

3rd feb 2021

[International Relations]

[India - Pakistan Relations]

[Kashmir] →

In case of India and Pakistan, Pol. Diplomacy cannot paved way for economic Diplomacy as in case of India - Sino ties, as Pakistan takes Kashmir as a core issue.

[Background] →

In 1947, when India became independent, Kashmir was an independent state and has standstill agreement with both India and Pakistan.

The ruler of Kashmir was Maharaja Hari Singh and his prime minister was Mr. Ramchandra Kak.

Mr. Jinnah made an offer to Maharaja Hari Singh to join Jammu and Kashmir in Pakistan which was rejected, following which Pakistan started economic blockade of S&K, even after that Maharaja Hari Singh did not agree and Pakistan sent Kabilia Wannidees in order to occupy

Jammu and Kashmir.

And at that time, Maharaja Hari Singh negotiated with India and "Instrument of Accession" was signed on "Oct 27, 1947" by virtue of

if Kashmir became Part of India.

But, by that Pakistan has already captured big part of Kashmir, called as Pok (Pakistan occupied Kashmir).

The matter was taken by Pt. Nehru to UN, which now draws criticism, but these

Criticism can be refuted on the basis of argument that if matter was not taken by Pt. Nehru, the matter would have been taken to it by Pakistan.

Pt. Nehru took this step to avoid "war with Pakistan" in 1947.

The "UN proposal of 1948" which is based on long term plan calls for plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir, but the condition laid down is

Pakistan has to withdraw its troops.

India reject the plebiscite happening in 1948 on following grounds -

- ① the instrument of accession was approved in the 1950, as such it was against the public opinion.
- ② There was no relevance of conducting plebiscite as no. of successful elections held in J&K.
- ③ Even India allowed the plebiscite let the first condition be met that is withdrawal of troops ~~from~~ of Pakistan.
- ④ Plebiscite happening is not worthy as Govt. of India has not taken any step against the religion, culture and language of J&K.
- ⑤ cessionist groups → Govt. of India admits that there are cessionist groups in J&K, but the Govt. of India cannot refuse to their demand, as if it is done then the demand will rise from other part of India, it will damage the "unity and integrity" and cause danger to the Indian Federation.

In August 2019, Govt. of India responsible for abrogating Article 370 and Art. 35A and the state was divided into two parts as Union Territory of J&K and Union Territory of Ladakh which includes the Kangri and Leh district. Under, Article 370 J&K has it's own constitution and any bill passed by Indian Parliament will be implemented only when the state govt./legislature approves it. Under, Article 35A

People from other states of India cannot buy land in J&K. Although, this step was criticised by Pakistan and Pakistan on the anniversary of the abrogation, release a map which shows Tunagarh, sircrreke, J&K as it's part of Pakistan.

on the other hand ~~and~~ this step was taken by Govt. of India to integrate the people of ISLIC in the mainstream. Pakistan has no right to say as it has already alleged with "cultural invasion" on the occupied territory it has as "kashmir" is not spoken in POK and development of POK ~~is~~ is far backward from ISLIC.

### Tunagain

Mahawat Khan and Rasool Khan wanted Tunagain to be part of Pakistan, but it was 300 km away from <sup>India-</sup>Pakistan Border

Pt. Nehru negotiated with Liaquat Ali Khan to let plebiscite happen

Simultaneously there was revolt against the ruler, and plebiscite was conducted and this region integrated into India.

[Siachen Glacier dispute] →

siachen glacier is the region of 4,000sq km in Marsh condition. It is present in saltoro range (Karakoram region).

Before 1984, it has no issue, Agq to Shimla Agreement, Loc b/w India and Pakistan clearly demarcated in the point NR 9842 and after this point Loc extends northwards agq to Shimla agreement and India. But agq to Pakistan, Loc after NR 9842 extends towards the Karakoram Pass and as such siachen glacier should be part of part of Pakistan.

India occupied this glacier in 1984 as it is strategically imp. as it is buffer b/w India and Aksai Chin (under Chinese control), and India and pole from the siachen glacier, not only

Karakoram highway can be overlooked, but the Srinagar-Ladakh highway can also be monitored.

But the experts say Siachen Glacier is far away from these two.

Pakistan stand is Siachen is part of Pakistan and Indian troops should withdraw from area and then negotiations would happen.

Agreement, then the negotiations would happen then only troops will withdraw.

### Gilgit-Balistan issued

It is also known as northern areas. It shares boundary with Afghanistan, Xinjiang Province of China. It is inhabited mainly by the tribes of Central Asian Republics or Shias. The cultural invasion happens here due to Pakistan.

Gilgit-Balistan want itself to be integrated with India. certainly, it is part of J&K under the Instrument of Accession.

Chinese presence there is also big concern for India and India in the year 2020, started to release the weather report of Gilgit-Baltistan, which would help India strengthen its claim over this territory.

The Graham Report of 1952 called for deployment of UN troops in Kashmir, but this report was vetoed by Russia in UNSC and Russia has vetoed all proposals that is directed against India.

Nicolson Report 2006, which was passed by European Parliament rejects conducting plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir.

## SINDH, MQM and Baluch cause

Pakistan alleges that India supports the autonomy of SINDH. The SINDHI wants autonomy mainly due to cultural invasion. The leaders of Pakistan in order to disturb the demography of SINDH, pushed Muhajirs into SINDH and (Indian migrants) Muhajirs are considered as guest citizen in Pakistan.

Pakistan also alleges that India also supports the MQM (Quaid-e-Azam Quami Movement) which is presently called as Muttahida Qaumi Movement.

Muhajir wants separate state in Pakistan. Leaders of MQM Mr. Aftab Hussain is very close to India.

When India became Independent Baluchistan was not part of Pakistan, and they wanted to become part of India. Then,

Troops were sent by Pakistan and

Pakistan "occupied" the Baluchistan.

Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan and is also the richest province due to mineral resources, it shares

boundary with Afghanistan and on its boundary with Afghanistan <sup>Iran</sup> on its boundary

with Afghanistan are the Musatum

tribe is present. On its boundary with

Iran, the Hazarashias is present.

Strategically, it is very important

Pakistan as biggest stretch of CPEC

passes through Baluchistan and Gwadar

Port is situated in this Province and

they want freedom, so it led to

formation of "Baluch Republic Army"

"Baluch Liberation Army"

The famous Baluch leader "Nawab Rzaqai"

was assassinated by ISI with the

help of Pakistan.

so, the pakistani military responsible for  
conducting & committing atrocities on Baluch  
people.

since 2016, India followed the policy of  
bleeding the enemy from within and  
supported openly the Baluch cause.

Mr. Sultan Ahmad Zai who is  
also called as 'king of Kalat' or 'Khan'  
of Kalat' who is in self-exile.  
UNC stated that "with the help of  
China, Pakistan is developing chokepoint  
for India, as such independent Baluchistan  
is in India's interest."

other irritants b/w India and Pakistan →

- ① Growing Proximities b/w India and US.
- ② Birth of Bangladesh in 1971 with help of India.
- ③ China supports to Pakistan.
- ④ Pakistan was responsible for supporting Sikh referendum 2020, which turned out to be failure. It also supported Kashmir cause.

(5) Pakistan supported a lot of cessionist activity, with the help of Pakistan a no. of terror attacks were planned and carried out in India. for example Mumbai terror attack, 2008, Parliament attack of 2001.

Pakistan is regarded as hotbed of terrorism. It was put on grey list of FATF (Financial Action Task Force) which is a intergovernmental body formed in 1989 to fight with money laundering and Terror financing.

In 2019, 2 out of 9 applications of FATF put Pakistan on black list,

The three major agreements signed b/w India-Pakistan are -

① Pashkodar agreement 1966 - It is considered as sell out in Pakistan, as leaders performed masses of their victory against India, there is no mention of Kashmir, as Russia regards Kashmir as integral part of India.

② Soviet Agreement 1970 - It was signed after war of 1965 and signed with help of Russia which called both sides to resolve the dispute peacefully under the principle of UN Charter.

③ Treaty of friendship

④ Shimla Agreement 1972 - It was signed after the war of 1971. The Agreement calls both the party to withdraw from the front position and to resolve their frontier dispute peacefully and bilaterally.

③ Lahore Declaration 1999 - it was signed  
in 1999, during PVJ Vajapayee's Bus Diplomacy  
from Amritsar to Lahore. This declaration  
told to resolve all dispute peacefully  
including Kashmir Issue.

Both sides also inform each other about  
nuclear accident.

And this declaration also provides  
visa relaxation of old age person.

PVJ Vajapayee's also visited Minar-e-Shanif  
and stated that "we change history not geography".

Pakistan was against the Simla Agreement till the 2019 and stated  
that it was signed under diff conditions and now considers  
Abrogation of Art. 370 and Art 35A  
is violation of Simla Agreement.

on the other hand, the rhetoric of Indian  
pol. leader on Gilgit Baltistan and Pak  
was responsible for pushing China in  
support of Pakistan on abrogation of  
Art. 370 and Art. 35A.