 1,06,567 sq.kms
- Pakistan Controlled Kashmir: 78,114 (AK= 4000 sq. miles & NA = 28000 sq. miles)
- China Controlled Kashmir: 37,555
- Population: 13 million (approximate) 10 million in IcK and 3 million in PcK. CcK is a barren high altitude desert with an extremely small population.

“To depict Kashmir on the maps has always been a big headache for different countries, agencies and companies. If they go for one version either of the three countries gets angry. Recently a furore taken by India forced Microsoft to discontinue its sale of software which depicted some parts of Kashmir as not integral part of India. Currently there are five major international versions of Kashmir maps. India considers Kashmir as its integral part. Thus Indian official map clearly identifies whole of Kashmir (including those parts under control of Pakistan and China) in unison with the Indian dominion. The map that is widely being circulated in the country as well as is taught in the schools does not mention any demarcation between the other two parts.”

India version

- But there is another version of the map to be shown to the international community that clearly demarcates "Pakistan controlled Kashmir" (PcK) and "China controlled Kashmir" (CcK) on the map

Pakistani map of Kashmir

- Pakistan considers Kashmir as a disputed territory. Because of Kashmir's majority they think it should have gone into Pakistan's kitty during the division of India in 1947. Although they have got hold of one third of the state but in their maps they show "Pakistan controlled Kashmir" (PcK) as integral part of Pakistan, "Indian Kashmir" as disputed territory and "China controlled Kashmir" (CcK) as an integral part of China. The depiction of CcK is because of the fact they don't want to anger their dear friend.

Western maps of Kashmir

America's Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has developed its own version of world facts. They have a "World Fact Book" providing geographic, demographic and historical data about possibly every country in the world. This fact book is regarded as a 'World Fact Book' by about 90% of the agencies around the world. Most of the world agencies refer to this fact book to publish the information. (For example yahoo takes CIA's map of India on their records) CIA's version of Kashmir map clearly shows "China controlled Kashmir" (CcK) with proper mention. They also show PcK in Pakistan as an integral part of Pakistan and IcK as disputed territory. The western world fully agrees with the disputed nature of Kashmir so they usually refrain from showing the region as the dominion of any of the three countries. To be on the safe and neutral ground they whole of Kashmir as a disputed territory. This map generally shows word 'Disputed' in the Indian part of Kashmir (also used by Microsoft), Or India is shown without Jammu and Kashmir like in case of Fox News, CNN and other world media agencies. This map is one of the most circulated and widely understood maps of Kashmir in the western world. Majority of world media agencies also subscribe to this version of map. It usually irks India, Pakistan and China equally.

United Nations

- To avoid any controversy United Nations does not have separate maps of India or Pakistan. They have only South Asia and Kashmir area maps. In Kashmir map they clearly show line of control and mention a note at the bottom that "the status of Kashmir is not finalized by both the parties". To play further safe UN does not use word 'Disputed' anywhere. Some big media organisation like BBC and New York times use UN version of Kashmir map in their news. This is the least objectionable international version of Kashmir area.

Nature of Conflict and Security Threats:

- Territorial Dispute: Irredentism (a national policy advocating the acquisition of some region in another country by reason of common linguistic, cultural, historical, ethnic, or racial ties), interstate conflict.
- Indian and Pakistani competition over Kashmir has resulted in three wars (1948, 1965, 1999) and was the scene of fighting in the 1971 war over East Pakistan. Thus, apart from the Arab-Israeli conflict over Palestine, Kashmir has been the most protracted and militarized regional dispute in the post-1945 world.

Kashmiri Separatists

- All Party Hurriyat Conference was formed in 1993 combining 26 political, religious organizations.
- JKLF of Yasin Mallik and Muslim Conference of Abdul Ghani Bhatt are among the most known faces.

- In 2002, APHC was divided into two groups: Syed Shah Geelani and Miwaiz Umer Farooq.
- APHC does not recognize India's right over Kashmir.
- It doubts India's sincerity in resolving Kashmir dispute.
- It criticizes Indian military presence in Kashmir.
- It has been raising issues of human rights violations by the Indian army in Kashmir.
- India has allowed APHC (non-violent) presence in J&K.

Dangerous Militants

- Hizbul Mujahideen: comprises mostly of Kashmiris. It has been active since the early days of the insurgency.
- Lashkar-e-Toyeba: Non-Kashmiri fighters and is thought to embrace a rigid form of Sunni Islam.
- Harkat-ul-Mujahideen: Composed mainly of Afghans, Pakistanis and even some Arabs.
- Jaish-e-Mohammad: formed by Maulana Masood Azhar in Pakistan to fight against Indian rule in Kashmir.

They are reluctant to stipulate in detail what they are fighting for, beyond the removal of India from Kashmir.

“For the just and fair resolution of the Kashmir conflict, an alternate architecture for security is essential. The question is: has the time for such an initiative arrived and if not then what can be done to create conditions in this regard? Only through a process of purposeful dialogue can the Kashmiris, Indians and Pakistanis ensure a secure world for themselves and also for the people of South Asia. There is no other way to defeat the forces of darkness who have kept South Asia's poor and underdeveloped by not abandoning the path of confrontation and following the path of reconciliation and cooperation.”

Update 1- India received an official suggestion from United Nations Security Council regarding Pakistan China Conspiracy against Kashmir Invasion, peaceful meeting is planned in New Delhi.

Happy Researching!!