



Committee: Joint War Committee (JWC)

Situation: China's military invasion of Arunachal Pradesh

Written By: Memo Maldonado, Natalia Montero, Santiago Rodríguez, Gabriel Hernández and Ana Valeria Sámano

I. The Joint War Committee

The Joint War Committee differs greatly from traditional MUN committees; it follows different protocol and participants are referred to as military generals. Typically, the Joint War Committee consists of 18 participants and is led by two Moderators who are responsible for monitoring the flow of the debate.

Unlike traditional committees, the Joint War Committee is influenced by real-time decisions and events that take place in the outside world. While in session, the debate may be interrupted by breaking news bulletins, special guests or the introduction of new evidence. Participants must be able to utilize their critical thinking, leadership and speaking skills because a decision made during one session could alter the course of the debate and create new problems.

During ISRMUN, the committee will be divided into two different sides in order to discuss the mobilization of troops, usage of military weapons and military strategy. The main purpose of this committee is not to debate and discuss, but to mobilize troops and plan military strategies against the opposing side.

As a note to generals: the Chair would like to remind you that the use of nuclear weapons is prohibited, as it goes against the United Nations General Assembly's Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

II. Preparation

- Before ISRMUN, generals must come with information about their country's:
- Military and political leadership
- Alliances (military, economic, social, etc.)
- Resources, workforce, the population of your country
- Background on the conflict
- Basic information about your enemies in order to counter them (military, economic strength, resources, etc.)

During ISRMUN, generals will be provided with:

- Virtual maps
- Military resources your country will have

III. Quorum

Allied with India

Bhutan
Bangladesh
India
Indonesia
Malaysia
Nepal
Vietnam

Allied with China

Cambodia
China
Laos
Myanmar
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Thailand

IV. The Situation

A) Topic Background

Arunachal Pradesh is a state in northeastern India. It is bordered by the Kingdom of Bhutan to the west, the Tibet Autonomous Region of China to the north, and Myanmar to the south (Lodrick, *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 2019). The territory of Arunachal Pradesh has been disputed since 1913. At this time, representatives of China, Tibet and the United Kingdom met in India to definitively define the borders of Outer Tibet, an area claimed by China and British India. British administrator Sir Henry McMahon was tasked with mapping out a proposed border and decided on a 890 kilometre boundary between British India and Outer Tibet, placing Arunachal Pradesh under British rule. This border became known as the McMahon Line. While Tibetan and British representatives agreed to the new border, China refused to recognize it (Shakya, *The Dragon in the Land of Snows*, 1999).

The border disagreement came to a head when the Sino-Indian War broke out between the two countries in 1962. During the conflict, China captured the majority of Arunachal Pradesh but returned the territory the following year in order to secure a peace deal with India (Ramachandran, *Asia Times*, 2008). Since then, the Indian government has moved to assert its authority in the state by increasing its military presence within key towns and establishing checkpoints along the border (Government of Arunachal Pradesh, 2018). China refers to the state as “South Tibet,” an extension of the territory governed by China. In 2017, the Chinese government published new maps that show the state within its borders and key towns with new Chinese names (Karanbir Gurung, *The Economic Times*, 2018).

B) Current Situation

China and India have recently begun a series of negotiations to ensure that a new war does not break out. If China and India want to resolve this border issue, then what would probably be done that has already been agreed by both sides would include, that India will give Aksai Chin to China in exchange for China's recognition of Arunachal Pradesh as Indian territory. If the negotiations are agreed by both sides, then tension will be removed, and a more efficient relation between both sides and the allies will prosper (The Diplomat, 2019). Either way, neither China nor India look like they are backing down from this conflict; China believes that the Arunachal Pradesh territory is theirs for two main reasons, one strategic and one historical. Strategically, the territory in dispute has some low strategic divisionary points in the Chinese mountains, making it have a presence in the Chinese region. Historically, Arunachal Pradesh is located in the Tawang state, that once used to belong to Tibet, and currently Tawang is located in China, so China holds to these facts as support that they are the true government and country of the territory of Arunachal Pradesh (Jigme and Lama, Calcutta University, 2019). On the other hand, India holds on to the fact that right now Arunachal Pradesh is located and acknowledged by most countries as part of the territory of India, and not of China (South China Morning Post, 2019).

V. Strategic Orders

When in session, each side would be able to use troops and military weapons in order to plan military strategy, formally referred to as a strategic order, that would be sent against the opposing side.

Participants are required to have a general knowledge of the country that they are representing, as well as its position and involvement in the topic. Also, information about the available resources the country has is essential. Printed information, maps, charts, etc. are permitted during the simulation.

To send a strategic order, generals must write which countries would be participating, what would each of them provide to the act, and the location of the attack. All must be written in a Google Doc shared with the committee by the moderators. When an order is completed, both Moderators will discuss the effects of the attack.

Within the strategic orders, the generals must specify the involvement of the countries participating, the military assets and weapons that will be used. It is to be taken into consideration, Remember, that all the weapons and military assets should be within the reach of the countries.

VI. Resources

"Can India and China Get Past Their Longstanding Border Dispute?" South China Morning Post. South China Morning Post, 23 Dec. 2019. Web. 02 Jan. 2020. <<https://www.scmp.com/week-asia/explored/article/3043054/more-india-china-border-talks-agenda-wang-yi-visits-new-delhi>>.

Karanbir Gurung, Shaurya. "All about the names of six places in Arunachal that China gave." The Economic Times. The Times Group, 12 Jul. 2018. Web. 02 Dec. 2019. <<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/all-about-the-names-of-six-places-in-arunachal-that-china-gave/articleshow/58259491.cms?from=mdr>>.

Lodrick, Deryck O. "Arunachal Pradesh." Encyclopædia Britannica. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 27 May 2019. Web. 02 Dec. 2019. <<https://www.britannica.com/place/Arunachal-Pradesh>>.

Ramachandran, Sudha. "China toys with India's border." Asia Times. Asia Times, 27 Jun. 2008. Web. 02 Dec. 2019. <https://swap.stanford.edu/20091122200123/http%3A//www.atimes.com/atimes/South_Asia/JF27Df01.html>.

"BJP Arunachal MP Claims Chinese Army Intrusion." The Economic Times. Economic Times, 04 Sept. 2019. Web. 02 Dec. 2019. <<https://www.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/bjp-arunachal-mp-claims-chinese-army-intrusion/articleshow/70978565.cms?from=mdr>>.

Shakya, Tsering. The Dragon in the Land of Snows: a History of Modern Tibet since 1947. Penguin Compass, 2000. ISBN 978-0-231-11814-9.

Shats, Daniel. "Following Kashmir Reorganization, China and India Should Negotiate a Land Swap." The Diplomat. The Diplomat, 18 Dec. 2019. Web. 26 Dec. 2019. <www.thediplomat.com/2019/12/following-kashmir-reorganization-china-and-india-should-negotiate-a-land-swap/>.