We believe that there are three main conflicts between Pakistan and India regarding the Jammu and Kashmir territory that have created uncertainty which can be resolved despite the past discrepancies. The uncertainty began with the actions of Kashmir's previous ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh, when he acceded the territory to India in response to Pakistan's invasion in 1948. Following this, conflict arose between the two nations, fighting for control of the territory and tampering with its politics as they both believed that the control of Kashmir belonged to their respective governments, which allowed more uncertainty to grow between the two nation states. A ceasefire was attempted by the United Nations with the Simla Accords, but due to their lack of power, the third issue that led to uncertainty, it failed and proved the United Nation's inability to enforce along with the invalidity of each country's promises. Over the years, multiple ceasefires have been called for along with documents attempting to create peace and both have been unsuccessful as long-term solutions due to the mistrust and lack of credibility of all parties.

However, in 2018, India made attempts at peaceful reconciliation with Pakistan by calling for a ceasefire in recognition of the Muslim holiday, Ramadan. This would indicate a large step for peace between India and Pakistan as the majority population of India practices Hinduism, a religion that has long-standing biases against Islam. This is a positive signal toward gaining Pakistan's trust. While India has disregarded ceasefire calls before, there has been no record of violent actions on their part during the most recent call for pe**a**ce. Pakistan, on the other hand, has misinterpreted the actions of India based on their historical relationship, biases against each other, and past violent actions. Due to this misinterpretation, Pakistan has responded to the ceasefire with the continuous firing over the border. Pakistan's distrust of India is not unfounded as they have manipulated Kashmir elections, corrupting the government with Indian ideals. The Indian government has also been known to violently punish and execute both Kashmiris and Pakistanis in support of Kashmir independence.

We believe that Kashmiri independence would resolve the seven-decade long dispute between Pakistan, India, and Kashmir. India has made their beliefs clear through their proposal and upkeep of the 2018 ceasefire and its encouragement of Pakistan to adhere to the agreement. The country's money would be more well-spent on the maintenance of their infrastructure and in efforts to reduce poverty in the large population. Within this period of violence, certain religious groups have been targeted and by creating peace with the nations, conflict would begin to slowly recede between Islam and Hinduism. Regarding Pakistan, the country has expressed a support for Kashmir's independence and the disputed territory's people to have a say in the matter. The country of Pakistan would also experience similar monetary benefits to India, being able to reroute its money to larger issues such as debts and infrastructure. In consideration of all these factors, we strongly encourage India and Pakistan to call for a referendum, under supervision of the United Nations. With the United Nations holding both countries responsible for the maintenance of their word, a referendum on the independence of Kashmir could become the first step on a path of peace.