

KETMUN'20 DISEC Study Guide

Committee: Disarmament and Security Committee

Agenda Item: Indo-Pakistani wars and conflicts

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Introduction

With the partition of British India in 1947, India and Pakistan was founded which are known as Republic of India and Islamic Republic of Pakistan. As the partition took place the dispute started about separating the lands of British India. As mostly Muslim populated areas were given to Pakistan the areas with Hindu population most were decided to belong India and this led one third of the Muslims ending up in the territory of India. In addition some independent princedoms were included in this partiton and they were given the chance to decide who they were going to connect to. As Pakistan tried to take over some part of this yet independent land including Kashmir, Indian government and the princedoms stopped them which later had been followed by these princedoms announcing that they came to agreement with Indian government and the conflict started.



Wars

Indo-Pakistani War of 1947

When Pakistan moved its army towards Kashmir, Kashmir governor and Indian government stopped him. Then as the Kashmir governor told the whole world that they had a treaty with India and Kashmir was connected to them hereupon. As Pakistan disclaimed this treaty due to the fact that Kashmir's citizens were Muslim in the main the war began in 1948. UN intervened and let the society of the Kashmir to decide which country they were going to connect to with a referendum. As the conclusion of this referendum, Pakistan could only get a small part of the Kashmir and the rest was India's. Because of this series of event India haven't ever accepted another referendum to determine the fate of Kashmir up to this point.

Indo-Pakistani War of 1965

Even though it may seem like the dispute have been concluded this issue caused a second war between the states. This war started via Pakistan starting a rebellion with Operation Gibraltar with the aim of possessing the whole Kashmir. The war went on for 5 whole weeks without a clear winner so Soviet Union and USA intervened and both sides signed Tashkent Declaration.

Indo-Pakistani War of 1971

Surprisingly the cause of the war wasn't Kashmir but the dispute that was reasoned because of it. After partition Bangladesh was in possession of Pakistan and was known by the name "East Pakistan". The problem was India's territory dividing West and East Pakistan from each other. The citizens

of East Pakistan had their issues from back the time that British Colonial era so they claimed Islamabad was exploiting them and the political infelicity started. As a rebellion started in 1971, Pakistan started military operations to stop it which caused about 10 million Bangladeshis to refuge to India and India's attendance to the war as an ally of East Pakistan followed it. The issue turned into border collision between West Pakistan and India. Later on as Pakistan bombed West India the collision turned into war so Indian army invaded East Pakistan. After two weeks of war and tragic losses for both sides Pakistani forces in East Pakistan couldn't resist more and more than ninety thousand Pakistani soldier and civil surrendered. That day, December 15th 1971 was the date Bangladesh was officially founded. This was the war that both sides lost most man power and material, also flared the tempers a lot more.

Indo-Pakistani War of 1999(Kargil War)

This war started by Pakistan army and Kashmir militants passing the border (Line of Control) and entering the territory of India. The war ended without a result and Pakistani forces and Kashmir militants left the area because of the international political pressure against their state. After Pakistani forces left India set the borders back to its old form.

Nuclear Race

As the time passed by and the conflict couldn't come to an end and the sides couldn't come to an agreement, the dispute turned to some kind of a cold war and sides started racing in some different aspects. As a new kind of a military power started to spread whole around the world these states started fighting in the area of nuclear weapons and energy too.

India

Pokhran-I (Smiling Buddha): On 18th of May 1974 India launched its first missile to the space.



Pokrah-II (Operation Shakti): In India tested some nuclear missiles threaten Pakistan. This act of Indian government concerned some of the Western states and they applied sanctions on India.

1998
to

Pakistan

Kirana-I: In 1980s PAEC(Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission) invented it agains India.

Chagai-I (Youm-e-Takbir): After only half a month India tested Pokrah-II. Pakistan tested Chagai-I as a response.



Chagai-II: Pakistan tested Chagai-II after 2 days they tested Chagai-I and that was the last nuclear dispute that took place between these states.

Actions of UN Regarding the Issue

The role of UN at Kashmir Dsipte has always been crutial. When India asked for UN Security Council's ask regarding the dispute, in 1948 Resolution 39 was accepted and the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) was established for taking care of the relations between these two member states of UN. After the declaration of cease-fire, also the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was established for monitoring the cease-fire.

McNaughton Proposals

UNSC requested its president to solve the dispute between India and Pakistan so states were asked to take their troops off the area except Indian safety forces. India was not happy to see that Pakistan was treated as an equal state as it was officially India's right to be in Kashmir but not Pakistan's so they rejected that settlement proposal.

Dixon Mission

Sir Owen Dixon had his suggestions for Pakistani side of cease-fire, Indian side of cease-fire and for both sides in order to put an end to this dispute but India didn't only oppose to these ideas but did not approach with alternative solutions too because they thought that these were Pakistan-biased and they were afraid that they were going to lose Kashmir. Sir Owen Dixon condemned Indian government for not accepting any of the demilitarization suggestions. Later on Dixon asked Indian government if they would accept a regional-based plebiscite plan and they reacted favourably to this plan.

Frank Graham's Mediation

Frank Graham was assigned to help countries to come to an agreement about demilitarization before plebiscites. Pakistani government accepted the clauses of a possible agreement but India did not and wanted Pakistan to have fewer amounts of troops than stated so sides couldn't compromise. UN Security Council decided to try another way to solve the dispute and they approved a clause that tells both sides to negotiate and come to an agreement on their own but states couldn't agree on such topics so that didn't solve the crisis too.

Involvement of Other States



China

China was sided with Pakistan during several wars and provided them political support.

USA

Even though they didn't support Pakistani government during the 1965 War, they provided political and military support for 1971 War. Also during Kargil War they didn't support Pakistan but pressured them to stop it and USA was successful .

Soviet Union

They were neutral during the 1965 War and helped the states to negotiate for peace but later on they provided India military and political assistance. In addition they located their naval forces in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean as a response to UK and USA.

Russia

Russia was never biased during this conflict. They played some important role for 2001-2002 negotiations and diverting the 2008 crisis.

Questions

The conflict about Kashmir had never been finalized but authorities left looking for a solution. Should authorities tackle the issue again with the hope of putting an end to it or just ignore it and accept the current situation Kashmir?

Considering none of the peace plans have been approved, what may be the appropriate way to solve the dispute by pleasing both sides?

While working the dispute out, should India be privileged as they have superior part of Kashmir region or are the states in equal position?

Which kind of clauses a possible plebiscite or demilitarization pact ought to include? It is clear that both sides have their conditions that they won't easily let go.

Indian government believes that they have superior rights than Pakistan on Kashmir which makes hard to set the region as an independent land but on what condition Indian government would act favourably?

Useful Research Links

<https://peacekeeping.un.org/mission/past/unipombackgr.html>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d1iaB2bnJy8>

<https://www.bbc.com/news/10537286>

https://insamer.com/tr/kesmir-raporu-tarih-surec-ve-bolgeye-dair-cozum-onerileri_1584.html (Although this website is Turkish; it provides crucial information about issue itself, its history and the solution plans that have been alleged.)

Bibliography

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Pakistani_wars_and_conflicts

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_India

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UN_mediation_of_the_Kashmir_dispute

