

Assigned committee

Committee: Peacebuilding Commission

Assigned Topic: Maintaining peace between India and Pakistan

Assigned Country: Russian Federation

In the fall of 1947, the great British Empire planned to end nearly a century of rule over the Indian subcontinent. During this time, the Muslim community was concentrated in the North West of India and in the East (Bengal). Whereas the Hindu community was concentrated in central and lower India. Upon departure, the British commission divided India in an attempt to segregate Muslims from Hindus. This caused the formation of Pakistan in the North West and East of former India. The partition led to an enormous set of riots (500,000 casualties) and migration (15,000,000 individuals). One such state named Kashmir was ruled by a Hindu ruler who desired the state to join India. However, the majority of the citizens residing in the state were Muslim and therefore, Pakistan disputed Kashmir joining India. This led to a rebellion and a series of wars over the territory of Kashmir.

Introduction:
Background information
on the topic and
relevant context
to the problem

Introducing the problem

In October of 1947, when the first attempt to seize Kashmir was initiated by Pakistan, India approached the UN to broker a cease-fire which went into effect on January 1st, 1949. This established a line of control which split Kashmir into two-parts. In 1962, China initiated combat in order to attain control of the "Aksai Chin" region of Kashmir. China easily prevailed and retains control over the region even in the present day. In 1965, Encouraged by China's success, Pakistan sent troops over the line of control in an attempt to gain Kashmir as a whole. This war was inconclusive. Another brief war broke out over East-Pakistan (Former East-Bengal) in 1971 due to rebellion in the region. With India's alliance, Pakistan was overthrown in the region in order to form modern-day Bangladesh. By 1999, both nations had tested nuclear weapons and a full scale war was barely avoided when Pakistan tried to claim the Kargil region of Kashmir.

Paragraph 1:
Continuation of
the problem and
Outcome (No action
taken by the UN)

Outcome

Potential threats: Relations between Pakistan and India have remained sensitive ever since the partition. This controversial relationship was further exploited when representatives of a non-state acting organization from Pakistan invaded the Taj Hotel in 2008 and caused 166 casualties. Pakistan has formed alliances with the Russian Federation, England, Japan, Nepal, China, Saudi Arabia and the USA whereas Indian alliances include the Russian Federation, Israel, Afghanistan, France, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and the United States. Wars between the two countries could lead to several proxy wars. Both nations are equipped with nuclear gear, thus, a nuclear war may very well initiate chaos throughout the globe. However, relatively, a war between the two nations may not affect the world at a large scale as their economies and relations with countries are not extremely influential.

Paragraph 2:
Countries relevant
to the problem and
Russia's stance
on the war

Statistics

India's contribution to the UN

Both nations are actively involved with the progressions of the UN. India is the largest troop contributor to the UN's Peacekeeping operations as it has contributed more than 170,000 troops to 43 of the 68 UN peacekeeping missions since the inception of UN peacekeeping more than 60 years ago. India and Pakistan have represented the troop-contributing country category on the Organizational Committee of the Peacebuilding Commission for the period from 1 January, 2015, to 31 December, 2016. Furthermore, The United Nations Military Observer Group (UNMOGIP) had established and supervised the cease-fire treaty of 1949.

Paragraph 3:
Possible Solutions
to the India,
Pakistan

Possible Solutions
are a ceasefire treaty or have peacekeeping army on
Command