

We negate.

**Our Sole Contention is Cornering China.**

**Lal 19 of European Solidaire** finds, tensions between India and Pakistan have been oscillating since the 1947 partition, meaning conflict is unlikely to escalate into full war. **Shukla** last month furthers, despite tensions, both leaders have reaffirmed their commitments to peace.

**Wahn 12 of Hankuk University** analyzes due to Pakistan's opposition to India's security council bid, India has sought a policy of quiet diplomacy with their neighbor instead of amplifying the current conflict.

However, affirming reverses this, angering China and creating conflict for two reasons.

1. **Indian Greed. Malhotra 15** writes, India feels as if they have created adequate relations internationally to where they can shift their mindset to satisfy their own regional interests first. For example, **Nawaz 18** finds, India would block UN mission in Kashmir, similar to something Russia did for the Ukraine. **Adlakha 18 of the Diplomat** adds, as India continues to rise on the global stage, China has become increasingly fearful of the threat they have onto their hegemony.
2. **Second is through cornering China. Chandran 18 of CNBC** writes, ASEAN, a group of 10 southeast Asian countries aligned with a goal of diffusing tensions in the South China Sea have failed, with China taking full advantage of them to further their aggressive expansion. As a result, she concludes these countries are now turning to India as their regional leader, seeing them as "a forceful counterweight to China." Critically, because **Stuenkel** finds they are in need of Chinese support, they are yet to unite against China. Absent this incentive, they would side with ASEAN, creating a regional competitor for China. Moreover, **Dabhade 17**; adds they would serve as a "equalizer to China" by exerting newly achieved global power.

Angering China is problematic, as **Caroline Pumphrey** writes if China feels they are losing their hegemonic advantage, they feel compelled to defend themselves by going to war.

However, geographical barriers and international backlash inhibit a Sino-India war.

Despite this, affirming still creates a conflict in the form angering Pakistan. Indeed, **The Economic Times in 2019** reports Pakistan has been adamantly against India's quest for a permanent security council seat, and **Khan 15 of the Naval School** finds, affirming would "create a power imbalance in the region," crating Pakistani regional concerns.

However, **Bensemra 19 of Reuters** finds, Pakistan can't sustain more than 3 days of a war in the status quo, the most likely scenario would be an alliance of these two countries, as **Chellaney 19**

of the **Asian Review** finds, China has finalized preparation for Pakistan to function as a vassal state to “box in India.”

**The impact is terrorism.**

**Nanjappa** last week writes in response to recent Indian aggression, the extremist terrorist organization Jaish-e-Mohammed, or JeM, is on a recruitment spree and planning large scale infiltrations. **Wani 19** writes that JeM is planning to launch an attack in India. **Chauhan 19** furthers, despite both Pakistan and the UNSC sanctioning JeM in 2002, it continues to openly operate within Pakistan due to have funding from Pakistani internal banking groups and private organizations, most notably the Al-Rehmat Trust. In direct response, the UNSC has proposed to economically strain the trust fund in order to calm the organization, placing UNSC sanctions and financial taxes. Moreover, **The RFE Institute** furthers earlier this week, due to negotiations with India, China has finally decided to place sanctions, ending JeM’s attacking capacity.

**Kondapalli of Nehru University** argues 2 months ago, China’s decision to support sanctions are inherently dependent on cost/benefit considerations, meaning affirming would lead to China responding by ending sanctions.

Problematically, JeM’s reach extends past Kashmir, as **Raoul 11** explains, the ART fund has been instrumental in recruiting and sponsoring militants in Afghanistan. **The Diplomatic Courier** adds, JeM has coordinated recruitment, training, and travel for the Taliban. This is increasingly dangerous as **Semple explains in December**, the power balance in Afghanistan has began shifting in the direction of the Taliban after several successful military campaigns and withdrawal of US troops. **Dobbins 19** furthers Afghanistan is at the brink of an unprecedented civil war, and **Khalidi** concludes the previous Afghan civil war killed 1.5 million people.

Even absent any terror scenario, **Bloomberg 19** explains, higher Indo-Pak tensions decrease business certainty and investment. Consequently, **The World Bank** quantifies, every 1% decrease in growth pushes 20 million people into poverty.

Thus we negate.

### **Peacekeeping extra offense**

Currently, **Dabhade ORF 15** reports India contributes almost twice the number of peacekeepers as the rest of the P5 combined, making their contributions crucial. However, **Mohan Contemporary Justice Journal 15** furthers the main driver of these contributions is India's aspiration to join the Security Council. Indeed, **Mukherjee of Brookings 15** furthers India rests its current claim to permanent membership on its peacekeeping contributions. Affirming reverses this by giving them a permanent seat automatically, thus ending the incentive for them to continue contributing. This would devastate current peacekeeping operations as **Hultman of the American Journal of Political Science 13** finds every 1000 peacekeepers deployed saves 13 civilians per month.

## Case cards

### 1. Kashmir tensions oscillating; war not likely right now

Khan Lal, xx, (), Kashmir's agony, terror, occupation and repression, No Publication, xx-xx-xxxx, <https://www.europe-solidaire.org/spip.php?article47849>, DOA-4-18-2019 (MB)

Successive wars between India and Pakistan have failed to resolve the conflict; a negotiated settlement has proved to be a non-starter. There is a new awareness on the part of the youth and ordinary people of Kashmir that the region's main states and their masters actually don't want to resolve the Kashmir issue. This 'irritant' has become a vital element in their much-needed hostility and diplomatic jugglery. Through this hostility the top military brass of the regions armies enjoys privileged positions, social honour, political hegemony and massive kickbacks in dollars through arms procurement deals with the military industrial complexes' of the imperialist masters. Above all, the ruling elites use this issue to whip up chauvinism by creating a 'state of war' even when they are unable to launch or fight an actual war. **The reality is that these rulers can neither go to war nor sustain a durable peace. The Kashmir issue is continuously oscillating from high to low "burners" and vice versa to engineer the theatrics of war and peace.** These are contrived to confuse and distract the oppressed, deprived and exploited masses from the real issues of their existence. They use this chauvinistic nationalism to quell and distort the class struggle and perpetuate their odious rule. For generations this rule of capitalist coercion has brought misery to the region, which has the highest concentration of poverty in the world. The Kashmiri masses have suffered the most bloodletting, atrocities and repression; yet they have revolted and fought with a valour that has given courage and inspiration to more than a billion and a half youth and the oppressed of the entire sub-continent. Paradoxically, it is these very youth and working classes of the region who are the real comrades in arms of the Kashmiri masses in the struggle to put an end to this system of tyranny and oppression. **They are not likely to go to a full fledged war,** but the Modi regime can launch more deep and intense surgical strikes or any other belligerent act to use this terror attack to further its games of hatred, extortion, plunder and war. As Lenin once remarked, "War is terrible – but it's terribly profitable."

### 2. tensions are de-escalating, both governments attempting

Ajai Shukla, 19, (), "India-Pakistan tensions: Who won the war of perceptions?", Al Jazeera, 3-4-2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/india-pakistan-tensions-won-war-perceptions-190304100556184.html>, DOA-4-18-2019 (MB)

The military escalation between India and Pakistan appears to be winding down for now. On Friday, Islamabad handed over Indian pilot Abhinandan Varthaman, whose plane the Pakistan Air Force had shot down two days earlier. **New Delhi declared it is committed to "maintaining peace and stability in the region"**, suggesting it is not planning any more air attacks deep in Pakistan's territory. Meanwhile, crossfire on the Line of Control (LoC), which divides Indian- from Pakistan-administered Kashmir, has also decreased. However, this might be a temporary lull, as the situation remains tense with India still reeling after the February 14 suicide bombing in Pulwama claimed by Pakistan-based Jaish-e-Muhammad (JeM), a UN-designated terrorist group. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who faces a difficult general election next month, has taken this opportunity to reinforce his strongman image and to prove he can deter Pakistan from "fomenting terrorism" in India. The February 26 air raids against a suspected JeM camp by the Indian Air Force (IAF) marked the first time Indian fighter jets crossed deep into Pakistan since the 1971 Indo-Pakistan war. Riding on a wave of public anger, Modi sent a message to Pakistan that India had abandoned its unstated policy of "strategic restraint" and adopted what analysts call the "new normal" - that it would retaliate for any terror attack perceived to be linked to Pakistan. Going by Pakistan's sustained efforts to de-escalate the crisis, including several conciliatory statements by Prime Minister Imran Khan, the Indian air raids clearly shook Islamabad's decision-makers. Yet, all through the crisis, clumsy Indian information management diluted the message Modi sought to send. By contrast, Pakistan's media managers successfully controlled messaging, allowing Islamabad to appear responsible and wedded to peace. **OPINION Violence breeds more violence in Kashmir by Ather Zia. Prime Minister Khan made a video appeal for peace, urging India to join Pakistan in de-escalating the crisis.**

### 3. Pakistan not want india on council

Economic Times, 19, (), "Pakistan launches attack on India's quest for permanent seat in UNSC", 1-31-2019,

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/pakistan-launches-attack-on-indias-quest-for-permanent-seat-on-unsc/articleshow/67771600.cms>, DOA-3-22-2019 (MB)

**Pakistan has launched a strong attack on India's quest for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council blaming it as the "primary stumbling block" for reforms.** Intervening in the discussions on Council reforms on Wednesday, Pakistan's Permanent Representative Maleeha Lodhi did not mention India by name but she criticized its suggestion to look for alternatives if the current negotiating process doesn't make progress. India's Permanent Representative Syed Akbaruddin had said on Tuesday: "If despite our best efforts, credible progress evades us once again, then we should not shy away from reviewing how we engage on this very important issue." "We need to look at creative pathways to forge ahead," he added at the meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiations (IGN) on Council reforms. Lodhi said: "We heard an assertion that given the perceived lack of progress in the IGN, it may be time to review the entire process with a view to pronounce on its fate. "Those calling for a review of the IGN process, should instead review their own positions because the quest by some to gain permanent seats for themselves remains the primary stumbling block and this was clearly evident from our discussions, yesterday," she said. India, Brazil, Germany and Japan are pursuing permanent seats for themselves, while African and Arab nations want representation in the ranks of permanent members.

### 4. India getting a permanent seat would shift the power dynamic

Aamir Hussain Khan, 15, (), Naval Postgraduate School, 12-xx-2015,  
<https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a632266.pdf>, DOA-4-19-2019 (MB)

**India's entry into the elite club would greatly upset Pakistan's security and economic concerns and would create an imbalance in the region. India's permanent membership of the UNSC would cause further proliferation of disputes in the region, especially between India and Pakistan.** To qualify for the permanent membership of the UNSC, India must solve main disputes such as Kashmir, Siachen, and Sir Creek. Pakistan, as a key regional country, must continue to work closely with members of the Ufc group to argue in favor of increase of non-permanent and non-permanent membership of the UNSC to block India's entry as a permanent member. Pakistan and the Ufc members must try to capitalize on the differences between the G4 and the AU to prevent G4 states from achieving the required two-thirds majority at the UNGA.

#### **5. Pakistan will use nuclear weapons if their security is threatened – quote from Pakistan's defense minister**

Tribune International, 16, (), What will happen if India-Pakistan lock into nuclear war?, Dhaka Tribune, 9-29-2016,  
<https://www.dhakatribune.com/world/south-asia/2016/09/29/will-happen-india-pakistan-lock-nuclear-war>, DOA-4-20-2019 (RI)

Another 2bn people worldwide would face risks of severe starvation due to the climatic effects of the nuclear-weapon use in the subcontinent, according to this 2013 assessment by the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, a global federation of physicians. Pakistan has an estimated 110 to 130 nuclear warheads as of 2015—an increase from an estimated 90 to 110 warheads in 2011—according to this report from the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. India is estimated to have 110 to 120 nuclear warheads. Talk of war began after a terrorist attack on an army garrison in the Kashmir town of Uri claimed the lives of 18 Indian soldiers. The Indian Army said the attack was carried out by four terrorists from the Jaish-e-Mohammed (Army of Mohammed) group, based in Pakistan. **Pakistan's defence minister Khawaja M Asif responded to threats from India by saying, "If Pakistan's security is threatened, we will not hesitate in using tactical (nuclear) weapons."** Pakistan's nuclear weapons capability has previously deterred India from responding to previous attacks.

#### **6. Mahlotra (get from SANJIM'S BRIEFS)**

##### **7. China is scared of india**

Hemant Adlakha, The Diplomat, 18, (), "China Is Starting to See India as a Major Threat", Diplomat, 1-11-2018, <https://thediplomat.com/2018/01/china-is-starting-to-see-india-as-a-major-threat/>, DOA-4-20-2019 (MO)

Current trends in Chinese discourse on the potential India threat, if acknowledged and accepted at the official level by the central authorities in Beijing, would mean further intensification of **China and India viewing each other as a hostile "enemy" in the future.** The following arguments have been offered by some Chinese scholars as to why India, and not Japan, will pose a bigger threat and challenge for China in the coming years. In the context of geopolitics, China believes it enjoys a greater advantage over Japan. Japan is a maritime nation and maritime trade and transportation forms Japan's economic as well as survival lifeline. Geographically too, Japan's location makes its energy supply route from the Middle East

longer than China's. Both logistically and economically, the South China Sea route is the shortest path. Once China establishes its full hegemony in the South China Sea (and also regains control over Taiwan, which has long been Beijing's dream), China would naturally be able to easily place a stranglehold on Japan by dominating maritime trade routes – crucial for Japan's existence. **In contrast, China's own crucial maritime energy supply route passes through the Indian Ocean, which falls within the Indian military threat zone.** During the Doklam confrontation, the Chinese took due notice of Indian analysts making statements that in the event of a India-China military clash, India would cut off China's maritime access to the Indian Ocean. Of course, it is true many Chinese dismiss the Indian threat as nothing but a joke. But that is more because India has not yet fully realized its potential, not because India is not capable of becoming a future threat to China. Some analysts in China have also expressed their frustration over India's "unchecked" rapid economic progress during the past two decades. These experts and scholars are rather candid in admitting China had failed to anticipate the "revolutionary" transformation Narendra Modi has brought about in the Indian national psyche. True, it is not a revelation to the Chinese that India has always viewed China as its "imaginary enemy." Moreover, it is not hidden from the Chinese either that the Indian defeat during the 1962 boundary war has since remained the single most crucial factor in determining India's national defense strategy. Going by the current Chinese discourse, **Beijing is certainly not going to just sit and watch and let India become a threat. The question that looms large, then, is what China is going to do about it.**

#### 8. ASEAN needs India as a leader

Nyshka Chandran, CNBC, "Southeast Asia is increasingly turning to India instead of the US or China", March 15, 2018,

<https://www.cnbc.com/2018/03/15/southeast-asia-increasingly-turns-to-india-instead-of-the-us-or-china.html> (MB)

**A key element of those diversification efforts is working with India "as a more forceful counterweight to China and hedge against a declining United States."** the note said.

#### 9. Diplo with china/brazil in order to get on council

Oliver Stuenkel, 10, (), " Leading the disenfranchised or joining the establishment? India, Brazil, and the UN Security Council ", Carta International, March 2010,

<https://ri.fgv.br/sites/default/files/publicacoes/10d7bc9faa.pdf>, DOA-4-1-2019 (MB)

**India seeks to alter some of the UNSC's rules and decision-making procedures, but adheres to its principles, ultimately strengthening the UNSC. Its strategy is therefore not merely "revisionist", as is often claimed,<sup>94</sup> but it constitutes revisionist integration.** \* e fact that India is one of the few

member states that has been elected six times to the body underlines the importance of the entity for the Indian government.<sup>95</sup> \* e Indian government bemoans that governance structures, particularly in the UNSC, had not been able to keep up with contemporary realities. Indian politicians believe that India should have been granted a permanent seat on the UNSC in 1945.<sup>96</sup> After failing to obtain a seat in 2005, when India was part of the G-4 (together with Germany, Japan and Brazil), the Indian government is determined to continuously push for expanding the Council, even though short-term success is unlikely. China is seen as a crucial gate keeper in India's attempt to advance in the UN Security Council, and this—together with an appreciation of China's growing economic importance— **is one of the reasons**

**that India aims to improve relations with China, despite an ongoing border dispute in Arunchal Pradesh.**

#### 10. India will "equalize" china

Manish Dabhade, Observer Research Foundation, "India's pursuit of UNSC reforms", 2017,

<https://www.orfonline.org/research/india-pursuit-united-nations-security-council-reforms/>

Foremost in Indian calculus, however, lies the Indian aspiration of the institutionalised big power status the permanent seat in the Security Council would confer on India right away. Being a “pen holder” as the permanent member of the Security Council, India would similarly assume the mantle of international peace and security decision-making. India sees itself carrying the necessary abilities, actual and potential, which entitles it to a permanent seat at the Council. Further, the seat on the high table, at the UN’s premier, powerful body would provide it the much needed leverage to expand its global geo-political and geo-economic clout. **It would serve as an equaliser to China, its rival and an emerging hegemon in Asia, and an ever increasing strategic and security concern in its immediate neighbourhood and beyond.** India has always seen itself as a democratic alternative to the authoritarian China. India’s millennia old civilizational existence also demands it to be at the top of the international hierarchy of states.

#### 11. Pumphrey

Carolyn Pumphrey, 02, (), " THE RISE OF CHINA IN ASIA: SECURITY IMPLICATIONS", The

Strategic Studies Institute, xx-xx-xxxx, <https://ssi.armywarcollege.edu/pdf/files/PUB61.pdf>,

DOA-4-23-2019 (MO)

John Garver confirmed that states do go to war to preserve a favorable “structure” of power. **The Chinese and the Indians, for example, both believe that their security depends on whether or not they can maintain advantageous positions in key parts of the South Asian Indian Ocean Region. If they think that they are losing their advantage, they may feel compelled to “defend” themselves by going to war.**

#### 12. Pak cant fight

Zohra Bensemra, Reuters, "Pakistan Can't Sustain Even 3-4 Days of War", 2-27-2019,

<https://www.rediff.com/news/interview/pakistan-cant-sustain-even-3-4-days-of-war/20190227.htm> (MB)

**When you say Pakistan can not sustain war for more than 3-4 days, don't you think India must then opt for a full-fledged war?**

#### 13. China using Pakistan as a proxy; Pakistan uses JeM as proxy

Chellaney, 19, (), The China-Pakistan Axis of Evil, Stagecraft and Statecraft, 3-7-2019,

<https://chellaney.net/2019/03/07/the-china-pakistan-axis-of-evil/>, DOA-4-22-2019 (RI)

**While Pakistan employs terrorist groups as proxies to bleed India, China uses Pakistan as a proxy to box in India.** The irony is that, while providing cover for Pakistan’s open collusion with terrorists,

China is locking up its “radical” Muslims in gulags. The February 26 Indian airstrike on a terrorist sanctuary in Pakistan’s heartland cannot obscure the resurfacing of India-China tensions following the Valentine’s Day terrorist attack in Pulwama that killed dozens of Indian paramilitary troops. China’s culpability in the attack — and in previous lethal cross-border terrorist strikes, such as on the Pathankot

airbase — is apparent from its shielding of Pakistan's export to terrorism to India. **China brazenly provides cover for Pakistan's collusion with state-reared terrorists.**

#### 14. **Of the Pakistan will use first strike against political instability**

Sebastien Roblin, 19, (), "Why a So-Called "Limited" Nuclear War Between India and Pakistan Would Devastate the Planet", National Interest, 3-9-2019, <https://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/why-so-called-limited-nuclear-war-between-india-and-pakistan-would-devastate-planet-46532>, DOA-4-19-2019 (MO)

Pakistan, in turn, maintains it may use nuclear weapons as a first-strike weapon to counter-balance India's superior conventional forces. Triggers could involve the destruction of a large part of Pakistan's military or penetration by Indian forces deep into Pakistani territory. **Islamabad also claims it might authorize a strike in event of a damaging Indian blockade or political destabilization instigated by India.** India's official policy is that it will never be first to strike with nuclear weapons—but that once any nukes are used against it, New Dehli will unleash an all-out retaliation. The Little Boy bomb alone killed around 100,000 Japanese—between 30 to 40 percent of Hiroshima's population—and destroyed 69 percent of the buildings in the city. But Pakistan and India host some of the most populous and densely populated cities on the planet, with population densities of Calcutta, Karachi and Mumbai at or exceeding 65,000 people per square mile. Thus, even low-yield bombs could cause tremendous casualties.

#### 15. **Nuke winter**

Joseph Trevithick, The Drive, "Yes, India And Pakistan Could End The World As We Know It Through A Nuclear Exchange", Feb 27, 2019, <https://www.thedrive.com/the-war-zone/26674/yes-india-and-pakistan-could-end-the-world-as-we-know-it-through-a-nuclear-exchange> series of events starting with a major terrorist attack in the disputed Jammu and Kashmir region has pushed India and Pakistan, and their nuclear arsenals, closer to all-out war with each other than they have been in decades. **Though the two countries have significantly smaller nuclear stockpiles compared to the United States or Russia, even a limited nuclear exchange between them could lead to health and climatic issues on a global scale, a scenario known as Nuclear Winter, which would end life on the planet as we know it.**

#### 16. **Slope Decreasing**

James Schwemlien, Foreign Policy, "Trump Doesn't Want to Play Peacemaker", March 5, 2019, <https://foreignpolicy.com/2019/03/05/trump-doesnt-want-to-play-peacemaker-india-pakistan-war-pulwama/>

**But it also emphasized how short the slope from conventional to nuclear weapons has become in the conflict.** This is **especially worrying given the decentralized command and control structures of both the Indian and Pakistani nuclear forces.** Given the growing differential between India's conventional forces and their Pakistani peers, there is also a serious risk that Pakistani commanders could rush to the use of nuclear weapons in a crisis. These two large and nuclear-equipped forces operate in close proximity, and anytime tensions are high, the risk of a disastrous miscalculation grows.

17.

### Nanjappa April 18 - JeM offers fresh terror jobs in Kashmir

<http://www.thenorthlines.com/jem-offers-fresh-terror-jobs-in-kashmir/>

The top leadership of the **Jaish-e-Mohammad has asked** its over ground workers in Jammu and Kashmir **to go on a recruitment spree and also set up as many launch pads as possible.** After suffering heavy losses in the wake of its commanders being killed in encounters, the JeM leadership wants to start afresh in the Valley. There is a directive by the leadership to look for more recruits. Further **the terror group is also planning large scale infiltrations,** a top counter terror officials informed OneIndia.

### Chauhan April 18 - Terrorists using Chinese grenades sent by Pak: Intel

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/terrorists-using-chinese-grenades-sent-by-pak-intel/story-8Bz90lpvHIfq6hKMF4I4VJ.html>

**Pakistan is supplying Chinese-made grenades and sophisticated ammunition in large quantities to terror groups in the Kashmir Valley so that it cannot be blamed for subversive activities in India,** an assessment by agencies conducting counter-insurgency operations has concluded. According to an internal document accessed by HT, 70 Chinese grenades (64 in 2018 and six so far in 2019) have been seized by security forces in Jammu and Kashmir since January 1 last year. The document said security forces had recovered pistols, armour piercing incendiary (API) shells and tracer rounds of Chinese origin from terrorists belonging to different groups. “The API includes both mild steel core and hard steel core (which can pierce bulletproof jackets used by Indian security forces) and its use brings a new dimension of threat for the security forces,” the document stated. The most recent grenade attack in the Kashmir Valley took place on Tuesday, when a terrorist hurled a grenade at a National Conference election meeting in the Tral area. Two people were killed and 32 injured in a grenade attack at Jammu’s inter-state bus stand on March 7. An Indian Police Service officer involved in counter-insurgency operations, who didn’t want to be identified, said: “These attacks had a mix of both grenades made in China and Pakistan, but there is a sudden spurt in the use of Chinese ones.” Explaining the trend, the officer said, “Earlier, Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF)-manufactured grenades were easily available to all terror groups but the Pakistan Army markings on them exposed the western neighbour’s role in spreading terrorism in the international community. “Now, it uses its agencies and terror groups to smuggle ammunition of Chinese origin, which do not have any Chinese ordnance markings. These are low-intensity but still a grenade causes more damage than a bullet.” The officer added, **“The main purpose of using Chinese grenades is that Pakistan doesn’t want any weapons used in Jammu and Kashmir to be traced back to it.” The use of grenades to target security forces also suits Pakistan and terror groups as there is no need to train anyone to use such weapons.**

### The Statesman April 22nd - India provides China evidence of terror activities of JeM chief; seeks UN ban on him

<https://www.thestatesman.com/india/india-provides-china-evidence-terror-activities-jem-chief-seeks-un-ban-1502748061.html>

“We have shared all the evidence of terrorist activities of JeM and its leader Masood Azhar. It is now for the 1267 Sanctions Committee and other authorised bodies of the UN to take a decision on the listing of Masood Azhar. India will continue to pursue all available avenues to ensure that terrorist leaders who are involved in heinous attacks on our citizens are brought to justice,” External Affairs Ministry spokesperson Raveesh Kumar said when asked about Gokhale’s discussions with his Chinese interlocutors. **China assured India that it was looking into its demand for lifting the technical hold on blacklisting the JeM chief at the UN.** **Indications are that China would lift its technical hold at the 1267 Sanctions Committee of the UNSC in early May, thus meeting one of India’s main demands. The move would give a major blow to the terror activities of the Pakistan-based JeM,** which has masterminded a series of attacks in India, including the Pulwama attack. Apart from the Masood Azhar issue, India and China reviewed the progress in bilateral relations since the informal summit between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chinese President Xi Jinping held in Wuhan in April last year and discussed the agenda for bilateral engagement in the coming months. They also exchanged views on regional and international issues of common interest, including the Indo-Pacific.

### **Zheng February 17 - China resists India’s call to have head of Jaish-e-Mohammed labelled a terrorist**

<https://www.scmp.com/news/china/diplomacy/article/2186516/china-resists-indias-call-have-head-jaish-e-mohammad-labelled>

After the attack in the town of Pulwama on Thursday, which killed at least 44 paramilitary personnel, New Delhi called for the “complete isolation of Pakistan” for its alleged role in the attack, which Islamabad denies. **While the Indian government had targeted its rhetoric at Pakistan, there was likely to be mounting mistrust towards Beijing over its blocking of terrorist sanctions, particularly as nationalism came to the fore in India’s upcoming elections, analysts said.** Indian Foreign Secretary Vijay Gokhale told China’s envoy to Delhi Luo Zhaohui after the incident that Azhar must be listed as a global terrorist under UN Security Council Resolution 1267, The Indian Express reported. **“Realpolitik considerations seem to be influencing China’s behaviour,”** said Srikanth Kondapalli, a Chinese studies professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University in the Indian capital. “The ‘all weather’ friendship between China and Pakistan, which involved training [Afghan guerilla fighters] mujahideen during the 80s and arms transfers to Pakistan – all make China complicit in this issue. In terms of impact on India-China relations, China’s intransigence will lead to more mistrust towards Beijing in India.”

### **The Quint Feb 19 - JeM revives its depleted cadre strength**

<https://www.thequint.com/news/hot-news/jem-revives-its-depleted-cadre-strength>

The Pulwama attack is being seen as a revival of Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) whose cadre strength had shrunk drastically in recent years. Sources said the **Pakistan-based terror group founded by Masood Azhar was on a recruitment drive in Jammu and Kashmir to increase its**

**strength as it lost almost its entire leadership** with its numbers coming down to barely half-a-dozen just three years ago. **On the target of JeM are young Kashmiris who manage to escape the radar of the security agencies because of their low-profile background.** Adil Dar, who drove the explosive-laden vehicle into the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) convoy was one such young recruit who was just a year old in the organization. The local sentiment after the killing of Burhan Wani in 2016 made the atmosphere conducive for JeM recruitment drive.

Mishra 2017 - 'Banned' JeM's free run exposes Pak's reluctance to fight terror

<https://www.sundayguardianlive.com/news/9412-banned-jem-s-free-run-exposes-pak-s-reluctance-fight-t-error>

**Masood is raising funds by imposing "Ushr", a tax that is roughly 10-20 % of the value of the total agricultural produce,** levied on the local farmers who hold larger piece of land in Punjab province of Pakistan. **Jaish last week organised a recruitment drive in and around Bahawalpur for which young people were selected for carrying out "religious and charitable activities". Sources aware of the development said that Jaish, whose area of operation is in and around Bahawalpur in Pakistani Punjab, 670 Km south of Islamabad, is using its charity wing, Al-Rahmat trust, to collect money from the farmers for supporting the "fighters, prisoners and family of the martyrs".** In most cases, they do not need to threaten anyone as the locals know the consequences of this and since **this extortion is done under the garb of 'Ushr' it assumes a veil of legality.** The US treasury department, while banning it, had stated that **"Al-Rahmat Trust is an operational front for JEM and is designated for providing support to and for acting for or on behalf of JEM, and Mohammed Masood Azhar Alvi".**

Roy-Chaudry April 2nd - India-Pakistan: brinkmanship of a new era

<https://www.iiss.org/blogs/analysis/2019/04/india-pakistan-brinkmanship-of-a-new-era>

**For the first time since both India and Pakistan became nuclear powers in 1998, India had now retaliated not only across the LoC, but beyond Pakistan-administered Kashmir against mainland Pakistan. India's "red line" on targeting had not only significantly shifted but notably expanded. Moreover, all of India's earlier retaliation across the LoC had taken place with special forces. This was the first time that combat aircraft had been employed. Also, this was the first aerial engagement between the Indian and Pakistani air forces in nearly 50 years.** During the Kargil conflict, for example, no kinetic action took place between the two air forces in a show of mutual restraint.

Nonetheless, from what we do know so far, **this sharp and sudden escalation of tensions between the two nuclear powers was the worst in nearly two decades, and brought the two countries almost to the brink of war. Although neither India nor Pakistan wanted war, the unprecedented military "action-reaction" cycle increased the high risk of unintended escalation amidst the prospect of misperceptions, miscalculations and misunderstandings at**

**a time of minimal communication and diplomatic relations.** Alongside, the sharp emotional rhetoric by the mainstream and social media on both sides, with only a few exceptions, imposed greater public pressure on both governments to be tough on each other. Yet, the presence of nuclear weapons on both sides may well have ensured that nuclear deterrence worked and that the two countries did not go to war. Although the crisis has currently de-escalated, tensions with Pakistan continue to remain high. There is regular and intense shelling across the LoC, reports of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) being shot down, restricted closure of airspace, and harassment of diplomats in both countries. The start of India's General Election process will ensure a continued high level of defence preparedness alongside minimal diplomatic communication with Pakistan.

**it continues to openly operate within Pakistan, including fundraising through its operational front, the religious and social charity, the Al-Rehmat Trust,** as well as through its weekly online magazine and an active website. Unfortunately, the post-crisis diplomatic effort by the US, UK and France to designate JeM chief Masood Azhar as a global terrorist under the UN Security Council 1267 committee failed when China blocked it on March 14 for the fourth time. Such a move has been attempted for nearly a decade now, with no success. **As a result, India will now renew its diplomatic efforts to place Pakistan on the "black list" of the multinational Paris-headquartered Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in terms of terror financing. In June 2018, Pakistan was placed on its "grey list" and put on notice to be "blacklisted" by October 2019 if it did not curb money laundering and terror financing. However, China currently chairs the FATF.** A key Indian policy priority of seeking to isolate Pakistan from the international community will be difficult to achieve. Even though all major countries condemned the Pulwama attack, the UN Security Council's press statement could have been stronger; in the title and introductory paragraph, it referred only the "suicide bombing" in Jammu and Kashmir, as opposed to "a terrorist attack" in relation to earlier events in Iran's Sistan-Baluchestan province and northern Afghanistan.

**A JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM RESEARCH Zaid April 2019 - South Asian Militant Landscape in the Context of the Pulwama Attack and its Aftermath**

<https://www.rsis.edu.sg/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/CTTA-April-2019.pdf>

India's retaliatory airstrikes on alleged JeM camps inside mainland Pakistan (after a hiatus of five decades) have redefined the conflict threshold. **In 1999, even at the height of the Kargil crisis between the two states, the Indian air force did not cross the Line of Control. Indian airstrikes signal a qualitative shift in the Indian position from the strategy of deterrence-by-denial to deterrence-by-punishment. Consequently, this will result in a new unstable equilibrium, lowering the threshold of a low intensity, limited conflict between India and Pakistan over Kashmir. Moreover, the absence of a functional India-Pakistan crisis management mechanism further increases the probability of a limited conflict.** The United States (US) and international community's response to the Pulwama attack and its

aftermath is also pertinent. Instead of urging both India and Pakistan to desist from escalation, **for the first time, the US and international community acknowledged India's right of self-defence and emphasised deescalation only after Indian airstrikes on alleged JeM camps in Balakot.** Barring China, no other country condemned India's violation of Pakistani sovereignty. This will have longterm implications on strategic stability and balance of power in South Asia. The Pulwama attack has also witnessed emergence of new interlocutors in India-Pakistan tensions such as China, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia. **JeM has 40,000 trained militants in its ranks and returned to Kashmir in 2016 with the Pathankot air base attack. Between then and the Pulwama attack, it has increased its activities and presence in parts of Indian Administered Jammu & Kashmir (IAJK).** The use of a Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED) to hit a military convoy in a highly-militarised zone like Kashmir shows JeM's enhanced operational capabilities. Accumulating 80 kilograms of highly explosive 'RDX' and preparing a VBIED signify the expertise of JeM's cadres. The suicide bomber Adil Rashid Dar was a local Kashmiri, **whom JeM had recruited by exploiting his anger and quest for revenge against the Indian state to serve its agenda of 'liberating' Kashmir. After witnessing a dip between 2008 and 2013, violence and militant recruitment have spiked in Kashmir since 2015.**

#### **Wani Feb 18 - Mumbai terror attack plot hatched at JeM Karachi rally**

<https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/pulwama-terror-attack-plot-hatched-at-jem-karachi-rally-1458488-2019-02-18>

As intelligence agencies analyse these videos and back it up with fresh inputs, it is clear that such attacks are not limited to Kashmir and this has alarmed the country's counterterror agencies. Sources present at the rally said that seven fidayeen **teams have been dispatched to India to carry out terror attacks in different cities of the country.** Intelligence agencies are grappling with decoding the new tactics adopted by the **Jaish-e-Mohammad terror group that is enlisting local Kashmiri youth to carry out suicide attacks, instead of sending Pakistanis across the border.** Adil Ahmad Dar, alias Waqas, the suicide bomber who rammed his explosives-laden car into a bus killing 40 CRPF personnel, was at the lowest rung of the terror hierarchy and was categorised as a Grade 'C' terrorist who escaped scrutiny, unlike some of the more dreaded men wanted by the security agencies. **Intelligence officials believe this is the new strategy adopted by the Jaish-e-Mohammad to pick up young local Kashmiris who keep a low profile and can slip through the surveillance of the security agencies. With local recruitment peaking last year.**

#### **Zachary Keck Feb 15 - Billions Dead: That's What Could Happen if India and Pakistan Wage a Nuclear War**

<https://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/billions-dead-thats-what-could-happen-if-india-and-pakistan-wage-nuclear-war-44682>

This is no accident: as Khan said, Pakistani leaders intentionally leave their nuclear threshold ambiguous. Nonetheless, there is no guarantee that India's restraint will continue in the future.

Indeed, as Michael Krepon quipped, “Miscalculation is South Asia’s middle name.” Much of the panel discussion was focused on technological changes that might exacerbate this already-combustible situation. Narang took the lead in describing how India was acquiring the capabilities to pursue counterforce strikes (i.e., take out Pakistan’s nuclear arsenal in a preventive or more likely preemptive strike). These included advances in information, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities to be able to track and target Islamabad’s strategic forces, as well as a missile-defense system that could take care of any missiles the first strike didn’t destroy. He also noted that India is pursuing a number of missile capabilities highly suited for counterforce missions, such as Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicles (MIRVs), Maneuverable Reentry Vehicles (MARVs) and the highly accurate BrahMos missiles that Delhi developed jointly with Russia. “BrahMos is one hell of a counterforce weapon,” even without nuclear warheads, Narang contended. **As Narang himself admitted, there’s little reason to believe that India is abandoning its no-first-use nuclear doctrine in favor of a first-strike one. Still, keeping in mind Krepon point about miscalculation, that doesn’t mean that these technological changes don’t increase the potential for a nuclear war. It is not hard to imagine a scenario where the two sides stumble into a nuclear war that neither side wants. Perhaps the most plausible scenario would start with a Mumbai-style attack that Indian leaders decide they must respond to. In hopes of keeping the conflict limited to conventional weapons, Delhi might authorize limited punitive raids inside Pakistan, perhaps targeting some of the terrorist camps near the border. These attacks might be misinterpreted by Pakistani leaders, or else unintentionally cross Islamabad’s nuclear thresholds and lead to the death of 30 million. In an attempt to de escalate by escalating, or else to halt what they believe is an Indian invasion, Pakistani leaders could use tactical nuclear weapons against the Indian troops inside Pakistan. With nuclear weapons introduced, Delhi’s no-first-use doctrine no longer applies. Indian leaders, knowing they’d face incredible domestic pressure to respond, would also have no guarantee that Pakistani leaders didn’t intend to follow the tactical use of nuclear weapons with strategic strikes against Indian cities. Armed with what they believe is reasonable intelligence about the locations of Pakistan’s strategic forces, highly accurate missiles and MIRVs to target them, and a missile defense that has a shot at cleaning up any Pakistani missiles that survived the first strike, Indian leaders might be tempted to launch a counterforce first strike. As former Indian National Security Advisor Shivshankar Menon wrote in his memoirs (which Narang first drew people’s attention to at the Carnegie Nuclear Policy Conference in March): “India would hardly risk giving Pakistan the chance to carry out a massive nuclear strike after the Indian response to Pakistan using tactical nuclear weapons. In other words, Pakistani tactical nuclear weapon use would effectively free India to undertake a comprehensive first strike against Pakistan.”**

# Afghanistan: Demographic Consequences of War, 1978–1987

NOOR AHMAD KHALIDI

So far several studies have been conducted to assess the demographic consequences of the war in Afghanistan. The most serious attempt thus far has been a survey conducted during August to December 1987 in Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan, sponsored by the State Secretary for Human Rights, France, Medecins sans Frontieres, the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan, the International Catholic Child Bureau and the Bureau International Afghanistan. The results of this survey, referred to as the 1987 survey hereafter, have been analysed and reported by Marek Sliwinski.<sup>1-3</sup> According to this study, about 9 per cent of Afghan population had been killed by war by the end of 1987.<sup>4</sup> He estimated the actual war mortality at 1–1.5 million, probably close to 1.25 million.<sup>5</sup>

