

*The Secretariat of the Fifteenth Annual  
Virginia International Crisis  
Simulation Presents:*

**Indian Summit on Security 2010**

*Chaired by Nikhi Kasibhotla*

VICS XV

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the Fifteenth Annual Virginia International Crisis Simulation. India is honored to host the Indian Summit on Security 2010 from March 25<sup>th</sup>- 28<sup>th</sup> along with the support and collaboration of distinguished leaders from China, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and the United States. The Summit has been created to address and resolve some of the key security issues concerning India and its neighbors and with your help we hope to succeed in doing so. Presidents/prime ministers, foreign ministers, and defense ministers from each of the member nations are present so that each security issue maybe be addressed utilizing the skills and expertise of each of the respective leaders. This should result in a thorough representation of each nation's position regarding each security issue.

While this is a fictional summit, the purpose of organizing a forum with participants from these particular nations is to address some of the major security issues which have plagued India. It should be understood that realistically these issues cannot be completely eradicated or solved within the time span allotted for the simulation. Instead, my hope for this summit is to bring about more dialogue and new ideas on resolving such issues.

This summit will be responsible for not only creating resolutions but will provide a platform from which each leader is expected to play a crucial role in negotiations. Press releases notifying the public of progress being made, orders being sent back to the national governments over immediate necessary actions, and memos to other participating leaders/nations will be encouraged in addition to resolutions.

As a result, there are two pertinent security issues which will be addressed simultaneously in this summit. The first issue is that of battling rising extremism in India, Pakistan, and Afghanistan and the second is of stabilization of Afghanistan.

While each of these issues are broad enough to require their own summits, the purpose for providing a platform for both at once is so that the overlapping issues of security in both may be addressed. The stabilization of Afghanistan and the defeat of extremists have recently become larger issues with the new U.S. administration, with the increase in troops in Afghanistan and the prominence of extremism in all three nations.

In addition to you all serving as leaders from these nations, I will be playing the role of the summit chairperson, the honorable Sonia Gandhi, chairperson of the United Progressive Alliance and leader of the Congress Party. My name is Nikhi Kasibhotla and I am currently a second year at the University of Virginia. I am double majoring in chemistry and foreign affairs with a focus on South Asia. I've participated in model UN since middle school and at UVA I vice-chaired for VICs my first year and served as a chair for our high school conference this past fall. I enjoy playing the piano in my free time, watching both foreign and American movies, playing tennis, and keeping up to date with a string of tv shows including the Office, How I Met Your Mother, and Lost. I'm looking forward to meeting all of you in March and please feel free to email me with any questions or concerns you have about VICs or this committee! See you soon!

Sincerely,  
Nikhi Kasibhotla

Introduction to the Summit

As stated before, the Indian Summit on Security is fictionally taking place in New Delhi, India from March 25<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup>. The length of the fictional summit will be longer than the actual four days you will be present. Basically, consider it a summit which spans one month a day, where you and the other representative from your nation have certain time allotted for the actual summit and time to 'return' to your nations or speak privately to take actions you feel necessary for the purpose of attempting to solve the topics. The Summit consists of four member nations: India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the United States. The following top officials are present from each of the nations:

## India

1. Prime Minister- Dr. Manmohan Singh
2. Minister of Foreign/External Affairs- S.M. Krishna
3. Minister of Defense- A.K. Antony
4. Chief of the Army Staff- Deepak Kapoor

## Pakistan

5. President- Asif Ali Zardari
6. Minister of Foreign Affairs- Shah Mehmood Qureshi
7. Minister of Defense- Ahmad Mukhtar
8. Chief of Army Staff- General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani

## Afghanistan

9. President- Hamid Karzai
10. Foreign Minister- Rangin Dadfar Spanta
11. Defense Minister- General Abdul Rahim Wardak
12. Afghan National Army Chief of Staff- Bismillah Khan Mohammadi

## United States

13. Secretary of State- Hillary Clinton

14. Secretary of Defense- Robert M. Gates
15. Commander of International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), U.S. Forces Afghanistan (USFOR-A)- General Stanley A. McChrystal

The format of the Summit will be fairly informal and you're aren't required to know too much of parliamentary procedure. The members from each delegation will be working together during formal debate but will also be expected to meet with their respective counterparts outside of committee. The first and last committee sessions will consist of opening and closing speeches delivered by each of the leaders. During these times and when meeting with your counterparts remember to propose solutions and speak on behalf of both your nation and the person you are representing. For example, there will be no preference given to the PM over the Army Chief of Staff. Each leader will be critiqued on his ability to best represent the personality and views of the current leader in his/her position.

In terms of the topics being addressed, both are up for debate simultaneously but it is up to the nations as a whole to decide which topic is to be given more time or priority. In many ways, the committee will be handled like a typical Model UN committee with some of the rules at the chair's discretion. I would like to allow for informality in the presence of a crisis or when much debate or work is being done to address an issue. In many cases you will be required to distribute press releases to the public about the status of a resolution or the status of your country's position. Memos may be sent to particular nations during the

committee sessions where you will be allowed to meet privately with all of the leaders of your respective nation. The staff will be available to play the role of any international media source, role of leaders from nations who aren't present at the summit, and/or any other roles that are required for the purpose of crises.

Most importantly, because you are representative of a country you will have to ability to use the powers under your position to take actions outside of the summit. These will be submitted to the crisis staff in the form of a directive stating "mobilize X troops to send to Y" etc. If a decision requires the approval of your superiors, especially since many of your actions will be across borders, then the directive must have the approval of your seniors (either the PM, President, rest of the Cabinet depending on the procedures followed by your specific nation). These directives must be signed and submitted to the dais before being introduced to the summit or whoever you may choose to mention it to. This will help develop crises and will definitely make committee a lot more fun.

Finally, you will be submitting position papers in the form of a policy memorandum. This policy memo will provide an analysis and/or recommendations for the summit regarding the two issues. In order to write an organized memo concisely write about past initiatives taken by your leader, what you expect to gain from this summit, possible recommendations or an analysis of the topics at hand, and whatever other arguments which may be necessary. The policy memo will be written addressed to the member nations from you as a leader. You will be required to forward the policy memo to me by March 24<sup>th</sup> so that I may send out

the memos to the rest of the leaders. Don't worry about making it too long or verbose; just make sure that the memo is clear and specific on the ideas you wish to bring to the summit.

Security Issue #1: Combating extremism and increasing regional cooperation in South Asia

On Jan 21<sup>st</sup>, 2010, United States Defense Secretary Robert M. Gates stated that "Extremism is the biggest threat to Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, [and the U.S.]"<sup>1</sup>. He said during interviews with Pakistan's press that they "all share a common enemy, as we do in the United States"<sup>1</sup>. The secretary went on to emphasize the need for Pakistan and India to work cooperatively, with the U.S., rather than blaming each other. While there is a long history of extremism in Pakistan, India, and Afghanistan, recently there have been quite a lot of links between attacks occurring in these nations and the particular terrorist groups they are being associated with, specifically the Taliban, Al-Qaeda, and the Lashkar-e-Taiba. Most recent attacks in India include the train attacks in Mumbai in July 2006 and the 2008 Mumbai blasts<sup>2</sup>. Religious extremism in Pakistan has been even more prominent since early 2009. The rise of Taliban insurgents in the Swat Valley and North-West Frontier Province over the past year and half has led to many internally displaced people along with much instability in the region<sup>3</sup>. And as for Afghanistan, its

<sup>1</sup> Miles, Donna. "Gates: Extremism Biggest Threat to Pakistan and India." *Department of Defense News*. 21 Jan 2010. United States Department of Defense, Web. 23 Feb 2010. <<http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=57660>>.

<sup>2</sup> "BBC News: Mumbai Train Attacks." *BBC News*. 30 Sep 2006. BBC, Web. 23 Feb 2010. <[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in\\_depth/south\\_asia/2006/mumbai\\_train\\_attacks/default.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_depth/south_asia/2006/mumbai_train_attacks/default.stm)>.

<sup>3</sup> Rashid, Ahmed. "Pakistan's Extremist Triumph." *Los Angeles Times* 24 Feb 2009: n. pag. Web. 23 Feb 2010.

weak national government along with the presence of various religious extremist groups have made it a haven for such groups in the past. As a result, it is important to review the history of extremism in each nation when attempting to find solutions to this issue. Leaders are expected to be aware of tactics which have and have not worked in the past for their respective nations and how a collaborative approach may be used to bring about a resolution to this issue.



### Afghanistan:

The rise of the Taliban, a Muslim fundamentalist group, in Afghanistan began during the Soviet invasion of the 1980s<sup>5</sup>. Mostly from the Pashtun tribes of southern Afghanistan and some mujahedeen ('freedom fighters'), a group of fundamentalist Sunni Muslims who are

<<http://articles.latimes.com/2009/feb/24/opinion/oe-rashid24>>.

[http://whitewrithe.files.wordpress.com/2008/12/iran\\_pakistan\\_india\\_map.png?w=500&h=435](http://whitewrithe.files.wordpress.com/2008/12/iran_pakistan_india_map.png?w=500&h=435)

<sup>5</sup> Bruno, Greg. "The Taliban in Afghanistan." *Council on Foreign Relations*. 03 Aug 2009. Council on Foreign Relations, Web. 23 Feb 2010.

<<http://www.cfr.org/publication/10551/>>.

known to strictly adhere to the Sharia, or Islamic law. A few theories point out that the early Taliban received support not only from the impoverished, poor, and defeated Afghans but also Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence agency and the CIA. With the help of Afghans and governments battling the Soviets, the Taliban rose to power in Kandahar in 1994 and then moved on to capture Kabul in 1996. For the Afghans, who were already weary of conflict, they were relieved initially to see the devout Taliban who had succeeded in restoring some peace in the region. Unfortunately this came at the price of freedom for many. The Taliban continued to rule under strict Islamic Law and began to ban many 'un-Islamic' activities including television, music, and internet. What was more shocking was their treatment of women, who were now required to wear hijabs and were forbidden to attend school. It is important to note that the rise of the Taliban in Afghanistan is unsurprising. The Muslim nation is 90% Sunni Muslim and since the arrival of Islam in the seventh century, religious schools have been prominent. Furthermore, the government allowed various terrorist groups, such as Al-Qaeda, to run training camps and give rise to more mujahedeen. As a result, Afghanistan remained under strict control until 2001 when the civil war finally ended. Along with the Northern Alliance (anti-Taliban factions from the northeast corner of Afghanistan) the U.S. led forces ousted the oppressing government. An interim government was agreed upon after the fall of the Taliban, with Hamid Karzai as the leader. When the U.S. led forces were shifted towards the war in Iraq, the Taliban and al-Qaeda began to regroup and attacks intensified. In 2006, Taliban militants occupied southern Afghanistan and attacked troops and locals. Under Operation Mount Thrust, more than 10,00 Afghan and coalition forces were

deployed to the south and in Aug. 2006 NATO troops took over military operations making a total of 21,000 American troops and 19,000 NATO troops. In 2008, Hamid Karzai still had only minimal control over the nation, with warlords, militants, and drug smugglers taking up a large portion of the nation. Today, the Taliban continues to threaten democratic processes in the nation and has even been blamed for the violence leading up to the August 2009 elections in Afghanistan. Another major source of conflict has become the Taliban's prominence in Northern Pakistan and how the Pakistani government initially provided the terrorist organization a safe haven within its borders.<sup>5</sup>

#### Pakistan:

Since partition in 1947, Pakistan was built on moderate Muslim principles according to Pakistan's founder Muhammad Ali Jinnah, a Shiiti Muslim. Its leaders came from varying backgrounds from the Hindu law minister to a foreign minister from the Ahmadiyya sect, which opposes jihad. But over years of unstable governments and rising factions, Pakistan became a hub for Islamic extremists. Shiite-Sunni sectarian violence increased since the 80s, religious minorities became subjected to violent attacks from extremists, and personal interests drove political leaders to be swayed by fundamentalist groups which led to sort of state sponsorship for extremism. Pakistan's leaders often used religion to drive the masses and played on religious sentiments to strengthen Pakistani identity, which was still at the early stages after partition. In a government that began to be dominated by Islamic and militaristic ideologies, Pakistan became the breeding ground for extremism. In 1973, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto declared Islam as the state religion and often used his position to project himself as one of the leaders in the Islamic world. Furthermore, when Sardar

Muhammad Daoud raised the issue of the Durand line, the boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan, Bhutto supported the militia, Jamia-i-Islami, to counter Daoud. The organizations linked with them are held responsible for strengthening Islamists in Afghanistan and the North-Western Frontier Province. Following Bhutto, General Zia-ul Haq began a drastic 'Islamization' program in which Islamic law became the foremost type of law followed in courts. Furthermore, he placed a strict censor on TV and cinema, along with the performing arts. As a result of General Zia's policy of Islamization sectarian violence flared up between Sunnis and Shiites. During 9/11, Pakistan became an ally to the US and joined the 'war on terror'. The Pakistani government handed over many Taliban and Al-Qaeda figures. But paradoxically, Pakistan is forced to keep a pseudo relationship with the Taliban forces in the northern parts of Pakistan for strategic interests. Pakistan has feared a pro-India Kabul and as a result has had to tone down military operations in the tribal belt for the sake of keeping peace. Many have inferred that under Musharraf, the Pakistani government supported jihadis in Indian-Administered-Kashmir. In September 2006, Musharraf signed a peace agreement with seven militant groups called 'Pakistan Taliban' where the Pakistani army agreed to withdraw from the NWFP and allow the Taliban to govern themselves in return for no incursions into Afghanistan or against Pakistani troops. In July 2007, the Taliban and the Pakistani army fought violently at Islamabad's Red Mosque. Since that time, Taliban influence has increased drastically in the NWFP and especially within Swat Valley. In 2008, the military launched an attack on the Taliban in Northern Pakistan and has managed to drastically reduce the number of insurgents and their control in the

region. This led to the loss and displacement of many civilians.<sup>6</sup>

#### India:

In the past decade, the number of attacks by extremist in India have multiplied. The Mumbai train attacks, the 2002 Gujarat riots, 2007 bombings in Hyderabad, and 2008 Mumbai attack are a few of the prominent ones. Groups such as the al-Qaeda and Laskar-e-Taiba have been known in India to pull in muslim extremists through communal riots between Hindus and Muslims. Indian Muslims consist of 12.4 percent of the population and sectarian clashes in India have been common throughout history. It has often been attributed to many issues such as the economic state of Muslims in India along with the feeling of being underrepresented within politics. Since 9/11 and Washington's war on terror, many events have fueled a sense of alienation within the Muslim population. Kashmiri militants are another large issue at rise as India and Pakistan continue to administer parts of the state. Recent bomb attacks in India have caused the masses and national government to both implicitly and explicitly blame terrorist organizations and their possible link to the Pakistani government or their intelligence agency.<sup>7</sup>

As a result, the issue of religious extremism within these three nations is one that must be addressed collectively. Past attempts to handle security as a national issue has resulted in more attacks within these nations and the commonality between

<sup>6</sup> Haqqani, Husain. "Extremism still thrives in Pakistan." *New York Times* 20 Jul 2005: n. pag. Web. 23 Feb 2010. <[http://www.nytimes.com/2005/07/19/opinion/19iht-edhaqq.html?\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2005/07/19/opinion/19iht-edhaqq.html?_r=1)>.

<sup>7</sup> Reuters, . "Is religious extremism harming India?." *Express India* 23 Jul 2006: n. pag. Web. 23 Feb 2010. <<http://www.expressindia.com/news/fullstory.php?newsid=71462>>.

them has been the presence of similar terrorist organizations. With the support and collaboration of the United States, you are all expected to work towards improving the collective security of South Asia in relation to extremism. While I have provided you with a brief history of extremism in each of these nations you are required to know the actions taken by your nation and previous leaders who have held your position. Consider previous military tactics to battle sudden attacks, think about previous collaborative efforts made by these four nations in order to handle such situations, and be prepared for crises much like the ones your nations have faced before. Despite the reality of a three day conference, in our fictional world the time span of a committee will be much longer than a two or three hour committee session.



#### Security Issue #2: Stabilization of Pakistan-Afganistan border

The issue of stabilizing the border of Afghanistan and Pakistan is linked in many ways to the previous topic. The existence of extremist groups in addition to the loose control of the Afghan government has led to this level of instability. The U.S. led occupation in Afghanistan, which led to the fall of the Taliban government, has now caused growing levels of military

<sup>8</sup> BBC In Pictures-Mumbai aftermath: [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in\\_pictures/7757390.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_pictures/7757390.stm)

engagement by U.S. and NATO. This system of military and economic strategies along with the impact it has had on the security of regional states and their bilateral relations has resulted in many terrorist movements and networks across borders.

<sup>9</sup>On the south-eastern borders of Afghanistan militant movements and networks have led to increased instability in Northern Pakistan and Southern Afghanistan. In the north of the region, its Central Asian neighbors are plagued with an “influx of narcotics and organized criminal networks”<sup>9</sup>.

Since 2002 the United States has given over \$12.3 billion to support the goal of securing the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, over half being for military related support<sup>10</sup>. The major areas of concern have been the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and the Western Frontier. These regions have an estimated population of 3.1 million and “are characterized by harsh geography, poor education, and scarce infrastructure”<sup>10</sup>. Often the concern of both bordering nations and the U.S. has been that the tribal societies residing in the FATA and NWFP are so isolated that they don’t have much of an image of either governments or any aid they may offer to the region. While militaristic efforts have been obvious in the past year, especially with the huge rise in insurgency from the pro-Al-Qaeda forces present in the region, there isn’t an otherwise positive image of the national governments. The U.S. has been primarily

concerned with militaristic operations on the border including training of frontier corps, enhancement of the Pakistani military, education of foreign military, etc. There has also been some economic assistance in the region, but India has played a very minor role, if anything, in helping stabilize the border, while it has still done a lot in improving the infrastructure of Afghanistan itself.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>11</sup>



In January 2010, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton released the “Afghanistan and Pakistan Regional Stabilization Strategy,” which outlines initiatives the U.S. would like to take to help to stabilize the region. The document covers reconstruction, development, improving governance, rule of law, reintegration, communication, and focused civilian assistance. I would recommend that when preparing for this issue you should read through this document and decide what initiatives may or may not be supported by your national government. In addition, look for similar initiatives taken by your

<sup>9</sup> Office of Special Representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan, . "Afghanistan and Pakistan Regional Stabilization Strategy." *U.S. State Department*. Jan 2010. Web. 23 Feb 2010. <<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/135728.pdf>>.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Government Accountability Office , . "Securing, Stabilizing, and Developing Pakistan's Border Area with Afghanistan." *GAO: Key Issues for Congressional Oversight*. Feb 2009. U.S.GAO, Web. 2 Mar 2010. <<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09263sp.pdf>>.

<sup>11</sup> Map of Afghanistan- <http://www.cajon.k12.ca.us/schools/cvms/acc/Ihsanullah/AfghanistanMap.jpg>

respective nations and leaders.<sup>9</sup>

Furthermore, research the current status of the International Security Assistance Force and U.S. Forces Afghanistan. How have Pakistan and India aided militaristically/economically? What improvements can be made in military initiatives to break apart stronger factions in Southern Afghanistan and Northern Pakistan? How does this issue tie into extremism in all three nations, and how can the West play a role in it? Besides the use of the military, what other initiatives have or have not worked in the past or can be used? The documents that are cited here are very comprehensive about actions being taken by the U.S., Afghanistan, and Pakistan- I would use these simply as a platform for any further research. It'll be easy to use ideas directly from these documents, but recent insurgency and instability has shown that many improvements are yet to be made. The following documents will be helpful and are a good start:

1. Clinton's Stabilization Strategy:  
<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/135728.pdf>
  2. U.S. Government and Accountability Office: "Securing, Stabilizing, and Developing Pakistan's Border Area with Afghanistan"  
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09263sp.pdf>
  3. CRS Report for Congress:  
<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/113202.pdf>
- There are many reports such as these available online to look up

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<[http://www.nytimes.com/2005/07/19/opinion/19iht-edhaqq.html?\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2005/07/19/opinion/19iht-edhaqq.html?_r=1)>.

BBC In Pictures-Mumbai Aftermath:  
[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in\\_pictures/7757390.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/in_pictures/7757390.stm)

Map of Afghanistan-  
<http://www.cajon.k12.ca.us/schools/cvms/acc/hsanullahA/AfghanistanMap.jpg>

Map of Afghanistan, Pakistan, India:  
[http://whitewraithe.files.wordpress.com/2008/12/iran\\_pakistan\\_india\\_map.png?w=500&h=435](http://whitewraithe.files.wordpress.com/2008/12/iran_pakistan_india_map.png?w=500&h=435)

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<<http://www.defense.gov/news/newsarticle.aspx?id=57660>>.

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pag. Web. 23 Feb 2010.  
<<http://www.expressindia.com/news/fullstory.php?newsid=71462>>.

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<<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d09263sp.pdf>>.



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