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**Question of:** The Peaceful Resolution of the Kashmir Conflict

**Submitted by:** Tunisia

**Co-submitted by:** Saint Vincent and The Grenadines

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The UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Affirming* that the Kashmir Conflict has been going on between the governments of India and Pakistan with the further aims of possessing the conflicted regions of Kashmir and Jammu,

*Alarmed by* the near total removal of Article 370 of the Indian constitution, which gave Indian-administered Kashmir some autonomy on the handling of its affairs,

*Recalling* that the conflict in Kashmir is damaging the local Kashmiri population because of the terrorist attacks supported by Pakistan and the violent repression of peaceful protests in Kashmir by India,

1. Calls for the Indian and Pakistani Government to sign a generic peace deal that will be unfirming a ceasefire between the two countries that will aim to radically separate the Kashmir Region based on the historical backside and finding a middle part by:
  - a. applying the Article 370 of the Indian Constitution's status of giving Kashmir and Jammu a power of autonomy in the conflicted zone with the monthly based supervision of UN, directing to the conflicted zones to:
    - i. resolve the conflicts without finding sides, rather optionalizing the states to be companionable to the autonomous state of Kashmir and Jammu, therefore separating the two conflicted zones with an internationally supervised commission, creating a semi-country such as Cyprus,
    - ii. prevent any and all kinds of armed conflicts and possibly eradicating the need of guns considering both sides opinions on the matter,
    - iii. prevent any kinds of deaths that will be occurred by the ongoing conflicts and creating a peaceful environment,
    - iv. applying the foreign jurisdictions of both conflicted countries,
  - b. investigating the ongoing support that has been suspected by the government of India in order to abolish any and all kinds of terrorist and extremist groups in the area, thus protecting the humanitarian rights of the people that live in the region,

- c. projecting the withdrawal of the Chinese armed groups in the area to their borders in order to disband further conflicts that could occur with the affiliation of the Chinese Government to the issue,
  - d. condemning any armed actions that could be taken by both countries in order to overthrow the autonomy of the selected conflicted zones, and thereby sanctioning the countries which press violence in the area,
  - e. creating a peaceful political atmosphere to discuss the transnational points of both countries,
  - f. hindering the pro-fascist movements of the terrorist groups; (Tunisia)
2. Suggests India and Pakistan grant more autonomy to Kashmir in order to:
- a. Reduce the tension between the Kashmiri population and the two countries,
  - b. Quell unrest in Indian-administered Kashmir and help calm down the Kashmiri population; (Saint Vincent and The Grenadines)
3. Urges India to discontinue the violence against peaceful Kashmiri protestors and Pakistan to stop terrorist attacks on Kashmir and India; (Saint Vincent and The Grenadines)
4. Requests the immediate restoration of Internet communications in the Kashmir region as a matter of individual freedom; (France)
5. Calls upon India and Pakistan to reach a definitive agreement concerning the delimitation of the border line between the two respective states. (France)