

## Indo-Pak Boundary Relation: Reference UPA-I

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### ABSTRACT:

*Boundaries of the State territory are the imaginary lines on the surface of the earth which separate the territory of one state from that of another or inappropriate territory or the open sea. South Asia countries play important role very long bonder with some of its South Asian Neighbors (SAN) like Pakistan and Bangladesh but would be discussions only Indo-Pak boundary. And it is very difficult to monitor and demarcate, Because of this, territorial disputes have arisen Such as Kashmir, Rann of Kutch, Sir Greek and Siachen Glaciers, Tulbul Navigation Project, live of control (LOC). Among these disputes Kashmir is the core issue between India and Pakistan. The border problems are a legacy of the part. The most intractable problem however, centered these were unavoidable result of the partition of Bengal and accession to India of the Princely state of Cooch Bihar to the North*

*and unrest loved problems in respect of east Pakistan's border with India.*

*The drawn of a Formal Coalitions era in India politics has understandably generated debate about problems and prospects of coalitions in the country. Now present UPA-I (United Progress Alliance) Regime led by Dr. Manmohan Singh have attempted to improve ties with them without insisting on the stick reciprocity to server India's long term interests. UPA-I resumption of the peace process and peace dialogue has been its key principle in its dealing with Pakistan. However, from the Pakistan side it has been alleged that there has been a serious trade imbalance in India favors. Like Kashmir issue, Sir Greek dispute, Indus water treaty violation issue involving Baglihar Dam and wullar lake dam are the issues to be solved between the two countries and it is a hoped that these may be solved through dialogues.*

**Introduction:**

Blithely forgetting the common history Pakistan valorized the divided history (Post 1947) to the detriment of amity / entente between Indian and Pakistan. But there is a possibility of covalent bond between these two countries through the logistic utilization of security related strategies and there by prove that Prudent and Philanthropic, peaceful and humanistic application of military strategies can strengthen, if appropriately used, bilateral relations. They share a history of struggle, tension and war, efforts have been made towards normalizations of relation and conflict resolution but in vain, it was happened that with the end of the Cold war between USA and USSR, the Tension area of the world would relax and Indian and Pakistan too would resolve their relation. But these hope where belied because the mistrust continued and thus the differences could not be overcome. Kashmir continued as a bone of contention between the two countries and others issues followed in its wake the decade after the end of cold war is marked by efforts towards normalization of relation and conflict and normalization of the relation.

All these infected the Indo-Pak foreign relation wars, hosted and hoisted by

Pakistan on India in 1948, 1965 and 1971 proved conclusively how Pakistan was intolerant of India. So up to 1971, India was considered by Pakistan to be its trouble mongering rival. Following the Principle of “cloak and dagger” “a friend’s enemy is an enemy” “and enemy is a friend”, carrot and sticks,” a wolf in the holy Cow’s skin and “holier the thou pose centric policy,” Pakistan tried to show to India and to the world that it is not against the dosired and desirable amity with India. Showcasing foreign relations object of art like the Shimla Agreement, the Agra summit and composite dialogue etc. It tried to show to the world that it is eager to bust the Indo-Pak unity among the members of the UN policy of amity and unity among the members of the UN.

South Asian countries play important role in world activities. India’s Position in the South Asian region is distinctive, as it is the only Country which has common maritime boundary or land links with other regional States. India has border disputes with Pakistan Neighboring Countries. By virtue of its geographic, size location and economic and military strength, India occupies a pivotal position in the region with Pakistan attempting to balance it with outside support. The major problem is that

India has a very long border with some of its South Asian Neighbors (SAN) like Pakistan and Bangladesh but will be discusses only Indo-Pak Boundary. And it is very difficult to monitor and demarcate, it also cuts across rives canals, paddy fields, Plantations etc. Because of these territorial disputes has assent, Such as Kashmir, Ran of Kutch, Sir Greak and Siachen Glacier, Tulbul Navigation project, line of Control (LOC)

After 2004 the Congress successfully entered the arena of coalition politics by forming the United Progressive Alliance (UPA-I), then winning over the left front to extend its support, and finally in new coalition partners to support in the Lok Shaba. To begin with the UPA-I thought that alliance emerged as the Single largest coalition with congress winning 153 Seats and other coalition parties together 78 in the 2004 General election. Now Present UPA-I regime led by Dr. Manmohan Singh have attempted to improve ties with them without insisting on Strict reciprocity to Serve India's long term interests. Towards the current ongoing dialogue between India and Pakistan, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Pervez Musharraf have provided significant leadership by keeping in its ambit all disputes. The issue range from relatively minor questions such as the

wullar barrage and dispute over the maritime boundary at Sir Greak in the Arabian Sea to strategic issue Such as Siachen Glacier, Jihadi Terrorism and of Course, Kashmir.

UPA-I resumption of the peace process and peace dialogue has been its Key Principle in its dealing with Pakistan. However, from the Pakistan side, it has been alleged that there has been serious trade imbalance in Indian favour like Kashmir issue, Sir Greak disputes, Indus water treaty violation issue involving Baglihar Dam and Wullar lake Dam are the issue to be Solved between the two Countries and it is hoped that there may be solved through dialogue. The Foreign secretaries of India and Pakistan met in New Delhi on 27-28 June 2004 to resume the Composite Dialogue. Towards the current ongoing dialogue between India and Pakistan, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Pervez Musharraf have provided significant leadership by keeping in its ambit all disputes. *Dr. Manmohan Singh gave statement of 6 July, 2007 on Tanning the LOC into the line of peace through jointly developing the Jammu and Kashmir region without army band system<sup>1</sup>.*

Kashmir Dispute: - India is one of the core countries of South Asia. It hares a long border with Pakistan. The relationship

between these two countries has a legacy of hostility. The Tensions, in relations arose to some extent due to demarcated boundaries. The two countries share a common border, but it is not natural. The length of the 1505, miles border, in the west, some 690 miles had been demarcated before partition, about 30 miles was fluid border, and 4 miles had been demarcated. Since partition and there remained some 779 miles to be demarcated in April 1956. Due to these common boundaries bath countries had different disputes like Kashmir, Rann of Kutch, Sir Greek and Siachen. In all issues, Kashmir is a core issue between India and Pakistan though efforts have been made at various levels to resolve Kashmir issue but this issue still continues.

Kashmir is a crucial issue between India-Pakistan. Since Independence relations between the two countries have pivoted mainly around this issue mutual suspicions and fears which date back to the pre-independence struggle between the Congress and Muslim league. *When India was partitioned into two dominions in August 1947, the princely States which numbered 600 and odd were given the choice to accede to either Kashmir having common border with both, its ruler could not make up his mind immediately and postponed the*

*decision*<sup>2</sup>. Unfortunately it has been the cause of hostile relations between India and Pakistan since the Partition in 1947.

*Maharaja Hari Singh later regretted the Maharaja's indecision and said that had he decided before. August 14, 1947 even to accede to Pakistan, India would have no objection.*<sup>3</sup> Even Sardar Patel the home Minister was departed to told Mountbatten that India would have no objection if Kashmir voluntarily decided to join Pakistan. But Hari Singh's ambitions and indecision created a dispute between India and Pakistan which is the gravest of international disputes in which India has ever been involved. Immediately before the attack by Pakistan sponsored Tribals on Kashmir began a senior official of Pakistan Foreign Office visited Kashmir and tried to persuade Hari Singh to agree to join Pakistan. *The Maharaja refused to take any decision in haste. Soon thereafter the aggression began.*<sup>4</sup> He admitted that he had only two Alter natives either to allow the aggressions to loot the state or Kill its people or to join India as a part of dominion to accept his nergest immediately.

#### **India's Argument:-**

1. India holds that instrument of accession of the state of Jammu and Kashmir to India, Signed by the Maharaja Hari Singh cesturhile ruler of the State on 26 Oct. 1947 was completely valid in Terms of the Government of India Act 1935, India independence Act 1947 and international law and was total and irrevocable.
  2. India does not accept the two-Nations theory that from the basis of Pakistan and argues that Kashmir.
  3. Economic dependence of Pakistan and India is for move existent than between Kashmir and Pakistan.
  4. Pakistan's argument is applied in general then many sovereign counter may loss then independence. The question of military dependence is equally untenable. Pakistan can build and has built a powerful army.
- regarded as tyrant by most Kashmir's.
  2. Based on its Nation theory, Pakistan argues that Since Kashmir is predominantly a Muslim populated its natural place in Pakistan.
  3. Kashmir's economy was mostly dependent on that country. Most the natural products including timber of Kashmir had their Markets in what became Pakistan.
  4. It is Response that Geographical Kashmir is much closer to Pakistan most of the area of Kashmir border are adjacent to Pakistan.

Now During the UPA-I Phase Indo-Pak relations and dialogue process has once again acquired some pace particularly in the media due to Pakistan's Penchant. *It is P.M. Manmohan Singh who talked of some kind of joint mechanism first in his Amritsar. Speech (2006) and making borders irrelevant was also an idea flouted by the Indian Prime minister.<sup>5</sup> It had been clear that any solution on Kashmir has to factor in India's stand of no redrawing of the borders and Pak stand that LOC cannot be an International border*

#### **Pakistan Response:-**

1. Pakistan insists that the Maharaja was not a popular leader and was

*and the role and participation of Kashmiris.*<sup>6</sup> The various formula including the latest 4 point one can be Kashmiris as follows:

- A. Introduce a concept of a loose border regime between these and call it rendering the borders irrelevant.
- B. Gradual demilitarization of the state on both sides of the divided.
- C. Kashmiris to be consulted and coopted in scheme after India and Pak have reached an agreement.
- D. Divide the areas on both sides of LOC as regions five-possibly and introduce self-governance (Pak formulation) or auto my arrangement Pakistan, Indian and Kashmiri representatives.

UPA-I Government, Besides one States doubting the Sincerely of Pakistan who on the on hand Says Indo-Pak dialogue on Kashmir through “Back channel” has made good progress then resort initiatives through media. *Those who carp and criticize India far lack of response or initiatives in the face of the*

*barrage of formulation from Pakistan lake a narrow and unifical view of developments only from Kashmir angle.*<sup>7</sup>

Apparently they have been taken in by Pak’s Public Posturigs they forget various initiatives and concessions which India has made to resolve the problems and promote dialogue and peace but has received no appreciation for it. These may be summed up:

- A. India gave up its stand of no dialogue unless Terrorism stops.
- B. Has continued the peace and dialogue process despite Pak’s failure do deliver on its promise not to allow Terrorist action against India from its oil.
- C. Gave Pak a benefit of doubt regarding its homegrown and some ISI controlled Terrorist groups and accepted Pakistan as a fellow “victim” of Terrorism.
- D. Has given up its legal claim over whole of Kashmir.

**Rann of Kutch:** The roots of the Indo-Pakistani dispute, concerning the Rann of Kutch go back to the days of British role in India. At that time the Rann was the bone of contention between princely state of Kutch and the British, Indian Province of Sindh. When the subcontinent was partitioned the issue was inherited by India, to whom Kutch acceded, and Pakistan to whom Sindh joined out of the Rann's estimated area of about 8400 Square miles, Sind claimed the Northern half of the Rann and area of 3500 square miles situated roughly at the North of 24<sup>th</sup> parallel. *The Territorial dispute was first taken up for discussion between India and Pakistan in 1948 with the exchange of diplomatic notes.*<sup>8</sup> The Pakistan High commissioner in New Delhi wrote to the Secretary in the ministry of External Affairs, Government of India on 14 July 1948 that "Kutch-Sind boundary is still in dispute and must be settled

before the fixation of boundary pillars on be considered.

UPA-1 Government the understanding reached during the Foreign Minister level meeting in New Delhi on Sept 5-6 2004 a meeting between the Pakistan and India delegation to discuss the modalities for carrying out joint survey of the Boundary pillars in the Horizontal segment (Buledial live) in the Sir Creek Area was held at Rawalpindi on December 14-15 2004.<sup>9</sup> The Pakistan delegation was led by the Surveyor General of Pakistan Maj. Gen. Jamil-ur-Rehman Afridi, while the Indian delegation was led by Brig. Girish Kumar Depley Surveyor General of India. The case of UPA regime to highlight implications of coalitions Governments for the making of Indo-Pak boundary disputes.<sup>10</sup> After detailed technical discussions, the sides agreed that joint Survey would commence from January 3, 2005. A Joint report would then be submitted

to the respective govt. role of India.

Back ground history:- Kutch and Sind from the top of the Sir Creek due east to the point longitude 64° 48' east and latitude 23°58', North and from the latter point to due north to the trijunction of Jati and Badin taluks in Sind and the Kutch state on the northern limit of the Rann of Kutch was properly demarcated on the ground. *According to India, the green line" on the 1914 map is an" indicative ribbon" line".<sup>11</sup>* The dispute thus hinges on the demarcation of the boundary from the mouth of the Sir Creek to its top and from there eastward to a point on land designated as western terminus. The boundary thereafter has been fixed.

**Tribunal Award Decision:** On 1st Sept. 1967, the arbitral started its work and gave its decision on February 19, 1968 by a two to one decision awarding about nineteenth of the disputed territory of 3500 square miles to India, the remainder to Pakistan.

Pakistan thus gained some 350 miles, including much of the grazing lands, particularly Chhad Bet and Kanjor Kot. The dissent of the Indian nominee Bebler has strong logic for his disagreement with the decision of the tribunal, or neither, that of the chairman. A majority of two in a three-man tribunal itself is a questionable matter. The contentions issue along the Kutch-Sind border i.e. The Sir Creek, was left out. The tribunal's award turned out to be a political verdict rather than a judicial one, based not on the material proofs, produced by the two countries or on legal or Judicial considerations but on political considerations. This was a lesson for India of how things work in International affairs and prompted it not to go for international tribunals for settling and dispute in future.

**Sir Creek Dispute:-** The Sir Creek dispute is an extrusion of the Rann of Kutch issue as the arbitral tribunal was authorized to demarcate only the northern



border. Started that the only dispute that ever arose between the two sides on the Kutch-Sind border, was in respect of the territory between the Sir Creek and Khari Greek. *The resolution defined that the boundary between Kutch and Sind should be the "Green line" from the mouth the Sir Creek to the top of the Sir Creek. Pakistan is Right in the instance, because it is the resolution not the attached map that is decisive.*<sup>12</sup>

UPA- Government's the Foreign Secretaries will meet again in the third week of August to review progress achieved in the composite dialogue and prepare for the meeting of the Foreign Ministers which will immediately follow also agreed *that the meeting of the remaining Six subjects of the Composite Dialogue on Siachen, Wullar Barrage / Tulbul Navigation Project, Sir Greek, terrorism and during Traffic King economic and commercial cooperation and promotion of friendly exchanges in various fields, would take*

*place between the third week of July and the first half of August 2004.*<sup>13</sup>

Siachen Glacier Dispute: Siachen Glacier is situated of an attitude ranging from 17000 to 21000 feet. The apple of discord lies in the heart of the 640 K.m. long Kara Koram Range. It is the second largest glacier in Aisa, the first being the 77 K.m. long, Febchenko in the Pamirs. *At the head of Siachen Glacier lies a Pass called Indira cal (5.766 metre high) A track from Leh goes all the way of the Nubra valley to the snout of the glacier only 40 K.m. from the road head at Sasowa.*<sup>14</sup> The Conflict over Siachen Glacier is part of the bitter, unresolved feud over Kashmir between India and Pakistan. It is situated on the north and north eastern side of Pakistan occupied Kashmir. *The line started from a point near chhamb in Jammu and ran north in an area of about 497 miles, then herded north eastern and to point called NJ 9842*<sup>15</sup>.

UPA-I talks on resolving the Siachen conflict in 2004, the joint statement released Simultaneously in Islamabad and New Delhi which did not specifically mention *any agreement on the withdrawal of the troops from the Glacier where Indian troops are at an Advantage as they occupy the heights but also face move difficulties in ferrying Supplies.*<sup>16</sup> On Siachen, Musharraf Stressed that maps on both sides had to be corrected and then next on Siachen Glacier took place between April and June 2005. However, ever with the continuing composite dialogue, two states have been unable to progress on Siachen. The two Defense Secretaries agreed to continue their discussions with a view to resolving the Siachen issue in a peaceful manner on the Composite Dialogue were held in New Delhi on 5-6 August 2004. The Defense Secretary of Pakistan called on Rekha Mantri, Shri Pranab Mukherjee and National Security Advisor, Shri

J.N. Dixit. Decisive leadership now to end their disputes is of the greatest importance. Not only a considerable impact on relations between India and Pakistan. Finally resolution of their smaller disputes holds the promise that talks on the largest question of Kashmir could be held in a more relaxed and more cooperative, atmosphere.

Conclusion:- The dawn of a Formal coalition era in Indian politics has understandably generated debate about problems and prospects of coalition politics in the country. In the process, a systematic effort has handily been made to examine the relationship between the compulsion of coalition politics and foreign policy behavior. However, in order to leverage its strengths and mitigate its weaknesses. India will need to think strategically to navigate the turbulent global order. Foreign policy is acknowledged as a tool by which India interacts with world the world out-side its borders. India can benefit from this uncertainly provided it maintains to natural strengths which are a strong economy,

Demography political cohesion and tolerant society. Under the direction of the UPA Government, India needs to gear up towards a number of non-traditional Security issues where diplomacy will play an important role there include energy Security nuclear Security climate change etc.

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