

How successful have India and Pakistan been in finding a solution to Kashmir issue between 1947 and 1999? Explain your answer.

India and Pakistan were separated in 1947 and did not have good relations with each other, following the Radcliffe Awards both the countries wanted Kashmir as it was the biggest state and it had boundaries with Tibet, China, Afghanistan and USSR which gave this great importance and the issue is not resolved till date after many attempts to declare peace between the countries.

For trying to resolve the issue as both the countries weren't stable for a long war and in January 1948 this problem was taken to UNO and a ~~case~~ ceasefire was arranged which divided Kashmir between India and Pakistan however India got the bigger part and the capital too. Then to give Kashmir its value the pressure from Lord Mountbatten to Prime Minister Nehru was hold a referendum where the wishes of Kashmir's would be kept in vie but it will only take place as the situation in India was normalizing which was a ~~very~~ way that it will nevertake place and it did not.

On 6 September 1965 both countries ended in a war and there was no clear victory ~~with~~ whether by India or Pakistan and the peace treaty at Tashkent did not resolve the Kashmir issue also. Then the UN was also not able to solve the problem and come on common ground between the two countries. The Simla Agreement on 2nd July 1972 made Pakistan promised that they will not talk about the Kashmir issue in

United Nations anymore and will discuss in person, however Bhutto, who signed the agreement spoke for Kashmir as it was rightly its part.

Moreover, Pakistan then made Nuclear weapons and the nuclear testing showed the strength of Pakistan to India which was a threat to India but still there was no progress in solving the Kashmir issue. And in 1999 when Pervez Musharraf decided to take over Kashmir, this was the Kargill event and was held really secretly but the Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif called the army back and when India got to know this it made them furious and more convinced that Kashmir is theirs which further made problems to solve the already so difficult matter.

Therefore, in general there were no successes as in to properly settle the Kashmir matter since the separation and till date and it remained a major issue for all the politicians and all of them were unable to resolve it.

Q 1 Siachen Glacier is a area in Kashmir between Pakistan and India, where there are constant conflicts. Once in 1981, in order to protect the territory Pakistan sent troops but then discovered that there were already 300 Indian troops who were there, still Pakistan did not step back and stayed there, hence there are constant fights till now and 5000 troops have lost lives. However, this area have nothing important but just to protect the area & have spent over \$ 500 million each year.

Q 2 United Nations was established in October 1945, its aims were save future wars, basic human rights, equal rights amongst nations, international law and treaties are followed and lastly have social progress. Pakistan joined UN to attain these aims. Pakistan joined it on 30 September 1947. Pakistan have spoke for great matters regarding to state such as took Palestine's issue to UN. This also helped them get money for economic development.

Then Pakistan also joined because they believed that this will fix the Kashmir issue between Pakistan and India, this can be fixed as all great powers will look into the matter. Hence a cease-fire took place in 1947 to ~~with~~^{avoid} wars between the two. Then in Tashkent Declaration both countries were to make good friendly relations. However, the issue is still not completely settled, and remains a disturbed matter.

Lastly, the Canal water dispute between India and Pakistan was a great problem as India stopped the water from the headworks of rivers hence being agricultural country Pakistan suffered great loss. Despite this, UN intervened in this matter, when President of World Bank recommended that financial & technical support should be provided, therefore Indus water treaty was signed in September 1959 solving the issue and supported Pakistan to build dams & hydro-electricity with soil reclamation programmes. This was why Pakistan joined UN.

Q33 Pakistan and China ~~are~~ have the friendliest relations. Both the countries stand and support each other. When Pakistan was created, China was in war between Nationalist government and Communist Rebels. The war ended in October 1949, where communist won. Pakistan recognized Communist Regime in 1950, although took aid from non-communist western powers, which meant the relations with China will deteriorate however they improved in coming years.

In 1962 ~~there~~^{China} and India were in border dispute, hence the relation between them got rough. But USA supported India against communist China, this made Pakistan & China closer. Then in March 1962 they made their border settlements which completed in March 1963. Then in same year, trade agreements were made between them. Then China gave loan of \$60 millions

Q1) What was the U2 incident? [4]

On May 1, 1960, USSR shot down one of the U-2 planes that flew from US base in Peshawar. The pilot, Gary Powers, parachuted to ground and was captured by USSR. He admitted to spying and was sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment. Relations with USA were good before this but had deteriorated slightly after this. (u)

Q2) Why did Pakistan join United Nations in 1947? [7]

UN was founded after WW II and Pakistan had joined in September, 1947 for several reasons. Firstly, Pakistan was a newly created state and wanted recognition. India was also already part of UN even before partition, hence Pakistan was keen to join to be known by the world. It also wanted to address the Kashmir issue to win in conflict over Kashmir against India.

Secondly, due to unfair Radcliffe award, Pakistan didn't

get many Muslim states such as Junagadh, Hyderabad & Kashmir. Furthermore, in 1948 when India cut off Pakistan's water supply, UN provided a platform to address this Canal Water Dispute. UN supported Pakistan by assisting in drawing out the Indus water Treaty with India in 1960. UN constantly helped Pakistan in ~~that~~ conflict against India.

Lastly, Pakistan became spokesman of many Asian states and movements, especially Muslim countries. It played a significant role in supporting the independence struggle of Asian & African countries. It joined UN to be seen as peaceful nation ~~against~~ racial discrimination and territorial aggression. ~~Due to all these reasons~~

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