

The Foundation School JMUN 2023

Joint Committee Crises JCC



- By The Honourable Chair of the JCC
Daiwik and Vihaan

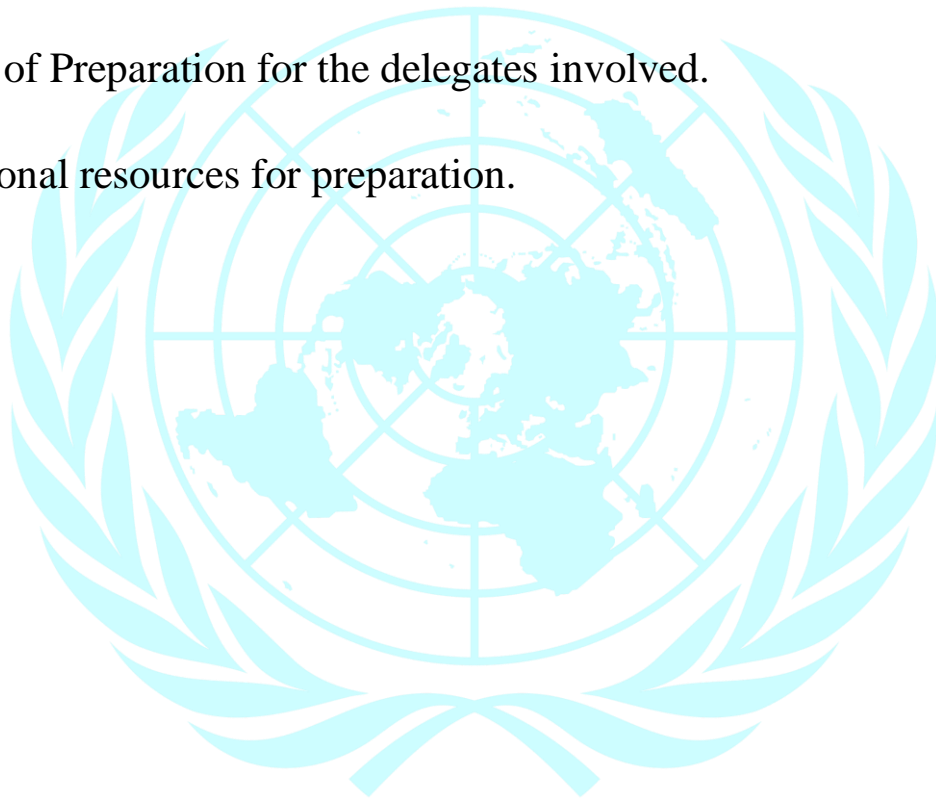
BACKGROUND GUIDE

The Partition of India, 1947

Freeze Date: June 2nd, 1947

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Letter from the EB

TFS Model United Nations, Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the Executive Board, it is our pleasure to welcome you to the Joint Crisis Committee at the TFS Model United Nations. We are excited to have such a distinguished group of delegates who will play a crucial role in addressing the complex challenges presented by the crisis at hand.

The Joint Crisis Committee provides a unique platform for dynamic and interactive diplomacy. As you embark on this MUN journey, we encourage you to engage with the historical context, think critically about potential developments, and collaborate with fellow delegates to navigate the crisis successfully.

Your dedication to research, diplomacy, and innovative problem-solving will shape the outcomes of the committee. The crisis at the heart of the Joint Crisis Committee demands swift and strategic decision-making, and we are confident that each delegate will rise to the occasion.

Throughout the conference, the Executive Board is here to support you. Feel free to reach out to us for any clarifications, guidance, or assistance you may require. Together, let us create a memorable and impactful MUN experience.

We look forward to witnessing the resolutions and directives that will emerge from the intense debates and negotiations in the committee.

Best of luck, delegates! May your contributions lead to a successful MUN!

Sincerely, Honourable Chair of the MUN,

TFS Model United Nations, Executive Board

What is the JCC and the aim of the committee?

“The National Freedom Movement of 1947-how it should have been fought” -Agenda

The JCC or Joint crisis committee is a strong council which presents itself in a formal manner. As a crisis committee the responsibility of this UN committee is to protect the Indian and foreign citizens during the time of partition in 1947 by taking decisions which help all groups involved regardless of their origin, or at least a few of them effectively for a better future.

A crisis committee is a decision making body that has more power than a traditional committee. Whilst General Assemblies recommend and build consensus, focusing on creating and refining frameworks for the nation's party to align their actions, crisis committees produce action.

As a committee that believes in respecting every delegation's independence we have given them rights to make formal decisions in committee which will be thoroughly revised and then approved or denied by the EB members.

The role of every individual in this committee may as well be very self-centered, but please keep in mind that it will not earn you any points to get placed anywhere. If you really want to win, then you must help to evolve the flow of the committee and try to mitigate problems that you come across. The *best delegates*, who are also balanced or better in all other criteria, will be the *best delegates*.

On behalf of the Executive Board, it is our pleasure to welcome you to the Joint Crisis Committee at the TFS Model United Nations. We are excited to have such a distinguished group of delegates who will play a crucial role in addressing the complex challenges presented by the crisis at hand.

As said above, the JCC council is an ever-evolving committee which turns to new corners every now and then and at this Joint committee session, we plan to give you a taste of just that.

Delegatory Houses in the Committee

The Delegatory Houses Involved in this Committee are:-

- **All India Muslim League (Pakistan)** - The All India Muslim League was a political party in British India, founded in 1906 with the aim of advocating for the rights and interests of Muslims in the Indian subcontinent. It was led by Muhammed Ali Jinnah. Although formed for an understandable purpose, it later radicalized and started organizing “protests”, which were all out genocides against Hindus and other non muslims, who they called infidels. They also led the *Khilafat* Movement which was an attempt to establish Turkey as an Islamic Caliphate. After the British government denied the request of these people, they declared Direct Action Day in Bengal, which is estimated to have taken the lives of around 4000 Hindus.
- **Indian National Congress (India)** - The Indian National Congress played a pivotal role in the Indian freedom struggle. It adopted a secular, socialist and non - violent ideology under the leadership of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Unfortunately, due to this ideology, they refused to support armed revolutionaries but also widely supported the *Khilafat* Movement which led to the death of many people. On this Gandhi said that “*The men were fighting for their religion, their beliefs. They are very brave and we all shall respect that*”. He called the murderers brave instead of addressing the violence committed in the killings. This was a shameful example of hypocrisy.
- **East India Company (England)** - The East India Company was established as a British trading company whose objective was to establish trade relations with the East Indies which we now know as India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. This was not their true objective as they set the stage for the British raj by weakening the

economy and ordering attacks on the dying Mughal empire and other kingdoms which presented danger such as the Maharathas, Jats, Rajputs, Sikhs etc. This is why this company was supplied with army troops and government support to set up a massive sphere of influence in that area.

Rules & Procedures of the Committee

The Committee proceedings will be as follows:-

- Roll call - *The presence of all delegates will be noted with the roll call.*
- Speech on agenda - *Each delegate will give a speech on the agenda in regard with the viewpoint of their delegatory house.*
- Formal and informal caucuses -
 - *Formal caucuses are there to discuss certain subtopics related to the agenda.*
 - *Informal caucuses act as a break and a time to discuss certain topics in an informal manner.*
 - *Such caucuses can be passed through a motion.*
- Creation of a Draft Resolution - *A draft resolution shall be created by the committee to address the issues regarding the agenda and propose solutions and action that shall be taken by delegatory houses involved.*
- Voting - *Voting will be conducted for passing motions and draft resolutions.*

Directives - An important segment of the committee which allows for action to happen in committee but has to be approved by the EB. The steps to making a directive are :-

- 1. Provide Clear Instructions** - Once you have a clear idea of what you want to achieve – write it clearly. One way of knowing if your writing is to the point, or how much information to put in a directive, is to imagine that you are the one receiving the orders.
- 2. Be Concise and to the Point** - Try to keep your directives from getting too long, while still being detailed enough to not leave room for misinterpretation.

For example, don't write "I want to kill person B". Instead, use the information you know about them and write a plan. Where do you find them? Who should be the one to do the action? What is the weapon? Is there a contingency plan? Try to fill in as many plot holes as possible without writing an essay. When the plan is complex it will need to be built up in a series of steps, which leads us to the next point.

3. Create Your Plan Step-by-Step - You cannot create the most profitable business, build the best spy network, pull off the coup of the century, or steal the crown jewels through just one directive. Once you receive information, exploit it to create a successful plan and cover your tracks.

4. One Issue Per Directive - Every directive should only consist of resolving one issue and you should try and take it step-by-step. Remember, we expect to get many directives just by half -time, and after your decisions have been made a very interesting crisis will be presented which will carve out the world in front of you. So just take it step by step and write as many *meaning-full* directives as you can.

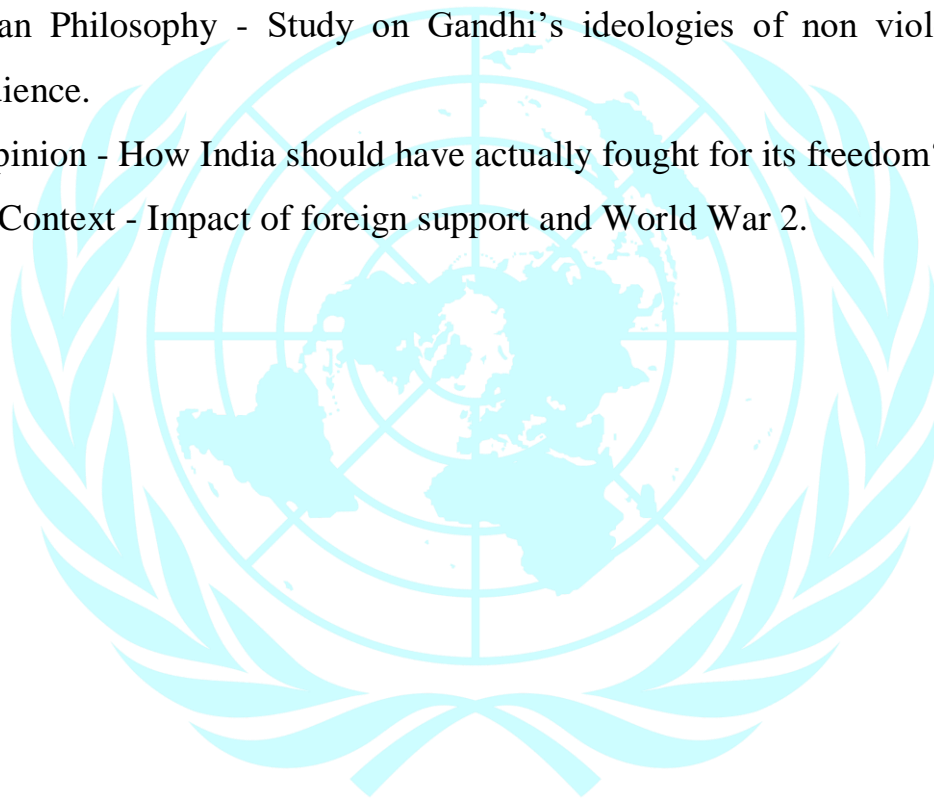
Directives will be briefed upon mid-committee session

- **POINTS** - *Delegates can raise points throughout the session to address issues. The following are the types of points:*
 - Point of Information (POI): Raises an issue or unclear aspect of a delegate's speech
 - Point of Order (POO): Points out issues in a delegate's speech
 - Point of Personal Privilege (POP): Raises an unrelated attribute of the committee to be altered
 - Point of Parliamentary Inquiry: Clarifies doubts about committee proceedings
 - Right to Reply (RTR): Raised if an offensive statement to a country/party's principles, morals, or important persons was made by another delegate.

Points of Preparation for delegates

Delegates shall prepare on the following points:-

- Historical context - comprehensive understanding of the history that led to the freedom struggle.
- Research on key figures and movements - research on figures like Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and Muhammed Ali Jinnah. Study on movements like the non cooperation movement, quit India movement etc.
- Gandhian Philosophy - Study on Gandhi's ideologies of non violence and civil disobedience.
- Your opinion - How India should have actually fought for its freedom?
- Global Context - Impact of foreign support and World War 2.



Additional resources for preparation

<https://www.thehindu.com/thread/politics-and-policy/how-can-we-be-proud-of-our-independence-but-berate-freedom-seekers/article19581420.ece>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_independence_movement

<https://time.com/6154638/westerners-who-fought-for-indias-independence/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khilafat_Movement



Thank you

We hope you enjoy your time as a
delegate in the JCC!

