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***Security Council  
Chair Report***  
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## Chair Report for The VIMUN Security Council

### *“The Situation in Kashmir”*

#### Introduction from the Secretariat:

##### Secretary General - Syed Mohammad Abbas Akbari

Welcome to the Security Council! My name is Abbas Akbari, Secretary General of VIMUN and of the Security Council. I am 17 years old and I am in my final year of school. Initially, I was not interested in Model United Nations due to the complications within politics. However, as I grew, I realised the importance as well as beauty of politics, which was: countries or political parties meet to debate on issues, but when it comes to cooperation, they do not fail to amuse me. We are currently living in unprecedented times and we cannot continue living our lives oblivious to the world and its sorrows. Consequently, I decided to lay the foundations of VIMUN; to not only diversify my skill palette, but to also provide everyone with a comfortable and safe platform to practice their MUN skills during the pandemic. I will be leading the Secretariat of the Security Council and I hope I can live up to your expectations. I wish you the best of luck and hope you have a fruitful MUN experience!

##### Chair - Danya Shariff

My name is Danya and I'm a 15 year old living in Qatar. I'm currently in my 1st year of O levels. I've been actively participating in MUNs since last year, this will be my 14th MUN and I'm looking forward to doing more in the future. I'm very interested in political science and I'm hoping to pursue journalism in the future. My hobbies include muning, cooking and photography. Fun fact, I'm half Indian and half Pakistani so this will be a fun topic to see you debate on! MUNs have taught me alot and have given me a lot of experience and memories some of which I'd love to share during our icebreakers!

##### Chair - Mohammad Jaski

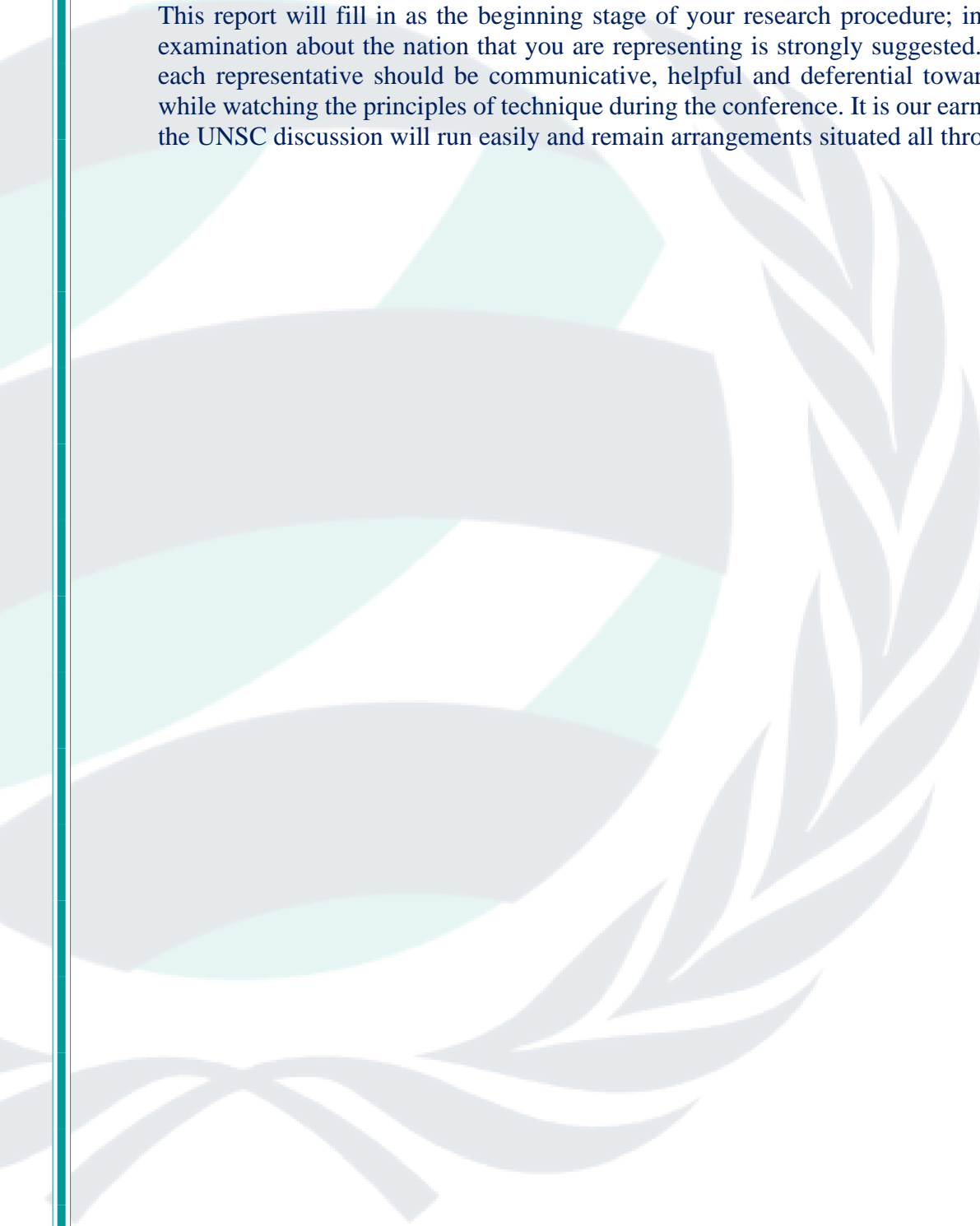
Hello delegates, my name is Mohammad Jaski, I am doing my A Levels at the moment. I go to the Next Generation School. I started doing MUNs in January 2019. I have done 8 MUNs as a delegate and two as a chair. I am from Iran but born and raised in Qatar. I like to take pictures and do reckless stuff like laying on the road full of traffic. I'll keep you entertained! I'm very thrilled to hear you all speak about this topic!

##### Chair - Rawan Alanzi

Welcome delegates to VIMUN! It is my pleasure to be chairing you along with Abbas, Danya and Mohammed. My name is Rawan Alanzi, I am 15 years old, I am from Saudi Arabia and I have just completed my IGCSE courses and will be moving on to my A-Levels this fall. My MUN journey began in 7th grade, where I participated as a delegate for the first time. Since then, I have attended six more MUN conferences, five of which I was a delegate and one of which I was a chair, making

this conference my 8th MUN. My hobbies include volunteering, swimming and binge-watching movies. The Security Council is one of my favourite committees, and I am positive that you all will enjoy it and I can't wait to see you all debate! I'm looking forward to getting to know you all and share my love of MUN with you.

This report will fill in as the beginning stage of your research procedure; in any case, external examination about the nation that you are representing is strongly suggested. We anticipate that each representative should be communicative, helpful and deferential towards different agents while watching the principles of technique during the conference. It is our earnest expectation that the UNSC discussion will run easily and remain arrangements situated all through.



## Committee Introduction

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The United Nations Security Council was one of the six main organs established in 1945. The United Nations Security Council is primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security, to develop a friendly relation between nations, resolving international conflicts and restoring peace, promoting the respect for human rights under the UN Charter. It consists of 15 members, 5 permanent members: China, France, Russian Federation, The United Kingdom and the United States and 10 non-permanent members which are elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. These members are obligated to abide by the decisions of the council and have one vote each. The Security Council conducts the decision-making process keeping in mind the menace towards peace or acts of criticism. The Council administers the members involved in conflicts to settle and resolve the problems through peaceful means and agreements. It also has the ability to impose sanctions as well as manage the military forces in order to restore peace and security among nations. They investigate any disagreement or dispute which might lead to international defects. They introduce solutions in order to ease the situation at hand and establish international peace. They make future plans that need to be followed in order to maintain committee decisions. The Security Council has the right to establish subordinate bodies in order to execute the effective functioning of the Council according to Article 29 of the UN Charter. Standing committees are chaired by the President of the Security Council which rotates every month whereas working groups are chaired by assigned members of the Council who are announced every year by the President. The mandate for subsidiary bodies can vary from either procedural matters which include documentation and meetings to concrete issues including peace-keeping, sanctions, and terrorism. Article 41 states a wide range of ways of enforcement that do not necessarily involve the military or armed forces. The Security Council has successfully constituted over 30 sanctions regimes: Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, Yugoslavia(2), Haiti, Iraq(2), Angola, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Liberia(3), DRC, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Lebanon, DPRK, Iran, Libya(2), Guinea-Bissau, CAR, Yemen, Mali, South Sudan, ISIL, AL-Qaeda, and Taliban.

## Topic Introduction

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Dating back to 1947, one of the oldest ongoing international conflicts in modern history is the Kashmir conflict. In essence, a regional question arose for both India and Pakistan from the corruption and incompetence of British Colonial departure, the region has become one of the main causes of conflicts between the two nuclear nations.

Recently tensions have reignited, most notably last February (2019), when 44 Indian soldiers were killed, first, by a 22-year-old suicide bomber with connections to al-Qaeda in Pakistan. India reacted by air striking on the locations suspected for terrorism activities. Pakistan was able to down 2 Indian fighter jets while capturing an Indian pilot Abinandhan, giving him proper treatment and sending him back as a “goodwill gesture” as well as to avoid the escalation of further conflict in the future as Pakistan did not have enough military equipment at the time. However, The prime minister Narendra Modi used these attacks for electoral support and won during the elections. In August, his plan to annex Kashmir passed by an overwhelming majority. There was still no response from the Pakistani prime minister other than holding rallies and making statements showing his support for the struggling Kashmiris.

The Indian government has said that Kashmir is quiet in the wake of choosing to cancel the region's self-governing status, yet videos and onlooker accounts show an alternate story. On August 5, 2019, India repudiated Article 370 of the Indian constitution, which allowed independent forces to the province of Kashmir, and authorized an exceptional correspondences power outage in the region in front of the declaration to maintain a strategic distance from huge scope fights.

Jammu and Kashmir, on the fringe of India and Pakistan, is a since a long time an ago questioned area between the two nations. In 1947, the Indian subcontinent, beforehand under British principle, split into two discrete and autonomous states: Pakistan, which has a Muslim dominant part and India, which has a Hindu greater part. Kashmir at first decided to stay free yet its Hindu ruler agreed the domain to India and it has been battled about from that point onward. Pakistan and India both despite everything guarantee control of the district.

At the point when the state consented to join India, Article 370 of the Indian Constitution was made, which conceded Kashmir self-governance to make its own laws. The Indian government's ongoing move to upset Article 370 fixes almost seven years of history. It expelled Kashmir's semi-self-sufficient status which enabled it to make its own laws and kept out-of-state people from purchasing property in the district. The legislature likewise stripped Kashmir of its statehood, transforming it into an "association region." While the administration has denied fights that have occurred and keeps on keeping up there is harmony in the locale, the visuals we discovered show that isn't the situation.

India and Pakistan guarantee Kashmir in full yet to a limited extent. The atomic equipped neighbours have battled two of their three wars over the contested region. Insubordination in India-directed Kashmir has been progressing for a long time but the Kashmiris want nothing but freedom.

Despite various bipartisan or progress, multilateral, and UN attempts to settle the conflict, there has been little to no advancement in the last 70 years. In the VIMUN 2020 Security Council, we plan to gradually shift this trend of inaction by reopening the debate to find a beneficial and appropriate solution for both sides.

## History of the topic

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The Kashmir Dispute is a legacy of the outcome of the territorial partition that accompanied the end of World War II. During British colonial rule, the Kashmir area had experienced a semi-autonomous status, but with British withdrawal in 1947, Kashmir's 'principal state' was forced into entering either Indian or Pakistani rule. The split between Pakistan and India was largely based on the two's ethnic and cultural background, with India having a bigger Hindu majority, while Pakistan has a Muslim majority.

While most 'principally states' that had enjoyed the same status as Kashmir were successfully 'persuaded' to be a part of either India or Pakistan (mostly India), the Kashmir Prince managed to hold on to the decision, in an attempt instead to gain independence. This led to an increase in the first violent struggle in 1947 which came to an end with a Pakistani-backed Pashtun tribesmen invasion of Kashmir. In retaliation, the King, Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, who had been granted the legal authority to make the British decision on accession, agreed to side with India-which was the prerequisite for them to send military forces to the Maharaja to battle the Pakistani-backed rebels. This action inspired a strong reaction among the Kashmir region's Muslim majority, particularly considering that the Prince was a member of the Hindu minority. That resulted in a war breaking out between Pakistan-backed Kashmiri Muslims and India-backed Kashmiri Hindus. India's government reportedly decided to help fight this war so it could guarantee a peaceful national referendum on the self-determination of the region's different communities. Pakistan, however, blamed India of plotting and masterminding this move, to inherit more territories in the country.

Since this initial invasion and skirmish breakout, the conflict has settled into a deadlock. In 1949, a momentary Cease-Fire Line Agreement was drafted and ratified by both parties under the supervision of the UN military observer group, strengthening a status quo. Nevertheless, the shooting of guns stopped, due to contradictory demands from talks between India and Pakistan, the stalemate remained contentious. For quite a while, the situation in Kashmir had taken more of a backseat in international politics, amid constant friction, periodic border conflicts, and acted as an obstacle to Pakistan-Indian relations. It is important to remember here that no formal agreements or moves have been made toward a plebiscite. Any referendum that took place in relation to the problem was suspected of being manipulated in any way.

Between April and September 1965, the stalemate was suspended when Pakistan launched Operation Gibraltar, designed to subvert forces into Jammu and Kashmir to inspire a rebellion. India retaliated against Pakistan with a full-scale military strike. The battle raged for 17 days and a cease-fire was proclaimed following the U.S. and Soviet-backed UN initiative. As part of the end of the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War, a war between the two was waged mainly in and over the Dhaka region (not Kashmir), the Simla pact was drawn up between the two countries.

This agreement not only secured Bangladesh 's independence (formerly a part of Pakistan), but it also created a status quo in Kashmir. The Simla Agreement wrote up the first formal and structured cease-fire line in Kashmir (the LoC) and retained that no party should seek to unilaterally change this line. It further argues that the dispute should be resolved through bilateral negotiations which exclude any involvement of third parties.

## Key Terms

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### **Nuclear Nations:**

States that possess nuclear weapons; Russia, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United states.

### **Al-Qaeda:**

Al-Qaeda is a transnational extremist Salafist militant organization founded in 1988 by Osama bin Laden, Abdullah Azzam, and several other Arab volunteers during the Soviet–Afghan War. Al-Qaeda operates as a network of Islamic extremists and Salafist jihadists.

### **Operation Gibraltar:**

The Pakistani troops who infiltrated Kashmir to start a rebellion. However, this operation failed as the undisciplined tribesmen, the 'freedom fighters', that went into Jammu and Kashmir went berserk and started a campaign of pillage and plunder before they even reached Srinagar. A UN cease-fire was imposed in January 1949

### **British Colonial Departure:**

In 1947 Britain passed the Indian Independence Act that divided the two countries, India and Pakistan where each gained its independence.

### **Territorial Partition:**

A partition changes the political borders passing through one or more territory that is considered to be a homeland. *The partition of India was when British India was divided into two, India and Pakistan (both countries gained independence).*

### **Simla Agreement:**

An agreement that was signed between India and Pakistan. This agreement converted the cease-fire that occurred in 1971, into LOC (line of control). The LOC is the line that divides Kashmir among India and Pakistan. This border is not a legal or international border. However, it effectively sets the boundaries between the two countries. *(This was signed on July 2, 1972, in Shimla, India)*

## Questions to consider

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**The following questions will help you in your research about the topic:**

1. Who are your allies? (you will need to do this research for lobbying and merging)
2. Which country is to blame for the Kashmir crisis?
3. Do the people of Kashmir deserve a chance to voice their opinion?
4. Does India use Kashmir as a political playground to gain votes?
5. Does Pakistan really sympathise with the people of Kashmir, or is it just to gain more land?
6. Is it right for any sovereign state to “control” a disputed region?
7. Why is the tension so high over the land of Kashmir?
8. If the Kashmir situation gets solved, do you think that Pakistan and India will start cooperating peacefully?
9. How do you feel about the Chinese involvement in this crisis?
10. Do you feel like India wants to get rid of the Muslim majority population in Kashmir, or to gain land?
11. Is it right for the Indian government to sentence those who speak against them?
12. Is there a possibility of denuclearization?
13. How should the access of water from different regions be divided?
14. How can we ensure human rights of the struggling Kashmiris?

## Useful Links:

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<https://bestdelegate.com/how-to-win-best-delegate-research-your-country/>

<https://news.un.org/en/>

<https://www.bbc.com/news>

<https://edition.cnn.com/>

<https://www.wikipedia.org/> (make sure you cite your evidence)

<https://vimuninfo.wixsite.com/vimun>

***\*You cannot use any Pakistani or Indian Newspapers/websites as evidence because both are biased.***