

FORUM: TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

QUESTION OF: THE DISPUTE OVER THE REGION OF KASHMIR

MAIN SUBMITTER: GREECE

CO-SUBMITTER(S): JAPAN

Fully aware of the ongoing India-Pakistan conflict as a result of the occupation of Kashmir by Indian forces as well as China's involvement in the issue,

Further recalling the origins of this conflict over a disagreement on the region that lead to the first, of many, Indo-Pakistan war,

Deeply disturbed by the death of over 50,000 people, as well as the displacement of over 18,000 others as a result of the conflict,

Alarmed by the fact that the Indian government has taken illegal and unilateral steps to change the disputed status of occupied Kashmir and its demographic structure,

Bearing in mind that the UN Commission for India and Pakistan has previously adopted a unanimous three-part resolution for the conflict,

Fully aware of the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan used to help resolve recurring conflict and tension between the nations,

Reaffirming the importance of stability in the Kashmir region,

Deeply concerned with the state of short fundamental resources available in the area of conflict,

Recognizing that Kashmir is in dire need of development and healing in various aspects

Having considered the ongoing cases of human rights abuses in both Jammu and Kashmir,

1. Endorses the creation of a new UN organization aimed at easing tensions in Kashmir, eventually bringing peace, named the PIK (Peace In Kashmir) which would:
 - a. Have the following branching sectors tackling specific issues
 - i. The DPIK, for defense in Kashmir
 - ii. The PPIK, as a peacekeeper in Kashmir
 - iii. The RPIK, which regulates religious and cultural issues in the region
 - iv. The HPIK, which regulates human rights issues in the region
 - v. The PIK, which would be the overarching political force established to finally foster the conditions for peace in the region
 - b. Appeal to mitigate military intervention and reduce aggressiveness and oppression on the suffering regions:
 - i. Through the defense sector of the PIK, the DPIK, which would strive to maintain peace and security within the area of conflict,
 - ii. That would merge forces between the UNMOGIP and other developed nations seeking to follow this mission for peace in Kashmir and to implement order amongst civilians in the conflict domain,
 - iii. Because resources are currently not sufficient enough to enable Kashmir to effectively defend and reform against increasingly threatening border forces,
 - iv. Establishing a priority of putting the rebuilding and reform of the torn-up region above all else
 - v. Backed and maintained by UNMOGIP (United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan) to create and regulate a robust force that is enabled to rapidly enter the conflict zone and counter any and all efforts if the situation continues to deteriorate, in order to bring forward the mission to rebuild Kashmir,

- vi. Regulate both sides of the conflict, as a UN Peacekeeping force, by mitigating any fears of any expansion or abuse along borders, aiming to deter any further aggressive actions in order to facilitate for the regrowth of Kashmir,
 - vii. Preventing accusations of any occupying forces entering the region as it will successfully regulate any and all unforeseen ruptures, in order to truly reduce negative tensions bringing the conflict closer to a reasonable conclusion,
 - viii. Help enforce any cease-fires, providing security to civilians, if applicable,
 - ix. Look to a future after military intervention comes to a close to help the region of Kashmir rebuild by providing enduring security and implementing any alternate efforts to deband any future forces and/or rebels;
 - x. with the consent of the Indian and Pakistani governments, forces will be designated all over the area of the conflict, including UN peacekeeping forces, which will be provided with the necessary freedom of action to best help resolve conflict,
- c. Because interventions that include the cooperation of regional states and organization rather than powerful foreign powers imposing their wills allows a more adequate way to decrease tensions:
- i. By providing a mostly regional solution for a regional problem while still backed by foreign countries for aid;
 - ii. Because force should be primarily used in cases of self-defense and or the defense of the mandate and so a unified, humanitarian organization would be more applicable,
- d. Bring in UN peacekeeping forces to be put in place through the PIK to establish stability by:
- i. having educational programs on handling cultural and political differences;

2. Declares accordingly the improvement of socio-economic conditions in the region by the creation of a neutral social contract in order to take action regarding the troubling situation by maintaining law and order in an effective way leading to the reform and rebuilding of the region by:
- a. setting a neutral solid ground of laws for civilians to follow through the PIK:
 - i. the contract will be created through conjoined ideas from both India and Pakistan
 - ii. to ensure a neutral set of laws are established that all civilians should abide by,
 - iii. which will also strive to correlate with established religious practices and traditions;
 - b. Establish an acceptable form of general human rights in the area by:
 - i. Providing job opportunities with increased income, as Kashmir is behind other conflict-ridden states in providing of quality employment opportunities which may be a cause for the frustration of many Kashmiri youth
 - ii. educational attainment, to bring knowledge into the youth -Kashmir's future leaders
 - iii. Health improvements, in both medicine and sanitary conditions, as harsh conditions have lead to a currently low life expectancy
 - iv. Emotional support treatments, to reduce tensions in the region and its people due to the extremely high levels (20%) of PTSD in the population, 45% who are in mental distress, and 41% in depression
 - c. All movements to be regulated by a human rights sector of the PIK (HPIK) with ties to the world court for the regulation and maintaining of issues;

3. Emphasizes that willing nations get involved in an attempt to bring the conflict to a close -not with forces but through aiding the PIK with necessary resources- in order to strengthen the PIK and its mission for peace in Kashmir:
 - a. Through the establishment of the PIK initiative, that will bring:
 - i. Optimistic agreements between opposing sides helping to get closer to new peace talks between major leaders aimed at toning down the conflict as much as possible,
 - ii. Agreements which will peacefully and properly address the issue in accordance with the UN Charter, UN Security Council resolutions and the bilateral agreement
 - iii. As the region of Kashmir is gradually rebuilt and its conditions are improved
 - b. Coming together with multiple nations through frequent meetings
 - i. Unity in this aspect will help increase the chances of coming to a solution,
 - c. Ultimately aiming to put an end to this conflict without hurting anyone in the process, because the time is perfect for the arrival of a solution with many aspects between the divided states lining up, such as but not limited to:
 - i. Nations coming forward to give aid in this issue
 - ii. Specifically nations such as Japan and the USA which are driving forward a swift resolution from the international standpoint;
 - iii. The recent support from China to Pakistan on the topic of Kashmir ahead of the
 - d. Encouraging increased efforts for, specifically the opposing states, to work towards and discuss a possible resolution for this conflict complementing both sides of the dispute organized by the PIK initiative to:
 - i. The coming together and private discussions between all sides of the dispute, ultimately centered around fostering an environment ready for new peace talks,

- ii. While slowly ramping up peaceful discussions, through the PIK, that encompassing all sides of the conflict, appeals to both of their desires, and holds accountable all sides for their faults and using them to move on and come to a reasonable solution;
- 4. Further requests the creation of a peacekeeping organization including representatives from all sides of the conflict as well as the UN as a sector of the PIK initiative:
 - a. the organization, the PPIK (Peacekeeping Peace In Kashmir) as a sector of PIK, will be partially represented and controlled by all opposing sides to:
 - i. Help advocate neutral agreements,
 - ii. utilizes the importance of conjoining ideas,
 - b. peacekeeping will establish from the neutral agreements made by representatives in ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. activities encouraging interaction between civilians from both India and Pakistan,
 - ii. building educational institutions to teach the youth to be inclusive of the opposing side at a young age, to prevent discrimination, and develop a new neutral generation;
 - c. Part of the PPIK will also bring representation to the civilians of the region
 - i. Once again regulated by the neutral third party handpicked by the UN;
- 5. Calls for the creation of safe zones for civilians in the Kashmir area maintained by a neutral third party controlled by the PIK as peace talks advance:
 - a. presided by the PIK further backed by UN peacekeeping forces:
 - i. seeing as this has been effective in previous situations, UN peacekeeping has helped to foster reconciliation,
 - b. strengthen the countries relations to each other:
 - i. safe zones could replicate a peace boundary,
 - c. a factor in providing safety amongst civilians:

- i. ensures medical help to civilians,
 - ii. non-discriminatory community meaning that there will be a neutral environment;
 - iii. representatives chosen through voting procedures;
- 6. Endorses the creation of interfaith cooperation (RPIK) which would allow religious leaders to:
 - a. advocate for peace,
 - b. by using their power, they can guide their followers,
 - c. leads to the religious tolerance of the opposing side by:
 - i. exposing civilians to new information regarding the other religions that may be practiced by the opposing side
 - ii. As to reduce any religious ignorance or discrimination;
- 7. Further Recommends implementing a media program situated directly at the area of disputes, that will:
 - a. Be operated by the RPIK and backed by United Nations Department of Political Affairs,
 - b. air updates on important topics such as:
 - i. military fights to show unbiased events,
 - ii. border changes and claim edits,
 - iii. To spread awareness and ensure little citizens are censored
 - c. release a bi-annual report of improvements in the conflict;
- 8. Emphasizes the importance of political advancements of this issue as both social, economic, and life conditions improve, all regulated by the PIK,
 - a. Holding sides of the conflict accountable for their questionable acts in ways such as:

- i. Utilizing the media and NGOs to more directly communicate all oppressive acts to Kashmiri residents,
 - b. In order to build domestic and international support required to better legitimize why it is in the best interest to act on said issues, because:
 - i. The conflict has escalated much beyond the general everyday life, and takes a complex understanding to come to agreements,
 - c. The need to stimulate civilian awareness regarding the issue can end up putting pressure on politicians within countries to address foreign policies regarding the issue;
- 9. Encourages the initiation of peace talks between the opposing powers after relations have been improved with the various peace strategies of both the PPIK and rebuilding of Kashmir:
 - a. To bring its resolution to the next step by:
 - i. combining different ideas together and compromising on them,
 - ii. ideas include ways to resolve the issue regarding the border and finding ways to establish peace amongst citizens involved in the crisis,
 - iii. ideas created or taken action upon should be beneficial to both sides as to would help maintain peace,
 - iv. As no action should be taken that would unilaterally change the "status quo" of Kashmir
 - b. Controlled by a new mediator force decided by the PIK:
 - i. The mediator force will be carefully picked as one (or many) willing to de-escalate the crisis and bring foreign aid to the PIK,
 - ii. Which will work closely with the PIK bringing aid to its efforts in bringing peace
 - c. Ultimately aiming to settle border disputes in a way that all Chinese, Pakistani, and Indian parties are satisfied, after each comes to terms following the reform of Kashmir while meetings and peace talks emerge

- i. Regulated again by a political sector of the PIK;

10. Requests any aggressive or disagreeing opposing members of the conflict to ease apprehensions if an agreement is not working:

- a. Urging nations to stay patient and allow the region and its citizens to grow in peace to facilitate the final agreement
- b. However, if nations become aggressive over the region, the DPIK will be involved
 - i. In a more reactionary stance, only getting involved when it is deemed absolutely necessary to protect Kashmir, such as attacks are seen to threaten human lives
 - ii. These situations are decided on by a new organization within the HPIK that regulates its power
- c. In order to ease regional fears and reduce any worries or intimidations along their borders, and bring back the path for peace in Kashmir.