



STUDY GUIDE

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

**AGENDA: ADDRESSING AND RESOLVING
THE KASHMIR CONFLICT**

**BUREAU: PRIYANKA GUPTA |
VEDIKA JAIN | ARSH SANKHALA**



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LETTER FROM THE BUREAU

Dear Delegates,

We are delighted to welcome you all to the first Junior Shishukunj MUN 2023. We are indeed thrilled to serve as the bureau of the Disarmament and International Security Committee(DISEC) and would like to make this MUN experience an enriching and memorable one for each delegate.

The agenda of the committee is “Addressing and Resolving the Kashmir Conflict” where you need to research about the ongoing kashmir dispute and come up with your own solutions to resolve one of the most complicated issues which has been continuing since 1947. This committee gives you the opportunity to use your knowledge and hypothetical thinking.

It is important for the delegates to respect different opinions. You must research your country’s stance upon the agenda and put forth unanimously acceptable solutions.

The following pages aim to guide you with the phases of the agenda.

We hope this guide is a good starting point for you to get an idea about what you are expected to research related to the topics and subtopics. Keep in mind that you are not supposed to limit yourself to the content of the study guide and put in wholehearted efforts to research and comprehensively grasp all important facts on the diverse agenda.

Feel free to reach out to us in case of any query.

We wish you best of luck for the conference.

See you in August!

Regards

Priyanka Gupta, co-chairperson

Vedika Jain, co-chairperson

Arsh Sankhala, rapporteur

ORGAN DESCRIPTION

In 1945, when the charter of the United Nations was signed, the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) was created as the first committee in the General Assembly (GA). It was created so as to respond to the need to discuss and establish 'general principles of international peace and security'. It deals with the principles governing regulation of arms and weapons. It also seeks out solutions to the challenges in the international security regime. DISEC gives "recommendations with regard to such principles to the Security Council." But DISEC cannot directly advise the Security Council's decision-making process.

OVERVIEW

ESTABLISHMENT OF POK

Pakistan occupied Kashmir (pok) is a fundamental part of the original Kashmir region, which has been illegally occupied with the aid of Pakistan since 1947.

To understand this, let us go back to the year 1947 when the British left the Indian subcontinent. India was not a united country back then, but several scattered kingdoms, each ruled by a king. During partition the princely states were given 3 options by the British:

1. Become the part of India
2. Become the part of Pakistan
3. Remain independent

The king of Kashmir, maharaja Hari Singh decided not to integrate Kashmir with either of the countries and remain independent which was considered as an impractical decision. The state of Jammu and Kashmir offered to sign a standstill agreement with both the dominions. Pakistan immediately accepted this offer while India refused asking the maharaja to send a representative for further discussions.

Maharaja Hari Singh was already in thick internal disturbances, with multiple uprisings against his Dogra reign which was considered as a 'Hindu Raj'.

It is said that the Maharaja's government began imposing punishing levies on the peasantry, which led to a local uprising that was violently put down by the government. About 60,000 army men started a no tax campaign against him. The maharaja's situation grew more hazardous as time went on. Pakistan started pressurizing Kashmir.

On October 22 Pakistan launched operation Gulmarg by mobilizing tribals from the north-west frontier province which is present day Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.¹ These were Pashtun tribesmen carrying modern arms who invaded Kashmir killing, looting, and raping along the way. They captured Muzaffarabad and Baramulla which was just 32 km away from the state capital, Srinagar.

Maharaja's crumbling forces were unable to withstand this foray and he appealed to India for military aid to flush out the raiders. India obliged but not before the Instrument of Accession was signed.

¹ On October 22 Pakistan launched operation Gulmarg by mobilizing tribals from the north-west frontier province which is present day Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/voices/pakistan-armys-operation-gulmarg-oct-1947>

Through this agreement Jammu and Kashmir was legally, morally and constitutionally made an integral part of India with Kashmir's defense, communication, and external affairs being handed over to India. Pakistan rejected this accession document because they believed it to be fraudulent and it led to the first Indo Pakistani war of 1947. India acted immediately and airlifted its troops to Srinagar and both sides' forces began engaging in combat with one another. The Indian troops reinforced the defensive position of the Dogra troops of the J&K forces.

The war ended on 5 January 1949 with the UN **declaring a ceasefire line** which is present day known as the Line of Control(LoC) which limited the movement of the forces

The result of this war was inconclusive. Pakistan now controls roughly a third of Kashmir whereas the Kashmir valley, Jammu, and Ladakh were all included in the two-thirds of Kashmir that India was able to successfully hold, hence it is generally accepted that India won the battle.

INDO- PAKISTANI WARS

Although a ceasefire was signed in 1949, both the countries continued firing on each other.

Later with a hope to capture Kashmir, Pakistan's army attacked The Rann of Kutch in India and invaded 6 to 8 miles inside the Indian territory, while India was still recovering from the damages caused by the Sino-India war. This act done by Pakistan violated Indo Pak border agreement 1960 and an international law as per the United Nations law charter. This resulted in The second Kashmir war known as The Indo Pak war of 1965. Later, the Pakistani forces launched operation Gibraltar in Kashmir. As a result in January 1966, The Tashkent Agreement was signed between Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Pakistani President General Ayub Khan. The agreement stated that both sides agreed to observe the Cease Fire Line and the parties agreed to withdraw all armed forces to positions held before 5 August 1965 to restore diplomatic relations.²

Later, the Pakistani military launched a crackdown known as Operation Searchlight which led to violence against the Hindus and Bengali civilians in east Pakistan (present day Bangladesh). These Hindus and Bengali civilians were calling for self rule. As Pakistan was not letting east Pakistan(Bangladesh) to become independent, the conflict soar into a civil war. India joined the

² The agreement stated that both sides agreed to observe the Cease Fire Line and the parties agreed to withdraw all armed forces to positions held before 5 August 1965 to restore diplomatic relations. <https://www.gallantryawards.gov.in/assets/uploads/wars/pdf/shab.pdf>

war after a request for military assistance from the government of east Pakistan on 3 December 1971.³

The war continued till 16 December 1971, until Pakistan's military had surrendered and had agreed for the formation of an independent Bangladesh. This war marked the victory of India and formation of Bangladesh as an independent state.

In 1972, to resolve the Kashmir conflict, Indian Prime Minister- Mrs Indira Gandhi and Pakistan's Prime Minister- Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, signed the Shimla Agreement. The agreement stated that both countries' forces should be withdrawn to their respective sides of the border. The Shimla Agreement stated that with little modification of Cease Line Fire it was renamed as Line Of Control (LOC). However, this civil war was not an end to the fight for Kashmir region.

In May 1998, both India and Pakistan declared themselves as nuclear powers. The countries signed the Lahore declaration in 1999⁴ which proclaimed peaceful resolution of the border dispute of Kashmir. The declaration reduced the possibility of a nuclear exchange between the 2 countries. But soon after signing the Lahore declaration in 1999, the Pakistani forces, disguised as Kashmiri terrorists entered the Indian area of LOC and the Kargil War began.

REORGANIZATION OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Article 370 was a special provision in the Indian Constitution that gave Jammu and Kashmir some unique powers and laws. It allowed the region to have its own government and make decisions about certain matters like education, land, and local laws. However, in August 2019, the Indian government decided to revoke Article 370. This means that the special status that Jammu and Kashmir had was taken away. Now, Jammu and Kashmir will be more like other states in India. The central government will have more say in making decisions for the region, including matters related to defense, foreign affairs, and communication. The revocation of Article 370 was done to bring more unity and integration between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India. It aims to ensure that all states in India are governed by the same set of laws and enjoy equal opportunities

³ India joined the war after a request for military assistance from the government of east Pakistan on 3 December 1971. [How India-Pakistan War of 1971 started, how we won & significance of Vijay Diwas](#)

⁴ The countries signed the Lahore declaration in 1999
https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/IN%20PK_990221_The%20Lahore%20Declaration.pdf

UN REVOKING CEASEFIRE

We saw that India and Pakistan have ended up fighting three major wars and two minor wars. As a result, to find a solution India approached the United Nations (UN). Since then the UN has been acting as a mediator between the two countries.

On August 21st April 1948 the security council (UNSC) passed and adopted resolution 47 which had the aim to aid India and Pakistan in restoring peace. Additionally the commission was supposed to help the countries prepare a plebiscite. India accepted however Pakistan rejected it. Therefore, plebiscite was not held. After that in August 1948, the UN declared a ceasefire which came into effect on January 1, 1949. Due to which India and Pakistan army were asked to be left undisturbed. As a result, Pakistan's army was there in the Kashmir region. It was declared as Pakistan occupied Kashmir which is also known as POK. Also the ceasefire line was established which was later renamed as line of control in 1972. But still after the ceasefire was declared both the countries continued to fight for the region of Kashmir which is an important territory for both the nation as:-

- 1) Indus river flow through Kashmir
- 2) Glaciers provide immense amount of freshwater
- 3) Production of hydroelectricity at high magnitude by Kashmir rivers and water body
- 4) It serves as a bridge between South Asian and Central Asian countries
- 5) Most importantly Kashmir bears the threat of nuclear war from both the sides.

Since the fight and fear of nuclear war which is a threat to global security still continues. As a result, the UN revoked the ceasefire.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE CONFLICT

Regional Instability

Kashmir has a long history of political instability which is why it is often addressed as one of the world's most dangerous flashpoints. India and Pakistan are still unable to find constructive solutions regarding the Kashmir conflict, therefore their disputes remain a major cause of regional instability.

Reorganization of Jammu and Kashmir in 2019 was an effort made by the Indian government to bring peace and development in Kashmir though it was overwhelmingly opposed by Pakistan. This withdrawal of Kashmir's special status triggered a new phase of militancy, emerging new militant groups who tried to project themselves as the true representatives of people of Kashmir.

India's primary security concern has been Pakistan's attempts at destabilization. India's disputed borders with Pakistan and China continue to generate insecurity for the country.

Geopolitical implications of Kashmir

The conflict between India and Pakistan mainly causes the involvement of other countries, both to resolve the conflict and for their own interests. Kashmir is a vast region surrounded by the 3 nuclear powers of India, Pakistan, and China. Additionally, Kashmir shares a border with Afghanistan, which is situated at the intersection of South and Central Asia and is itself a physical link between Europe and other regions of Asia, therefore Kashmir has a unique geopolitical status.

Today, transportation is the key geopolitical factor, and oil and water transportation are at the top of the list as energy sources for the present and the future. Given that it is connected to the rest of the globe, the region is precious together with water and oil.⁵ India would not occupy such a significant spot on a map of Central Asia without Kashmir, and it wouldn't have access to land trade routes either. Control of the region offers a useful edge in situating all parties, and we should not overlook Tajikistan's nearness since it still maintains close connections with Russia.

⁵ Transportation is the key geopolitical factor, and oil and water transportation are at the top of the list as energy sources for the present and the future.

<https://iges.ba/en/geopolitics/geopolitical-significance-of-kashmir/>

Economic Downfall

India and Pakistan's territorial conflict over Kashmir casts a shadow on the nations' respective economies. Political disputes, which often result in wars, principally damage national and international security, endanger public health, and destroy the economy following repeated shutdowns that include curfews have dented the economy. The longest blockade in the history of the area occurred in 2019, lasting 214 days. Local companies suffered significant losses and, in some cases, even closures as a result. Economic opportunities have been lost because of misguided development policies since partition. The international community can make significant contributions to the process of restoring peace and economic development in the region.

CROSS BORDER CONFLICT

Since 2004 measures to re-establish links across the LOC have been supported by the public. As these openings acted as hope for collaboration and peace between the countries.

Despite the standstill military of India and Pakistan, an unstable bilateral relation at official level and on either side of LOC in Kashmir has continued.⁶ LOC was respected until 2008. But from 2008 through 2012, there were occasional spikes in firing across the LoC. However the situation changed when India built additional bunkers along the LOC, in late 2012. But still in 2013 firing again increased in which 2 Indian soldiers were killed brutally.

LOC is the only place where 2 nuclear armed forces exchange fire and the rate of firing is increasing day by day. Due to this reason LOC not only acts as a barrier to improve the relation between the countries but is also a threat to the population. This is also affecting trade. The increasing violence has resulted in mental health problems. Poor health care facilities and economic conditions are associated with psychological depression. Due to this, many families and the family members who are stuck on either side are unable to meet their relatives and live a happy life. Thus, this is an obstacle for the growth of the nation.

Nuclear Dimensions

Nuclear Power: Both India and Pakistan are countries that possess nuclear weapons and the means to deliver them. This adds an important dimension to the conflict in Kashmir as the presence of nuclear weapons poses a risk of nuclear proliferation.

Deterrence Theory: The presence of nuclear weapons in both countries is often seen as a deterrent. The threat of mass destruction associated with nuclear weapons is believed to have the effect of preventing major conflicts between nuclear-armed adversaries.

Threat escalation: The presence of nuclear weapons in the region raises concerns about the possibility of accidental or deliberate attacks. Participants explore various scenarios in which the conflict in Kashmir could escalate to a nuclear level and discuss the implications for India and Pakistan, as well as the region and the world.

Arms Race: The development and proliferation of nuclear weapons by India and Pakistan can contribute to an arms race. Each side may try to maintain or enhance its

⁶ LOC was respected until 2008. But from 2008 through 2012, there were occasional spikes in firing across the LoC

<https://www.stimson.org/wp-content/files/dynamics-violence-kashmir-divide.pdf>

nuclear capabilities in response to the behavior of the other, leading to competition. This debate can be related to the influence of the nuclear sector on military planning, defense budgets, and general defense between different countries.

Trust-building process: Given the risks associated with nuclear weapons and the context of the Kashmir conflict, participants can discuss the importance of trust. construction process between India and Pakistan. This may include nuclear risk reduction measures, communication understanding and strategies, and crisis management measures to reduce the possibility of misunderstandings and misinterpretations that can lead to nuclear conflict.

KASHMIRI SELF DETERMINATION

Kashmiri self-determination is a principle that emphasizes the right of the Kashmiri people to choose their own political destiny. It recognizes their right to freely decide on the status and governance of their territory without outside interference. This concept is deeply rooted in the historical context of the Kashmir conflict, which dates back to the partition of British India in 1947. Since then, the region has been the subject of dispute between India and Pakistan, with different narratives and claims to sovereignty.

Supporters of Kashmiri self-determination argue that the will and aspirations of the people of Kashmir must be prioritized in resolving the conflict. They argue that the fate of Kashmir should not be governed by Indian or Pakistani interests alone, but by the will of the Kashmiri people. This could mean that Kashmiris can give their preference in a referendum where they can decide whether they want independence, union with India or annexation to Pakistan.

The United Nations has played an important role in recognizing the Kashmiri people's right to self-determination. Several UN resolutions call for a referendum in the region to determine its political future. This resolution underscores the international community's recognition of the importance of respecting the right to self-determination of the Kashmiri people.

However, realizing the right to self-determination in Kashmir is a delicate task. Challenges are caused by the controversial nature of the area and the different views of different stakeholders. The question of holding a plebiscite or some other mechanism to determine the will of the people of Kashmir is practical and doable.

The position of the international community at this stage also plays an important role. Different countries and international organizations have different views on Kashmir's right to self-determination, which can influence the debate and possible solutions to the conflict. The main objective remains to find a solution that respects the principles of democracy, human rights, sovereignty and autonomy of the Kashmiri people.

Broadly speaking, the concept of Kashmiri self-determination embodies the belief that the fate of Kashmir is determined by the collective will of its people. It raises fundamental questions about the right of individuals and communities to decide their own political destiny, while at the same time it emphasizes the need for peaceful and inclusive dialogue between all stakeholders.

PEACEFUL RESOLUTION SUGGESTED BY THE UN

In order to pave the way for a peaceful solution, possible solutions that promote dialogue, understanding and compromise must be explored. The purpose of this guide is to discuss possible solutions to the Indo-Pakistani conflict in Kashmir.

Diplomatic Negotiations and Apologies:

A permanent political dialogue between the two countries is an important step towards the resolution of the Indo-Pakistani question of Kashmir. Both parties need to have open and constructive communication to understand each other's thoughts, concerns and needs. The involvement of a neutral external mediator, such as the United Nations, can increase the likelihood of a successful resolution. Grievances can be an opportunity to build trust, facilitate dialogue and build bridges between conflicting parties.

Steps to build trust:

To build confidence, India and Pakistan should introduce a Confidence Building Mechanism (CBM) that can reduce tensions and promote stability in the region. CBM can include activities such as exchange of cultural representatives, cost sharing, and integration strategies in areas of mutual interest. By promoting social and economic integration, CBM can help eliminate public opinion, promote understanding, and facilitate peaceful resolution.

Autonomy and Self-Governance :

Another solution is to seek some kind of autonomy and independence for the Kashmir region. This could include political, economic and financial stability on both sides of the LoC while ensuring that the rights and interests of the Kashmiri people are respected. This agreement allows the people of Kashmir to participate in the decision-making process and decide their future in response to the concerns of India and Pakistan.

Joint Economic Development :

Economic growth can lead to peace and stability. India and Pakistan should focus on the economic development of the Kashmir region to create the will and incentives for cooperation. It can promote economic growth, reduce poverty and improve regional connectivity. Cooperation between international organizations, such as multilateral development banks, can ensure the efficient delivery of financial assistance and benefits.

Track Diplomacy II and People-to-People Exchanges:

Political diplomacy aside, Track II diplomacy and personal engagement could play an important role in resolving the Indo-Pakistan dispute over Kashmir. NGOs, community groups, academic and cultural exchanges can foster dialogue, foster understanding and foster cooperation. Through open discussion and multi-stakeholder engagement, Track II Diplomacy can offer alternatives.

Dispute Resolution Procedure:

There should be a dialogue process to find a solution for India into the deep and complex conflict in Kashmir. This process must cover many areas, including politics, security, society and human rights. A process must be in place to address the concerns and grievances of all stakeholders, including the people of Kashmir, and to explore and implement agreed solutions.

Demilitarization:

The gradual reduction of the military presence and the demilitarization of the region could help reduce tensions. This would require both countries to commit to a comprehensive troop withdrawal plan and the establishment of mechanisms to maintain peace and security in the region.

CASE STUDIES

CHINA

The China India relations are deteriorating day by day. The root cause for this is the long-disputed Sino-Indian border or the McMahon Line located between India and China. China claims that the area southwards to the base of Himalayan foothills is Chinese territory. This frontier controversy between China and India led to the Sino India antagonism of October 1962 in which the Chinese forces occupied the Indian territory south of McMahon line but withdrew after a ceasefire was declared.

China, having 'close bonds' with Pakistan has established several extensive projects in PoK. China's economic and strategic interests in PoK have almost turned it into a Chinese colony which is extremely disadvantageous for India. Although the entire Jammu and Kashmir region is legally an integral part of India, it is important to know how China is subsequently taking over it.

On 15 June, 2022 the Chinese President Xi Jinping passed a decree to conduct 'special military ops other than war' overseas. This gave a legal basis for the Chinese forces to conduct operations like disaster relief, humanitarian aid, escort, and peacekeeping, as well as protect China's national sovereignty, security, and development interests. This is also considered as a way to expand China's military engagement abroad. Let us connect this with the ongoing project of China and Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) that claims to improve infrastructure within Pakistan for better trade with China. Contrasting to it, due to the ongoing economic crisis in Pakistan, this initiative proves to be a burden on Pakistan's falling economy. Furthermore, some construction especially in the province of Balochistan faced setbacks from violence by local militants who opposed the CPEC projects in their area. If these hostilities continue to expand in other areas, China may enforce its troops in PoK to protect its development interests as per the passed decree which came into effect after 15 June 2022 hence having the control of the region.

Moving on to the territories already occupied by China:

1) *Aksai Chin (China Occupied Kashmir)* lies in the northernmost portion of the Indian subcontinent and is administered by China but claimed by India as a part of the union territory of Ladakh. Aksai Chin was a long-ignored region of the subcontinent due to its isolation and remoteness, but the Chinese constructed a military road through it in the 1950s to link Tibet with Xinjiang. This military road was discovered by India and the objection towards the Chinese presence in the sector was one of the factors responsible for sharp border clashes between the nations which led to the Sino- Indian war of 1962.

The People's Liberation Army (PLA) of China forcefully attacked across the disputed boundaries on October 20, 1962. Though China withdrew its forces from most of the invaded area after the declaration of a ceasefire, it was successful in retaining the control of about 38,000 sq km of territory in Aksai Chin.

China occupied Aksai Chin claiming that it was part of the ancient and medieval Chinese empire. It is strategically important as Aksai Chin lies at a higher elevation closer to Delhi. This poses a threat to India's sovereignty as during any clashes the Chinese forces can reach the heart of India within 2 hours.

2) *Shaksgam Valley* or the *Trans-Karakoram Tract* is a part of Hunza Gilgit region of POK. It borders Xinjiang, POK, and the Siachen Glacier region to the north, south, west and east respectively.

Pakistan, cementing its relationship with China, ceded the Shaksgam Valley to China in 1963. The Government of India has made it clear time and time again that it rejects any such illegal arrangements involving Indian territory between parties that have no constitutional right to be a part of a legal case is invalid and unacceptable to the Government of India. ⁷

⁷ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Aksai-Chin>

USSR

USSR has always been an important country who has a continuity in its policies towards the kashmir issue, except for a short period of time. However this fact cannot be denied that Russia was the only country who had rejected several resolutions given by the UN.

When the leader of the Soviet Union, Nikita Khrushchev, visited India in 1955 he said, “we are so near that if ever you call us from the mountain tops we will appear at your side.” which defined that Russia had supported India in every stage.

⁸On August 9, 1971 India signed a ‘Peace and Friendship’ treaty with the soviet union to lay the foundations of a glorious victory in the war of 1971 and later in Kargil war also, it supported India.

Although China was in favor of internationalizing the matter, Russia has always favored a solution under bilateral format. But this fact remains unrecognized in the current international relations and Khrushchev's words remain buried in history.

⁹Russia has always emphasized on “sovereignty and non-interference in the domestic affairs”.

Thus Russia describes India abolishing article 370 as an internal matter belonging to the constitution of India. Russia also understands the significance of India in its geostrategic calculations.

⁸ On August 9, 1971 India signed a ‘Peace and Friendship’ treaty with the soviet union to lay the foundations of a glorious victory in the war of 1971
<https://www.indiatimes.com/news/india/when-russia-stunned-us-uk-naval-forces-helped-india-win-1971-war-563248.html>

⁹ Russia has always emphasized on “sovereignty and non-interference in the domestic affairs”.
<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/russian-support-to-india-on-kashmir-is-rooted-in-history/articleshow/73411150.cms>

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Afghanistan's involvement in the Indo-Pak war over Kashmir has been influenced by its complicated relationship with Pakistan and its aspirations for regional stability.

Afghanistan has historically supported Pakistan's position on the Kashmir dispute, partly due to its close ties with Islamabad and a historical perception of Muslim brotherhood.

However, Afghanistan has also expressed concern about the potential spread of the conflict due to its own ethnic and religious diversity. The changing political landscape of Afghanistan affects the Indo-Pak war in Kashmir. With the US leaving and the Taliban returning to power, Afghanistan's policy towards the Kashmir conflict may change. The Taliban, which has historically maintained ties with Pakistan, could align its position on Kashmir with its ally, potentially affecting regional dynamics and complicating India's position. The evolving situation in Afghanistan may change the dynamics of the Indo-Pak war in Kashmir. If the Taliban consolidates its power and maintains close relations with Pakistan, this could have an impact on Pakistan's policy towards the conflict.

Uncertainty about Afghanistan's future poses challenges for India in effectively dealing with the Kashmir dispute.

Iran's neighbors, India and Pakistan are taking a cautious stance on the Indo-Pakistani conflict in Kashmir. Iran's involvement is influenced by its concerns about regional stability and the potential spillover effects of the conflict. Iran continues to support dialogue and a peaceful solution to the Kashmir issue. The nation stresses the need for meaningful negotiations between India and Pakistan and urges both countries to consider the legitimate aspirations and rights of the Kashmiri people. Iran supports a resolution based on international law and principles, including the United Nations resolutions on Kashmir. Stresses the importance of the right to self-determination and respect for international standards in resolving territorial disputes. Near the conflict zone, Iran is aware of the potential impact on regional stability and seeks to avoid any escalation that could affect its security and the broader stability of the region.

TIMELINE

- 1947- British rule ended, India and Pakistan got independent
- 1947-Instrument of Accession was signed and the first Kashmir war between India and Pakistan started.
- 1948- India approached the UN, UN declared ceasefire on 13 August 1948 and Resolution 47 called for a referendum on the status of the territory.
- 1949-Countries adopted ceasefire on 05 January 1949
- 1957- The constitution of Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir declares it a part of India.
- 1962-Sino-Indian war began.
- 1962-China defeated India and occupied eastern Kashmir region(Aksai Chin).
- 1965-The second Kashmir war known as The Indo Pak war of 1965 commenced.
- 1966- The Tashkent Agreement was signed between the prime ministers of India and Pakistan. The agreement stated that both sides agreed to observe the Cease Fire Line and withdraw their forces.
- 1971- Another Indo-Pakistani war evoked on 3 December 1971.
- 1971- Pakistan was defeated and Bangladesh was declared an independent state
- 1972-The Shimla agreement was signed and the ceasefire line was renamed as Line of control(LOC) with little modifications.
- 1998-India and Pakistan declared themselves as nuclear powers.
- 1999-The countries signed the Lahore declaration.
- 1999- Kargil war commenced on 3 May 1999 and ended on 26 July 1999.
- 2001- An attack on parliament of Indian-administered Jammu and Kashmir in Srinagar
- 2010-After a demonstrator was killed by the Indian army,Protests started in the Kashmir Valley of Indian-administered Jammu And Kashmir.
- 2011-India accuses Pakistan for opening the fire first as a result Indian forces killed 3 Pakistani soldiers in firing across the LOC.
- 2013- Prime ministers of India and Pakistan met to reduce violence at their disputed border in Kashmir.
- 2014- Pakistan and India exchange strongly worded warnings after a breakout of violence across their common borders, due to which 18 people died.
- 2015-The People's Democratic Party for the first time formed an alliance with India's Prime Minister (Narendra Modi), sending Kashmir into a shock.
- 2016- After the killing of a popular militant, authorities imposed an indefinite curfew, which sparked violent protests.
- 2017- Operation All Out intensifies in south Kashmir.
- 2018- BJP exits coalition with the PDP

CONCLUSION

As stated throughout the guide, Kashmir is one of the most vulnerable regions of the country with hundreds and thousands of people being displaced every year. It is extremely important to bring the situation under control and consequently resolve it. The bottom line is peace. It is important for the countries to cooperate and not confront. You as delegates of countries around the world have the power to put forth your opinions on this major problem.

We hope you found this guide beneficial. The guide aims to simplify and elaborate the agenda making it easy for all of you to research. We want the delegates to find substantial solutions to problems discussed above and form consensus on each of them. It is necessary for you to respect each and every opinion. We request the delegates to not plagiarize their speeches and come up with their own innovative and authentic ideas.

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