



RichMUN '21
Study Guide

United Nations Security Council



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Overview of the security council.

The security council is the chief organ of the united nations charged with maintaining international peace and security. It convenes whenever world peace is threatened. The Security Council consists of ten elected members, and five permanent members (China, the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Russian Federation).

Its principal enshrinement is mentioned under Chapter V of the United Nations Charter and duties it to; maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, to cooperate in solving international problems and in promoting respect for human rights, to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. Chapters VI, VII, stipulates the ambit of the powers vested in the security council. chapter VI which stipulates that the Security Council can investigate any situation that may threaten peace in the near future and Chapter VII stipulates that the security Council can bind countries to actions to restore peace and security, including enforcing economic sanctions or calling for military intervention, including sending peacekeepers to the region.

With regards to the ambit of the security council's power it is worth mentioning that The Security Council is the only UN body that can recommend the International Criminal Court investigate a person or organization that would otherwise fall outside the remit of the ICC. Other bodies can refer persons or organizations to the Security Council which can then decide whether to pass the referral forward.

Additionally, in carrying out its duties and the dispensing of its power it is stipulated under article 29 that the United Nations Security Council may establish subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Overview of the topic

The topic: Discussing the unrest in Kashmir due to contradictions between India and Pakistan.

At the outset of this topic, it is important to recognize the claimants to Kashmir on the one hand you have the Hindu majority state of India and on the other the Muslim majority state of Pakistan whilst china also holds a minor claim in the region. The disputed territory itself spans 118,930 square miles whilst having a 450-mile line of control.



The conflict has been the subject of dispute between India and Pakistan since the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 which subsequently led to the armed engagement by the two sides in 1947, then in 1948 and 1949 the United Nations Security Council intervened, and made resolutions to provide for the holding of a free and impartial plebiscite for the determination of the future of the state by the people of Kashmir. but as a result of souring relations by the two newly formed nations it sparked another of the three major Indo-Pakistani wars in 1965, and a limited war in 1999. Both nations have maintained a fragile ceasefire since 2003.

However, in 2014 the region and the rest of the world saw a glimmer of hope when the then newly appointed Prime minister Narendra Modi invited then Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to attend his inauguration. Hopes were that this would lead to stronger bi lateral relations easing tensions between the two nuclear armed neighbors, but hope fell short when India canceled talks with Pakistan's foreign minister in August 2014 after the Pakistani high commissioner in India met with Kashmiri separatist leaders. From then started a blame game in which both India and Pakistan accused each other of acting in bad faith of the ceasefire agreement in 2003.

As international pressure mounted on India to act in accordance with the UNSC resolutions of 1948 and 1949 it held an election in 1989 in which India falsely declared a pro-Indian party the victor, which the UNSC rejected citing the extremely low voter turnout. The current agitation in Indian-Held Kashmir is rooted in the struggle of the people for the exercise of the right of self-determination. Peaceful processions demanding for freedom were fired by Indian Army and police. Thousands of men, women and children have been killed or wounded. India in 2019 adding insult to injury repealed the constitutional article 370 which stood as a grantee for a long-awaited Kashmir independence further escalating tensions.

N.B – The Delegates are required to be well researched and highly familiar with the topic, as the conference is limited to one day and the debate cannot be staggered due to time being set aside for clarifications.

Key Points

- Under the Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1972, the two countries agreed to end the dispute and establish peaceful relations. This historic agreement shows the willingness of both countries to set aside their differences and work towards improving bilateral relations.



- Due to the largely ineffective implementation of the Simla Agreement of 1972, animosity occurred around 1987. In the direction of the Indian administration and possibly rigged state elections, the formation of Militant wings through selected state legislative assemblies, further fueling the insurgency of the Mujahedeen. This is prevalent even in present day. The main militant groups in Kashmir include Hizbul Mujahedeen, Lashkare Taiba, Harkat-ul-Mujahedeen and Jammu and the Kashmir Liberation Front.
- Pakistani Kashmir militants and soldiers infiltrated Jammu and Kashmir in mid-1999. Because of the extreme climatic conditions in the winter, Indian powers typically shift to lower altitudes, leaving high altitudes. Thus leaving the grounds near the Line of Control (LOC) unprotected. Taking advantage of the absence of the Indian powers, the rebels took over the uninhabited mountain peaks of the Kargil range overlooking the Indian highway.
- On the 4th of February 2021, an Indian army soldier was killed in unprovoked ceasefire violation by the Pakistani troops on Wednesday on the Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir's Rajouri district. Defence sources said Pakistan resorted to an unprovoked ceasefire violation on the LoC by firing with small arms and shelling with mortars in Sunderbani sector of Rajouri district.
- On the 2nd of February 2021, two terrorist associates of the terror outfit Jaishe-Mohammed have been arrested in Jammu and Kashmir's Bandipora that also led to the recovery of arms and ammunition. They were arrested after the Bandipora police received reliable information that there were certain anti-national elements who were indoctrinating youths and influencing them with false narratives and enticing them to take violent path besides providing them arms, ammunition and other resources for this purpose.
- On January 29th 2021, the Jammu and Kashmir Police on Friday neutralised three terrorists affiliated with terror outfit Hizbul Mujahideen in an encounter in Pulwama's Awantipora area. Vijay Kumar, Inspector General of Police, Kashmir said that the encounter took place based on information received on Thursday about the presence of militants in Mandoora village.
- On December 21st 2020, Pakistan's military was on high alert in Kashmir as its prime minister warned India against carrying out any "false flag" operations in the disputed region after a U.N. vehicle in the Pakistan-held part came under attack.

A Brief Timeline

1947- The controversial partition of the British Indian Empire, which established the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of India, was carried out. It resulted in the Indo-Pakistan war of 1947.



1962- Troops from China and India clashed in territory claimed by both. China won a swift victory and took over Aksai Chin. This war is known as the Sino-Indian War.

1963- The Sino-Pakistan Agreement was a document signed by the governments of Pakistan and China that established the border between them.

1987 - Dubious state elections in Indian-administrated Jammu and Kashmir gave momentum to a pro independence insurgency led by the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF). India blamed Pakistan for stimulating the insurgency by sending out fighters over the Line of Control, an accusation which Pakistan strongly denied.

1990 - The Indian Army killed around a 100 protestors at the Gawakadal Bridge, thereby escalating the insurgency. Attacks and threats lead to the flight of most Hindus from the Kashmir Valley. India enforced the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) in Kashmir, which made the Indian forces face a lot of conflict in Jammu and Kashmir

1990s- The insurgency continued, with Kashmiri militants training in Pakistan and India deploying hundreds of thousands of troops in Jammu and Kashmir. Hostility against civilians by both sides became very widespread.

1999 - India and Pakistan went to war again after militants crossed from Pakistani Kashmir into the Indian Kargil District. India held off the attack, accused Pakistan of being behind it, and cut off relations.

2001-2004 - Efforts to better the relations between the two nations were interrupted by on going violence, particularly the 2001 attack on the parliament of Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir in Srinagar.

2010 - Violent clashes erupted in the Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir during the summer after a protester was killed by the Indian army. Only after the government announced measures to ease the tension in September did the protests finally decline.

August, 2011 - 1,200 men who attacked security forces with stones during the anti-government protests in the Kashmir Valley in 2010 were granted amnesty by Chief Minister Omar Abdullah. The Indian State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) stated that there were more than 2,000 nameless bodies in mass unmarked graves near the LoC.



September, 2011 - Three Pakistani soldiers were killed by Indian forces across the LoC. India accused Pakistan of opening fire first.

August, 2012 - Omar Abdullah, the Chief Minister of Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir stated, "the security situation here is not yet conducive to the revoking of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) in the state".

September, 2012 - Indian President Pranab Mukherjee visited Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir only two months after being made president. In spite of the many threats from separatists, the visit went off without any serious or violent incidents.

March, 2012 - Curfew imposed in Indian-administered Kashmir following a day of violence in which at least eight people were killed.

June, 2013 - A Junior Commissioned Officer of the Indian Army was killed in cross-border firing with Pakistani troops in the Mandi sector along the Line of Control (LoC).

July, 2013 - Indian troops working on the LoC kidnapped four Pakistani Kashmiri men on 30 July, 2013, at night. India claimed the men were trespassers. This was refuted by Pakistan, who stated the men were nothing but local civilians and had unknowingly strayed close to the Line of Control when the Indians took them. Though, an Indian police official did say that it would be "unusual for an infiltrating group of four terrorists to possess only one assault rifle, and no grenades or communication equipment"

August, 2013 - Several border scuffles take place on both sides of the border.

September, 2013 - The prime minister of India and his Pakistani counterpart meet and agree to try to reduce the violence at their Kashmiri disputed border.

2013 October- Different cases of cross-border bombings took place by both parties involved.



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