



**SOFIMUN**  
**Sofia International Model United Nations**

Edition: II/2009  
Period: 18-25 July 2009  
Location: Sofia, Bulgaria

Website: [www.sofimun.org](http://www.sofimun.org)  
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*"Search Of Future Ideas, Models Us Now"*

**COMMITTEE:**  
SECURITY COUNCIL

**CHAIRPERSON:**  
DAVID MEIJER & ADELINA ANDREEVA

**TOPIC: (A)**  
THE RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND  
PAKISTAN

## UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)



The Security Council has primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is so organized as to be able to function continuously, and a representative of each of its members must be present at all times at United Nations Headquarters.

When a threat against international peace is brought to the attention of the Security Council, the council first attempts to negotiate a settlement between the disputing parties. The council may use its own member delegations, refer the issue to discussion in the General Assembly, or appoint the Secretary-General, the head of the United Nations, to act as mediator. It may set forth principles for a peaceful settlement as well.

If no peaceful agreement can be reached, and the disputing factions use violence, intimidation, or force, the Security Council can then enact policy resolutions to solve the conflict or restore peace. Sometimes this policy includes economic sanctions such as trade embargoes or prohibitions on governments borrowing from international funds. Under the Security Council regulations, however, humanitarian aid can never be withheld from any nation or group of people. The Security Council also reserves the right to recommend expulsion of any UN member state in gross violation of the UN charter and international law, though the dismissal must be voted on and passed in the General Assembly.

The Security Council is the only United Nations organization that can authorize military action and maintain a military-trained peacekeeping force. In violent international dispute, the Security Council can send intervening peacekeeping troops to secure areas in turmoil.

The Security Council is further responsible for overseeing compliance with international agreements involving weapons, the rules of engagement (conduct during war), the illegal spread of nuclear technology, and other threats to international peace. To enforce these treaties, such as international agreements on nuclear non-proliferation, the Security Council can authorize UN-led inspections of a nation's military arsenal. In addition, the Security Council can order sanctions or authorize military action.

More at: [www.un.org/Docs/sc](http://www.un.org/Docs/sc)



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## Topic A: The relations between India and Pakistan - summary

The relations between India and Pakistan have been strained ever since they were born out of the demise of the British Empire in 1947. The princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, with a Hindu Maharaja opting for accession to India and a Muslim majority population provided this conflict with the ingredients of religious underpinnings and a flair of colonialism. The United Nations was asked for help in 1948, and started a mission in 1949 (UNMOGIP), but the involvement of the big powers on different sides of the belligerents complicated the situation. Wars were fought 1948, 1965, 1962 (with China) 1971, resulting in the independence of Pakistans East Wing, Bangladesh and 1999; this time both sides were equipped with nuclear weapons. Meanwhile the mujaheddin that defeated the Soviet Union in Afghanistan decided to add some terrorism to the mix in 1989. After tens of thousands of civilian deaths, the Indian parliament attacked in 2001, Mumbai in 2008, war was on the horizon repeatedly. Despite various efforts, the conflict remains unsolved.

## Topic A: The relations between India and Pakistan - background guide

### HISTORY

When the British Empire left the subcontinent, they gave the princely states the option towards independence or accession to either India or Pakistan - regardless of the religious make-up, which determined the future stet of the other regions; millions of people left their home states out of fear of religious persecution or marginalization. The Maharaja only made his mind up when Pakistani forces and irregulars invaded his territory, and India refused to help without Jammu and Kashmir becoming part of India. War followed, and India controlled about 55% of the territory. Having asked the United Nations for help, it was decided by UNSCR 47 that the population of Kashmir should decide by plebiscite which state to join (frustrating the movement for independence). The precondition, Pakistani troops leaving the territory, was never fulfilled. The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan was replaced in 1951 by the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan, according to UNSCR 91.



In 1962 China joined the fight, claiming parts of Kashmir that were ceded by Tibet to India. China won, and controls about 20% of the original state to this day.

In 1965 war broke out again, and in 1971 India supported Bangladesh, which was seeking independence. The following Simla Agreement determined the willingness to peaceful settlement and made the Line of Control untouchable.



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In 1974 India had developed nuclear weapons; Pakistan tested its nuclear weapons in 1998. Nuclear tests by both India and Pakistan in May 1998 prompted the UNSC to adopt Resolution 1172. It condemned the tests and urged both states to become part of the NPT, at the same time it calls for a dialogue between the two actors to sort out their differences; it was rejected by both actors.

In 1989 the Soviet Union had to leave Afghanistan, and many fighters were looking for a new battlefield. Call it "Insurgency in Kashmir against Indian oppression" or "foreign terrorists backed by the Pakistani secret service ISI", the killing of civilians by terrorist means became the default mode of the conflict.

In 1999 Pakistan took control over the strategically important Kargil Mountains. India fought back, the USA intervened, to avoid an escalation between the two nuclear powers, and Pakistan retreated. The political result was a coup d'état by General Pervez Musharraf.

The political alliances from the past got mixed up after 2000. As Pakistan was an ally of both the US and China, India had been approaching the Soviet Union for help. A visit by Clinton in India and the attacks from 9/11 resulted in a closer relationship between these two countries. The fight against terrorism offered a field for strategic partnership, and also forced Musharraf to downgrade the involvement of the state in terrorist groups, both in regard to the Taliban and the various militant groups operating in Kashmir. After the attack on the Indian parliament a military standoff occurred, with occasional fighting. Since 2003 both sides engaged in confidence-building-measures.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

November 29 2008, Mumbai. The financial centre of India and the world had become witness of 4 days of terror. More than ten attacks with bombs, grenades, gunfire, thousand hostages taken, 300 people injured, 173 killed, 164 of them civilians. The deadliest attack since the 2006 Mumbai train bombings. Once again, the terrorist group Lashkar-e-Taiba is accused, one of the ten attackers, the only one surviving, is the main source for this assumption. The relations between the two countries became strained again. Just a few days before the attacks, President Zardari had promised his country would not be the first one to use nuclear weapons in a conflict with India. Allegations of foreign involvement were uttered before any investigation, Pakistan on the other side only acknowledged the involvement of its nationals after more than a month. India asked Pakistan to arrest among others Dawoo Ibrahim, a top-criminal, involved in money-laundering, drugs and terrorism, yet Pakistan claims no knowledge of his whereabouts. India threatened aerial attacks in the case Pakistan would not arrest those behind the attacks, and was promptly accused of entering Pakistani airspace. President Zardari came under pressure from the military leaders to take back his promise in regard to nuclear weapons. While extremists in Pakistan warned of the readiness of thousands of their followers to wage jihad against India, Indian Muslim Organizations remained loyal to their state and dismissed the idea that the terrorists were true followers of Islam: they





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refused to bury them on Indian soil. Some called for the complete close of the borders, while in the past years the opening of a bus line, a trade road and a railway service turned out to be confidence-building measures of high importance.

In Pakistan, terrorism is shaking the foundations of the state. The assassination of Benazir Bhutto in December 2007 and the Lahore police-academy attacks in March 2009 by Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan, the attack on the Sri Lankan cricket team or a mosque in Jamrud, the list seems endless.

Both countries face terrorism, and the region they both waged wars over is relatively calm - after the earthquake of 2005 tensions eased, in the last years top leaders of terrorist/insurgent groups have been killed or arrested, 2008 saw a 20year-low in attacks and civilian deaths. At the same time, Islamists increasingly extend their fight to other regions of both India and Pakistan (especially in the Afghan-border-region).

## FUTURE PROSPECTS



The Kashmir-conflict will be less virulent and less central in the relations between Pakistan and India, often this tendency is seen as a consequence of the changed policies of the ISI, who downgraded its support of groups active in terrorism as a consequence of President Musharraf's alliance in Bush's "war on terror". Combined with the success of Indian counterterrorism operations experts observe new organizational and tactical patterns: new groups form, established groups split and form new alliances and encourage others to claim sponsorship of major attacks. On the other hand, the field of operations has increased dramatically, with widespread terrorism in Pakistan's North-Western Frontier Province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, a looming conflict in Baluchistan, and attacks in Lahore, the state is desperate in trying to curb violence, even at the price of giving up control in some areas and leaving it to Islamic fundamentalists. Also in regard to India there is a shift from focussing on Kashmir to the view that India is an enemy of Muslims and has to be targeted accordingly.

The increase in voter turnout in recent local elections supports India's claim that its rule is accepted democratically. Attempts by President Obama to mediate between the two parties were rejected by India, which opposes foreign involvement in what it regards as a bilateral matter. Although the US seems to backtrack on this issue, the longevity of the conflict raises serious doubts over the actors' abilities to sort it out on their own. India can point to UNSCR 1172, which envisions bilateral talks to find a mutually acceptable solution.





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## **Suggested Reading and Additional Sources**

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### ***Topic A: The relations between India and Pakistan***

For a better understanding of the issue, the following sources should be consulted, but they are not exhaustive, therefore it is recommended that the delegates research the topic on their own, both through academic sources, as well as informal channels.

#### **Mandatory**

1. <http://www.thenews.com.pk/default.asp>
2. <http://www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/home/>
3. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/Homepage/Homepage.aspx>
4. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>
5. <http://www.atimes.com/>

**Suggested** – for information on the topic these links might be useful. Also search the sites for additional articles on the subject. Knowledge of the central United Nations Security Council Resolutions is expected.

6. <http://unbisnet.un.org/>
7. [www.securitycouncilreport.org](http://www.securitycouncilreport.org)
8. <http://www.mofa.gov.pk/>
9. <http://meaindia.nic.in/>
10. <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unmogip/index.html>
11. <http://www.cfr.org/region/281/kashmir.html>
12. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in\\_depth/south\\_asia/2002/kashmir\\_flashpoint/](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/south_asia/2002/kashmir_flashpoint/)
13. <http://edition.cnn.com/2009/WORLD/asiapcf/03/21/india.pakistan.kashmir/index.html>
14. <http://www.incore.ulst.ac.uk/services/cds/countries/Kashmir-India&Pakistan.html>
15. <http://www.dnaindia.com/report.asp?newsid=1216582>
16. [http://www.kashmirobservers.net/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=474:ahsan-dar-arrested-&catid=15:top-news&Itemid=2](http://www.kashmirobservers.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=474:ahsan-dar-arrested-&catid=15:top-news&Itemid=2)
17. [http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist\\_outfits/terrorists\\_list\\_j&k.htm#](http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/terrorists_list_j&k.htm#)
18. <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/kashmir.htm>
19. <http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/issues/indindx.htm>