



# ZABMUN X

RESOLVING DISPUTES | REACHING MILESTONES



## DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY (DISEC)

**TOPIC A : THE USE OF ASYMMETRIC WARFARE  
METHODS IN SOUTH ASIA SINCE 1947**

**TOPIC B : NUCLEAR CAPABILITY OF ROGUE  
STATES AND THE WAY FORWARD**

# LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT



Honourable participants,

ZABMUN has been the crown jewel of SZABIST since the past ten years, and being the President of ZABMUN X, the honor of meeting the standards falls upon me.

ZABMUN has always been a conference par excellence and within this year's theme: Resolving Disputes | Reaching Milestones, we intend to go further than we ever have.

Our aim is to promote the art of diplomacy and creating dialogue about the important world issues.

This year, ZABMUN not only promises to provide you an exhilarating conference but it even promises you to provide extensive training sessions which would provide you the best quality debate.

It would be an immense pleasure to host your brilliant minds at the 10th conference.

Kind regards,

Syed Ahmer Hussain Qadri,  
President  
ZABMUN

# LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL



Greetings everyone!

My name is Syeda Romaiza Ibad and I am currently in my Junior Year, pursuing BSc in International Relations and Political Science. Being an advocate of debate, diplomacy and discourse, I am honoured to welcome the leaders of tomorrow to the 10th Edition of Szabist Model United Nations. ZABMUN is a conference built on proud traditions and a legacy of MUNs at SZABIST. This conference is a timely reminder of the succeeding generations that have dedicated their hard work, blood and sweat in making this conference exceptional.

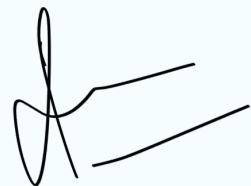
This year, we will be celebrating a Decade of Diplomacy with committees serving as 10 pillars, created with a blend of ambition, comprehensive concepts and internationally diverse topics, affirming high hopes of all. ZABMUN is modelled on open minds and fresh ideas where delegates are challenged and asked to represent national agendas or stands that they may personally disagree with. They will do so fairly and forcefully. This open-mindedness is the essence of successful diplomacy -- the ability to understand and analyse all positions, including those that they oppose.

As the Secretary-General of the conference, I recognize the value of having accomplished Committee Directors on board and how it contributes to making the conference a success and so, I have handpicked for you a mixture of ZABMUN Alumni and renowned Chairpersons from within the debating coterie, who have a profound knowledge and knack for Parliamentary discussions and debates.

I want this acceptance of differing viewpoints to clearly distinguish this conference from the rest. I believe it will prove crucial as delegates assume leadership roles in the twenty-first century. This year, the theme is quite simple: Resolving Disputes & Reaching Milestones. We want to harbour diversity and inculcate in our delegates the art of conflict resolution. I can assure all the delegates that by participating in this simulation and using this platform, these students can surely become better speakers. ZABMUN encourages each individual to trigger their analytical thinking skills, by stepping into the world of daily crisis and policy changes and enable their minds to interpret situations and suggest solutions.

Good luck to all those participating! Can't wait to see you all in December!

Kind regards,



Syeda Romaiza Ibad,  
Secretary General  
ZABMUN

# **TOPIC A: THE USE OF ASYMMETRIC WARFARE METHODS IN SOUTH ASIA**

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE:**

DISEC is one of the sub organs of the United Nations and its mandate is to promote disarmament to nations all across the world and to provide International Security to nations that are vulnerable to aggression. The basic ambit of this committee is to provide a realistic basis for cooperation between the International Community to achieve International stability across the globe, which is vital for a secure and peaceful environment.

But one wonders how the Committee achieves this. States participating in DISEC promote the mandate through the regulation in the arms trade, basic principles of disarmament and to achieve cooperative and understanding agreements between two distinct states.

The trick, however, is to what extent - if the State promotes too much Disarmament they themselves may feel threatened, or for that matter their allies may need vital strategic weapons in order to survive in a hostile situations. It may also be the case that civilians require weapons to defend themselves against state aggression; these are the questions which the delegates must answer. The key to the success of this Committee is in fact balance.

## **4TH GENERATION WARFARE:**

Over the course of history, ideas have evolved and this is no different for warfare in itself, the way human beings have engaged in the Systematic killing of their fellow kind has evolved into more efficient and resilient mechanisms which enable men to have an evolutionary idea of the art of combat itself. Such is the Author William S Lind. He composed the history of Warfare, dividing it into 4 stages with the last stage being Asymmetric warfare.

The first 3 stages of warfare are not related to the committee agenda, however, for the sake of context, delegates need to understand that Warfare has evolved over time and has become more complex through centuries. The first stage refers to line infantry warfare, the second deals with indirect fire (trenches), and the third with mobility

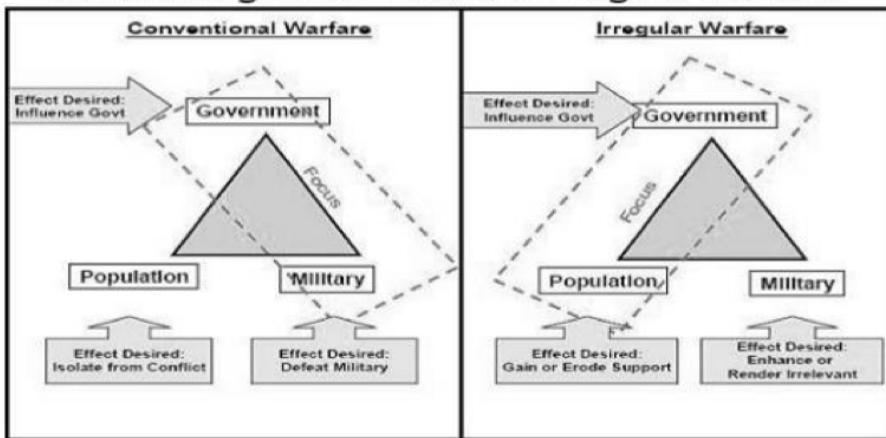
The last stage is 4th Generation Warfare, or Asymmetric warfare. This type of Warfare is qualitatively different from the others because it is fought in guerrilla format. This format is one in which the enemy does not fight the enemy forces directly but rather it employs hit and run tactics in which the enemy is supposed to die with a "hundred cuts" - there is no one lethal blow which would defeat the enemy but rather a series of defeats which weaken the enemy till the final blow. The ultimate result is that the cost of occupation and attrition is so high that the morale of the enemy forces waivers, forcing its eventual withdrawal as the cost of occurring is not able to justify itself.

Fourth Generation warfare is a form that does not occur in isolation but rather it intertwines itself with its surrounding international and national political events, which create the War to be unbearable for the occupation force. The Fourth Generation warfare has certain key characteristics which it defines itself by for instance; it is a lengthy war, these wars take a long time as death and attrition take time to break through, for example, Soviet-Afghan Jihad took 11 years to come to its eventual conclusion.

Terrorism is often used as a tactic to demoralize the enemy. The Structure of the organization may, in fact, be decentralized and have a coordinated attack on its single enemy. In fact, its bases and operations may be of transnational orientation which makes it a global phenomenon. The warfare is generally low intensity which means it is usually localized warfare between two or more State/Non-State groups.

# Asymmetric Warfare

## Contrasting Conventional & Irregular Warfare



The Asymmetrical warfare is comprised of unconventional strategy and improvised tactical maneuvers adopted by forces when the military power of the enemy forces are not simply unequal but, have qualitative differences, such as better technology, that they cannot make the same type of attacks on each other, thus the word Asymmetry. Guerrilla warfare that is between lightly armed insurgents and a conventional modern army can be used as an example of asymmetrical warfare. Terrorist attacks such as bombings via suicidal or IED can also be considered Asymmetrical since terrorist organizations cannot take part in head on combat due to the large difference in power. A war and conflict between a state that is both able and willing to use nuclear armaments versus a State with no nuclear capability is also an example of asymmetrical warfare.

There are two types of warfare as illustrated above. While column on the left shows Conventional Warfare, the column on the right shows Irregular or Asymmetric warfare. All Warfare components have basic three major players on the fighting side, the first is Population which is the people who inhabit a particular geographic area and are in the vicinity of the conflict zone irrespective of their political leanings or their viewpoints of the conflict. The second major player is the Military which is the actual armed force portion of the public which is trained in the art of warfare; they are selected by the administration of the region and fight on the Government's behalf. The last is Government which governs the State itself and issues orders to the state organs.

The Government is involved in both Symmetric (conventional) and Asymmetric warfare that is because all warfare is aimed to weaken the Government or to destroy it and, in extension, the State as well. The key difference in distinguishing Asymmetric warfare is the relation of the Government to the Military and to its Population. In Conventional warfare, we can clearly see that the Enemy Strategy is to isolate the public and to focus on the Government and Military factions to have maximum effect. The enemy tries to achieve two major objectives:

**1) To defeat the Military**

**2) Influence the Government to accept their demands (or in some extreme cases, the desolation of entire States)**

Moreover, the public provides essential moral support for the troops, and it supports the government in terms of votes and taxes. The Public is essential in terms of the labor force, as well, which builds the economy and military weaponry. Lastly, their political consent is important because it stops a political rebellion from emerging – if the enemy forces do not isolate themselves from the public, the cost of occupation may rise and, with it, support for the government. Therefore, in Symmetric warfare the enemy tries to isolate the Government and Arm forces from the public.

In Asymmetric Warfare or irregular warfare, focus is on the Public and Government. The goal is to attain influence on the government; the government is again the target. However, this time around, the focus is on the Public. The objective here is to either support insurgent forces, to gain large public appeal via their propaganda, and to take arms against the State to start a popular rebellion against the established order, or to remove support for State institutions whereby the Public no longer acknowledges the State institutions. It is important to understand here that all State institutions are based on credibility. If State Institutions lose credibility, chaos breaks loose as a new order is set to take place and Asymmetric war would succeed in its aims to destabilize the state. For example if the Police institutions lose credibility, they would be seen as a gang of armed thugs, if the Government loses all credibility they would be seen as extortionist that demand unfair money (in terms of Taxes) and if the Military loses its credibility then it would be seen as a Tyrannical army instead of a People's army. In such situations where Public support is largely eroded people start supporting reforms in a current setup or even a revolution. This is the point of time the insurgents jump in and hijack movements via replacing the leadership and promoting Guerrilla tactics against the State and Military rendering them useless; we especially see this in the context of Free Syrian Army which is then rendered irrelevant by ISIS, which took the reins of opposition against the State and Military which was then their second objective.

The Second objective is to render the Military irrelevant. Insurgent groups do this via challenging the Functions of the Institution, every organ has a particular function, for example, State hospitals promote wellbeing in a society and state Education institutes provide literacy, likewise, the Military's function is to provide security and repel foreign intrusions of sovereignty. The insurgents carry out proxy attacks (as discussed in 4th Warfare section), which questions the Military's function; whether it can even provide security to its people in the first place, and in essence challenging the writ of the State. As such, when things escalate so much the Military cannot engage with the insurgents, and insurgent groups thus increase the cost of occupation and force the government to make concessions. These include: to accept certain demands, certain regulation or relax certain policies or they could place radical demands, such as an independent State. There are many examples of this, with one being the Afghan Jihad in which Soviet forces had to retreat from Afghanistan or the recent dialogues in Moscow where by United States is being asked to make concessions in which they have to accept the Taliban as a legitimate government in Afghanistan in November 2018.

## HISTORY OF ASYMMETRIC WELFARE:

The topic on this section is "The use of Asymmetric warfare methods in South Asia." This topic is region specific which means it deals with Asymmetric Warfare within South Asia. This entails that the insurgency in Middle East and East Europe would not be the center stage of discussion, however, delegates can use this as a reference point. With that being said, the discussion will only focus on South Asia and anything else will be outside of the scope of this committee.

Another important point to note is that delegates need to acknowledge the topic has the word "Use", not "resolve; delegates are not required to find Solutions to Asymmetrical Warfare – that is politically impossible. Furthermore UNSC interference is necessary as the Conflicts in South Asia are already in discussion or would require their authority. The Committee is better served to create a basis on which resolution of these conflicts could be discussed rather than to solve the conflict itself.

These are some major States which are important regarding Asymmetric Warfare as they face insurgencies in their own States:

## Afghanistan

The War in Afghanistan is a complex quagmire of various belligerents of power with the two main camps being the Afghan Taliban and the Afghan Government backed by the American Coalition. The Afghan War started in the wake of the September attacks of 2001, when the then President of USA declared his famous Ultimatum "Are you with Us or Against Us", followed by his accusation that Osama bin Laden was behind the 9/11 attacks and that his current residence is in Afghanistan. As such the Bush administration demanded Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan that Osama Bin Laden be handed over and extradited to the United States of America. The Taliban in response said they would extradite him on the grounds that his guilt would be proved in front of a panel of three States comprising of Afghanistan, USA and a third State. USA rejected this as delaying tactics and launched Operation Enduring Freedom in alliance with United Kingdom, they formed an alliance with the Northern Alliance which had been in conflict with the Afghan Taliban in the event leading to the Afghan Civil War which started around the exit of the Soviet Union and 1995 period which was roughly the period of Afghan Taliban rule. On October the 7th United States launched its operation and its effect was devastating the United States had successfully invaded Afghanistan, they destroyed all the Al Qaeda and Taliban camps which were in Afghanistan, the Taliban government had disintegrated and in replacement the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan was established under the Karzai administration.

In December 2001 UNSC had established ISAF army which was responsible to assist the Afghan Interim Administration to secure Kabul. During this time after the results of Bonn Conference Mr. Karzai was held as an interim Administration after the Loya Jirga (Afghan parliament) gave a decision, following the elections of 2004 Karzai was elected as the President of Afghanistan.

During the Aftermath of the defeat of Afghanistan, the Taliban recognized Mullah Omar as its head and launched a grand insurgency against the American Government against the alleged puppet government backed by the American Coalition and ISAF. Due to the fact they were outnumbered and had weaker fire power, the Afghan Taliban had fought in an asymmetric warfare which continues to this day. Delegates need to focus on the Afghan problem as its core issue regarding asymmetric warfare taking their own individual stances at hand.

## Kashmir

The Conflict of Kashmir is primarily a territorial dispute between Pakistan, India and China. Its roots of the conflict lay during the British withdrawal plan in India in which the Maharaja decided to accede to India, while Kashmir being a Muslim majority province this sparked a conflict between Pakistan and India in response to which the Kashmiri tribes invaded and took over Kashmir in response to this Indian Mobilized its arm forces in the region and this resulted in the subsequent 1947-48 battle.

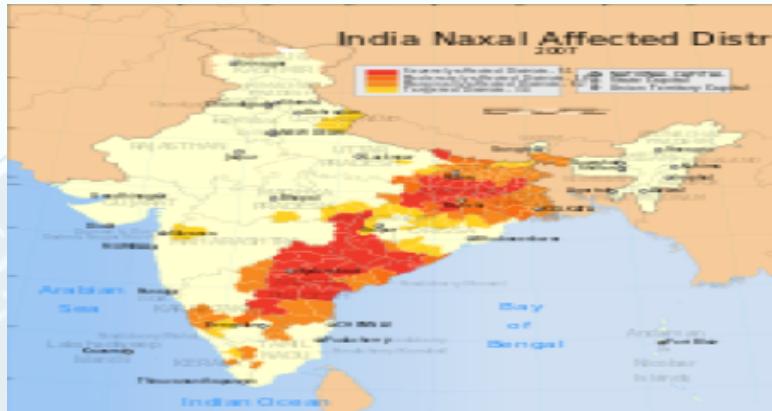
This dispute is led to a bitter rivalry and animosity between the two neighbors of Pakistan and India, in which Pakistan and India had fought 3 wars over the 1947-48, first Kashmir conflict, 1965 War, 1999 Kargil Conflict. These conflicts centered the Area of Kashmir. The first Kashmiri conflict an asymmetrical cum Conventional Warfare which resulted in a ceasefire via UN resolution in 21st April 1948, in which an LOC was established. In the War of 1965, was primarily fought over Kashmir which led to the escalation to an all-out conflict between Pakistan and India. The exchange led a direct conflict between India and Pakistan. The result was inconclusive as both States exchanged territories and claimed victory. No notable changes were made on the Kashmiri front.

The Kargil was centered on the Strategic ranges of the Kargil in 1999. In this conflict the Pakistani army personnel and Kashmiri Guerrilla fighters had infiltrated Kargil during winter in which they occupied the vacant peaks of the Kargil hills, which essentially sparked a conflict between Pakistan and India, Kargil Conflict may quickly become a Nuclear War in such circumstances Bill Clinton pressured the Pakistani government to step down to withdraw from the region and the War essentially left with no significant territorial changes. The Conflict between Pakistan and India brews in the midst of Nuclear Tension between both neighbors and asymmetric warfare continues in the Kashmir valley setting an important Conflict zone, as one of the most Militarized zones in the region in which India occupies about 43 percent, Pakistan owns about 37 percent and China occupies about the remaining 20 percent. Adding to this dimension that all three of these important stakeholders are Nuclear powers creating a deadly nuclear triangle which may warrant serious attention from the International community as dormant threat to World Peace this conflict may pose.

## Indian Insurgency

Third is the Naxalites insurgency in India, also known as the Red Corridor of India, this organization is the political movement which claims affiliation Communist Party of India. The Terminology of the root word Naxal comes from the name of the village Naxalbari which is located in West Bengal. This village is famous for its revolt in 1967; the political organization being largely a far left radical Communist group which have supported the doctrine of Mao Tse Tung.

The origin of this group can be traced since the split of the 1967 Communist Party of India which is made in the context of the famed Peasant revolt, 2 years old the Movement pushed out of the Epicenter and spreads into less developed areas which includes Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana and Chhattisgarh.



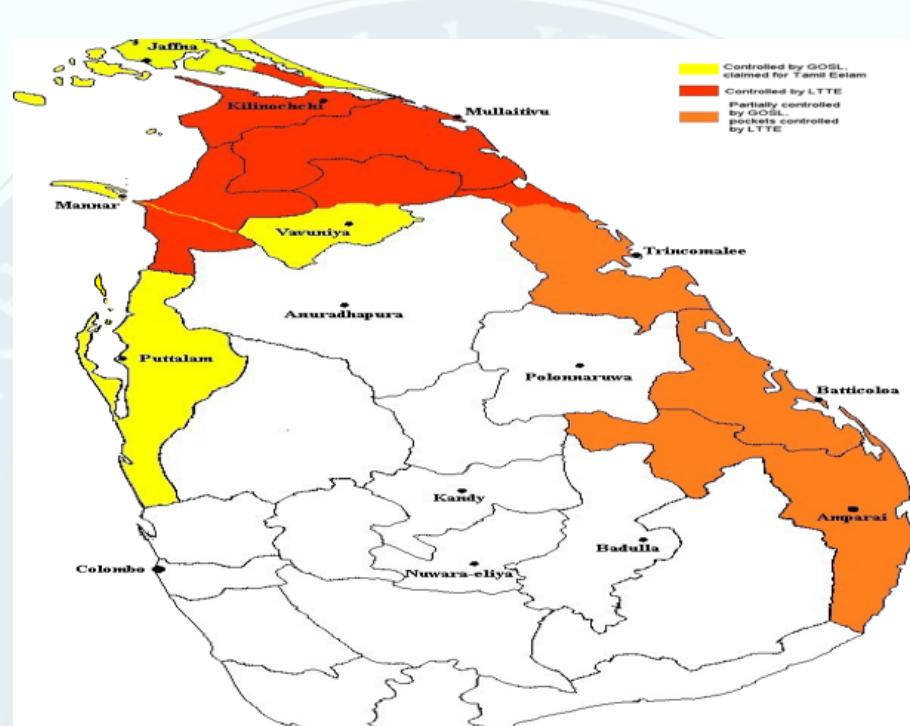
Similarly we do see the Khalistan movement which is framed as a Sikh movement in which the Sikh Nation demands to form a separate homeland which comprises of Punjab, Kashmir and Jammu, Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. The movement was started in 1971, in which an expat by the name of Jagit Singh Chohan. The movement received support of political support and financial, this support is mainly centered in the Indian State of Punjab which is a Sikh majority territory, the movement reached its height during the 1970s and 1980s.



It was around this time that a demand for an Independent Khalistan was made in New York Times magazine which resulted in a large separationist movement towards an independent State. The movement sizzled out due to various reasons which includes heavy crack down by Law Enforcement Agencies, differences among the Sikh groups and a general apathy of the Sikh population for the separatist movement, which led to a period of peace in 1993. However it is important in order to drive the appeasement process India has agreed to a Sikh Referendum on the issue of Khalistan in 2020.

## Sri Lanka

The conflict in Sri Lanka between the Sir Lankan government and the Tamil Tigers (LTTE) it aims to create a separate state of Tamil Eelam. Tamil militancy organization is based on the territory in the Northern Eastern Sri Lanka. The Organization started its operation in 1976; the organization was initiated by Velupillai Prabakaran he led the secessionist movement in which they tried to achieve an independent State of Tamil Eelam which would comprise of North and East of Sri Lanka as a separate homeland for the Tamil people. The conflict was central to the Sri Lanka Civil War which was fought as an ethnic insurgency; the conflict ran between 1983 and 2009, the Terrorist Organization was officially suppressed in the reign of Mahinda Rajapaksa; however Sri Lankan Government may face the conflict of Tamil Tigers as they may resurface in the Future.



## DELEGATES APPROACH TO REGIONAL ASYMMETRICAL WARFARE:

The issue of Afghanistan is one which has almost every State has a stake in, the issue of Afghanistan primarily concerns almost all the Major States in the committee therefore it is very likely that Afghan issue will front center stage in DISEC committee. Issues like Kashmir and Baluchistan can be raised but would not warrant a Committee response as the Afghan issue directly effects on a more widespread basis.

Lastly and perhaps most importantly is the Afghanistan Quagmire this conflict involves the Afghan government, American Government, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, India, Iran and NATO. Under the back drop of War on terror which started in 9/11 the Afghan Taliban are fighting against the Afghan Government to regain their legitimacy in the region (please note this is not an exhaustive list other Insurgent asymmetric activities can be discussed provided they are within the South Asia sphere)

Since each conflict means different to each State it is only natural but to understand that each delegate's research should and would be different from another's. Each delegate will research each conflict which is relevant to their own individual state and how it affects their individual State which will cause differences in the way they recount their historical narrative.

## **DEFINITIONS OF ASYMMETRIC WARFARE:**

Scholars of International Relations are divided; one side claims that there is an intrinsic link with Terrorism and Asymmetrical warfare, the other side says they overlap but are essential. Terrorism and Asymmetric warfare has many similarities which includes tactics such as Gruella warfare, bombing including suicide tactics and IED, hit and run tactics such factors do indicate that there is an intrinsic link between Terrorism and Asymmetrical warfare as the Tactics generally used by insurgents are essentially the same.

However, there are other claims which dispute this, some Scholars do claim that Terrorism and Asymmetrical Warfare are not related with the fact being that Terrorism can be caused via State to State conflict and may not necessarily Asymmetrical Warfare because it involves disproportionate power dynamics between two groups.

The politics of definition are to be considered when designing your stance if your State wants to take an aggressive stance they can link Terrorism with Asymmetrical warfare which will allow the Committee to Frame certain States as Terrorist States. In this committee framing and defining is everything if for example USA wishes to declare Iran as a Terrorist State then it would try to link Asymmetrical warfare with Terrorism and expose Hezbollah and Hamas relations with Iran in order to sanction Iran as a terrorist State, which may lead Iran to face harsh repercussion such as increased sanctions or possible Economic Blockade which may severely stunt Iran's growth.

## **INSURGENCY IN CYBER WORLD:**

Cyberterrorism is terrorism that is conducted via the Internet, these violent acts may include loss of life, intimidation, spread of false propaganda, leakages of vital State information which is vital for National Security, they may also engage in activities which disrupt computer networks they may use the following methods. They may resort to Phishing in which the insurgent disguises itself as a credible entity only to end up stealing vital sensitive information such as credit cards, money etc. They may also resort to Computer Worms a Computer worm can be defined as a lone malware computer program that duplicates itself in order to spread from more than one computer system. The damage can include loss of Bandwidth and corruption/modification of certain files. Similarly Computer Virus is also a type of malicious software which tries to replicate its abnormality and modify the Operating System itself via the insertion of its own code

## **COUNTER INSURGENCY AND HUMAN RIGHTS:**

The issue with Terrorism and thus by extension of Counter Terrorism is that of the Classical Liberalism and Realism(International Relation Theories) debates where one argues for the Rights and essentially greater freedom of the individual on the other hand the Realist argue for safety and security. They see a world which is enshrouded by danger (essentially a chaotic world) and do whatever it needs to do in order to maintain law and order, even if that means limiting the freedom of the individual citizen itself.

The fundamental dilemma of Terrorism is that they misuse the liberties of the society and cloak themselves in tolerance while they themselves promote intolerance see (Paradox of tolerance). However if the States clamp down on individual rights then the Terrorists also win because of State's overreaction to the problem and senseless violence on the States part can in fact lead to promotion of more extremism and in retrospect can aid the **Asymmetric Warfare**.

Another fundamental debate in the International Community is the Debate of **Free Speech vs Hate Speech**. The basic premise here is that States do sanction Media and flag them for incitement of violence and spread of extremism and by extension terrorism. States however do misuse their power and also censor those messages which are critical of the State or of such movements which demand autonomy and separation i.e. their right to self-determination. As such we can see for example in India where India has sanctioned and banned all Twitter accounts which have spoken against the atrocities of Indian Army in Kashmir. The question then arises which restriction on freedom by States are in fact genuine and which are not. One of which will require regularization by the International Community particularly when Twitter and Facebook are a global phenomenon and require that International Community takes action as Terrorist and/or Insurgents use these platforms for their own agendas.

## **INSURGENT TACTICS:**

In order to develop an understanding of Asymmetrical warfare we need to understand their tactics without understanding their tactics efforts to act against them would prove to be futile. The following is not an exhaustive list rather it is only to give a basic idea of how Insurgents act.

As we have reached a global age we see that not only has the world become more modernized and globalized but also the Insurgents have also started to use complicated methods in order to give an effective order of a successful attack on Hard Targets (Military, Security Personnel) and also Soft Targets which include (Civilians). Professor Alan M. Dershowitz explains that the advancement in technology has led to a greater and wider spread of killing as Terrorist are no longer limited to simple tools of war rather they have more explosive, rapid fire and deadly weapons such as rifles, rocket launchers, grenades and IED (Improvised Explosive Devices). Due to the advent of Globalization and large variety of the markets have allowed Insurgent easy access to Chemicals which has created an easy supply of Bomb construction, knowledge is easily available with no powerful methodology to stop information flow, people can learn how to construct a Bomb and use it against their enemies these are what we call Improvised Explosives, Explosive devices made from homemade devices. The danger is that these bombs can be implanted to cars and other automobiles so surveillance is difficult as security agencies cannot check each and every car, motorcycle and Truck. Therefore it is far easier for Insurgents to use such tactics.

Road Bombs Insurgents can and often do deploy explosives on the road in order to trigger movement which upon impact leads to a violent explosion and leads to casualties .

States need to define the Weapons that their Counter Insurgency operations has found focusing on small arms and Explosives which can be used to trace and expose the Logistics of Terrorist organizations.

Suicide tactics are qualitatively different from other Terrorist activities in which they rely on intimidation of the Insurgent community in itself. Unlike other operations a suicide operation the bomber does not expect to return home, making the suicide bomber very dangerous. Suicide bombing are usually exploited to get massive kills.

Next there is the Vehicle based attack in this attack Terrorist use vehicles as a mode of transport or as weapon itself when the vehicle is a heavy duty construction bulldozer Truck etc. They essentially run people down the streets; researchers have found this tactic to be effective and in fact less devastating than a Suicide bomb.

Lastly, there are RPG and Motor Guns; these weapons are especially useful as they provide a heavy armament which has tremendous firepower, these weapons are usually used on hard targets like Tanks, reinforced bunkers and APC, which cannot be penetrated through normal gunfire.



## COUNTER TERRORISM METHODS AND COOPERATION:

Counter Terrorism is an integral part of the Asymmetrical warfare discussion without which we cannot hope to counter it. There are many models to which can be used to Counter Terrorism they differ in terms of priorities, severity and geography. Delegates are encouraged to design their own models in order to counter Terrorism and establish Civilian control back to the relevant authorities. The following is a Sample. This program taught to the US Marine Core regarding the issue of Counter Terrorism. It should be duly noted that this program is also used by the Pakistani Military and deployed it in its operations against TTP in North Waziristan.

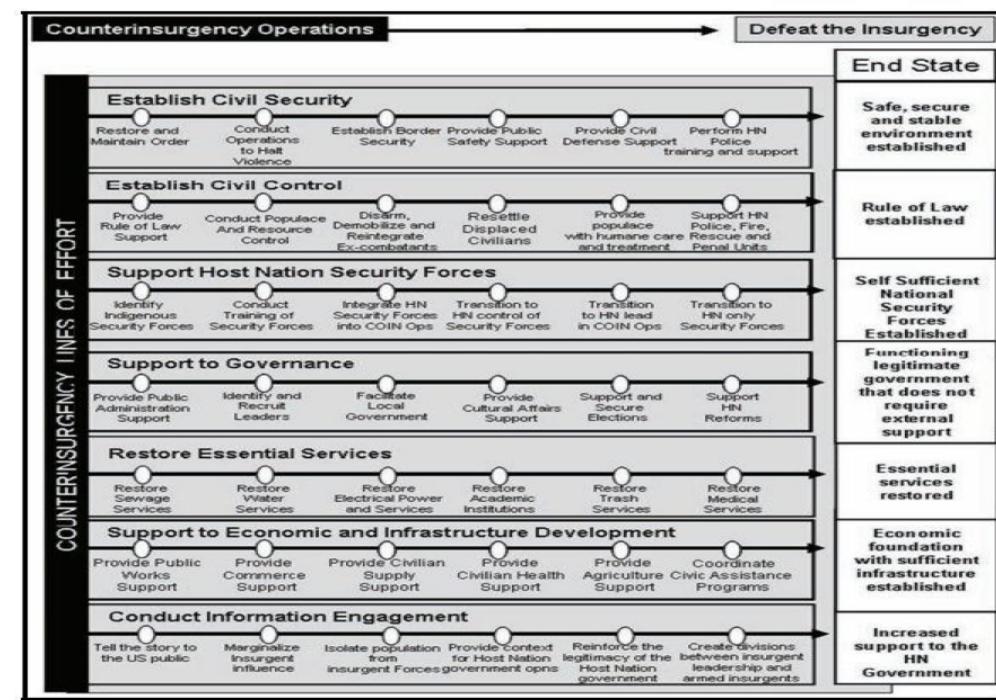


Figure 4-1. Lines of effort.

**1) Establish Civil Security :** For any region to have any sort have stability and thus in extension growth it needs to have Civil Security for without Security there would be no Law and Order, and without any Law and order, hence having a Safe and Secure environment is like an important base ground without which no successful growth model can be achieved.

- 2) Establish Civil Control:** Having Civil Control means that affairs like health care, Police, Fire Rescue should be under Civil Control, important vital resources should also be under Civilian control; in essence Rule of Law should be implanted.
- 3) Support Host Nation:** This aim is to gradually train the domestic army (in Pakistan's case Local groups ), responsibilities are gradually given so that they fit in and can build a sustainable future so that they are not dependent on Foreign armies for Warfare.
- 4) Support to Governance:** Providing essential political and administrative infrastructure is essential to build a long lasting governance system one which may deter insurgent activities. This includes; to recruit local leader, build a local government, Support a Cultural base by letting Culture flow freely without any fear of violence, an important goal is to support Elections and Promotes reforms in the Administrative System.
- 5) Restore Essential Services:**Certain Services are essential for survival without which Human Society cannot be grounded in any given Geography these services include Water, Sanitation facilities, Health and Basic Education
- 6) Support Infrastructure and Economic Development:** Without Some basic infrastructure how could modern life flourish traditionally it has always been the isolated areas which have been vulnerable to Insurgents activities, Asymmetric warfare thrives in areas where State forces cannot penetrate through.
- 7) Conduct Information Engagement:** This is all about information control, the first and perhaps the most important aspect is to be able to tell your side of the story, secondly, is to minimize their influence, thirdly, to isolate their contact from the population, and fourth, to create divisions among the Insurgent groups themselves.

## **QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER:**

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- 1) Definition of the Word Rogue State
- 2) Relation between Asymmetric warfare and Terrorism
- 3) Declaration of Nuclear Doctrines and its effectiveness
- 4) Non Proliferation treaties in context of Rogue States
- 5) Models of Countermeasures against Asymmetrical warfare
- 6) Effective Countermeasures against Rouge Nuclear States
- 7) Steps taken to stop Nuclear Proliferation
- 8) Effective Policies against Cyber terrorism and Propaganda
- 9) Resolution on the conflict of Counter Terrorism measures and Human Rights Violation

# **TOPIC B: NUCLEAR CAPABILITY OF ROUGE STATES AND THE WAY FORWARD**

## **INTRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR POLITICS:**

The issue of nuclear capacity is a sensitive one, a State which is a capable Nuclear power enters into an exclusive Powerful Military club however with many strings attached to it. Being a Nuclear Power means getting the world attention naturally towards your state and Foreign Policy. Your Domestic Policy also comes into scrutiny as States are looked with eyes of concern if any radical group comes into power and uses the power of Nuclear Weapons in an irresponsible way.

The strategic threat that the Nuclear Power is of course quite concerning with many States looking with eyes of concern and many that are threatened by your State as such being a Nuclear power your State gains the animosity of many States as well.

## **DEFINE ROUGE STATES:**

The definition of Rouge States is one in which they are varied definitions for instance the Standard definition is that a Rogue State is “a nation or state regarded as breaking international law and posing threat to the security of other nations”. The Cambridge defines rogue state to be states that are considered dangerous or threatening to other nations. The Collins dictionary defines Rouge States to be denied by Politicians or Opinion makers, they define it in relation to themselves “as a threat” to their own stability and safety for the State itself. Furthermore English Oxford defines Rouge State as a state that is regarded as “breaking the international law” and a State which possess a security threat to other States or the International order in general.

The above definitions show the essence of the problem is that definition of Rogue States varies from Source to Source each one defines the term Rogue State in its own individual unique way.

## **REQUIREMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL SECURITY:**

According to International Law, States have the right to defend themselves, however, the security competition has unfortunately reached new heights as there is constant war gaming against each other, and the arms race seems to reach no end.

However, the International community does in fact realize that if Nuclear States start to proliferate left and right and nuclear armaments are going into irresponsible hands that may actually use Nuclear Weapons apart from deterrence, is going to be a global catastrophe.

Therefore delegates with Nuclear States actually need to justify their Nuclear Weapons and relative capacities in terms of Deterrence to maintain international law and order.

## **NUCLEAR WAR DOCTRINE:**

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In military studies, Nuclear War Doctrine holds a specific significance as it is vital for a State's survival. The Nuclear Doctrine comprises of several important components some important questions need to be answered (during the committee all States need to define their Doctrine which are based on following

- 1) Strategic and/or Political requirement to develop Nuclear Weapons
- 2) Typology and the Diversity of the Nuclear Arsenal your State has
- 3) Procedures Nuclear Deployment against Strategic Threats

## **MAD AND ITS RELATION WITH ROGUE STATE IN CONTEMPORARY POLITICS:**

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The theory of MAD or Mutually Assured Destruction, is one in which the State is influenced by the shear horror of the repercussions of Nuclear Warfare which discourage State to use Nuclear aggression.

According to this theory States that would engage in Nuclear Exchange that would mean trade blow for blow, would result in catastrophic damage to the people and to the environment itself. Theorist have identified that in best case scenario world population may decrease significantly and in worse scenario population may in fact face extinction, because the War has so high costs it may actually discourage States from engaging into full blown Nuclear War, hence States fearing repercussions may in fact refuse to engage in War all together, the trick is not to Win a War but to Survive and Win. The conflict in essence is would cause complete annihilation for both sides so even with a result of victory the cost would simply not be justified, thus States are deterred to reach the eventual doom of Mutually Assured Destruction.

The relation of MAD with Nuclear Weapons is important to understand in the Modern World, Rogue State unlike other States view their own State as a means to an end rather an end on to themselves. Which essentially means that Rogue State do not necessarily adhere to the MAD in principle this in theory is dangerous because this means that Rouge States may actually use Nuclear aggression to achieve their Political and Strategic goals.

## **STRATEGIC NUCLEAR WEAPON:**

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Low yield nuclear warfare as it is called, that is to say these Nuclear weapons are specifically designed to specific targets rather than to have a general overarching destruction the Nuclear weapons.

### **No First Use:**

No first Use is the policy in which States pledge in particular a Nuclear State to not deploy Nuclear Weapons as an effective weapon in War, unless and until they are attacked first by a nuclear attack, this doctrine is based on retaliation, the No first Use can also be linked to Biological and Chemical Warfare Rogue States however might use Nuclear Weapons to defeat an enemy that vastly outnumbers them or has Militarily superior than them. Under such circumstances Rouge States or Rogue organizations might not adhere to the No first Use policy which may be disastrous to the interests of Global security because their action might set in motion a chain of Nuclear attacks which may prompt Global retaliation against a Rouge state, hence it is with due importance that the Proliferation and usage of Nuclear Weapons be restricted to only to States with responsible Nuclear policy which is aimed at deterrence and not actual usage of Nuclear weapons for the elimination of their competitors. International community and the DIESEC committee scrutinize and keep vigilance among States which do not adhere to the no first use policy so as to avoid such cataclysmic situations.

## Credible Minimum Deterrence

This Strategy is widely used between two powerful nuclear states to maintain what is to be known as a balance of Power based on which the International Order is constructed due to the fears of (MAD). The minimal deterrence theory is that the State is not to possess any more nuclear weapons than it needs to maintain strategic equilibrium.

## NPT (Non Proliferation Treaty)

The treaty is part of the larger Nuclear Disarmament Movement in the International community this treaty was negotiated between 1965 to 1968 in which about 18 countries are in fact signatories in the DISEC committee. The NPT main objective is to prevent the proliferation (spread of in terms of capacity and Technology) of Nuclear weapons. They are currently four States which are not part of the Proliferation treaty they are North Korea, Pakistan, India and Israel (Israel is anonymous about its Nuclear capabilities)

The NPT has three major components first is nonproliferation which is about the Spread of Nuclear weapons and technology second is the right to peacefully use Nuclear technology for energy production and medical services. Lastly disarmament though (a very sensitive topic a controversial topic which has caused Non Signatories to make their decision), is to make a binding commitment into a full multilateral understanding to reach the ultimate goal of Nuclear free world. The NPT signatories are asked to move in the general direction of disarmament this is done in order to loosen the tension between Nuclear States.

Delegates of those States which are not part of the treaty have to justify their stance and if they are not able to the Committee may declare them to be rogue States for spreading and having potential intentions of Nuclear War escalation and proliferation (Note to delegates other important treaties on Nuclear Disarmament are within the Scope of this committee and are encouraged to be discussed)

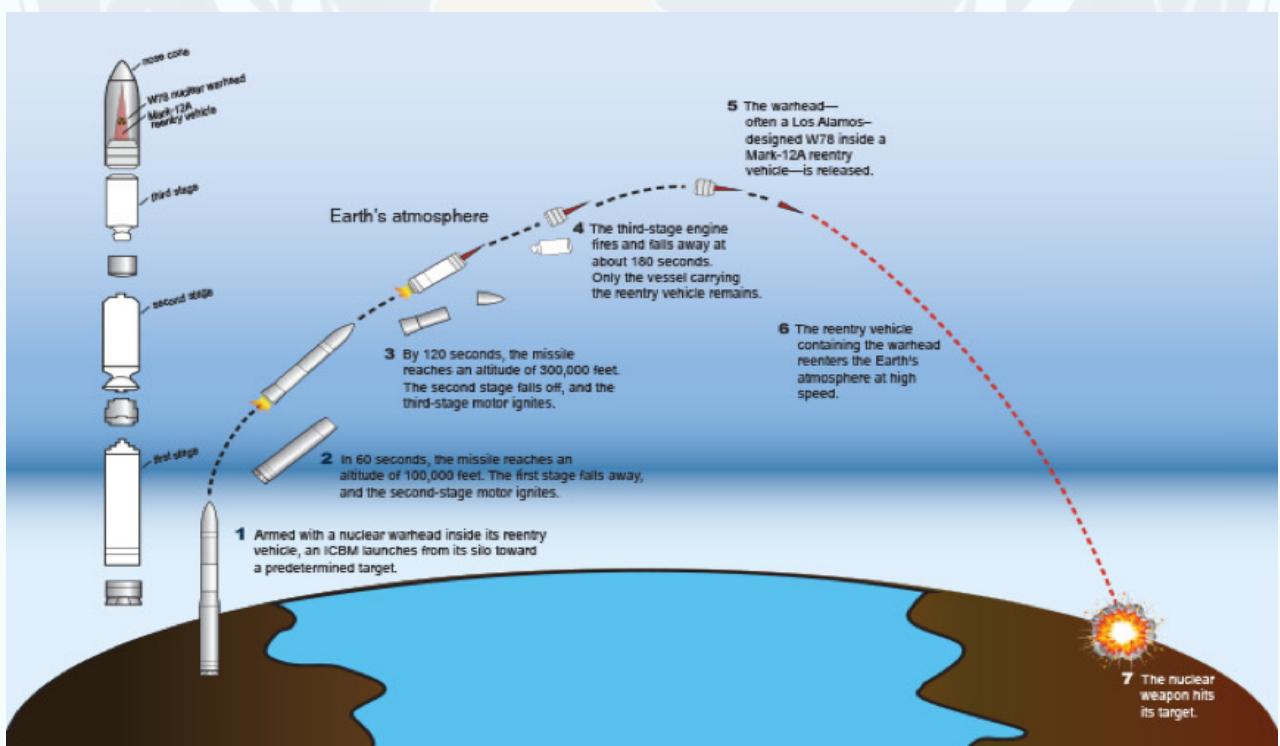
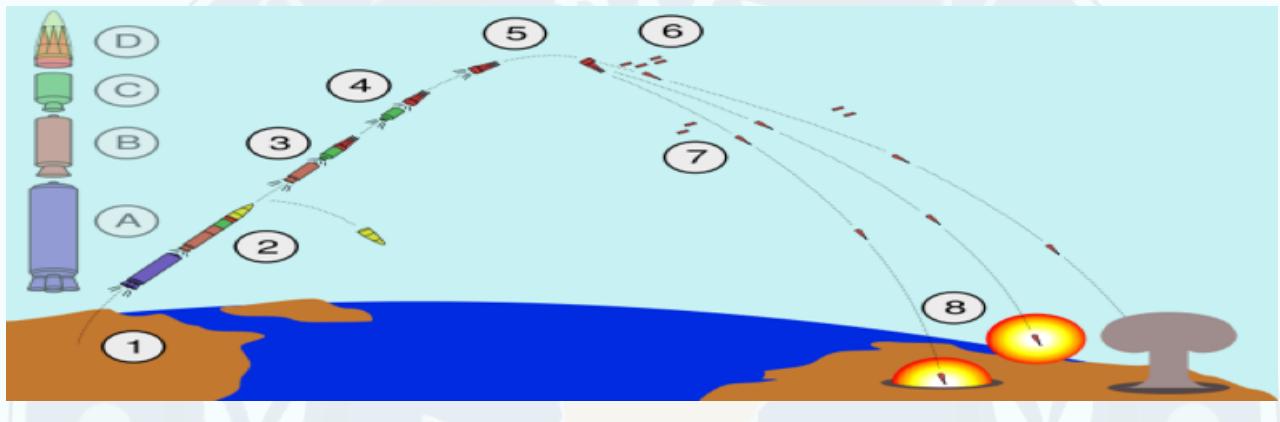
## NUCLEAR CAPABILITIES AND ITS RELATION TO NUCLEAR ROUGE STATES:

In order to understand and judge the threatening stance of a State it is important to know of its Nuclear Capabilities as his Capabilities will determine the extent of the State's potential aggression and its Strategic significance, which is an important factor in determining the "threat" a nation may pose to another State.  
**(Below is a picture of a Nuclear Triad)**



The Nuclear Triad refers to a three pronged structure which consists of various delivery systems from which a State may deploy its Nuclear Weapons. The first are land oriented whose delivery system is reliant on the MRBM (Mid-Range Ballistic Missiles) and ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles). Strategic bombers are special bombers with the explicit task to give the killing blow which is of course loaded with a Nuclear Delivery system and lastly is the Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles also called (SLBM). This technology helps in guaranteeing a Second Strike capacity this is defined as the State's assured ability to give a nuclear response to a Nuclear attack as a powerful retaliation. Cancelling all hope to destroy a State with a strong initial devastating blow, this ensures its Nuclear deterrence.

## MIRV TECHNOLOGY REFERS TO MULTIPLE INDEPENDENT REENTRY VEHICLE:



This Nuclear missile has several nuclear warheads packed in its front end or technically called "bus". The MIRV technology has given the capacity of the warheads to have separate trajectories upon reentry of the atmosphere coming at blasting speed making Anti-Nuclear defense virtually impossible. This technology was developed by the United States in 20th Century and was one of main reasons why States maintained their power balance in the World today, MAD is virtually inevitable and States with almost cent percent guarantee will not be able to stop its destructive path.

Nuclear Capacity and Rogue States is an important link which Delegates need to understand, it is as they say with "Great Power comes great responsibility", which means the more Nuclear capability that your State has the greater restraint it has to show in terms of Nuclear Aggression. Rogue States in contrast do not show restraint and actively seek Nuclear Capability either for Nuclear Terrorism or to accelerate the instability of the Global security. Their Activities and intentions violate international laws and norms, which are targeted to achieve a specific agenda. In the committee of DISEC such States need to be identified and as such deeply criticized for their activities which may be interpreted as Nuclear Aggression and in extension a Rogue State. For example North Korea may be declared as a Rogue State Historically especially in the light of its Inter Continental Ballistic Missiles which not only threaten South Korea but also United States Western Coastline, therefore the threat has accelerated from being an International Crisis to a National Crisis which involves the Stake of United States directly, the US government may in such cases try to get the Intercommunity to declare North Korea as a Rogue State, to best guard US and her allies interests.

## BLOC POSITIONS:

Delegates need to keep in mind that both topics of Asymmetric warfare and Nuclear security regarding rogue states are interrelated topics therefore, the issues pertain to both topics will form Blocs based on your States stance on both issues and not only on one. Remember the Nuclear Age has given birth to the proxy warfare, therefore your lobbying needs to be based on your stance for both topics.

Next delegates need to have an understanding that the sole unipolar power model in the international arena is changing, the international community is giving way fast to a multipolar world, it would be an exaggeration to say United States has completely lost its unipolar status however it is clear that the unipolar status is melting as the authority of United States is challenged by Russia, North Korea, China, Turkey, Iran, Turkey and Pakistan. The current world order can be summarized as a Loose Multipolar world. This means that States on their own spheres of influence have more say in the pursuit of their own National interests instead of a global hegemon or world police interfering in domestic and regional politics. This includes States above mentioned and other emerging powers like India UK and Germany. This means other States can also lead the committee this can be evidenced as Russia is holding talks in Moscow regarding the Taliban issue.

Generally speaking, there are two major groups the first is the Global order group this group tries to maintain order and the current status quo via promoting globalization, free trade and international institutions. It aims to create an order in which States solve the issue of disarmament and nuclear issue via the convention of international institutions. This group is traditionally led by the United States of America as a global hegemon however problems have arisen as the United States of America has to sacrifice its own individual interests which has led President Donald Trump taken an usual stance with a America first in which American interests which may include recognition to Taliban or repealing Iranian sanctions which leads to United States loses its legitimacy as a world policeman state.

The Second group is the Nationalization bloc in which States prefer States own interests over global cooperation. States feel that the Global order are essentially unjust and do not fulfil their own essential interests therefore they would peruse their own interests over global stability.

In the wake of competition of National interests and need of global cooperation to solve the armament crisis. The global order is loose multipolar world which is to say though States generally have a lobby group which they ascribe to however it is not fixed and rigid rather it is flexible. For instance India may side with United States of America regarding adopting tough restrictions on Pakistan and resisting Taliban influence. However in case for Iranian Nuclear deal or the purchase of the s 400 weapons.

## **QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER:**

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1. What are the effective measures to discourage Nuclear Arms Race especially in the NPT and NSG?
2. Redefining/Justifying Nuclear Capabilities and Doctrines in the Context of International Strategic environment
3. Mainstreaming or Alienation of Former Terrorist Organization as an effective countermeasure of Terrorism in the Context of the recent Moscow Talks with the Taliban.
4. Nuclear Disarmament Treaties to be Restated/Improved upon in the Context of the Nuclear Strategic environment.



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