

**ALOK MODEL UNITED NATIONS
2019-2020**

A Background Guide for the

Disarmament and International Security Committee

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ALOK MODEL UNITED NATIONS

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL



ALOK MODEL UNITED NATIONS
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Lavansh Sagtani

Secretary-General

Amulya Chaudhary

Director-General

Aryan Pansari

Under-Secretary-General
Head

Hardic Jajodia

Under-Secretary-General
Administration

Archita Poddar

Under-Secretary-General
Committees

Anand Bhairav Marg, Alok Vidyashram
Kathmandu, Nepal
Email: alokvidyashram@gmail.com

Dear Delegates,

A warm welcome to all, to the first session of Alok Model United Nations. You must be excited to embark on your preparations for the conference, and doubly so to commence working in, one of the four challenging, creative, collaborative, solutions-oriented, and above all substantively enriching committee.

The United Nations as a body and Model UN, emphasize on diplomacy, innovation, and cooperation. It is by becoming substantively engaged and deeply knowledgeable about these topics, that you may proceed to develop your own solutions to work with your fellow delegates in discussing, promoting, and hopefully even forming resolutions about the challenges facing your committee. We encourage you to take this background guide as a starting point for your research and use it as an inspiration in your preparation as well as in your everyday thinking. In the conference, AMUN delegates will tackle issues spanning the centuries from 1740 to 2019, topics pertinent to every inhabited continent, and ideas that are capable of nothing short of changing the world. The opportunity to discuss and develop innovative approaches, to the world's most pressing global questions which is an unparalleled one, and I hope you seize it to its full extent.

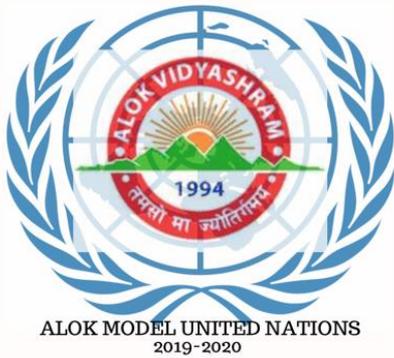
We look forward to meeting and interacting with each and every one of you through this platform. For now, allow this background guide to be your starting point on your AMUN journey. We know that it will be a memorable one.

Sincerely,

Lavansh Sagtani

Secretary-General

Alok Model United Nations



ALOK MODEL UNITED NATIONS

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Delegates,

Greetings and Welcome to the first edition of the Alok Model United Nations and, subsequently, to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, Disarmament and International Security (DISEC).

I am Aryan Pansari, your Director for the Disarmament and International Security Committee. I had envisioned AMUN when I was a part of Alok and its fruition gives me great delight. I have been too few MUNs but am very interested in these activities. Also, I like reading, playing cricket and adventure sports.

Terrorism and Religious Extremism are two important and burning global issues, it will be your task over the course of these two days to find a solution to combat these issues.

It is my sincerest hope that this background guide proves to be resourceful for you to decide and formulate your respective agendas, plans, position papers and resolutions. Be very active and very involved in this dynamic committee, to learn and enjoy this insightful experience and do take away something important.

Any questions about the committee, topic, parliamentary procedure, model UN, advice etc. are welcomed and please feel free to contact and approach me. Let's make DISEC and AMUN Awesome!

Sincerely,

Aryan Pansari

Disarmament and International Security Committee, Director
Alok Model United Nations
pansariaryan1@gmail.com

Lavansh Sagtani
Secretary-General

Amulya Chaudhary
Director-General

Aryan Pansari
Under-Secretary-General
Head

Hardic Jajodia
Under-Secretary-General
Administration

Archita Agrawal
Under-Secretary-General
Committees

Introduction

The 1945 Charter of the United Nations instituted the General Assembly as a central deliberative, policymaking, and representative body composed of all 193 member states of the United Nations, promoting multilateral discussion on the vast range of international questions facing the nations of the world.

The First Committee of the General Assembly, otherwise known as the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), is one of the six Main Committees of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The joint objective of these six principal committees is to discuss international questions under the purview of the General Assembly, develop solutions that integrate the divergent approaches of individual member nations, and present their draft resolutions at a plenary meeting of the entire General Assembly to be considered and subjected to a vote.¹

As its name suggests, DISEC focuses on issues of disarmament and related international security concerns. The committee convenes annually from around late September to early November for an approximately five-week-long session after the General Assembly General Debate, with all 193 member nations in attendance, to confer on disarmament and international security questions.

History of the Committee

As mentioned above, the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) is the First Committee of the General Assembly. The committee is as old as the organization of the United

Nations itself, established under the Charter of the United Nations in 1945 as the first of six Main Committees (the five others being the Economic and Financial Committee, the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, the Administrative and Budgetary Committee, and the Legal Committee).

Since its creation, DISEC has seen some of the most heated and controversial debates of all of the United Nations bodies. Especially during the Cold War and prior to the creation of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL), which also dealt with peace and global security, DISEC served as the primary venue for contentious debate between all member nations.⁴ Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, its jurisdiction overlapped with that of SPECPOL, though the latter was more focused on two primary issues: the Arab-Israeli/Palestinian-Israeli conflict, as well as apartheid and conflict in South Africa.⁵

In 1971, a plan to formalize a division of labour between the two committees was introduced to the General Assembly, allocating all questions of disarmament, arms control, and general measures to foster international security to DISEC, whereas specific conflicts would fall under the purview of SPECPOL. The plan was eventually adopted in 1978, leading DISEC to begin specializing in discussions on disarmament, nuclear weaponry, and militarization in outer space.⁶

Since its creation, DISEC has addressed a myriad of issues of disarmament and related international security questions. These issues include, but are by no means limited to, nuclear non-proliferation, the trade of small arms and light weapons, the arms race in

outer space, missile defence systems, and chemical and biological warfare.

The powers and functions of DISEC are delineated in Chapter IV of the Charter of the United Nations. Under Article 11 of the Charter, as a General Assembly committee, DISEC “may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2.”⁷ However, while Article 11 of the Charter encourages DISEC to make recommendations to the rest of the General Assembly and to the Security Council, in view of the aim of the 193 member states to promote international peace and security, the Article circumscribes DISEC’s ability to execute directly measures on its own.⁸ While DISEC may provide policy action recommendations through draft resolutions addressed to the General Assembly and to the Security Council, it lacks the authority to impose its recommendations on nations or other groups. Nevertheless, through the collaboration and creation of draft resolutions by its members, which represent the views of all 193 member states of the United Nations, DISEC is able to influence the course of action taken by the United Nations in a direction representative of the organization as a whole. By providing an equal voice to each member state, as opposed to the Security Council with its contingent of just fifteen represented nations, five of which are permanent members with veto power, DISEC helps to ensure that the United Nations focuses on the world’s interests, rather than the interests of a select group of countries.

Topic Area: Combating Religious Extremism and Terrorism

Statement of the Problem

Religion has guided Humanity for ages, and all propagators have established a message of peace and harmony between humans. Religious Extremists are those people who hold extreme or fanatical views and resort to or advocate extreme action.

Terrorism and Extremism are sometimes used interchangeably. Both pose a threat to international security but have different definitions.⁹

Recent incidents such as the Sri Lanka Easter Bombings on 21st April 2019, where the terror groups Islamic State (IS) and National Thowheeth Jama’ath coordinated a series of explosions in three churches, three hotels and two further explosions in different places, six out of the eight explosions were in Colombo itself. Casualties reported are around 300 with another 500-odd injured.¹⁰

But the case is not just about Muslim militants; there are examples such as the Christchurch Mosque Shootings on 15 March 2019 where a gunman consecutively attacked two mosques killing 50 people and injuring another 50. The attack happened during Friday Prayer and the first attack was live-streamed on Facebook. There was also a shooting at Chabad synagogue in Poway, California on 27 April, 2019 where a 19 year-old youth shot at helpless Jews,

killing a 60 year-old woman and injuring three others, including the rabbi.

The problem lies within the false ideas propagated and the inability of countries to retaliate against heterogeneous groups, ranging from highly organised Non-State Actors (NSA) to some random guy with a truck.

History of the Problem

Hitler's Holocaust

This can probably be described as one of the worse cases of extremism and segregation on the basis of race and religion documented in modern times.

The Nazi Holocaust (1938-1945) saw a death toll of over 6,000,000. It began with a simple boycott of Jewish shops and ended in the gas chambers at Auschwitz as Adolf Hitler and his Nazi followers attempted to exterminate the entire Jewish population of Europe.

After Hitler came to power in January 1933, he launched a campaign against Jews, blaming them for the loss of World War I and asserting that Germans with fair skin, blond hair and blue eyes were the master race and should rule.

Jews were shut out of society and propagandised as the enemies of the nation. Due to this, Hitler gained support of the Germans and succeeded in confining Jews to their homes, removing them from their jobs and forbidding inter-Jew marriage. Soon, a Jew could not even share a bench with a

non-Jew.



1 SS soldiers near freight trains that brought in Jews

7

Hitler invaded Austria and Poland and committed the atrocities on their Jewish population as well. The Nazi SS (Schutzstaffel), a political paramilitary organisation created the first concentration camp, Auschwitz in 1940 to deport Jews and use them as labour for German factories.

The SS killed another many Jews when they invaded the Soviet Union. Hitler proposed the 'Final Solution' to the Jewish problem, Mass Murder. Auschwitz was chosen for this purpose.

The Jews were gassed to death in specially created chambers. The paths to these chambers were called as 'Road to Heaven'. Many Jews died of miserable conditions in the camps before getting gassed.

This was the main Nazi agenda which led to World War II. Even when Germany was about to lose the war, the killing of Jews did not stop. It was only after Hitler was defeated and most of Europe's Jews exterminated that the Holocaust came to a halt.



2 Jews in camps going to labour/ gas chambers

attempted to retake control of the plane, killing the 44 people onboard.¹⁶

The 11 September attacks led to a global campaign to gut NSA terrorism, most notably the US-led War on Terror against al-Qaeda and related organizations. Following the attacks, the UN Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 1373, which holds nations accountable for terrorist operations within their territory. UNSCR 1373 reaffirms “the inherent right of

individual or collective self-defence as recognized by the Charter of the United Nations” and compels nations to “deny safe haven to those who finance, plan, support, or commit terrorist acts, or provide safe havens; prevent those who finance, plan, facilitate or commit terrorist acts from using their respective

territories for those purposes against other States or their citizens;” and “prevent the movement of terrorists or terrorist groups by effective border controls.”¹⁷ Within weeks of UNSCR 1373, the United States and the United Kingdom began a bombing campaign against the Taliban, an Islamic fundamentalist movement that controlled Afghanistan during the 11 September attacks and harboured al-Qaeda leaders. As emphasized by Theresa Reinold in the Journal of Intervention and Statebuilding, “the vast majority of states did not challenge America’s ... right to self-defense against both the actual perpetrators of the



Terrorist attacks by Islamist Militants

Laws of war in the fight against NSAs were significantly altered by the 11 September, 2001 terror attacks on the United States. Global militant Islamist organization al-Qaeda hijacked four commercial airliners and rerouted them toward major US structures. Two of the planes crashed into the World Trade Center in New York City, killing 2,763 people, including the hijackers. Another plane crashed into the Pentagon (the headquarters of the US Department of Defense), killing 189. The fourth plane, aimed at Washington, D.C., was crashed into an open field after passengers

attacks and the state providing safe haven to the terrorists. Significantly, governments around the world not only offered rhetorical support but also provided crucial resources” for the war against Taliban-ruled Afghanistan.¹⁸ UNSCR 1373 and the US-led intervention in Afghanistan challenged the Nicaragua precedent, and post-11 September state practice has lent credence to the contingency of sovereignty in cases where states fail to meet the Responsibility to Control.

The ISIL Conflict

Over the past years, the conflict surrounding the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has escalated beyond all expectations. On 29 June, 2014, the first day of Ramadan, ISIL published its manifesto, titled “This is the Promise of Allah.” The manifesto officially established a Sunni Muslim caliphate and declared Abu-Bakr al-Baghdadi as its caliph, naming him “Caliph Ibrahim.” For months in 2014 and early 2015, ISIL continuously expanded its territorial holdings, capturing key locations such as Mosul, Raqqa, and the al-Omar oil field, among countless other towns and villages.⁷⁰ In the process, the group wreaked havoc in Iraq and Syria. According to a United Nations report released in October 2014, the ISIL conflict had caused 9,347 civilian deaths, 17,836 civilian casualties, and the displacement of 1.8 million Iraqis; countless others had been subjected to atrocities including looting, slavery, rape, and forced child recruitment.⁷¹ ISIL has also destroyed many cultural and religious sites that do not align with its religious doctrine.

The ISIL conflict has become truly international since its outbreak last June. ISIL’s direct threats to the West,

first stated in its manifesto and later reinforced by the beheadings of Western journalists and aid workers, have elicited foreign intervention in the conflict. Humanitarian aid, mainly in the form of food and water airdrops, has been delivered by the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia.⁷² Western nations have been performing targeted airstrikes on ISIL territory; the United States has contributed the most on this front, executing over 240 airstrikes by September 2014.⁷³ NATO members and allied Middle Eastern countries have also supplied Iraqi Kurds with ammunition, weaponry, military gear, and logistical support to combat ISIL in Iraq.⁷⁴

International action has been more limited in Syria, given that the Assad regime has been resistant to foreign intervention. There have been airstrikes by foreign nations, but not to the same extent as in Iraq. International action against ISIL in Syria has mostly been indirect, and builds on efforts from the Syrian Civil War – for example, the United States has maintained its training programs and arming of Syrian rebels, this time to fight ISIL rather than Syrian state forces.⁷⁵ While there is some potential for cooperation between foreign powers and the Syrian government, the shaky relationship between Syria and the West is a major obstacle to progress.

On 4 October, the United States designated ISIL leader Abu-Bakr al-Baghdadi as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under an executive order, meriting a USD\$10m reward for information leading to his capture or death.⁷⁶ After an airstrike in the city of Mosul, there were reports of the ISIL leader’s injury or death.⁷⁷ To the dismay of Western nations, a purported recording of al-Baghdadi surfaced days later, presenting a defiant anti-Western

speech declaring the Mosul airstrike and other international efforts as failures.⁷⁸ As of 19 November, the status of al-Baghdadi is unconfirmed, but most substantial evidence indicates that he is still at large.

Sunni militant groups throughout the Islamic world have pledged allegiance to ISIL, demonstrating ISIL's burgeoning leadership of the global jihadist movement. Perhaps the most notable of these is Nigerian Islamist militant group Boko Haram, which has seized vast tracts of territory in Nigeria in its brutal insurgency against the Nigerian government.⁷⁹ Boko Haram has also conducted operations in neighboring Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, as Nigeria has been unable to control its borders to prevent cross-border attacks by the group. These four nations have been conducting joint military operations against the group, and they reported significant victories in the aftermath of the group's pledge of allegiance to ISIL.⁸⁰

The trans-boundary nature of the ISIL conflict means that international actions against ISIL will set key precedents. The world has seen many non-state actors (NSAs) cause war and strife, but none of them have claimed to be an independent state as ISIL has. Therefore, there are few legal foundations upon which potential international reactions can be established; this committee needs to fill this void by creating a clear and effective international legal framework.

ISIL has achieved groundbreaking successes for a militant NSA. Unlike its predecessors, ISIL is not just a terrorist group, but a terrorist state. Therefore, it has governing elements typical of a regular state. These include the Military Council, the Consultative Council, the Judicial Authority, the Defense, Security and Intelligence

Council, and the Islamic State Institution for Public Information.⁸¹ Less credible intelligence suggests that there may be an executive branch of ISIL, parallel to a cabinet, which oversees day-to-day administrative issues. This structure protects ISIL against typical anti-terrorist measures, conduces to strong leadership, and further demonstrates that ISIL constitutes a new breed of NSA.

While most NSAs rely on external support for manpower, funding, or other resources, ISIL is a self-reliant, closed system. ISIL's degree of self-sufficiency is unprecedented for an NSA. Senior intelligence officials worldwide assessed ISIL's assets to total US\$875m prior to the 10 June capture of Mosul. The additional value of supplies and money looted from Mosul increased ISIL's assets by US\$1.5b in mid-June 2014.⁸² It is believed that in the year that has passed since this event, ISIL's finances have grown significantly. Looting captured territories is evidently a primary revenue stream for ISIL. Additionally, ISIL extracts money from its captured territories through means such as enforcing high taxes and tolls.⁸³ Faced with the threat of violence, citizens under ISIL control have no option but to pay, thereby providing ISIL with a reliable and easily manipulated income source. ISIL also gains much of its funding from the economic activities within its controlled territories. Especially in economically thriving regions such as Raqqa, profits from the sales of local cotton, wheat, and other goods contribute to ISIL's assets.⁸⁴ Most importantly, ISIL's territories, particularly those in Iraq, contain valuable oil fields. As a result, ISIL is able to make an estimated US\$1m+ per day of oil profit. The effectiveness of this strategy is augmented by the relatively high price of oil in neighboring Turkey; ISIL has

been able to smuggle oil into southern Turkey to gain increased profits.⁸⁵

Foreign attempts to cut off ISIL's funding have proven unsuccessful thus far. The United States has targeted ISIL-controlled oil fields, oil processing facilities, grain silos, and the like.⁸⁶ While these operations marginally hinder ISIL's funding mechanisms, only one head of the ISIL hydra is cut off; as long as ISIL has the capacity to tax its territorial holdings, it will have a stable revenue flow.

It should be noted that ISIL also receives donations from wealthy sympathizers in Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait.⁸⁷ However, such resources are not integral to ISIL's funding system, as they are not sustainable or high in value, and they are therefore relatively negligible in the analysis of ISIL strategy.

According to former senior defense intelligence officer Jeffrey White, ISIL "thrives on weakness."⁸⁸ ISIL seizes opportunities to control zones where host country forces are inadequately present rather than engaging armies where they are dominant. ISIL's successful campaign in the Syrian province of Raqqa best exemplifies this strategy. On August 24, ISIL ended a two-month engagement in Raqqa by capturing the al-Taqba military airfield. This event confirmed their hold over the entire region. Prior to the conflict, Syrian forces were present in three main areas within Raqqa: headquarters outside Raqqa City, a garrison at Ayn Essa, and the al-Taqba military airfield. These positions were distant from one another and isolated from rapid resource delivery; furthermore, they had been under attack by rebel forces for some time. ISIL was able to capture Raqqa by directly attacking these weak spots, eliminating the Syrian state's presence, and claiming the region for

itself. Raqqa is now being used as the heart of ISIL operations in Syria, and is an ideal position from which further attacks can originate.

Thus far, international military actions against ISIL in Iraq have been in compliance with international law. Airstrikes by Iraq's allies, including the United States and the United Kingdom, have constituted collective self-defense under Article 51 of the UN Charter.⁸⁹ Because the Iraqi government gave formal consent to foreign intervention,⁹⁰ these actions have been valid under Article 20 of the International Law Commission's articles on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts.⁹¹ Accordingly, such actions have not required Security Council authorization.

On the other hand, international intervention in Syria has been far more controversial. Western powers cannot legally be categorized as Syrian allies, as Assad has not granted explicit permission for foreign military intervention. Western actors, particularly the United Kingdom, have justified their actions on the grounds that the Assad government is illegitimate; if there is no legitimate government to speak on behalf of the state, there is no way that state sovereignty can be breached, rendering action in Syria legal.⁹² This argument has not received widespread acceptance by the international community or international legal scholars.

There are two primary means by which foreign military action in Syria could gain legitimacy. The first would be an Iraqi call for intervention in Syria – by Article 51 of the UN Charter, international allies would be allowed to defend Iraq across borders if an explicit request were made.⁹³ The second would be proof that Syria is unwilling or

unable to prevent ISIL from using Syrian territory as a safe haven.⁹⁴ While there is already evidence that Assad's government has been unwilling and unable to act against the ISIL threat, Assad has expressed Syria's willingness to collaborate with the United States to combat ISIL, so it is unclear whether or not Syria is in fact violating its responsibility to control its territory. Syria continues to assert its sovereign prerogatives, stating that "[a]ny strike which is not coordinated with the government will be considered as aggression."⁹⁵ However, the laws of foreign military intervention are still ambiguous enough to invite opposition to uninvited attacks on Syrian soil regardless of the applicability of collective self-defense or the Responsibility to Control.

While ISIL may seem like an outlier, it is arguably a child of today's international context. The organization has capitalized on international tensions born out of years of historical conflict, from Cold War-era anticommunist movements to the recent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Years of international intervention in the Middle East have bolstered ISIL's cause. Technological advancement and the international media network have also facilitated ISIL's growth.

The current norms of national sovereignty and asymmetric warfare were crafted at a time when non-state actors posed no real threat to the global system of nation-states. Today, organizations like ISIL challenge the principle assumption of the United Nations: that nation-states are the chief actors on the global stage, and that state sovereignty is its chief rule. However, the General Assembly continues to speak on behalf of the world's nation-

states. Accordingly, these states must rewrite the rules of the nation-state system to protect themselves against a new generation of NSAs that seek to destroy the nation-state system itself.

Religious Violence in South Asia

South Asia has seen radical religious views and many acts that are borderline terrorist.

In countries such as Pakistan and Afghanistan, non-Muslim face huge exploitation. In Myanmar, there was a civil war between two sects of Muslims etc. However, India provides a large variety of cases due to its diverse nature.

For example, the partition in 1947 saw very large portions of populations (around 14.5 million) migrating to either side. In the commotion, the newly formed governments were unable to provide security and the impending chaos left around 500,000 dead and lots many injured. The victims were Hindus and Muslims alike.

In the 1969 Gujarat communal riots, Hindu mobs attacked several Muslims after an attack on an Ahmedabad temple. The violence continued over a week, then the rioting restarted a month later. Some 660 people were killed (430 Muslims, 230 Hindus), 1074 people were injured and over 48,000 lost their property.

In the 1970s, Sikhs in Punjab had sought autonomy and complained about domination by the Hindu. Indira Gandhi government arrested thousands of Sikhs for their opposition and demands,

particularly during the Indian Emergency. In Indira Gandhi's attempt to "save democracy" through the Emergency, India's constitution was suspended, 140,000 people were arrested without due process, of which 40,000 were Sikhs.

After the Emergency was lifted, during elections, she supported Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a Sikh leader, in an effort to undermine the Akali Dal, the largest Sikh political party. However, Bhindranwale began to oppose the central government and moved his political base to the Darbar Sahib (Golden temple) in Amritsar, demanding creation of Punjab as a new country. In June 1984, under orders from Indira Gandhi, the Indian army attacked the Golden temple with tanks and armoured vehicles, due to the presence of Sikh Khalistanis armed with weapons inside. Thousands of Sikhs died during the attack. In retaliation for the storming of the Golden temple, Indira Gandhi was assassinated on 31 October 1984 by two Sikh bodyguards.

The assassination provoked mass rioting against Sikhs. During the 1984 anti-Sikh pogroms in Delhi, government and police officials aided Indian National Congress party worker gangs in "methodically and systematically" targeting Sikhs and Sikh homes. As a result of the pogroms 10,000–17,000 were burned alive or otherwise killed, Sikh people suffered massive property damage, and at least 50,000 Sikhs were displaced.

The 1984 riots fuelled the Sikh insurgency movement. In the peak years

of the insurgency, religious violence by separatists, government-sponsored groups, and the paramilitary arms of the government was endemic on all sides. Human Rights Watch reports that separatists were responsible for "massacre of civilians, attacks upon Hindu minorities in the state, indiscriminate bomb attacks in crowded places, and the assassination of a number of political leaders". Human Rights Watch also stated that the Indian Government's response "led to the arbitrary detention, torture, extrajudicial execution, and enforced disappearance of thousands of Sikhs". The insurgency paralyzed Punjab's economy until peace initiatives and elections were held in the 1990s. Allegations of cover-up and shielding of political leaders of Indian National Congress over their role in 1984 riot crimes, have been widespread.

In the Kashmir region, approximately 300 Kashmiri Pandits were killed between September 1989 to 1990 in various incidents. In early 1990, local Urdu newspapers Aftab and Al Safa called upon Kashmiris to wage jihad against India and ordered the expulsion of all Hindus choosing to remain in Kashmir. In the following days masked men ran in the streets with AK-47 shooting to kill Hindus who would not leave. Notices were placed on the houses of all Hindus, telling them to leave within 24 hours or die.

Since March 1990, estimates of between 300,000 and 500,000 pandits have migrated outside Kashmir due to persecution by Islamic fundamentalists in the largest case of ethnic cleansing

since the partition of India. The proportion of Kashmiri Pandits in the Kashmir valley has declined from about 15% in 1947 to, by some estimates, less than 0.1% since the insurgency in Kashmir took on a religious and sectarian flavour.

Many Kashmiri Pandits have been killed by Islamist militants in incidents such as the Wandhama massacre and the 2000 Amarnath pilgrimage massacre. The incidents of massacring and forced eviction have been termed ethnic cleansing by some observers.

Religion has begun to play an increasing role in reinforcing ethnic divides among the decades-old militant separatist movements in north-east India.

The Christian separatist group National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) has proclaimed bans on Hindu worship and has attacked animist Reangs and Hindu Jamatia tribesmen in the state of Tripura. Some resisting tribal leaders have been killed and some tribal women raped.

According to The Government of Tripura, the Baptist Church of Tripura is involved in supporting the NLFT and arrested two church officials in 2000, one of them for possessing explosives. In late 2004, the National Liberation Front of Tripura banned all Hindu celebrations of Durga Puja and Saraswati Puja. The Naga insurgency, militants have largely depended on their Christian ideological base for their cause.

There have been a number of attacks on Hindu temples and Hindus by Muslim

militants and Christian evangelists. Prominent among them are the 1998 Chamba massacre, the 2002 fidayeen attacks on Raghunath temple, the 2002 Akshardham Temple attack by Islamic terrorist outfit Lashkar-e-Toiba and the 2006 Varanasi bombings (also by Lashkar-e-Toiba), resulting in many deaths and injuries. Recent attacks on Hindus by Muslim mobs include Marad massacre and the Godhra train burning.

In August 2000, Swami Shanti Kali, a popular Hindu priest, was shot to death inside his ashram in the Indian state of Tripura. Police reports regarding the incident identified ten members of the Christian terrorist organisation, NLFT, as being responsible for the murder. On 4 Dec 2000, nearly three months after his death, an ashram set up by Shanti Kali at Chachu Bazar near the Sidhai police station was raided by Christian militants belonging to the NLFT. Eleven of the priest's ashrams, schools, and orphanages around the state were burned down by the NLFT.

In September 2008, Swami Laxmanananda, a popular regional Hindu Guru was murdered along with four of his disciples by unknown assailants (though a Maoist organisation later claimed responsibility for that). Later the police arrested three Christians in connection with the murder. Congress MP RadhakantNayak has also been named as a suspected person in the murder, with some Hindu leaders calling for his arrest.

Lesser incidents of religious violence happen in many towns and villages in India. In October 2005, five people were

killed in Mau in Uttar Pradesh during Muslim rioting, which was triggered by the proposed celebration of a Hindu festival.

On 3 and 4 January 2002, eight Hindus were killed in Marad, near Kozhikode due to scuffles between two groups that began after a dispute over drinking water. On 2 May 2003, eight Hindus were killed by a Muslim mob, in what is believed to be a sequel to the earlier incident. One of the attackers, Mohammed Ashker was killed during the chaos. The National Development Front (NDF), a right-wing militant Islamist organisation, was suspected as the perpetrator of the Marad massacre.

In the 2010 Deganga riots after hundreds of Hindu business establishments and residences were looted, destroyed and burnt, dozens of Hindus were killed or severely injured and several Hindu temples desecrated and vandalised by the Islamist mobs allegedly led by Trinamul Congress MP Haji Nurul Islam. Three years later, during the 2013 Canning riots, several hundred Hindu businesses were targeted and destroyed by Islamist mobs in the Indian state of West Bengal.

Religious violence has led to the death, injuries and damage to numerous Hindus. For example, 254 Hindus were killed in 2002 Gujarat riots out of which half were killed in police firing and rest by rioters. During 1992 Bombay riots, 275 Hindus died.

In October, 2018, a Christian personal security officer of an additional sessions judge assassinated his 38-year-old wife

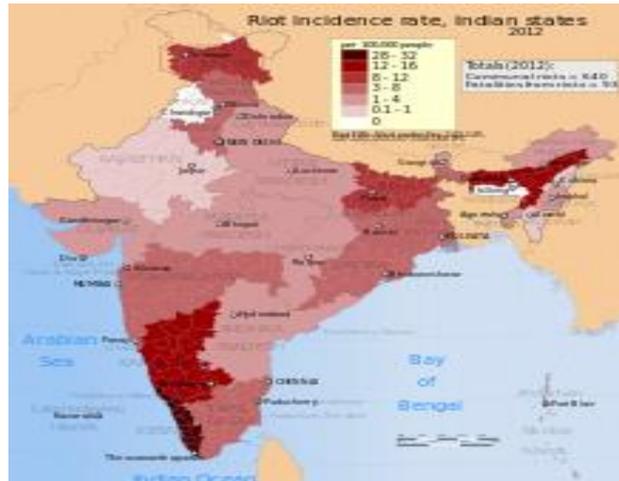
and his 18-year-old son for not converting to Christianity.

The history of modern India has many incidents of communal violence. During the 1947 partition there was religious violence between Muslim-Hindu, Muslim-Sikhs and Muslim-Jains on a gigantic scale. Hundreds of religious riots have been recorded since then, in every decade of independent India. In these riots, the victims have included many Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Christians and Buddhists.

On 6 December 1992, members of the Vishva Hindu Parishad and the Bajrang Dal destroyed the 430-year-old Babri Mosque in Ayodhya—it was claimed by the Hindus that the mosque was built over the birthplace of the ancient deity Rama (and a 2010 Allahabad court ruled that the site was indeed a Hindu monument before the mosque was built there, based on evidence submitted by the Archaeological Survey of India). The resulting religious riots caused at least 1200 deaths. Since then the Government of India has blocked off or heavily increased security at these disputed sites while encouraging attempts to resolve these disputes through court cases and negotiations.

In the aftermath of the destruction of the Babri Mosque in Ayodhya by Hindu nationalists on 6 December 1992, riots took place between Hindus and Muslims in the city of Mumbai. Four people died in a fire in the Asalpha timber mart at Ghatkopar, five were killed in the burning of Bainganwadi; shacks along the harbour line track between Sewri and Cotton Green stations were gutted;

and a couple was pulled out of a rickshaw in Asalphavillage and burnt to death. The riots changed the demographics of Mumbai greatly, as Hindus moved to Hindu-majority areas and Muslims moved to Muslim-majority areas.



clashes—spontaneous and uncontrollable reaction to the Godhra train burning.

The Government of India has implemented almost all the recommendations

of the Sachar Committee to help Muslims.

The Godhra train burning incident in which Hindus were burned alive allegedly by Muslims by closing door of train, led to the 2002 Gujarat riots in which mostly Muslims were killed. According to the death toll given to the parliament on 11 May 2005 by the United Progressive Alliance government, 790 Muslims and 254 Hindus were killed, and another 2,548 injured. 223 people are missing. The report placed the number of riot widows at 919 and 606 children were declared orphaned. According to hone advocacy group, the death tolls were up to 2000. According to the Congressional Research Service, up to 2000 people were killed in the violence.

A 1999 Human Rights Watch report states increasing levels of religious violence on Christians in India, perpetrated by Hindu organizations. In 2000, acts of religious violence against Christians included forcible reconversion of converted Christians to Hinduism, distribution of threatening literature and destruction of Christian cemeteries. According to a 2008 report by Hudson Institute, "extremist Hindus have increased their attacks on Christians, until there are now several hundred per year. But this did not make news in the U.S. until a foreigner was attacked." In Orissa, starting December 2007, Christians have been attacked in Kandhamal and other districts, resulting in the deaths of two Hindus and one Christian, and the destruction of houses and churches. Hindus claim that Christians killed a Hindu saint Laxmananand, and the attacks on Christians were in retaliation. However, there was no conclusive proof to support this claim. Twenty people were arrested following the attacks on churches. Similarly, starting 14 September 2008, there were numerous

Tens of thousands were displaced from their homes because of the violence. According to New York Times reporter Celia Williams Dugger, witnesses were dismayed by the lack of intervention from local police, who often watched the events taking place and took no action against the attacks on Muslims and their property. Sangh leaders as well as the Gujarat government maintain that the violence was rioting or inter-communal

incidents of violence against the Christian community in Karnataka.

Current Situation

Europe in Turmoil

Europe has seen more than 200 terrorist attacks between 2017 and 2018, out of which the UK faced 107 terrorist attacks alone.

The EU recounts that jihadi activists are actively using social media and propagandising their activities, even though they believe the IS has lost its attractiveness.

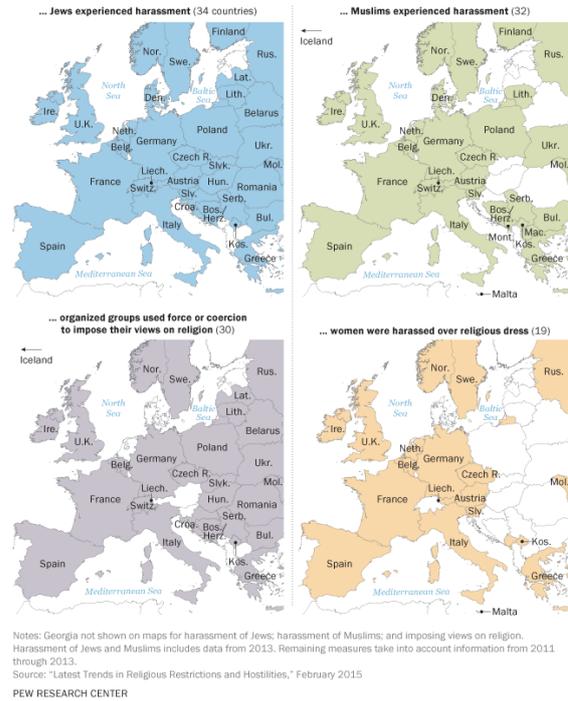
While the outflow of individuals travelling from the EU to fight with terrorist groups has slowed, Europol underlined that IS, al Qaida and other jihadist groups continue to pose a major threat.

British European commissioner for security Sir Julian King said the report shows Europe continues to be a target for terrorism.

He said: "We need to keep our collective eye on the ball, and strengthen our efforts at EU level to deny terrorists the means they need to carry out attacks including arms, explosives and funding; work on evolving areas such as CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear) threats; and continue to tackle radicalisation and all types of violent extremism."

Religious Hostilities in Europe

Of the 45 countries in Europe, countries where ...



Europol executive director Catherine De Bolle said: "The numbers in this report are not just statistics. We must never forget that behind every number, there is an innocent victim."

The failed, foiled and completed attacks on the EU in 2017

- United Kingdom - 107**
- France - 54**
- Spain - 16**
- Italy - 14**
- Greece - 8**
- Belgium - 2**
- Germany - 2**
- Sweden - 1**
- Finland - 1**

A global watch list by GLOBESEC says that around 80% of the terrorists behind 22 incidents in France had been on radars of the global community.

Pulwama Terror Attack

A terrorist attack took place on 14.02.19

What Happened On February 14

SOPs followed, says CRPF

*The convoy from Jammu has plied only thrice in the last fortnight, as snow blocked road and CRPF jawans were stranded in Jammu since February 4

*16 vehicles dropped out at Qazigund on reaching destination but 16 'mobile bunkers' joined convoy to deal with terrorist ambushes which increase beyond Qazigund. The convoy left Qazigund at 2:38 pm

*At Latoomode of Awantipora in Pulwama, an explosive laden vehicle en ..

Read more at:

[//economictimes.indiatimes.com/articleshow/68019194.cms?utm_source=content_ofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst](http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/articleshow/68019194.cms?utm_source=content_ofinterest&utm_medium=text&utm_campaign=cppst)

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This was a direct attack to Indian security forces and the Indian Government retaliated by acting on Intelligence reports and destroying terrorist camps with airstrikes. However, Pakistan sent three fighter jets to intimidate India which was countered by the Indian Air Force.

The resulting chaos saw an IAF pilot, Wing-Commander Abhinandan Varthaman captured in Pakistan territory and later returned. Allegedly India had downed a F-16

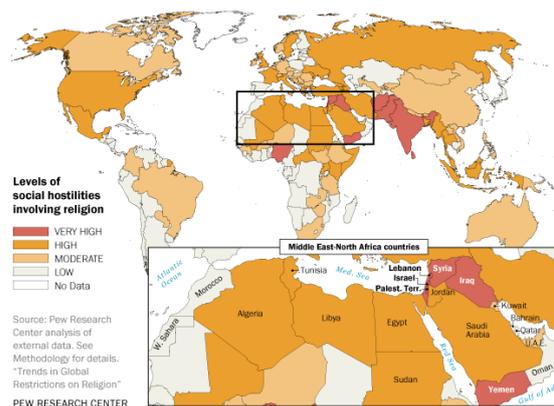
which was not proved. The situation remains hostile.

Religious Hostilities in Middle-East and North Africa

The Middle East is home to some of the world's most chaotic and violent war zones – including in Libya, Syria, Yemen and Iraq – as well as simmering conflicts in states such as Israel and Lebanon. And while these conflicts usually have multiple causes, religion and religious hostilities certainly are important factors.

Six countries in the Middle East-North Africa region had 'very high' levels of religious hostilities

Level of social hostilities in each country as of December 2014



1. As a whole, the region continued to have the highest levels of religious hostilities in the world. In 2014, the median level of religious hostilities in the Middle East and North Africa reached a level four times that of the global median. The types of social hostilities included in this measure varied from religion-related armed conflict to sectarian violence and other religion-related intimidation or abuse.

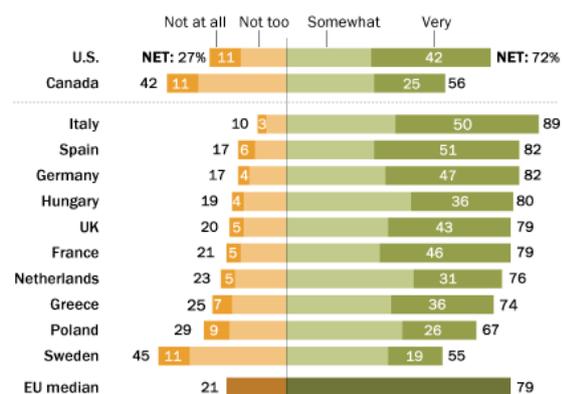
2. Six countries in the Middle East-North Africa region had “very high” levels of religious hostilities during the year – including Israel, Iraq, Syria, Yemen, Lebanon and the Palestinian territories. Violent acts in Iraq by both Sunni- and Shia-dominated groups and militias, including ISIS, led to killings, kidnappings, harassment, intimidation and displacement.
3. The Middle East-North Africa region had the largest share of countries experiencing religion-related terrorism in 2014, although the Asia-Pacific region had the largest increase in the share of countries that did so. Terrorist activities became more lethal in Israel in particular, where attacks resulted in over 50 casualties in 2014. Members of the Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades claimed responsibility for one of these attacks, which killed at least five people, including four rabbis, in November of that year.
4. There were reports of ethnic cleansing related to religion in Iraq in 2014. Islamic State militants engaged in a “systematic campaign of ethnic cleansing ... that targeted religious and ethnic minorities,” according to Amnesty International. The State Department reported instances of the group seeking to “exterminate” Shia Muslims and religious minorities by targeting Shia mosques and communities. The group massacred at least 500 Yazidi civilians in August of 2014, disposing of their bodies in mass graves.
5. Harassment of Christians and Jews by both government forces and social groups increased slightly in 2014. Christians were harassed in 16 out of 20 countries in the region (up from 15 countries in 2013), and Jews were harassed in 18 countries (up from 17 the previous year). In Jordan, some converts from Islam to Christianity reported having to worship in secret for fear of social stigmas against them. Muslims also faced harassment in 17 out of 20 countries surveyed, unchanged from the previous year.
6. About 800,000 more people were displaced by religion-related armed conflict in 2014 than in the previous year. Although the number of countries in the region experiencing religion-related armed conflict that led to large-scale population displacement remained the same in 2014 as the year before, more than 19 million people in the Middle East-North Africa region

were displaced due to such conflicts, up from 18.2 million in 2013.

Innocent Muslims face the Heat

Pervasive concern about Islamic extremism across Europe and North America

How concerned are you about extremism in the name of Islam in our country these days?



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q20
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

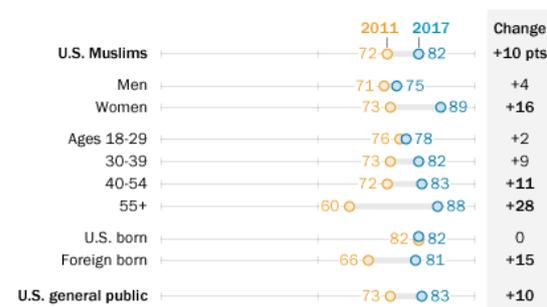
Many Muslims face insecurity in Western Countries against Hate-Crime. Radicalised Muslims perform terrorist acts but the innocent Muslims are the civilians who have to face the rage of the community.

There is another misconception that long beards are related to Muslims and Terrorists and many Sikhs also bear victim to Hate Crime being mistaken for Muslims.

There are abundant extremist activities for White Supremacy and against the racial groups of African-American (Black) and Hispanic (Mexico and South America).

Muslims, like Americans overall, are increasingly concerned about global extremism in the name of Islam

% who say they are "very" or "somewhat" concerned about extremism in the name of Islam around the world



Note: Statistically significant changes are in bold type.
Source: Survey conducted Jan. 23-May 2, 2017. U.S. general public data from survey conducted Feb. 7-12, 2017.
"U.S. Muslims Concerned About Their Place in Society, but Continue to Believe in the American Dream"

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Relevant UN Actions

UN Documents

- UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy was adopted by consensus in 2006. It is described as a unique global instrument to enhance national, regional, and international efforts to counter terrorism.



The Global Counter-Terrorism strategy is in the form of a resolution and action plan based on 4 pillars as in the figure above. This document is reviewed every 2 years to keep up with time and policy changes. It is described to be a living document.

- UN Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism was formally adopted on 1 July 2016. In the

Plan, the Secretary-General calls for a comprehensive approach encompassing not only essential security-based counter-terrorism measures but also systematic preventive steps to address the underlying conditions that drive individuals to radicalize and join violent extremist groups.

The Plan is an appeal for concerted action by the international community. It provides more than 70 recommendations to Member States and the United Nations System to prevent the further spread of violent extremism. The Plan is accompanied by a Letter of the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly (A/70/675), where the Secretary-General puts forward an "All-of-UN" approach both at Headquarters and in the field to support national, regional and global efforts to prevent violent extremism and assist Member States in developing National Plans of Action.

The Plan was developed through an extensive United Nations inter-agency process and is based on the outcomes of high-level meetings of the General Assembly and Security Council, interactive briefings to Member States and outcomes of international and regional meetings.

- A/RES/42/93 on 7 Dec. 1987- Comprehensive System of International Peace and Security.

- A/RES/42/97 on 7 Dec. 1987- Elimination of all forms of Religious Intolerance.

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Proposed Solutions and Questions a Resolution Must Answer

Any resolution submitted in response must answer the questions below. These are not the only questions a good resolution will answer, but every complete resolution must answer all these questions to be admissible for introduction to the committee.

To eliminate religious extremism, a world religious meet which clarifies all disruptive notions of religions is suggested.

While the UN has passed multiple resolutions, there is not being done enough to avert this crisis of sorts. A consensus of acceptable state practices for,

- Disrupting Finances of Terrorists
How do different nations go about in doing their best to limit the terrorist organisations to gain funds which finance their actions?
- Fight against Online Radicalisation
How do nations stop and restrict the growing jihadi propaganda online and prevent the organisations from getting new recruits?

- Freedom of Expression or National Security
What is the more important issue? Should all privacy be forsaken to maintain security? Should the government censor and take action against radicalising propaganda?
- Establishing Better Communication and Acting on Intelligence
How do countries go forward with helping each other in countering terrorism? Do they follow through properly on intelligence reports or not?
- Firearms Controls
How do Countries control movement of arms within their territories? Should Civilians be allowed to carry licensed arms?

Bloc Positions

Every country stands in consensus against the vile acts of religious extremism and terrorism. However the bloc positions to be considered are,

Pro-Security: The countries that put no virtual privacy on their citizens. The problem with doing this is it disrupts the framework of Democracy. China, Russia, United States of America etc. are few countries that can virtually access all civilian data.

Pro-Privacy: Countries that give adequate privacy to citizens. Most likely to be countries relatively less affected

by terrorism such as Nepal, Brazil, South Africa, Switzerland etc.

Suggestions for Further Research

The topic 'Combating Religious Extremism and Terrorism' is extremely vast and multidimensional. It would be my advice to use your brain and research for different ways to look at and solve the problem.

I would also say that you all should look at country policies regarding the same and the countries' history with regards to the topic. The influencing neighbours of the countries and their policies along with the plans of actions of different international organisations such as NATO and SAARC of which the country is part of.

The internal politics taking place and decision history should be thoroughly studied. It is not a wise idea to make a radical decision with elections near.

Go through other UN documents, study the Afghanistan war and recent form of terrorism in Nigeria and Sudan.

Closing Remarks

Congratulations for making all the way down here. You have successfully made your first step for getting this conference started. I have tried my best to make you all aware of some of the key information about this topic.

Remember, the Study Guide is just the starting point to your preparation. Yes, this might have been terribly long and

boring, but I assure you that it will be worth it in the end.

I am looking forward to meeting you all in the conference and savouring every moment of this experience.

Never be scared of speaking up and taking a stand. You will have enough opportunity given the limited number of delegates attending. In the DISEC of the UNGA, all 193 member countries take part, making it hard to be heard. You do not have that problem here, so make the most of it.

Do not shy away on asking me about advice, suggestions, views or anything at all. I will be pleased to help.

Lastly, please pardon me if any mistakes have been made in the document. It was my first try at making such a document and beginner mistakes might have been made.

All the Best!

Bibliography and Endnotes

These include all websites I may have adhered to in no particular order and some websites I recommend you check out. Some sources are likely to have been missed and I give them due credit.

If any website does not open, do google it and open the link out of the search menu. It should do.

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