

Committee: Historical Security Council (HSC)

Issue: Deescalating and resolving the Indo-Pakistani border war

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PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear Delegates of the Historical Security Council,

My name is Dimitrios Angelos Gkimpiritis, and it is a great honor to welcome you to this year's 6th ACGMUN conference. I am currently a sophomore at the German School of Thessaloniki, and I will be serving as one of your Deputy Presidents. I am very excited to meet you all.

With that being said, it is important to highlight that despite the difficulties the past years of the COVID-19 pandemic have presented us with, you will all finally have the chance to participate in a live MUN conference. Thus, I would also like to congratulate each and every one of you for choosing to participate in this MUN conference. Even though MUN can be challenging from time to time, it is important for all of us to appreciate what we will eventually gain, both in terms of skills and experiences. In my opinion conferences such as this one can also be an opportunity to learn about the fascinating world of politics and diplomacy. You will get to immerse yourself in current affairs and issues that will define our generation, improve your public speaking and your negotiation tactics. Not to mention it will help improve your English skills and give you the opportunity to meet students from around the world!

The two topics of our committee are in my opinion, of utmost importance. This study guide will focus on the second topic of our agenda and will help guide your research. Seeing as you will be in the Historical Security Council ensuring peace is one of our primary responsibilities. In the study guide, you'll find a lot of useful information on the topic "Deescalating the Indo-Pakistani border war". This study guide is just a way of showing the key points of the issue; however, to be able to participate in the debate, it is required that you also conduct your own research.

Finally, I am aware that it will be a challenge to understand the full extent of the issue. If you have any questions regarding the topic do not hesitate to contact me. You will be able to get all the help you need, just send me an email at gkimps2007@gmail.com. I am looking forward to meeting all of you in April.

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

The Indo-Pakistani border war is part of a bigger, more extensive conflict between the two nations, which have engaged in multiple wars since their independence from Great Britain. Furthermore, India's possession of nuclear weapons has opened up the possibility to a war without conventional weapons use.

Many believe that the crux of the problem is the chaotic way this former colony of Great Britain was divided up, namely in Pakistan, with the clear Muslim majority, and India, with a Hindu majority. However, many experts point out the fact that the British used outdated maps, inaccurate census number, and minimal knowledge of the land to draw a border that did not take into account the vast number of other cultures and religions that existed in the region.

The map of these two countries was based on location and population percentages, meaning that if there was a Hindu majority area which bordered another Hindu majority area, then that would cause that particular piece of land to be a part of India. Nevertheless, if a Hindu majority bordered a Muslim majority area it could become a part of Pakistan. As a result, many had to choose which country to join based on their religion, dividing many families, and permanently displacing those who moved. Additionally, many of the migrants were faced with violence by radical militias and local groups.

Moreover, with many areas still in dispute, this has caused the two countries to engage in war with each other, especially in the Punjab region, a region located at the border between India and Pakistan. Another widely disputed region is Kashmir, a region which both parties have been fighting over since 1947 and with China also being involved since 1962. Efforts have been made to resolve these disputes through diplomatic means, but they remain a source of ongoing conflict. The conflict in question, which relates to Eastern Pakistan, is tied to the original British partition of India and Pakistan, which has led to the war that needs to be resolved swiftly and productively.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Princely states

A collection of partially autonomous governments in India known as the princely states were governed by princely families as opposed to the British administration. These states were dispersed across the Indian subcontinent, and each one had a distinct monarch who exercised considerable autonomy in running the

state's internal affairs. The princely states were British protectorates, which means that while not exercising direct authority over them, the British government did offer some kind of security and support to these states. Following the end of British rule in 1947, the princely states were finally incorporated into the newly independent Indian Union.¹

Partition

“To divide (a place, such as a country) into two or more territorial units having separate political status”.²

Kashmir area

Kashmir is a region located in the northernmost part of the Indian subcontinent, which has been a source of conflict between India and Pakistan for decades, including an ongoing insurgency against Indian rule. The region is currently divided between India, Pakistan, and China, with each country claiming sovereignty over different parts of the territory. The situation in Kashmir remains highly volatile, with frequent outbreaks of violence and tension between India and Pakistan.³

Treaty of accession

The Instrument of Accession was a legal document first introduced by the Government of India Act 1935 and used in 1947 to enable each of the rulers of the princely states under British paramountcy to join one of the new dominions of India or Pakistan created by the Partition of British India.⁴

Cease-fire

A military order to cease firing with the aim being the suspension of active hostilities⁵

¹“Princely State.” *Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, Inc, 2 Jan. 2023, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princely_state.

²“Partition.” *Merriam-Webster*, Merriam-Webster, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/partition>.

³“Kashmir Militant Extremists.” *Council on Foreign Relations*, Council on Foreign Relations, www.cfr.org/backgrounder/kashmir-militant-extremists.

⁴“Standstill Agreement with India and Pakistan, August 12 1947.” *Strategic Analysis: A Monthly Journal of the IDSA*, Oct. 2001, https://ciaotest.cc.columbia.edu/olj/sa/sa_oct01app01.html.

⁵“Cease-Fire Definition & Meaning.” *Merriam-Webster*, Merriam-Webster, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cease-fire.

De facto boundary

“An international or administrative boundary whose existence and legality is not recognized, but which is a practical division between separate national and provincial administering authorities”.⁶

Truce

“A suspension of fighting especially of considerable duration by agreement of opposing forces”.⁷

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Historical Background

After nearly 200 years of colonial control, the British government made the choice to leave India, which led to the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947. The division was a contentious and upsetting occurrence that caused millions of people to be displaced as well as widespread violence.

The rationale behind the partition of India and the establishment of Pakistan, a Muslim-majority state, was the belief that Muslims and Hindus could not coexist peacefully in a single nation due to their differing religious beliefs. Unfortunately, there was much death and widespread violence between Hindus and Muslims as a result of the division, which was not a peaceful process.

In addition to the partition, there was a large-scale displacement of individuals across the newly established borders, with Muslims moving to Pakistan and Hindus and Sikhs moving to India. Both sides of the migration engaged in crimes against one another, which was accompanied by violence and massacres. Together with the division of India and Pakistan, two independent states were also created, with Pakistan being an Islamic state and India becoming a secular state. The two nations were to be based on the concepts of religious and cultural identity, with Pakistan having a majority of Muslims and India having a majority of Hindus.

⁶ “De Facto Boundary.” *The Free Dictionary*, Farlex, www.thefreedictionary.com/de+facto+boundary.

⁷ “Truce Definition & Meaning.” *Merriam-Webster*, Merriam-Webster, www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/truce.

The division of India and Pakistan had far-reaching effects on the area and continues to influence South Asia's geopolitics today. Millions of people were forced to relocate, many people died, and two independent nations with unique identities and governmental systems were born as a result of the division.

First Indo-Pakistani War

The First Kashmir War, commonly known as the Indo-Pakistani War, took place between 1947 and 1948. The Kashmir dispute was the focal point of the war, which broke out soon after India and Pakistan acquired independence from British in August 1947. A Hindu Maharaja, who chose India during the partition of the country controlled Kashmir, a territory with a majority Muslim population. Pakistan disagreed with this choice and dispatched soldiers to Kashmir to aid in a local revolt against the Maharaja. In response, India sent its own troops to the area to defend it and stop Pakistan from annexing it. The conflict lasted for more than a year and resulted in significant losses on both sides. In January 1948, the United Nations stepped in and demanded a cease-fire and the withdrawal of troops from both sides. A cease-fire line was drawn, with Pakistan controlling the northern and western parts of Kashmir and India controlling the southern and eastern parts. A UN commission was created to settle the conflict, but no long-lasting resolution was ever found. During the first Indo-Pakistani War, Kashmir was divided, and a ceasefire line was established, which is still used as India and Pakistan's de facto boundary today. The conflict also sparked long-lasting tensions between the two nations, which have fueled ongoing hostilities and unrest in the area.

Second Indo-Pakistani War

Between August and September 1965, India and Pakistan engaged in the Second Indo-Pakistani War, generally referred to as the 1965 War. A border dispute over the Rann of Kutch, a marshy area in Gujarat, an area in India, started the battle, which grew into a full-fledged war between the two nations. Pakistan's assertion that the border between India and Pakistan in the area had not been properly delineated sparked the Rann of Kutch dispute in 1965. In April 1965, the conflict resulted in clashes between Indian and Pakistani soldiers, but the British administration was able to mediate a cease-fire that put an end to the fighting. As tensions between the two nations remained high, Pakistan unexpectedly attacked India in August 1965 over the cease-fire line in Kashmir. Punjab and Rajasthan were included in the war's expansion after India launched a counteroffensive.

There were numerous losses on both sides of the conflict, which lasted for roughly a month. Both sides agreed to withdraw their troops to their pre-war locations

as part of a truce mediated by the United Nations. Neither nation saw meaningful territorial gains or losses as a result of the battle. Similar to the first Indo-Pakistani War, the Second Indo-Pakistani War was sparked by the ongoing Kashmir conflict. Recurrent disputes and tensions were caused by the unsolved Kashmir problem as well as larger geographical and ideological divides between India and Pakistan.

The Tashkent Declaration, a peace accord penned by Pakistani President Ayub Khan and Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in January 1966, was one of the war's many aftereffects. The declaration demanded an end to hostilities and the reestablishment of diplomatic ties between Pakistan and India. The peace accord, however, did not result in any appreciable advancement in resolving the fundamental problems between the two nations.

Causes leading to the Indo-Pakistani war of 1971

Political tensions

Political tensions were a significant cause of the Indo-Pakistani war of 1971. The government in West Pakistan was dominated by the Punjabi-speaking elite, which had little representation from other ethnic groups, including the Bengali-speaking population in East Pakistan. This led to a sense of marginalization among the people of East Pakistan, who felt that their interests were not being adequately represented by the central government. This led to a growing demand for autonomy and political representation in East Pakistan.

In response to these demands, the government in West Pakistan cracked down on the Bengali-speaking population in East Pakistan, which led to protests and demonstrations. The government's response was characterized by violence and repression, which further escalated tensions between East and West Pakistan.

The political tensions were exacerbated by the military regime of General Yahya Khan, who had taken power in Pakistan in 1969. Yahya Khan's rule was characterized by a lack of political stability and economic mismanagement, which further alienated the people of East Pakistan. The government's response to the crisis in East Pakistan was slow and inadequate, which led to further frustration among the population.

The political tensions in Pakistan were also influenced by the broader geopolitical context of the region. The Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union was playing out in South Asia, with the United States supporting Pakistan and the Soviet Union supporting India. This added

to the complexity of the conflict and made it difficult for a peaceful resolution to be reached.

Economic disparities

The economic development of West Pakistan was prioritized over that of East Pakistan, resulting in significant disparities in income and wealth between the two regions. The economic neglect of East Pakistan resulted in a situation where the majority of the population was impoverished, with limited access to basic amenities such as healthcare, education, and sanitation.

This economic disparity was compounded by the fact that the Bengali-speaking population in East Pakistan had limited representation in the government and military, which resulted in a situation where their economic interests were not being adequately represented. The government in West Pakistan did little to address these concerns, and in fact, the policies of the government often contributed to worsening economic disparities in the region. The government's focus on West Pakistan's economic development resulted in the neglect of key economic sectors in East Pakistan, such as agriculture and industry. This neglect further exacerbated the economic disparities between the two regions, with East Pakistan remaining an economically backward region in contrast to the relatively prosperous West Pakistan.

The economic disparities in Pakistan were also influenced by the broader geopolitical context of the region. The Cold War rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union resulted in significant military aid being given to Pakistan, which resulted in an overemphasis on military spending at the expense of economic development. This further exacerbated economic disparities in the country, with resources being diverted away from development projects towards military expenditure.

Indian intervention

The Indian government, under the leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, intervened in the conflict in support of the Bengali-speaking population in East Pakistan. The Indian intervention was driven by a desire to protect the Bengali-speaking population from the violent crackdown by the West Pakistani government and to bring an end to the conflict. Furthermore, India was concerned about the growing influence of Pakistan in the region and the potential threat posed to Indian security by Pakistan. India's intervention in the conflict was seen as a means of checking Pakistan's power and influence in the region.

India's intervention in the conflict was initially limited, with the Indian government providing support to the Bengali resistance movement in East

Pakistan. However, as the conflict escalated, India was drawn further into the conflict. In December 1971, India launched a full-scale military intervention in support of the Bengali-speaking population. However, the intervention was highly successful, with the Indian military achieving a decisive victory over Pakistan. The war resulted in the creation of Bangladesh, with East Pakistan gaining independence from Pakistan and becoming a new nation-state.

Also, the Indian intervention also had significant consequences for the region. The intervention resulted in a deepening of tensions between India and Pakistan, with the two countries becoming increasingly hostile towards each other. The conflict also had wider regional implications, with the United States and China becoming involved in the conflict due to their strategic interests in the region.

Military rule in Pakistan

Pakistan has experienced periods of military rule interspersed with periods of democratic government. The first military coup in Pakistan took place in 1958, and since then, the country has witnessed several coups and periods of military rule. The military has justified its intervention in politics by citing the need to restore law and order and to protect the country's territorial integrity. However, critics argue that military rule has been a significant obstacle to the development of democratic institutions in Pakistan and has resulted in the violation of civil liberties and human rights.

One of the key consequences of military rule in Pakistan has been the erosion of democratic institutions. The military has often suppressed opposition parties, silenced the media, and curtailed civil liberties, leading to a stifling of democratic debate and the establishment of authoritarian rule. The military's control over the government has also limited the scope for the development of civil society institutions and the growth of a vibrant political culture. Military rule has also had significant implications for Pakistan's foreign relations. Military regimes have often pursued an aggressive foreign policy, seeking to project Pakistan's power and influence in the region. This has resulted in increased tensions with neighboring countries such as India and Afghanistan, with the military regime often seeking to expand its sphere of influence at the expense of its neighbors.

The military's control over the government has also had significant economic implications. Military regimes have often been characterized by corruption and inefficiency, resulting in poor economic performance and a lack of progress on key economic development projects. The military's focus on defense spending has also diverted resources away from critical social sectors such as education and healthcare, resulting in significant social and economic disparities in the country. Despite the negative consequences of military rule,

some argue that the military has played a crucial role in maintaining stability and security in Pakistan.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

The USSR, through supporting and aiding India during the battle, played a significant role in the Indo-Pakistani border dispute. India received military and economic assistance from the Soviet Union during the Indo-Pakistan Wars of 1965 and 1971, which has helped India achieve its wartime goals. The Soviet Union additionally contributed diplomatically to the issue by serving as a mediator between Pakistan and India and encouraging them to settle their differences amicably. The Soviet Union was essential in negotiating the Tashkent Agreement of 1966 between India and Pakistan and in seeing that it was carried out successfully. By aiding India and portraying Pakistan as the aggressor in the conflict, the Soviet Union also contributed to the formation of the international community's perspective on the Indo-Pakistani border issue.

United States of America (US)

The US has contributed significantly to the Indo-Pakistani border conflict since its inception. Up until now, the US's participation was mostly centered on diplomacy and providing aid. The Truman Doctrine, which was declared in 1947, was one of the American government's initial interventions in the conflict. According to this ideology, the US would offer military and economic assistance to nations under communist danger since it was thought that such nations might pose a threat to the US's global interests. Pakistan was considered a potential ally in the fight against the rise of communism in Asia due to its majority Muslim population.

In 1954, the US and Pakistan signed a mutual defense treaty under which the US would train and supply military assistance to the Pakistani armed forces. This pact was considered as a means of slowing the development of communism in Asia and strengthening Pakistan's capacity to repel any Indian assault. Also, the US played a crucial role in the First Indo-Pakistani war. The Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir was formed by a cease-fire mediated by the US between the two nations in January 1949. The US has advocated for a referendum to be held in the disputed territory, giving Kashmir's residents the option of joining Pakistan or India. The referendum has never been considered as an option, and the conflict over Jammu and Kashmir remains.

In an effort to keep the balance of power in the area in the 1960s, the US gave economic and military assistance to both Pakistan and India. Nonetheless, tensions between the two nations remained high, especially during the Indo-Pak War in 1965. The US initially attempted to take a neutral posture in this conflict by urging an end to hostilities between both nations. The Americans, however, grew more apprehensive as the war dragged on about the likelihood of Soviet engagement in the battle. In an effort to strengthen Pakistan's military capabilities and stave off Soviet intrusion, the US government extended aid to Pakistan in response. Because India saw the US as siding with Pakistan during the 1965 war, it distanced itself from American aid. The US made an effort to improve relations with India in 1967 by providing economic and technical support, but these efforts mainly failed.

The US has tried to intervene between the two nations prior to the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war, urging a peaceful end to the conflict. But, with the beginning of the war, the US started to give Pakistan military assistance out of growing concern that it would spark a larger regional conflict. This assistance was intended to strengthen Pakistan's defenses against India and deter Soviet involvement in the fight. Yet, the US's backing of Pakistan during the 1971 war has been divisive since it was perceived as covering up human rights violations carried out by the Pakistani military in East Pakistan.

Pakistan

Since the Indian subcontinent was divided in 1947, there has been a long-standing conflict along the Pakistan-India border. Pakistan has been charged with starting the war's hostilities. The two countries have been at odds over the disputed territory of Kashmir since the nation was founded with the ideation of a distinct Muslim state from India. Pakistan has been charged with funding militant organizations in Kashmir and smuggling terrorists into India to commit strikes. Between the two countries, this has resulted in a cycle of violence and counterviolence, with one side accusing the other for starting the conflict.

Moreover, Pakistan has been charged with aiding separatist movements in the northeastern states of India. The Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) of Pakistan set up a training facility for separatist groups in East Pakistan in the late 1960s, which sparked the current war. The war has worsened because the ISI also supported the secessionist factions militarily and logistically. Pakistan, however, has argued that India has been the aggressor in the dispute.

In addition, Pakistan alleges that members India's army committed acts of torture, rape, and carrying out extrajudicial killings in Kashmir. Pakistan claims that it supports the right of the Kashmiri people to self-determination and that by backing paramilitary organizations, it is giving them the tools they need to confront Indian oppression. Nonetheless, Pakistan's participation in the war of 1971 has generated much controversy. The conflict started when Pakistan cracked down on the East

Pakistani independence movement, which prompted the foundation of the Mukti Bahini, a Bengali guerrilla organization backed by India.

India

India has contributed significantly to fostering regional peace and stability. The international community has praised India's attempts to settle the border dispute with Pakistan through amicable dialogue. India has consistently been a major proponent of amicably settling differences, as seen in its handling of the Indo-Pak border conflict. India has often tried to resolve the conflict through dialogue with Pakistan. India has always been eager to do so.

Furthermore, many believe that the country successfully thwarted Pakistan's effort to penetrate its territory in 1965, which led to the outbreak of war and thus exhibited outstanding bravery and tenacity throughout the conflict, successfully defending its borders against the Pakistani army. The Pakistani army was forced back by the Indian military, and a cease-fire brought an end to the conflict. India's victory in the conflict was evidence of its superior military might and capacity to protect its borders. On the other hand, India hasn't always undertaken a supportive role in the war along its shared border with Pakistan. The Indian government has also been charged with employing excessive force against residents of Jammu and Kashmir, the subject of a territorial dispute. This has led many to believe that there have been violations of human rights as a result of the Indian government's harsh response to protests in the area. It is also unclear what role India has played in its current conflict with Pakistan. Because it is believed that India's involvement in the war violated Pakistan's sovereignty, there have been tensions between the two nations for a long time. Yet, there also appears to be evidence that suggests, that India's involvement in the conflict was justifiable because it wanted to stop Pakistan's military from continuing to commit genocide against the Bengali people.

United Kingdom (UK)

The Indo-Pakistani border conflict was largely unrelated to the United Kingdom. The UK remained neutral and did not offer military support to either India or Pakistan during the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965 or the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971. The Tashkent Agreement of 1966, however, which sought to settle the argument over the ceasefire line between India and Pakistan, was mediated in large part by the UK. By voicing worry about the conflict and urging both India and Pakistan to settle their problems amicably, the UK contributed to defining how the world community viewed the Indo-Pak border crisis. In order to maintain a balance in its relations with both nations, the UK has also maintained extensive diplomatic and economic links with Pakistan and India.

United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP)

In order to mediate the dispute between India and Pakistan about the disputed territory of Kashmir, the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) was founded in January 1948. The Commission was tasked with monitoring the ceasefire between the two nations and bringing the conflict to a peaceful conclusion. Upon its founding, UNCIP made significant contributions to efforts to resolve the current border dispute between India and Pakistan. The Commission held multiple rounds of negotiations between the two nations in an effort to settle the Kashmir conflict once and for all and ease tensions along the border. Yet, despite its efforts, UNCIP has been unable to prevent conflict, seeing the outburst of the current war in the beginning of 1971. Finding common ground between India and Pakistan proved to be challenging for the Commission due to the ongoing enmity between the two nations as well as the intricate religious, cultural, and historical issues at hand.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of event
15 August 1947	Partition of India and creation of Pakistan.
22 October 1947 – 1 January 1949	First Indo-Pakistan War.
27 July 1949	Signing of the Karachi Agreement.
8 April 1965 – 23 September 1965	The Second Indo-Pakistan War.
10 January 1966	The Tashkent Declaration.
3 December 1971	The Indo-Pakistan War of 1971 begins.

RELEVANT UN RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

Resolution (1948) of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP)

This resolution was voted upon to settle disagreements over disputed territory between India and Pakistan prompting the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) to be created. The resolution attempted to maintain peace and stability between the two nations while establishing a ceasefire line. The lack of a long-lasting solution made the resolution viewed as a failure.

Observer Group of the United Nations in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) (1949)

This resolution aimed to establish a way to be able to verify if the cease-fire line between India and Pakistan was maintained. As a result, the United Nations

Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was created. The UNMOGIP seeks to advance harmony and stability between the two nations and avert new conflicts.

Resolution (1950) of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP)

Another resolution was adopted by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) in an effort to settle the conflict between India and Pakistan. The resolution sought to resolve the boundary dispute permanently and to advance peace and stability between the two nations. The lack of a long-lasting resolution made the resolution viewed as a failure.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

Radcliffe Award (1947)

The Radcliffe Award was a boundary demarcation exercise carried out by the British government in 1947 to establish the border between India and Pakistan following the subcontinent's split. The Punjab and Bengal provinces were split into two after the award's announcement on August 17, 1947. The Kashmir dispute was not entirely settled by the award.

Tashkent Agreement (1966)

Following the 1965 Indo-Pakistan War, India and Pakistan signed the Tashkent Agreement. It sought to settle disagreements on the ceasefire line and advance peace and stability between the two nations. The major disadvantage of this agreement was that it did not address the underlying issue that caused the disagreement and did not result in a long-term resolution.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Use of a mediator

The Indo-Pakistani border war has been a protracted and complex issue between two neighboring countries. The persistent nature of the conflict has necessitated the involvement of a neutral third-party to facilitate the peace process. The use of a mediator, a neutral third-party country or international organization, is a viable solution to help both India and Pakistan to achieve a peaceful resolution. The mediator would need to begin by conducting separate consultations with both India and Pakistan. The consultations would aim to better understand each country's position, concerns and interests regarding the conflict. Once the mediator has gained

a comprehensive understanding of the issues at hand, they would then bring the two sides together for a series of negotiations aimed at reaching a peaceful resolution. The mediator would ensure that both parties feel heard and that their concerns are taken into account. The third party would also help to bridge gaps between the parties and guide them towards common ground and would continue to monitor and facilitate the implementation of any agreements reached during the negotiations, ensuring that both India and Pakistan remain committed to the peace process.

Counterterrorism action

Collaboration in the fight against terrorism offers a potential solution to this conflict. India and Pakistan can work together to identify and combat extremist groups operating in the region. Collaboration can include sharing of intelligence, information, and resources, as well as joint military exercises. Such collaboration can create a shared goal that will promote mutual understanding and cooperation, foster a greater sense of trust, and pave the way for more productive and peaceful relations in the future. By focusing on a common enemy, India and Pakistan can create a more stable and secure region while building a foundation for future cooperation and mutual respect, potentially leading to a peaceful resolution of the border conflict.

Military de-escalation

The de-escalation could involve the gradual withdrawal of troops from the border region, coupled with a commitment to a ceasefire. This would help to reduce tensions and create a more peaceful atmosphere. The two countries could also agree to limit their military presence along the border and establish confidence-building measures, such as hotlines and communication channels, to prevent misunderstandings or escalations. Additionally, the de-escalation process could be accompanied by diplomatic negotiations to address the underlying issues that have led to the conflict.

Economic cooperation between India & Pakistan

Economic cooperation between India and Pakistan could be a potential solution to this conflict. Economic cooperation would help to build interdependence and reduce the incentives for conflict. Both countries could collaborate on various economic initiatives, such as trade, investment, and joint infrastructure projects. This would not only provide economic benefits for both countries but also help to create a more peaceful atmosphere. By increasing economic interdependence, the two countries would be incentivized to work together and find common ground. Furthermore, economic cooperation could be accompanied by confidence-building measures, such as the exchange of cultural delegations, to promote mutual understanding and trust.

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