



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
Whitefield

Rotary Club of Bangalore
A YOUTH SERVICES INITIATIVE



CCC



Agenda:

Crisis Management: De- Escalating the
2025 India - Pakistan Conflict Post -
Pahalgam attack.

Freeze Date - 6th May 2025

Table Of Contents

1. Letter from Executive Board and Introduction to Agenda.....	3
2. Rules Of Procedure (RoP).....	6
3. Timeline of Events.....	12
4. Military Capacity.....	19
5. Further reads.....	28

Letter from the Executive Board

"My Vision is to work for the relationship between India and Pakistan which would be like the relation between Canada and the United States" - Manmohan Singh

Greetings to our esteemed diplomats, It is with great privilege and honour that the executive board of the - Continuous Crisis Committee informs you that you are one of the rare few entrusted with redefining the strategic outlook of the India-Pakistan conflict through deliberate policy and negotiation. As tensions rise following the recent developments at Pahalgam, the responsibility now lies with you to challenge existing narratives, anticipate future escalations and propose pathways that prioritize both national security and regional stability. This is not just a session, it is a platform for transformative diplomacy, where each action may alter the arc of subcontinental geopolitics.

The situation you enter is both unstable and unpredictable. The events leading to May 6th 2025, have marked a sharp escalation in already fragile affairs. Intelligence failures, alleged cross-border infiltrations, civilian unrest, and targeted violence that have once again pushed both nations to the edge. In the midst of such uncertainty, each and every one of your roles becomes even more critical. The crisis before you is not at face value - it is layered with history, mistrust, and provocations both known and unknown. The executive board urges all delegates to consider the broader implications of every directive issued, every communique drafted, and every decision taken because the future of their countries are at stake.

The Executive Board expects all delegates to uphold strategic clarity, diplomatic integrity and situational awareness. Each one of you delegates represents not only a portfolio, but a vision of deterrence, dominance and maybe peace. We expect each of you to come equipped with well researched stances, awareness of historical precedences, and dexterity to respond to dynamic developments. Most importantly, we hope you have taken this time to rest—because the days ahead promise to be relentless, intense, and demanding of your sharpest faculties to be at their best.

The future of Bharat and Pakistan now lies in your hands, delegates. Every decision you take will carry weight, and once a course of action is set in motion, there is no turning back. It is upon you to determine how your nations will navigate the path ahead—for the sake of posterity. So it shall be. Our wishes remain with you for the best.

May your gods bless you, and may we witness the right outcome—whatever that may be.

Regards,

The Executive Board

Co-Chairperson: Saachi Pathak

Co-Chairperson: Avyan Eklavya Singh

Moderator - Arnav Yadav

Rules Of Procedure

They are a set of conduct and rules that every delegate must abide by throughout the course of the committee. The Rules of Procedure are adopted at the beginning of the committee and must be followed until the committee has been concluded. The flow of committee is a timeline which is usually followed in a MUN and consists of parts arranged in specific orders. The Basic flow of this committee is that, you will be representing one of the portfolios in the matrix that has been assigned to you.

Roll Call:

The roll call in simple words is basically an attendance for all the delegates in committee. The MUN begins with this roll call, where each delegate must answer one out of the following 3 stances:

1. Absent - The Delegate is Absent in committee
2. Present - The Delegate has the right to abstain from voting on the final documentation
3. Present and Voting - The Delegate MUST vote either for or against the final documentation and does not have the right to abstain.

Motions:

Motions are the principal tool of the delegates to communicate with each other in the committee. It is usually a proposal for decision making. A delegate raises a motion to propose a major decision in front of the committee whose fate will be determined by a vote in the committee.

The format for a motion is: " I, (your portfolio) would like to raise a motion to (the motion you would like to propose). An example could be : I, Rahul Gandhi, would like to raise a motion to begin the GSL or the General Speakers List

The different motions that can be raised are:

- Motion to begin roll call
- Motion to open the (General/Provisional/Special) Speakers List
- Motion to enter into a Moderated Caucus
- Motion to enter into an Unmoderated Caucus
- Motion to raise a right to reply
- Motion of no confidence

Points:

Points are the 2nd tool which a delegate uses throughout the committee to interact with other Delegates and even the Executive Board. They are mainly of 4 types:

1. Point of Personal Privilege- used to resolve a personal issue. Points of Personal Privilege can be brought up any time during committee.
2. Point of Parliamentary Enquiry- used to ask a question/doubt directed at the Executive board regarding procedure, committee, agenda, etc
3. Point of Information- raised by a delegate to ask a question to another delegate about something they have said in committee. The use of the Point of Information is presided by the EB and can be suspended.
4. Point of Order- The Point of order is used to point out a flaw in another delegate's speech or statement. The flaw can either be a factual inaccuracy or a logical fallacy.

General Speakers List:

The General Speaker's List (GSL) is the first set of opening speeches in a committee. Once a motion for a GSL is passed, the chair recognizes speakers for the GSL. The GSL is a non-exhaustive list i.e., once the list is finished, the committee ends. The chair entertains speakers for the GSL in frequent intervals. The GSL does not have a fixed subject, and the delegate may address any matter in the GSL. The usual time period for a GSL speech is 90 seconds.

Moderated Caucus:

A moderated caucus is similar to the GSL, however it has a specific subject and topic which must be addressed in the speech. Once the motion is passed, the chair recognizes speakers for the Moderated Caucus. They possess the greatest weightage when it comes to grading, and the delegate must specify the topic, and the time for a moderated caucus. Points of Information are generally not entertained on a Moderated Caucus.

Example- I, Yogi Adityanath would like to raise a motion for a moderated caucus on the topic _____ for a total time period of ___ and an individual speaker time of _____ .

Unmoderated Caucus:

The Unmoderated Caucus is a period of free debate and the delegates are allowed to leave their seats and interact with each other. The Unmoderated Caucus is usually used by the delegates for making the resolution, working paper, or discussing crisis updates, etc. It also has a specific time period, and lapses.

Example - I, Suresh Gopi would like to raise a motion for an unmoderated caucus for a total time period of

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Directives:

Directives are critical crisis documents designed to outline comprehensive and strategically developed actions and plans to achieve specific objectives within a committee. These directives can be either covert, where the operation remains confidential and hidden from the committee, except for the Executive Board, or overt, where all details and proceedings are fully disclosed to the entire committee.

Delegates should provide a concise summary of the main objective of their operation, along with any secondary or hidden motives if applicable. This should be followed by the mission requirements and equipment involved. Next, a comprehensive, multi-phase action plan should be outlined, emphasizing every intricate detail considered during the execution of the operation.

NOTE: A sample directive will be shared with you by the EB.

Communiques:

Communiqués serve a similar purpose to directives, but they are presented in a letter format and addressed to a specific individual or portfolio that is not present in the committee. These communiqués can also be either covert, remaining confidential except to those directly involved, or overt, with all details disclosed to the committee. Additionally, communiqués can be crafted jointly by multiple delegates to address collective concerns or strategies.

NOTE: A sample communique will be shared with you by the EB.

Press Releases:

A press release is an official statement issued to inform the committee of specific information from a given portfolio. This information could range from altering one's position on a particular agenda to addressing the public on significant matters. The press release should be submitted through a designated news agency to ensure proper dissemination. Additionally, it serves as a tool to communicate strategic messages and updates, maintaining transparency and engagement with the public.

NOTE: A sample PR will be shared with you by the EB.

Timeline of Events

1999 - Kargil War(May-July):

- Pakistan's Northern Light Infantry enters and holds positions in Kargil(India).
- India launches Operation Vijay, a full-scale military counter offensive, resulting in India regaining territory while Pakistan faces diplomatic isolation.
- Pakistan realizes the limits of conventional warfare and switches to proxy warfare, increasing the usage of asymmetric tactics- proxies and jihadist groups.

2001 - Attack on India's Parliament(13 december):

- JeM(Jaish-e-Mohammad) & LeT(Lashkar-e-Taiba) operatives, trained in Pakistan, attack the Indian Parliament.
- India responds with Operation Parakram, a massive troop deployment on the western front- causing near-war conditions.
- While no war breaks out, a military standoff lasts 10 months after which Pakistan cracks down on terrorist groups and promises to curb terror.

2005 - Delhi Serial Blasts:

- 29th October: Three blasts in crowded markets occurred days before Diwali.
- Over 60 people killed, 200+ injured.
- Claimed by Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Taiba offshoot.

2006 - Mumbai Train Blasts:

- 11th July: 7 bombs explode in coordinated blasts on Mumbai's local trains, killing over 200 people with 700+ more injured.
- Traced back to LeT and SIMI, with planning aided by ISI elements.

2008 - 26/11 Mumbai Attacks:

- 26th-29th November: 10 LeT terrorists land by sea and attack multiple sites(Taj Hotel, CST Station and Nariman House) in Mumbai.
- 166 people killed, including foreigners.
- Masterminds like Hafiz Saeed and Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi live and operate freely in Pakistan even though India sought extradition of Hafiz Saeed. Despite mounting evidence, Pakistan fails to prosecute those responsible.
- Pakistan denies any role and calls the attackers "non-state actors".

2011 - Osama bin Laden Found in Pakistan:

- Found in a secure compound in Pakistan, right next to Pakistan's military academy, not in the caves of Afghanistan.
- India sees this concrete evidence as a proof of Pakistan's duplicity-hosting Taliban and Al-Qaeda. Also believes Pakistan is deeply intertwined with both, state and non-state actors.
- Reinforces the world's view of Pakistan as a state sponsor of terrorism, not just a victim of it.

2009-2015 - Proxy War Intensifies:

- India faces dozens of cross-border infiltration attempts and local radicalisation.
- Pakistan seems to support groups like LeT and JeM as a strategic depth doctrine.
- India adopts a counterinsurgency approach.

2016 - Pathankot Air Base Attack:

- 2 January: 6 heavily armed JeM terrorists stormed the airbase, with 7 security personnel martyred.
- Attackers were believed to have crossed from Pakistan, highlighting a major intel failure.

2016 - Uri Army Base Attack:

- 18th September: Militants of JeM(Pakistan Based) kill 19 Indian soldiers in Uri.
- India responds by launching surgical strikes across the LoC on 28th september, first strike acknowledged publicly since 1971.
- Highlights India's willingness for cross-border punitive actions.

2019 - Pulwama Attack and Balakot Airstrikes:

- 14 February: A Jaish-e-Mohammed(JeM) Suicide bomber kills 40 CRPF soldiers in Pulwama.
- 26 February: India responds with Balakot airstrikes - targeting a JeM camp(deep within Pakistani territory). This was the first such air incursion since 1971.
- Pakistan responds with F-16 strikes, resulting in aerial dogfights.
- Diplomacy avoids further military escalation. However, global reports link the JeM facility with Al-Qaeda in the Indian Subcontinent.

2020-2023 - Rise of Hybrid Terrorism:

- The Resistance Front(TRF) and People's Anti-Fascist Front(PAFF) emerged; both believed to be proxy wings of LeT/JeM.

- Increasing wolf attacks and selective targeted killings of Hindus and Pandits in Kashmir.
- February 2021: Both countries sign a LoC ceasefire agreement.
- Pakistan increases usage of Drones and encrypted apps for weapons and drugs delivery in Punjab and J&K.
- India strengthens drone countermeasures and border fences.
- Also develops BrahMos, Excalibur artillery and standoff missiles for precision strikes, Tri-service integration begins under the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) model.

2024 - Proxy War Peaks:

- Intel shows infiltration attempts reach highest levels since 2003 across the LoC.
- Renewed recruitment by LeT and JeM in POK.
- Several Pakistani drone incursions carrying arms/narcotics foiled in Punjab and Jammu areas.
- Pakistan claims innocence even with India exposing launch pads and ISI camps near LoC.
- India conducts military exercises simulating deep precision strikes.

- 2025 - Pahalgam Massacre:
- 22 April- Militants of TRF carry out killing of 26 Hindu tourists, segregated by religion, with over 40 more injured, seen as a deliberate provocation. Handlers traced back to Bahawalpur and Kotli.
- Pakistan denies involvement and calls for "dialogue" but cannot explain movement of militants from its soil.
- CCS meets to evaluate measured retaliation. Mobilization begins under Tri-service coordination, echoing Balakot response.

Aftermath:

India:

- Mobilizes the Air Force, Army and Navy.
- Suspends Indus Water Treaty.
- Targets identified(militant camps) via UAV and satellite intel in Sialkot, Muridke, Kotli, Bahawalpur and Leepa valley(assumed to be known but publicly unreleased).
- Naval group (incl. INS Vikrant, BrahMos-NG) redeployed.
- Exercises like Desert Hunt & Prachand Prahar demonstrate preparedness.
- Civil aviation restricted in border states.

Pakistan:

- Scrambles for diplomatic support.
- Moves air-defence units to key sites.
- ISPR warns India against escalation, while still sheltering terror assets.
- Closes airspace in parts of Punjab and PoK.
- Moves 6th Azad Kashmir Regiment to vulnerable sectors.
- Alerts airbases (Rafiqui, Nur Khan, Mushaf). Also deployed mobile radar units near these airbases.
- Political messaging which accuses India of "election stunt" and "Islamophobia."
- Increased JF-17/F-16 patrols along the LoC.
- No attempts to shut down terror camps.

Military Capacity

India:-

Military Personnel -

Capacity -

- Active - ~ 1.45 Million
- Reserves - ~ 1.15 Million
- Paramilitary - ~ 2.53 Million

Arms Utilised by the military

1. INSAS Rifle - Being phased out
2. AK-203 - New standard issue of assault rifle
(Joint venture with Russia)
3. SIG716 & SIG Sauer 716i - 7.62mm designated marksman rifles.
4. IWI Tavor X95 & Negev LMGs - Utilised by the special forces
5. Carl Gustav M4 - indigenous produced variant, used for anti-tank roles. (recoilless)

Ground Forces

Capacity -

- Tanks - ~ 4021
- Armoured Vehicles - ~ 148,595 ()
- Artillery (including- towed, self-propelled & MLRS systems like Pinaka) - ~ 11,225 units

Key tanks, Armoured Vehicles and Artillery Systems

- 1.Tanks and Armoured Vehicles -**
 - 2.T-90 Bhishma (Russian Origin) - Main Battle Tank**
 - 3.BMP-2 Sarath: Infantry fighting vehicles**
 - 4.Kestrel: Wheeled armored personnel carrier (jointly developed with Tata).**
 - 5.Arjun Mk1A - Indigenous MBT**
-
- 6.Artillery Systems -**
 - 7.Dhanush: Indigenous 155mm towed howitzer.**
 - 8.K9 Vajra-T: Self-propelled howitzer (South Korean design)**
 - 9.Pinaka: Multi-Barrel Rocket Launcher (MBRL) system.**
 - 10.BrahMos: Supersonic cruise missile (jointly developed with Russia).**

Air Power

Capacity -

- Total Aircraft - ~2,229 (513 fighters, 899 helicopters, tankers & UAVs)**
- Combat squadrons: 31**

Key Aircraft, present in the IAF (Indian Armed Forces)

1. Fighter aircraft
2. Sukhoi Su-30MKI: Multirole heavy fighter, backbone of IAF.
3. Dassault Rafale: 4.5-gen fighter
4. Mirage 2000 & MiG-29: Modernized legacy platforms for frontline use.
5. Jaguar DARIN III: deep-strike aircraft.

Helicopters and UAVs

6. Rudra: Advanced Light Helicopter
7. HAL Prachand (LCH): Light Combat Helicopter
8. Apache AH-64E: US-origin attack helicopter.
9. Heron, Searcher UAVs: Israeli surveillance drones

Supporter aircraft -

10. Phalcon AWACS: Airborne radar on IL-76 platform (Israel-India collaboration).
 11. Netra AEW&CS: Indigenous early-warning radar system on EMB-145 aircraft.
- Aerial refueling: IL-78 tankers (mid-air refueling capability).

Naval Strength

Capacity -

- Fleet Strength - 293 ships (2 aircraft carriers, ~18 submarines & destroyers)

Naval Technology

1. Major Warships -
2. INS Vikramaditya & INS Vikrant: Aircraft carriers;
3. Visakhapatnam-class (Project 15B): Stealth guided-missile destroyers.
4. Shivalik-class & Nilgiri-class (Project 17A): Stealth frigates.
5. Kamorta-class: Anti-submarine corvettes (Project 28)

6. Submarines -
7. INS Arihant (SSBN): Nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine; part of India's nuclear triad.
8. Kalvari-class (Scorpène): Diesel-electric attack submarines with AIP capabilities being added

9. Naval missiles and systems -
10. BrahMos-NG (Naval variant): Ship- and sub-launched supersonic cruise missile.
11. Barak-8: Long-range surface-to-air missile (co-developed with Israel).
12. LR-SAM & MRSAM: Advanced naval and land-based air defence systems.

Nuclear Strength

Capacity -

- Nuclear Warheads - ~ 170 - 180

Missile strength

1. Agni Series (I-V): Intermediate and intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), capable of carrying nuclear payloads.
2. Prithvi Series: Short-range ballistic missiles.
3. S-400 Triumf: Long-range air defense system (Russian Origin)
4. DRDO Hypersonic Program: Experimental technologies in testing phase.

DEFENSE BUDGET - ~\$79–86 billion (approx. 2–2.3% GDP)

Pakistan

Capacity -

Military Personnel -

- Active - ~654,000
- Reserves - ~550,000
- Paramilitary - ~483,000 (Includes Rangers, Frontier Corps, etc.)

Arms Utilised by the Military

- Type-56, G3 & Type 81 Rifles - Standard infantry rifles (Chinese and German origin).
- HK G3A3 and MP5 - Used by regular infantry and special forces.
- FN FAL (Phased Out) - Former service rifle, now largely retired.

- QBZ-95, MG3 & PKM – Chinese bullpup rifles and general-purpose machine guns.
- RPG-7, SPG-9 – Widely used for anti-tank roles.
- CornerShot & other special weapons – Used by SSG (Special Services Group).

Ground Forces

Capacity -

- Tanks - ~2,400
- Armoured Vehicles - ~3,500+
- Artillery (Towed, SPGs, MLRS) - ~1,400+ units

Key Tanks, Armoured Vehicles and Artillery Systems

- Tanks and Armoured Vehicles -
 1. Al-Khalid I MBT – Indigenous design with Chinese and Ukrainian collaboration.
 2. T-80UD – Ukrainian-origin, highly mobile MBT.
 3. Type 85, Type 69, Type 59 (upgraded variants) – Chinese-origin legacy tanks.
 4. Dragoon APCs, M113 APCs – Armoured personnel carriers.
- Artillery Systems -
 5. Nora-B52 – Serbian 155mm self-propelled howitzer.
 6. SH-15 & SH-1 – Chinese truck-mounted 155mm howitzers.
 7. A-100E & Nasr (Hatk-IX) – Multiple-launch rocket systems; Nasr is tactical-nuclear capable.

4. Yarmouk & KRL-122 – Locally produced MLRS variants.

Air Power

Capacity -

- Total Aircraft - ~1,387 (includes 410 combat aircraft, transport, helicopters, UAVs)
- Combat Squadrons - ~24

Key Aircraft, present in the PAF (Pakistan Air Force)

- Fighter Aircraft -
- JF-17 Thunder (Block I-III) – Multirole fighter jointly developed with China; backbone of PAF.
- F-16 (A/B, C/D variants) – US-supplied, air superiority and strike roles.
- Mirage III/V (upgraded) – Used in strike, reconnaissance, and training.
- J-10C Vigorous Dragon – Newest addition, advanced 4.5-gen fighter from China.

Helicopters and UAVs -

- Bell AH-1 Cobra, T129 ATAK (on order) – Attack helicopters.
- Mi-17, Puma, Bell 412 – Utility and transport helicopters.
- Bayraktar TB2 (from Turkey) – Armed drone with ISR and strike capability.
- Wing Loong II, Shahpar II, Burraq – UAVs for surveillance and combat roles.

- Support Aircraft –
 1. SAAB 2000 Erieye AEW&C – Airborne early-warning and control system.
 2. ZDK-03 Karakoram Eagle (Chinese AWACS) – Long-range radar support
 3. Il-78MP – Aerial refueling tanker aircraft.

Naval Strength

Capacity –

- Fleet Strength - ~114 vessels (includes 5 submarines, 9 frigates, patrol crafts, auxiliaries)

Naval Technology

Major Warships –

4. F-22P Zulfiqar-class Frigates – Chinese-origin guided missile frigates.
5. Babur-class (MILGEM/Type 054A/P) – New multi-role frigates (Turkish and Chinese origin).
6. Azmat-class & Jalalat-class – Fast attack craft with missile capability.

Submarines –

- Agosta-70/90B – French-origin submarines, some upgraded with AIP.
- Hangor-class (Type 039B, under procurement) – AIP-equipped Chinese subs (delivery underway).

Naval Missiles and Systems –

- Babur-3 SLCM – Nuclear-capable submarine-launched cruise missile.
- C-802, Harbah – Anti-ship missiles.
- LY-80 (HQ-16 variant) – Naval surface-to-air missile system
- CM-302 & CM-400AKG – Supersonic anti-ship missiles.

Nuclear Strength

Capacity –

- Nuclear Warheads – ~170–180
- Missile Strength
- Ghauri & Ghaznavi – Liquid and solid-fueled ballistic missiles.
- Babur Series (1A, 1B, 2, 3) – Ground-, air-, and sea-launched cruise missiles.
- Nasr (Hatf-IX) – Tactical nuclear missile (short-range).
- Ababeel – MIRV-capable missile under development/testing.
- Shaheen Series (I-III) – Medium- to intermediate-range ballistic missiles.

DEFENSE BUDGET – ~\$10–11 billion (approx. 3–3.5% GDP)

Further Reads

- Indus Water Treaty - Understand the treaty's river allocations and how water security influences Indo-Pak strategy.
- Simla Agreement of 1972 - Study its principles of bilateralism and its role in defining the Line of Control.
- India and Pakistan's Nuclear Arsenal and their respective doctrines and tests - Research Pokhran-II and Chagai-I along with both nations' nuclear postures and first-use policies.
- UN Charter - Review international law on use of force, self-defense, and peaceful dispute settlement.
- The Geneva Convention - Know the legal standards for warfare, especially protections for civilians and non-combatants.
- Timeline of events between India and Pakistan - Familiarize yourself with key wars, operations, peace initiatives, and terror incidents.
- Cross Border Terrorism - Analyze the role of non-state actors and Pakistan's alleged links to proxy warfare.

Further Reads

- Line Of Control - Study the geographical and military significance of the LoC as a flashpoint zone
- War Theory - Understand the fundamental principles of just war, deterrence, escalation, and limited war to assess state behavior during conflict.

On April 22, 2025, a terror attack in Pahalgam was carried out by The Resistance Front (TRF), killing 26 civilians.

India reacted with swift and decisive measures. Security was tightened across Jammu and Kashmir, and Prime Minister Modi convened an emergency meeting with top security and defence officials. Intelligence agencies quickly traced the attack to

The Resistance Front, a Pakistan-backed terror outfit, prompting India to publicly blame Pakistan for orchestrating cross-border terrorism. Within a day, India revoked all Pakistani visas, suspended bilateral trade, shut down the Attari-Wagah border, and unilaterally withdrew from the Indus Waters Treaty.

Tensions escalated rapidly, with military posturing on both sides and international calls for restraint.

Mini Crisis Update

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PS: The attached news headline has been aired on all news channels across the world and officials from both sides have urged residents to remain calm and stay indoors. Further details are yet to come.