



RESEARCH & ANALYSIS WING OF
INDIA

Emergency War Room

BACKGROUND GUIDE

Covihelp Fundraiser MUN

17th-18th July, 2019

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Letter from the Executive Board

Honorable Delegates,

We welcome you to this meeting of the Research and Analysis Wing at Covihelp Fundraiser MUN. Over the course of this conference, you will be engaging with a complex current conflict with serious implications for the country. The agenda we would be simulating would be a Continuous Crisis.

The topics that the RAW addresses are similarly complex, often requiring highly difficult conflict resolution processes, differences in opinion and interests, and catastrophic humanitarian consequences when solutions are not found. In short, the RAW plays high-stakes games - something that we believe makes it one of the most fascinating and exciting committees to simulate.

Through this document, we aim to provide you some information about RAW, its functioning and the various portfolios that would be a part of the committee. Every document that shall be provided to you in reference to the agenda shall be meant to guide you in your understanding of the agenda and should not be used as the sole reference for research. We would appreciate you to go beyond this piece of work and research about your allotted portfolio.

With few days left for the conference, we are hopeful that you have already begun with your research and are leaving no stone unturned in contributing to the committee to the best of your ability.

Having said that, we are always open to queries (both procedural and substantive) which could be sent to us via mail. We firmly believe that together we could make this conference a memorable experience which shall prove to be highly enriching in terms of your intellectual and spiritual enlightenment.

Happy Researching!

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The Committee

The Research and Analysis Wing [RAW] is India's foreign intelligence agency. RAW has become an effective instrument of Indian national power and has assumed a significant role in carrying out India's domestic and foreign policies. RAW has engaged in espionage against Pakistan and other neighbouring countries. It has enjoyed the backing of successive Indian governments in these efforts. Working directly under the Prime Minister, the structure and operations of the Research & Analysis Wing are kept secret from Parliament.

Founded in 1968, RAW focused largely on Pakistan. Its formation was initially motivated by reports of Pakistan supplying weapons to Sikh militants and providing shelter and training to guerrillas in Pakistan.

Numerous missions were assigned to RAW upon its creation. These included monitoring political and military developments in neighbouring countries that affects Indian national security. Consequently, considerable attention is paid by RAW to Pakistan and China, countries that are traditional rivals of India.

RAW has evolved from its origins as a part of the Intelligence Bureau to develop into India's predominant intelligence organization. In 1968, RAW had 250 agents and a budget of Rs. 2 crores. This has expanded to a 2000 total of an estimated eight to ten thousand agents and a budget that experts place at Rs. 1500 crore alternately estimated at \$145 million.

Pakistan has accused the Research and Analysis Wing of sponsoring sabotage in Punjab, where RAW is alleged to have supported the Seraiki movement, providing financial support to promote its activities in Pakistan and organizing an International Seraiki Conference in Delhi in November-December 1993. RAW has an extensive network of agents and anti-government elements within Pakistan, including dissident elements from various sectarian and ethnic groups of Sindh and Punjab. Published reports in Pakistan allege that as many as 35,000 RAW agents entered Pakistan between 1983-93, with 12,000 working in Sindh, 10,000 in Punjab, 8,000 in North West Frontier Province and 5000 in Balochistan.

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RAW has a long history of activity in Bangladesh, supporting both secular forces and the area's Hindu minority. The involvement of RAW in East Pakistan is said to date from the 1960s, when RAW supported Mujibur Rahman, leading up to his general election victory in 1970. RAW also provided training and arms to the Bangladeshi freedom fighters known as Mukti Bahini. RAW's aid was instrumental in Bangladesh's gaining independence from Pakistan in 1971.

During the course of its investigation the Jain Commission received testimony on the official Indian support to the various Sri Lankan Tamil armed groups in Tamil Nadu. From 1981, RAW and the Intelligence Bureau established a network of as many as 30 training bases for these groups in India. Centres were also established at the high-security military installation of Chakrata, near Dehra Dun, and in the Ramakrishna Puram area of New Delhi. This clandestine support to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), some of whom were on the payroll of RAW, was later suspended. Starting in late 1986 the Research and Analysis Wing focused surveillance on the LTTE which was expanding ties with Tamil Nadu separatist groups. Rajiv Gandhi sought to establish good relations with the LTTE, even after the Indian Peace Keeping Force [IPKF] experience in Sri Lanka. But the Indian intelligence community failed to accurately assess the character of the LTTE and its orientation India and its political leaders. The LTTE assassination of Rajiv Gandhi was apparently motivated by fears of a possible re-induction of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in Sri Lanka and a crackdown on the LTTE network in Tamil Nadu.

RAW was heavily criticized in 1999, following the Pakistani incursions at Kargil. Critics accused RAW of failing to provide intelligence that could have prevented the ensuing ten-week conflict that brought India and Pakistan to the brink of full-scale war. While the army has been critical of the lack of information they received, RAW has pointed the finger at the politicians, claiming they had provided all the necessary information. Most Indian officials believe that in order to prevent another such occurrence, communication needs to be increased between the intelligence agencies, which would require structural reform.

The Committee

Most recently, RAW has gained attention for providing the US with intelligence on Al-Qaeda and Taliban targets for the war on terrorism in Afghanistan. Maps and photographs of terrorist training camps in Afghanistan and Pakistan, along with other evidence implicating Osama bin Laden in terrorist attacks, were given to US intelligence officials.

The objectives of RAW include mainly to monitor the political and military developments in adjoining countries, which have direct bearing on India's national security and in the formulation of its foreign policy.

The chief of the RAW is designated Secretary (Research) in the Cabinet Secretariat, which is part of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO). Most of the position's occupants have been experts on either Pakistan or China. The head of the Research & Analysis Wing (RAW), the external intelligence agency, enjoys greater autonomy of functioning than their counterparts in the UK and US and has the same privileged direct access to the Prime Minister as their UK counterparts. The control of the Cabinet Secretary over the RAW is limited to administrative and financial matters, with very little say in operational and policy matters.

They also have the benefit of training in either US or the UK, and more recently in Israel. The Secretary (R) reports on an administrative basis to the Cabinet Secretary, who reports to the Prime Minister (PM). However, on a daily basis the Secretary (R) reports to the National Security Advisor. Reporting to the Secretary (R) are: Two Special Secretaries and one Special Director of the ARC, the Aviation Research Centre; Four Additional Secretaries, responsible for different geographical regions; A large number (above 40) Joint Secretaries, who are the functional heads of various desks.

The structure of the RAW is a matter of speculation, but brief overviews of the same are present in the public domain. Attached to the HQ of RAW at Lodhi Road, New Delhi are different regional headquarters, which have direct links to overseas stations and are headed by a controlling officer who keeps records of different projects assigned to field officers who are posted abroad. Intelligence is usually collected from a

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variety of sources by field officers and deputy field officers; it is either pre-processed (vetted) by a senior field

officer or by a desk officer. The desk officer then passes the information to the Joint Secretary and then on to the Additional Secretary and from there it is disseminated to the concerned end user. The Director RAW is a member of the JIC Steering Committee and is authorized to brief the Prime Minister should the need arise.

Some officers of the RAW are members of a specialized service, the Research and Analysis Service (RAS), but several officers also serve on deputation from other services. The RAW has sub-organizations like the Aviation Research Centre (ARC), the Radio Research Centre (RRC) or the Electronics and Technical Service (ETS), which have considerable capacity for technical intelligence gathering. Another important branch under the operational control of the RAW is the Directorate General of Security (DGS). This agency has oversight over organizations like the Special Frontier Force (SFF), the Special Services Bureau (SSB) etc... Liaison with the military is maintained through the Military Intelligence Advisory Group and the Military Advisor to the Director RAW.

Though the RAW is primarily intended for collecting intelligence beyond India's national borders, it has over time come to have a strong presence in all fields of intelligence gathering. The RAW was brought into internal security issues during the Sikkim situation, it played a role in the events of the emergency of 1977-79, it was asked to operate in Punjab to counter-balance the presence of the ISI (and so also in Kashmir), and the RAW has provided the security for the India's nuclear program. Right from its formation in 18 September, 1968, R N Kao, the founding father of RAW, picked up the best men from within government and from outside for RAW. A combination of military, academicians, bureaucrats, and policemen was a fine start for RAW which modelled itself on the lines of CIA.

Portfolios

Chief of Defence Staff

The Chief of Defence Staff of the Indian Armed Forces (CDS) is the head of the military staff of the Indian Armed Forces and the chief executive of the Department of Military Affairs. As the highest-ranking serving officer in the Indian Armed Forces, the CDS is the commanding officer and chairperson of the Joint Commanders and Staff Committee - making them the chief military adviser to the government of India and the Ministry of Defence.

Chief of Army Staff

The Chief of the Army Staff is the head of the military staff of the Indian Army and the chairman of the Indian Army Board. The COAS is usually the highest-ranking officer of the Indian army.

Chief of Naval Staff

The Chief of the Naval Staff is the head of the military staff of the Indian Navy. The CNS is the highest-ranking officer of the Indian Navy.

Chief of Air Staff

The Chief of the Air Staff is the head of military staff of the Indian Air Force. The CAS is the leader of the governing body of the Air Force, and is usually the highest-ranking officer of the Air Force.

Portfolios

Secretary Office of Special Operations

An Additional Secretary responsible for the Office of Special Operations and intelligence collected from different countries processed by large number of Joint Secretaries, who are the functional heads of various specified desks with different regional divisions/areas/countries.

Inspector General, Special Frontier Force

An Additional Secretary responsible for reporting to the Wing about the Special Frontier Force, which is a paramilitary special force of India created on 14 November 1962. Its main goal originally was to conduct covert operations behind Chinese lines in the event of another Sino-Indian War.

Foreign Secretary

The Indian Foreign Secretary is the top diplomat for Indian foreign relations, appointed in the Ministry of External Affairs. Foreign Secretaries are experienced IFS officers, who are ambassadors to foreign nations.

Home Secretary

The Home Secretary is the senior civil servant at the MHA.

Finance Secretary

The Finance Secretary is the senior civil servant at the Ministry of Finance.

Portfolios

Joint Secretary- Area I

An Additional Secretary responsible intelligence collected from Pakistan.

Joint Secretary- Area II

An Additional Secretary responsible intelligence collected from China and Southeast Asia.

Joint Secretary- Area III

An Additional Secretary responsible intelligence collected from the Middle East.

Joint Secretary- Area IV

An Additional Secretary responsible intelligence collected from rest of the countries, such as European countries and North American countries.

Special Joint Secretary, E&T

Heads the Electronics and Technical Department which is the nodal agency for ETS and the RRC.

Special Joint Secretary, ARC

Heads the Aviation Research Centre

Special Joint Secretary, NTRO

Heads the National Technical Research Organization

How will the committee operate?

What is a CCC?

In the Continuous Crisis Committees, there is no set agenda. The Committee is expected to respond to the multitude of issues raised throughout the conference as corollaries of its own actions and other simulated events, so it is generally granted the freedom to deal with issues as it sees fit.

When we start, we would presume the committee date and time to 17th July, 9 PM. However, as the committee goes on, a continuous crisis committee can “jump” ahead in time. For example, if the committee receives a new intelligence brief dated 20th July by the executive board, then for all intents and purposes we would assume that the committee is now sitting on 20th July. The executive board would provide information about what has happened during the “time jump” and only those facts would be considered true, regardless of what had transpired in the real world.

Flow of Debate

Although RAW does not have a defined set of procedure, to make it simpler, we would be adopting some terminologies from the UNA-USA Model UN Rules of Procedure.

The default format of debate is a continuous moderated caucus. While there is no speaking time limit, the Chair may institute and enforce a de facto limit should the lack thereof prove to be an impediment to the efficacy of the committee. Speeches must be pertinent to the issues currently facing the committee; delegates whose remarks are not relevant may be called to order.

Points & Motions

Unmoderated caucus

A motion for an unmoderated caucus suspends the moderated caucus and the custodial responsibility of the committee from the Chair. The motion must include a time limit. An approved unmoderated caucus may be terminated prior to its expiration at the discretion of the Chair.

Point of personal privilege

A Point of Personal Privilege may be exercised if a delegate experiences personal discomfort or danger, which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings. A Point of Personal Privilege may only interrupt a speaker is the

How will the committee operate?

delegate is in dire discomfort or danger, or cannot hear the speaker.

Point of Order

A Point of Order may be made to indicate an instance of improper procedure. The Chair will rule on the Point of Order in a manner that best facilitates debate, at his/her discretion; the Chair's ruling is not subject to appeal. A delegate rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter currently under discussion. A Point of Order may not interrupt a speaker. Additionally, the Chair has the right to address a delegate directly if proper procedure is not being followed.

Point of Inquiry

A Point of Inquiry permits delegates to ask questions concerning the Rules of Procedure, crisis updates, or for general clarification on a pertinent subject. A Point of Inquiry may not interrupt a speaker. Delegates with lengthier queries or queries specific to their position should not rise to this point but should rather approach the Committee Staff during unmoderated caucus or send a note.

Documentation

Directives

Directives are actions presented by the committee to the PM. Directives, which can vary in length from a few lines to several sentences, are expressions of the committee's will. Committee consensus should be the goal. However, multiple directives on the same topic may be proposed to the Chair.

Any directive passed must be unanimous and with the consent of the PM and NSA.

The committee may order its armed forces to conduct specific military operations.

Operation Order

A military order used specifically to launch a multi-unit military operation. This type of action order requires a detailed explanation of how the operation is to be carried out and a list of the operation's intended objectives.

Sorties: Used for the deployment of an aircraft or ship from a base of operation. Sorties usually have a specific mission, such as reconnaissance, rescue, patrol, sentry, or escort.

How will the committee operate?

Any directive that is passed is immediately sent to the PMO and the Cabinet Committee of Security.