

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-sinoties, as Pakistan takes Kashmir as a core issue.

Background →

In 1947, when India became independent, Kashmir was an independent state and has stand still 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 SJK, even after that Maharaja Hari Singh did not agree and Pakistan sent Kabila warriors 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 ISIC 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 lend 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, Union Territory of Ladakh which includes the Kargil and Leh districts. Under, Article 370, J&K has its own constitution and any bill passed by Indian Parliament will be implemented only when the state govt./legislatures approve 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 Tunagark, Sircooek, J&K as its part of Pakistan.

on the other hand ~~of~~ this step was taken by Govt. of India to integrate the people of ISK 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 far~~ is far backward from ISK.

~~is far~~

Tunagarkh

Mahawat Khan and Rasool Khan wanted

Tunagarkh to be part of Pakistan, but

it was 300km away from ^{India-} Pakistan Border

~~and~~

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 4,000 sq km in harsh condition. It is present in saltoro range (karakoram region).

Before 1984, it has no issue, alg to Shimla Agreement, Loc b/w India and Pakistan clearly demarcated in the point N 59842 and after this point Loc extends northwards alg to Shimla Agreement and India. But alg to Pakistan, Loc after N 59842 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 sri-nagar-leh ~~can~~ 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.

4th to India , let the negotiations would
happen then only troops will withdraw .

Gilgit Balistan issues

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 Republic or shias .
The cultural invasion happens here due
to Pakistan .

Gilgit Balistan want itself to be integrated
with India . certainly, it is part of IJK
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 Pnvasion.

The leaders of Pakistan in order to disturb the demography of SINDH, pushed Muhajirs into SINDH and (Indian migrants)

muhajirs are considered 2nd grade citizen in Pakistan.

Pakistan also alleges that India also supports

the MQM (Muhajir Qami Movement) which

is presently called as Muttahida Qami

Movement.

Muhajir wants separate state in Pakistan.

leaders of MQM Mr. Aftab Hussain is

very close to India.

when India became Independent Baluchistan

not part of ~~was~~ 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 ^{Iran} on its boundary

with Afghanistan are the Pathan

tribe is present. on its boundary with

Iran, the Hazaras is present.

Strategically, it is very imp for

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 Murtaza"

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. Sulaiman Ahmed Zai who is also called as 'king of Kalat' or 'khan of Kalat' who is in self-exile in UK stated that "with the help of China, Pakistan is developing chokepoint for India, as such Independent Baluchistan is in India interest."

~~other irritants b/w India and Pakistan~~

{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 Sich referendum 2020, which turned out to be failure. It also supported Khalistan 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 affiliations of

FATF put Pakistan on Black list,

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

① Tashkent Agreement 1966 - It is considered as sell out in Pakistan, as leaders informed masses ~~not~~ of their victory against India, there is no mention of Kashmir, as Russia regards Kashmir as integral part of India.

② Tashkent Agreement 1966 - 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 Tashkent Declaration

② 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 ~~peace~~ dispute peacefully and bilaterally.

③ Lahore Declaration 1999 - It was signed

in 1999, during PM Vajpayee's BUS Diplomacy

from Anantnagar 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.

PM Vajpayee's also visited Mian-e-Sharif
and stated that "we cannot change
history not geography".

Pakistan was against the Simla

Agreement till the 2019 and stated
that it was signed under diff^r
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 Balistan and Pok
was responsible for Pushing China in
Support of Pakistan on abrogation of
Art. 370 and Art. 35A.