



## 1. UN urges India, Pak to ‘exercise restraint’ as it follows Kashmir issue ‘with concern’

- What are the UN Security Council resolutions that Pakistan’s Prime minister spoke about?
- Who were the UNSC members who oversaw the issue of Kashmir?
- What happened at the UNSC? What did the UNSC order both India and Pakistan to do?
- How did India & Pakistan react to the UNSC Resolution 47?

**GS paper 2 ( India and its neighborhood relations)**

**In this video, you can find detailed answers for all the above questions.**



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## What is the context about?



Hours after news broke of the government's decision to remove the special status for the state of Jammu and Kashmir by modifying Article 370 of India's Constitution, Pakistan's prime minister, Imran Khan slammed the move as "illegal".



He said that, it would result in further deterioration of diplomatic relations between India & Pakistan.



In his statement, Imran Khan referred to Resolution 47 of the UNSC

## What are the UN Security Council resolutions that Pakistan's Prime minister spoke about?



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In October 1947, following an invasion by soldiers from the Pakistan Army in plainclothes and tribesmen, the Maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh sought assistance from India and signed the Instrument of Accession.



After the first war in Kashmir (1947-1948), India approached the UN Security Council to bring the conflict in Kashmir to the notice of Security Council members.



Resolution 47 of the UNSC focuses on the complaint of the Government of India concerning the dispute over the State of Jammu and Kashmir, that India took to the Security Council in January 1948.

## Who were the UNSC members who oversaw the issue of Kashmir?



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The UN Security Council increased the size of the investigating council to include six members along with permanent members of the UNSC.



Along with the five permanent members, China, France, UK, US & Russia, non-permanent members included Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Syria and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.



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## What happened at the UNSC?



India was ready to hold a plebiscite (a direct vote in which an entire electorate votes on a specific proposal,) to know of the people's desire. But Pakistan denied its involvement in the conflict and counter-accused India.



In response, the UNSC ordered for the conflict to cease and to create conditions for a “free and impartial plebiscite” to decide whether Jammu and Kashmir would accede to India or Pakistan.

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## What did the UNSC order Pakistan to do?



The UNSC ordered that Pakistan was to withdraw its tribesmen and Pakistan nationals who had entered “the State for the purpose of fighting”.



The UNSC also stated that it gave “full freedom to all subjects of the State, regardless of creed, caste or party, to express their views” and the freedom to vote on the issue of the accession of the State. It was also ordered Pakistan to cooperate with maintaining peace and order.

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## What did the UNSC order India to do?



It said that after the Pakistani army and tribesmen had withdrawn from the State and the fighting had ceased, India was to submit a plan to the Commission for withdrawing forces from Jammu and Kashmir and to reduce them over a period of time to the minimum strength required for civil maintenance of law and order.



It also directed India to recruit local personnel for law and order and to safeguard the rights of minorities.



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## How did India & Pakistan react to the UNSC Resolution 47?



**Both countries rejected Resolution 47.** India's contention was that the resolution ignored the military invasion by Pakistan and placing both nations on an equal diplomatic ground was a dismissal of Pakistan's aggression.



India also objected to the Resolution's requirement that did not allow India to retain military presence which it believed it needed for defence.



Pakistan on the other hand, objected to even the minimum presence of Indian forces in Kashmir, as allowed by the resolution. It also wanted an equal representation in the state government for the Muslim Conference, which was the dominant party in Pakistani-held Kashmir.



Despite their differences with the provisions of Resolution 47, both India and Pakistan welcomed the UN Commission and agreed to work with it.