

The Doon School Model United
Nations Conference 2017

BACKGROUND GUIDE



ALL INDIA
POLITICAL PARTIES
MEET 2002

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DSMUN '17

ABOUT DSMUN

The Doon School Model United Nations Conference is one of India's biggest and most reputed high school MUN conference. Inaugurated in 2007, the Doon School Model United Nations Society has consistently hosted a series of engaging, entertaining and intellectually stimulating conferences, with each leaving a unique legacy behind it. DSMUN has grown to be one of the key entries in every MUNning calendar. DSMUN has a history of attracting the best of, both, the Indian and the international delegates from the Pan-Asiatic Region. Over the years, DSMUN has never failed to surprise, with an array of committees ranging from the orthodox to specialised and unconventional simulations, from the regional to the international and covering a range of time periods.

The Doon School, one of India's most reputed and prestigious institutions, is a member of the G20 Group of Schools, The Headmasters' and Headmistresses' Conference, The International Boys' Schools Coalition and the Round Square Conference. With its motto, "Knowledge our Light", the school aims to mold its students into leaders for the future and gentlemen of service. Model United Nations has now become one of the largest and most popular activities in school with over 200 students being involved in it. The beautiful and serene 72 acre Chandbagh estate, in which the school is set, creates a scenic backdrop to the challenging and pertinent issues being discussed.

The DSMUN Secretariat is proud to host The 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference from the 18th to the 20th of August, 2017. Popularly referred to as DSMUN '17, this year's conference promises to engage delegates with 14 diverse committees, each of which will discuss various relevant, thought-provoking agendas.

We look forward to seeing you in Dehradun later this year as the rains drench the Chadbagh estate.

Crises to keep you on your toes, unforgettable memories, interesting new people to meet and an experience worth a lifetime! DSMUN '17 will have it all.

DSMUN '17



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhania
PRESIDENT

Shikhar Trivedi
CHAIRPERSON

Naman Khurana
Abhyanshu Uttkarsh
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL

Greetings!

It gives us great pleasure to welcome you all to the 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference. Over the years, DSMUN has grown into one of the finest and most reputed high school MUN conferences in the country. This year too we hope to deliver the goods and make this year's session an unforgettable one. With agendas ranging from religious turmoil in the Middle East to the manhunt for Edward Snowden and Julian Assange, this year's simulations promise to be exciting, engaging and challenging.

I am a Humanities student and have a keen interest in Economics and History. Besides being a MUNner, I am a passionate theatre person and public speaker. I also have an interest in cricket and boxing.

I have served DSMUN in various capacities ranging from the Secretariat to being a delegate and eventually the Vice-president. DSMUN is an activity which has been very important to me during my school life and this time I am excited to head this very significant event.

I am indeed honoured to be working with such an accomplished and hard-working team on the Executive Board and look forward to a memorable time this fall!

Warm Regards,
(Divij Mullick)

SMUN '17



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhania
PRESIDENT

Shikhar Trivedi
CHAIRPERSON

Naman Khurana
Abhyanshu Uttkarsh
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Greetings!

It is an honour and privilege to welcome all of you to the 11th Doon School Model United Nations Conference. Over the years, DSMUN has grown to be one of the most prestigious and competitive high school conferences in the country, and we hope that this year's conference will be a bigger success. With fourteen different committees ranging from the All India Political Parties Meet to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, we have strived to design an exciting and engaging conference for participating delegates.

I have been involved in DSMUN for the past 5 years in various capacities including Media and the Secretariat. I have an avid interest in history, politics and international affairs and wish to pursue international relations in college. I am also a passionate hockey player and the Editor-in Chief of The Doon School Yearbook.

This year, Divij and I hope to make this conference a successful and a truly memorable experience for one and all.

Looking forward to meet all of you at Chandbagh this August!

Warm Regards,
(Deep Dhandhania)



Divij Mullick
SECRETARY GENERAL

Deep Dhandhanian
PRESIDENT

Shikhar Trivedi
CHAIRPERSON

Naman Khurana
Abhyanshu Uttkarsh
DEPUTY CHAIRPERSONS

A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Namaste Delegates!

It is an honour to host you all in the All India Political Parties Meet at the 11th Doon School Model United Nations. I am Shikhar Trivedi, and will serve as your Chairperson this year. I am an SC Form (class 12) student of the ISC Curriculum at The Doon School and poetry, oratory, debating and dramatics have a really special place in my heart.

The agenda for this year's AIPPM 2002 is:

"Discussion on the Gujarat Government's intervention, and any other political involvement in communal violence in the State, with emphasis on the year 2002."

In committee, diplomacy should be accorded your topmost priority, and your party's interests should be at the forefront of your debate. This will be a bilingual committee, with Hindi and English being the two languages for communication. All documentation will be in English.

The agenda provides a lot of scope for points and counter-points and I am expecting my delegates to be well-versed with the background and events of the communal violence in Gujarat in 2002, and have engaged discussions in context to any political involvements in the events. Post committee sessions, I expect the committee to come to a conclusion in the form of a Press Release or a Communique which will be sent out to the public.

All the best for the conference, and see you soon.

Sincerely,
(Shikhar Trivedi)
Chairperson -All India Political Parties Meet 2002

DSMUN '17

AGENDA 1: DISCUSSION ON THE GUJARAT GOVERNMENT'S INTERVENTION, AND ANY OTHER POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNAL VIOLENCE IN THE STATE, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE 2002

INTRODUCTION

The state of Gujarat has seen many instances of violence in the past, and more so, communal ones. Hindu-Muslim clashes have been going on for nearly 1300 years now, and Gujarat has seen various forms of these clashes. From the riots in 1992 allegedly triggered due to the Ram Mandir and Babri Masjid incident, to the ones that followed immediately in 1993 and are said to have been caused due to the bombings in Mumbai in 1993. Whatever the case may

be, there has mostly been a tinge of religion in it. Even then, the riots of 2002 were not only communal, and religion was not the only base to it. It is this that we aim to unravel and bring to the public by means of this AIPPM discussion, so that those involved in inciting or aiding the violence and destruction that struck this state can be brought to justice. Even though justice is not ours to pronounce, but we can still help the judiciary in its pursuit.

A HISTORY OF COMMUNAL VIOLENCE IN GUJARAT

1969 Gujarat Riots

The Hindu-Muslim tension incremented considerably in Gujarat during the 1960s. Between 1961 and 1971, there were 685 incidents of communal violence in the urban areas Gujarat (plus, another 114 in the rural areas). Out of the 685 incidents, 578 incidents transpired in 1969 alone.

Albeit Ahmedabad had been divided along the caste and religious lines, it was not a communally sensitive area until the 1960s. In the 1960s, the city's textile mills attracted a voluminous number of migrants from other areas of the state. During 1961-71, the city's population grew by approximately 38%, resulting in rapid magnification of slums in the eastern part of the city. However, mid-1960s onwards, a number of under-qualified mill workers in Ahmedabad became unemployed, as the jobs went to the small units of Surat. During the 1960s, seven immensely colossal mills in Ahmedabad shut down, and around 17,000 workers lost their jobs. The Hindus were over-represented among these workers, compared to the Muslims. The Dalit Hindu workers faced a more preponderant sense of insecurity, as the local Muslim workers were verbally expressed to be more adept in the weaving. Several truculent clashes involving the textile workers took place in the slums of the city,

mainly between the Hindu Dalits and the Muslims. The transmuting socioeconomic factors additionally impacted the political situation in the city. The Indian National Congress had been fragmented in 1969. Concurrently, the Hindu nationalist organization Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) had established local strongholds in the eastern parts of the city.



Several incidents led to a rise in tensions between the two communities in Ahmedabad. During a three-day rally held in Maninagar during 27-28 December, 1968, the RSS supremo M. S. Golwalkar pleaded for a Hindu Rashtra ("Hindu nation"). On the Muslim side, inciting speeches were made at the conference

of Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind in June 1969.

On the evening of 3 March 1969, a Hindu police officer moved a hand-cart that was obstructing traffic near the Kalupur Tower. A copy of the Koran placed on the handcart fell on the ground, resulting in an author-itative ordinance for an apology by a small Muslim crowd standing nearby. The crowd anon grew bigger, and twelve policemen were in-jured in the subsequent bellicose protests. On 31 August, the Muslims of the city held a massive demonstration to protest the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. On 4 September, a Muslim sub-inspector, while dispersing a Ramlila festive crowd, hit a table. As a re-sult, the Hindu text Ramayana and an Aarti thali (plate) fell down. The Hindus alleged that the police officer additionally kicked the sacred book. This incident led to protests by Hindus, and the formation of the Hindu Dharma Raksha Samiti by the RSS leaders. The Hindu Dharma Raksha Samiti ("Hindu Religion Protection Committee") organized pro-tests in which anti-Muslim slogans were raised. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh bellwether Balraj Madhok visited the city and made fiery speeches on 14 and 15 September. Another incident included an al-leged assault on some Muslim mauvis, who were endeavouring to construct a mosque in the Odhav village near Ahmedabad.

1985 Gujarat Riots

The 1985 Gujarat riots commenced in February and lasted till October 1986, in the city of Ahmedabad. The violence caused an estimated death toll of 275, thousands of injuries and tens of thousands displaced. According to Asghar Ali Engineer, the riots were organised by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) to cause the downfall of the regime of Madhav Singh Solanki. Initially the riots were an intra Hindu caste issue over the reservations policy of the state regime but this turned into a communal riot between Hindus and Muslims. The rioters had initially targeted state property but within a month commenced to target Mus-lims and Muslim owned property.

Solanki, having won the elections in March, formed a Government out of which twenty ministries had fourteen Kshatriyas accommodating. The upper castes reacted bellicosely, as they felt they had made their

feelings clear regarding quotas during the riots in 1981. The state an-nounced an incrementation from ten percent to twenty eight percent in the reserved quotas for lower castes for state employment. A stay was issued by the high court on implementing the quotas and following the derailment of a train on 5 July Solanki stepped down.

There were attacks on Dalits and Muslim neighbourhoods in Ahmeda-bad and Vadodara. According to testimony from Dalits, members of the BJP legislative assembly who during the riots in 1981 had assaulted them gave them avail during the 1985 violence. The BJP and other Hindu groups provided the Dalits with weapons, legal help, and finan-cial help.

Naroda Patiya Massacre

At the time of the riots Naroda Patiya and Naroda Gam – a suburb 1 kilometre (0.62 mi) from Naroda Patiya; both of which constitute the municipality of Naroda – located in Gujarat's most astronomically im-mense city, Ahmedabad, had around 2,000 daily wage-earning Muslim inhabitants, and many immigrants from Karnataka and Maharashtra. On the evening of 27 February 2002, Vishwa Hindu Parishad declared a statewide strike in replication to the Godhra train burning incident, starting from 28 February. On the first day of the strike, a mob of ap-proximately 5,000 people, allegedly led by the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Bajrang Dal, assailed and endeavored to burn the entire Mus-lim community of Naroda Patiya. The rioting commenced at 9 am when the Noorani Mosque was ravaged by exploding liquified petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.

Cases of hacking, looting, stabbing and sexual assaults including public gang-ravishes in which the victims were burnt, were reported. Many people were burnt alive, individually or in groups by "chasing them into huge pits" and setting fire to them using LPG cylinders. Burnt bodies were additionally thrown in a dry well. Women and girls were sexually assaulted, ravished and killed by burning or by stabbing. Maya Kodnani, Babu Bajrangi and a few others supplied weapons to the crowd, and Suresh Chara and others ravished and killed women. LPG cylinders were habituated to eradicate a number of buildings in the

residential and working areas. The massacre lasted for over 10 hours and determinately a curfew was imposed in 27 towns and cities across Gujarat. Most of the homes of Muslims in Naroda were burnt while Hindu homes remained undamaged. As the riots ended, it was estimated that around 125 people had been killed in the violence. After the rioting, 94 bodies were recuperated; three more people were reported missing and were later declared dead. More than 30 people were found injured. The dead – all Muslims – comprised 36 women, 35 children and 26 men. The incident is considered to be the “most gruesome of all post-Godhra bellicose incidents” and “the most astronomically immense single case of mass murders”, and claimed the highest number of lives of all the events during the Gujarat riots.

Gulbarg Society Massacre

On 28th February, a violent mob, mostly of people living in the neighbourhood, stormed the Gulberg Society in Meghaninagar area. Most of the residents had taken shelter in the two-storeyed home of former Congress MP Ahsan Jafri, in front rows at the entry gate, hoping to be saved. Jafri tried calming the mob and defend his family



and neighbours, only to be killed but his body was untraceable. All the homes were set ablaze, and in all 69 persons were killed in this massacre. Witnesses have also testified to the rape of women by the accused. The only Parsi family in this Muslim neighbourhood, the Modys had also taken shelter in Jafri's home. Azar, the 13-year-old son of Rupa and Dara Mody, went missing that day in the mayhem, leaving no trace. The mob is said to have blown up gas cylinders to breach the boundary walls and forcibly enter the society that day. Only 39 of the bodies were found. There was no trace of Jafri who was said to have been dragged out of his home, killed and burnt.

NOTE BY CHAIRPERSON

The delegates are expected to only use the Background Guide as a springboard, and research furthermore about the agenda at hand. There have been many findings in the case which may be used to support the arguments presented by the delegates, but facts that have been proven after 2002, will not be taken into consideration. Being a historic committee, there should be strict adherence to this policy, and more so, debate should be centred around information

that has been printed or made available in 2002. Delegates should also keep in mind that any opinion or statement of any person related to the agenda that has been put out in public eyes after 2002 will not be taken into consideration, but it will be helpful for the delegates to research about any developments to the case. The Executive Board hopes to have fruitful debate in the committee if these guidelines are adhered to.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND FURTHER READING

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POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

Position papers are usually one to one-and-a-half pages in length. Your position paper should include a brief introduction followed by a comprehensive breakdown of your country's position on the topics that are being discussed by the committee. A good position paper will not only provide facts but also make proposals for resolutions.

A good position paper will include:

- A brief introduction to your country and its history concerning the topic and committee;
- How the issue affects your country;
- Your country's policies with respect to the issue and your country's justification for these policies;
- Quotes from your country's leaders about the issue;
- Statistics to back up your country's position on the issue;
- Actions taken by your government with regard to the issue;
- Conventions and resolutions that your country has signed or ratified;
- UN actions that your country supported or opposed;
- What your country believes should be done to address the issue;
- What your country would like to accomplish in the committee's resolution; and
- How the positions of other countries affect your country's position.

SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

General Assembly Third Committee

Authors: United States, Austria and Italy

Draft Resolution GA/3/1.1

Signatories: Greece, Tajikistan, Japan, Canada, Mali, the Netherlands and Gabon

Topic: "Strengthening UN coordination of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies"

The General Assembly,

Reminding all nations of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all global citizens, **[use commas to separate perambulatory clauses]**

Reaffirming its Resolution 33/1996 of 25 July 1996, which encourages Governments to work with UN bodies aimed at improving the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance,

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations, Stressing the fact that the United Nations faces significant financial obstacles and is in need of reform, particularly in the humanitarian realm,

1. Encourages all relevant agencies of the United Nations to collaborate more closely with countries at the grassroots level to enhance the carrying out of relief efforts; **[use semicolons to separate operative clauses]**
2. Urges member states to comply with the goals of the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs to streamline efforts of humanitarian aid;
3. Requests that all nations develop rapid deployment forces to better enhance the coordination of relief efforts of humanitarian assistance in complex emergencies;
4. Calls for the development of a United Nations Trust Fund that encourages voluntary donations from the private transnational sector to aid in funding the implementation of rapid deployment forces;
5. Stresses the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries;
6. Calls upon states to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance;
7. Requests the expansion of preventive actions and assurance of post-conflict assistance through reconstruction and development;
8. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter. **[end resolutions with a period]**

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