The General Assembly,

Having heard statements from representatives of the Governments of India and Pakistan concerning the dispute over the State of Jammu and Kashmir,

Appreciating the reconciliatory attempts made by all the parties involved, however,

Recognizing that bilateral talks alone have been unsuccessful in resolving the issue,

Concerned at the lack of progress in settling the dispute,

Reminding the Governments and authorities concerned of the principle embodied in its resolutions of 21 April 1948 (S/726), 3 June 1948, 14 March 1950 (S/1469) and 30 March 1951 (S/2017/Rev. 1), and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 (S/1100, para. 75) and 5 January 1949 (S/1196, para. 15), that the final disposition of that State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made in accordance with the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations,

Having considered the claims and allegations of India and Pakistan expresses the conviction that a peaceful settlement of the dispute about the accession of Jammu and Kashmir will best promote the interests of the peoples of Jammu and Kashmir of India, and of Pakistan,

Considering that the continuation of the dispute is likely to endanger international peace and security,

Cognizant of the importance of demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir as one of the steps towards a settlement,
Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter and of the General Assembly’s responsibilities under the relevant provisions of the Charter and of Assembly resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950,

Declaring its belief that it is the duty of the Security Council in carrying out its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security to aid the parties to reach an amicable solution of the Kashmir dispute and that a prompt settlement of this dispute is of vital importance to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Observing that on 27 October 1950 the General Council of the “All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference” adopted a resolution recommending the convening of a Constituent Assembly for the purpose of determining the “future shape and affiliations of the State of Jammu and Kashmir”; observing further from statements of responsible authorities that action is proposed to convene such a Constituent Assembly and that the area from which such a Constituent Assembly would be elected is only a part of the whole territory of Jammu and Kashmir,

Approving Resolution 7/10 of the Human Rights Council which urges the appropriate mechanism of the Council and the appropriate United Nations treaty bodies and encourages the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to collect the information on the issue of human rights and arbitrary deprivation of nationality from all relevant sources and so to take account of such information together with any recommendations thereon, in their reports and activities conducted within their respective mandate,

1. Recommends that the governmental setup within Kashmir be strengthened enough that it may establish administrative control with the help of the United Nations:

   A. The United Nations to act as an authoritative umbrella;
   B. By forming a neutral and multilateral supervisory body over all the disputed areas of Kashmir under question;
   C. The specified areas be taken into the custody of the United Nations and be made independent of the previous setup;

2. Requests that the United Nations Security Council be given the responsibility of conducting the process of the withdrawal of both Indian and Pakistani troops from the Kashmir region based on a predetermined framework such that:

   A. The withdrawal be simultaneous on both sides in order to build trust and increase confidence between the United Nations and the parties involved;
B. The conduction of withdrawal be phased under a three year time frame;

C. Troops be withdrawn from their zones in such a manner that the external-most areas be vacated first culminating in the final withdrawal from the Line of Control;

D. Once each unit of troops leaves its designated area, the United Nations Peacekeeping Forces take its stead;

E. The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) cooperate in this regard;

F. If instances of violence occur and the UNMOGIP or the UNSC deem it fit, United Nations Peace-Making Forces be rapidly deployed in the region to fight off the perpetrators of violence and establish conditions of peace;

3. **Emphasizes** the importance of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC) in curbing militancy throughout the region:

   A. By establishing a Code of Conduct for Arms Exchange which restricts the amount of arms and ammunition entering Kashmir;

   B. Therefore, this provides a step forward in disarming the internal militant groups active throughout the region;

4. **Further recommends** that for a substantial period of time (approximately ten years), Kashmir be allowed to function in its own independent setup under the supervision of the UN:

   A. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) should meanwhile take up the task of developing infrastructure within the region in the following fields:
      I. Government and administration;
      II. Law enforcement;
      III. Medical (in collaboration with the World Health Organisation [WHO]);
      IV. Education (in collaboration with the help of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation [UNESCO]);
      V. Transportation;
B. The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) should form a commission in Kashmir which will:
   I. Attempt to rectify the impunity of human rights violations as the Human Rights Watch has recommended;
   II. Compile a bi-annual report upon the human rights situation in Kashmir;
   III. Spread awareness amongst the people of Kashmir as to the importance of seeking justice;

C. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) shall be made responsible for the return and rehabilitation of the internally and externally displaced people of Kashmir;

D. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) be tasked with the:
   I. Creation and rationalisation of employment opportunities;
   II. Improvement of working conditions;
   III. Sending of experts to demonstrate new equipment;
   IV. Setting up of training centres for Vocational Training to increase the amount of skilled labour;

E. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) be involved at a larger level to:
   I. Channel their greater knowledge of the region to aid the United Nations in stabilising the area;
   II. Promote a friendly environment within the region which is conducive to achieving prosperity in Kashmir;
   III. If, and when, Kashmir chooses to seek independence, support it through its initial stages;

5. Solemnly affirms that at the end of this predetermined time-period, the United Nations, with the involvement of the Kashmiri people, would conduct a uniform plebiscite throughout the region, isolating Kashmir from external pressures and influences whilst offering all peoples of Kashmir identical options including, but not exhaustive of:

   A. Consolidation of the Line Of Control (LOC) as an international border between India and Pakistan;
B. Amalgamation of all of Kashmir with Pakistan (whereby the Chinese administered areas may be retained by China);
C. Amalgamation of all of Kashmir with India;
D. Establishment of an Independent Kashmir;
E. Independence of a smaller region of Kashmir;
F. Establishment of a new international border in the Kashmiri region between India and Pakistan;

6. **Considers** that the result of this plebiscite should be made binding upon all parties to ensure effective implementation;

7. **Further requests** that the United Nations continue to supervise operations in the region until it deems the situation to have been stabilised or until the government of Kashmir (whether it be independent or a part of another country) asks the UN to withdraw;

8. **Expresses its hope** that all parties involved would accept the will of the people of Kashmir and would ensure its complete implementation to resolve the Kashmir Dispute.