



JCC Kargil War
PAKISTAN

Letters from your JCC Kargil War: Pakistan Dais

Hey everyone!

My name is Lydia and I will be your chair for this committee! I am a junior at Stuyvesant and have been doing Model UN for around 5 years now. English and History are two of my favorite subjects so I am really excited to see what you guys will bring to the table.

Given that this is a Joint Crisis Committee, there will be inter-committee interaction and crises which will make things a lot more interesting! You will be expected to know your position and use your powers to the best of your capability. Most of all, I hope everyone has fun!

See you soon,

Lydia Lee

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Hiya!

My name is Nina and I will be the director for this committee! I am a junior at Stuy and this is my third year participating in Model UN. I've always had a major interest in global history and politics, and I'm eager to see how debate and events in this committee play out in response to the issues at hand.

If you're new to this type of committee style or Model UN as a whole, or you have any other questions regarding background or positions, feel free to reach out to us. We are super excited to meet you all!

Best,

Nina Jennings

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Procedural Rules

Similar to a General Assembly committee, this committee will operate using moderated and unmoderated caucuses. However because we are a crisis committee, there will be no resolutions made. Instead, you will use directives and personal directives (a.k.a. 'Crisis notes') to navigate your way through committee.

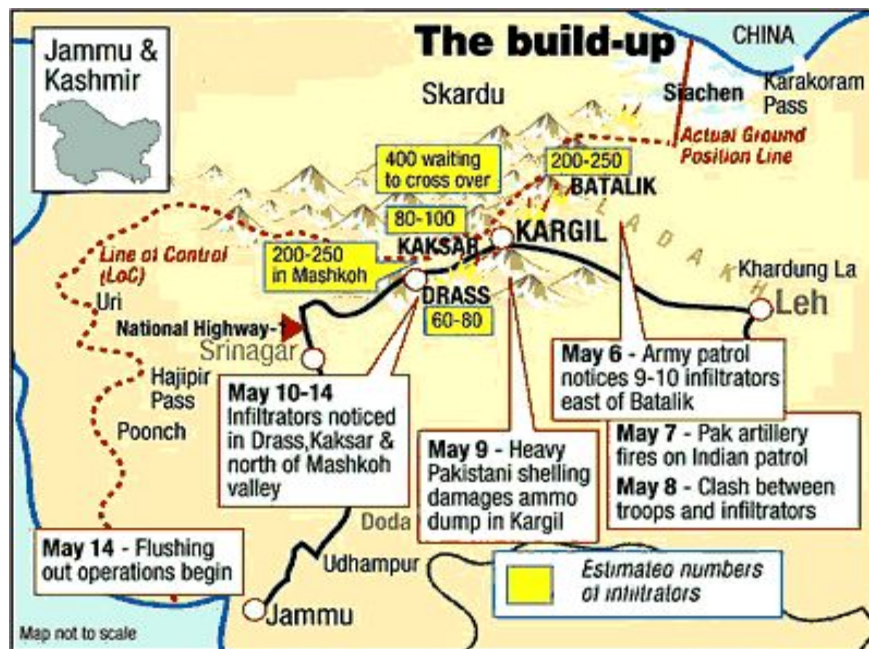
Directives are essentially the equivalent to GA resolutions but they are much more informal and take direct action. You do not have to write Preambulatory clauses or use certain phrases to start your clauses. Personal directives or 'crisis notes' are personal actions a delegate wishes to take. To do this, you can simply write a note to the crisis staff and send them to the chair. Through personal directives, we are able to see how you use your position powers to appropriately handle the situation at hand.

You will also use press releases and communiques. Press releases are used to announce something to the public while communiques are used to communicate with people outside the committee; in this case, it will be the JCC Kargil War: India committee.

Because this is a crisis committee, many of the actions you take will be updated through a 'crisis' which you will have to respond to using your powers and cooperation with other delegates in the committee.

If you have any more questions regarding the procedure of this committee, please don't hesitate to email us!

The Kargil War



Historical Context - The Kashmir Conflict

This wasn't the first time there had been conflict related to the LOC between India and Pakistan. In fact, these conflicts started at the time of the partition. The partition of 1947 was a result of the British policy of 'divide and rule'. They used religion to divide the Indian subcontinent into two states: Union of India and Dominion of Pakistan. Kashmir fell right on the border, but for the most part on the Indian side. Pakistan's first President Muhammad Ali Jinnah tried convincing the Maharaja (King) of Kashmir to join Pakistan. The Muslims in the area used violence as a demonstration that Kashmir belonged on the other side. The violence involved the neighboring state of Jammu and eventually led to the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947. The Pakistani forces used irregular waves, a theme that has persisted since. Neither side was willing to make concessions, as they strongly believed the other would try to pull a power move. The British and UN both attempted to mediate the war of accession. The Security Council passes Resolution 47, which attempted to remove all Pakistanis residing in the Indian state of Jammu & Kashmir.

The second attempt by Pakistan came to be known as Operation Gibraltar or the 1965 Indo-Pakistani War. Pakistan had signed a military pact with the United States, which had offered to provide military equipment and training. Using these resources, Pakistan trained its military in guerilla warfare and eventually dispatched irregular units

of forces to create tensions within the area. Locals, however, did not revolt but rather reported the infiltrators. The Pakistani plan had failed but they made another attempt. This time they targeted Akhnoor, hoping to cut off communication with Kashmir so they could successfully attack. India answered by increasing the broadening the war to include Punjab, Pakistan. The war came to an end with the Tashkent Agreement: a settlement to abide to previously accepted positions and not interfere with the other nation.

The origins of the Kargil War are more closely associated with the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971. During the Bangladesh Liberation War (in East Pakistan), India sided with the Bengali nationalist forces after an airstrike from Pakistan. In one of the shortest wars in history, it forced Pakistan to surrender in only 13 days. India emerged with strong military dominance over Pakistan, as well as a positive relationship with the new Bangladesh. Pakistan struggled to resurge after losing half of its population, a third of its military, and a large part of its economy. After the war, there was a long period of peace undertoned with mounting tensions as both countries strengthened military outposts surrounding the Siachen Glacier. By the 1990s, separatist movements in Kashmir combined with nuclear weapons testing by both nations created a hostile environment. In February of 1999, both nations signed onto the Lahore Treaty in an attempt to curb a potential nuclear race and promise a resolution to the Kashmir Conflict. However, during that same winter, the Pakistani Armed Forces began an infiltration operation codenamed “Operation Badr” to send Pakistani troops to the Indian side of the LOC with the goal of separating Kashmir and Ladakh and forcing Indian forces to retreat from the Siachen Glacier. This would give Pakistan the upper hand at forcing Indian into a negotiation of the Kashmir dispute, with the potential of settling Pakistan’s claim to Kashmir.

Overview

In the summer of 1999, India and Pakistan became embroiled in the conflict otherwise known as the Kargil War—a dispute over land along the Line of Control (LOC, which is a de facto border between India and Pakistan) and in the Kashmir district. On May 3rd, local shepherds reported the infiltration of Pakistani forces under the guise of Kashmiri militants into the Indian side of the LOC. Two days later, the Indian army responded with a patrol of soldiers, 5 of whom were captured and tortured to death by Pakistani forces. The Pakistan Army then proceeded to heavily shell Kargil on the 9th of May, prompting a further mobilization of Indian forces.

Committee Aims/ Possible Outcomes

The timeline of this committee will begin from around a week before the start of the Kargil War. Being the Pakistan side of the conflict, this committee should aim to act on behalf of Pakistan's best interests.

With the conflict thoroughly heightened, and the war well underway, delegates of this committee should pursue a favorable outcome for Pakistan. How you may choose to do so can vary, but as individual delegates or blocs, you may wish to consider several scenarios:

1. India wins
2. Pakistan wins
3. Either side seeks foreign involvement/aid from European countries, China, or the US
4. Nuclear war

As you consider them, also keep in mind the effect that each of these scenarios would have on future relationships between India/Pakistan, as well as relationships with other nations. Also keep in mind how each scenario would affect the military, economy, or social/political stability of each nation involved.

Spot Descriptions

These are general descriptions of your spots and possible actions you can take during committee. However, we strongly advise you to do more research on your position so that you can have the best understanding of your powers.

We, as the dais, will act as **Pervez Musharraf**, the then army chief of staff who essentially instigated the Kargil War.

Ishaq Dar

Ishaq Dar was the Minister of Finance in Pakistan at the time of the Kargil War.

Nawaz Sharif

Nawaz Sharif is the Prime Minister at the time of the conflict. This is his second term in office; he previously served from November 1990 to July 1993. Throughout his second term, he has fostered decent relations with the military, but is staunchly opposed to the creation of a National Security Council. He has maintained Pakistan as a nuclear state.

Ashraf Rashid

Ashraf Rashid was the head of the Special Service Group which was the special operations division. He conducted secret operations in Kashmir that only he, Pervez Musharraf, and a few others knew about. He also helped Kashmiri militants infiltrate the Indian side of the line of control which initiated the start of the Kargil War.

Shahid Aziz

Shahid Aziz served as the Director General for the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) Analysis Wing during the Kargil War. Soon after, he was appointed as the Director General of Military Operations and contributed significantly in bringing Pervez Musharraf into power.

Aziz Khan

Aziz Khan was a general who led the Northern Command against the Indian Army and was one of four generals who helped military overthrow of Nawaz Sharif that same year. Aziz Khan was also part of telephone conversations that were intercepted by

Indian intelligence proving that the Pakistan had infiltrated without Nawaz Sharif's approval.

Pervaiz Mehdi Qureshi (Air Chief Marshall)

The Air Chief Marshal at the time of the Kargil War. Mehdi opposes any direct confrontation, and has stated that "any intervention by the Pakistan Air Force into disputed land of Indian Kashmir would be perceived as an escalation to all-out declared war." He supports patrolling missions

Benazir Bhutto

Served as Prime Minister of Pakistan from October 1993 to November 1996. Ideologically a liberal politician, she chaired the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) for over 20 years. She was serving as the Leader of the Opposition from 1996-1999, and is in support of Pakistan signing the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and reach an agreement with India on nuclear proliferation. She is currently living in exile in Dubai.

Sartaj Aziz

The foreign minister at the time of the conflict. Aziz has attempted to facilitate talks with his Indian counterpart, the Minister of External Affairs, but these talks are regarded as unsuccessful. Aziz has expressed interest in soliciting outside support for Pakistan in the Kashmir conflict.

Ahmad Kamal (UN Representative)

Kamal serves as the Pakistani ambassador to the UN. He is in a position to solicit humanitarian intervention from the UN and other diplomatic bodies, as well as interact with other nations' UN ambassadors.

Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain (Minister of Interior)

Hussain is the current Minister of Interior at the time of the Kargil War. Though appointed by current Prime Minister Sharif, Hussain and Sharif have been butting heads partially as a result of Sharif's declaration of Pakistan's economic emergency in 1998, and relations have been hostile ever since.

Tang Jiaxuan

Jiaxuan is serving as the Foreign Minister for the People's Republic of China. China would be an extremely vital ally for the state if delegates are to solicit international assistance, and foreign intervention determined by the assistance of Jiaxuan and the People's Republic of China could change the entire course of this

committee.

Lalak Jan (War Hero, Soldier)

Jan is serving in the Northern Light Infantry during the Kargil War. A determined and revered soldier, Jan has volunteered himself to serve on the front lines of the war, susceptible to direct attacks by the Indian Army. Jan plays a crucial role in determining short-term responses to the attacks of the Pakistani army throughout the Kargil War.

Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan (Founder of Azad Kashmir, Leader of Jammu Kashmir People Party)

The founder and current President of Azad Kashmir, Sardar Muhammad represents the interests of the Pakistani self-governing territory. He is also the founder of the Jammu Kashmir Peoples Party, the Azad Kashmir division of the Pakistan Peoples Party.