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Editor

Dr. Bapu G. Gholap



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T.S.S.'s. Smt. V.U. Patil Arts & Science College  
Sakri, Tal : Weri, Dist. Dhule



आंतरराष्ट्रीय बहुभाषिक शोध पत्रिका

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We surveyed 18298 population of villages in which we surveyed 7306 women reside and the number of women in the age group of 12 to 50 years is 3033, out of which 76 percent women use sanitary napkins and 28% women are such who know about sanitary napkins. about 67 percent of women who know what is the use of sanitary napkins. 90% of the women say that they are aware, but even then 20% of the women are such who do not know how much hemoglobin is in their blood, this proves that only 20% of the women are aware of the village. They were made aware, motivated them to get their blood tested every 6 months and take care that the amount of hemoglobin in their body is sufficient, take care of food and health as well as use eco friendly sanitary pads.

This menstruation survey is to enlighten people and haters of women throughout the world, who believe that menstruation is unclean and fail to acknowledge that it is a power that creates and holds life. And it is our responsibility to make our world free of pollution.

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07

## Agreement on Kashmir between India and Pakistan

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#### Preface: -

Relations between India and Pakistan have always been strained over the Kashmir issue. Nevertheless, India has consistently sought to improve relations with Pakistan. Although India has taken the initiative from time to time, Pakistan has never responded positively. From time to time, various agreements were signed between India and Pakistan to improve India-Pakistan relations and resolve the Kashmir issue. The agreement was signed by the then heads of state of both the countries. These agreements are specifically aimed at resolving the Kashmir issue. Those agreements are considered here.

#### Delhi Agreement: -

The then Indian Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah with 14 July, 1952, was a wide agreement on. These Agreement announcements Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said 24 July, 1952, provided Jammu and Kashmir state assembly approved the constitution on. This agreement is called ' Delhi Agreement'. 1 The accepted terms and conditions of this Agreement are as follows.

1) Had to agree to the terms of the merger happening in India and Kashmir in India, will be the right of all states in the rest of the cast. The Government of India agreed that





the remaining constitutional rights would remain with the Centre in the case of all the states except Jammu and Kashmir and all the constitutional rights of Kashmir and Jammu would remain vested in the State.

2) According to Article 5 of the Constitution of India, persons residing in Jammu and Kashmir shall be deemed to be citizens of India but the State Legislature is empowered to make laws relating to special rights and freedoms relating to the people of the State in the context of State Subject Notifications 1927 and 1932.

3) The state legislature was empowered to make laws for the people who had gone to Pakistan at the time of partition in 1947 and then returned to Kashmir.

4) When Kashmir is annexed to India, Article 370 of the Constitution will be universally accepted and respected.

5) The President of India will be honoured in Kashmir as much as in other states. Articles 52 to 82 of the Indian Constitution in this regard will also apply in Kashmir. It was also agreed that. All rights of the President of India relating to amnesty and commutation of punishment shall remain the same in the case of Kashmir.

6) Along with the national flag of India, the state can also keep its own political flag. But the state will not keep its political flag insulting or opposing the national flag. The flag of Jammu and Kashmir will be as important as the flag of any other state.

7) With regard to Sadar-E-Riyasat, it was decided that he would be elected by the State Legislative Assembly through elections. However, the approval of the President will be mandatory before assuming the office of Sadar-E-Riyasat. As in other states, the head of state will be appointed by the president, but with the approval of the state government. If the state government opposes the person, such person will not be appointed. In this respect, the situation in Kashmir will be slightly different from

other states. In which the post of Sadar-E-Riyasat will be elected first by the State Legislative Assembly or nominated by the State Government and the President of India.

8) According to this agreement, both the parties agreed on some basic principles. It was agreed that, of the fundamental rights of the Indian Constitution, the state will receive some of the special position of the State of Fundamental Rights cannot be applied to people in the state. This time it was left to be decided, Department of fundamental rights should be part of the Constitution. 2

9) As far as the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India is concerned. It was accepted that for some time there would be a Judicial Advisory Committee in the state, which is the highest judicial authority of the states, the Supreme Court would have only powers of appeal.

10) There was a lot of discussion in this agreement regarding emergency rights. The Government of India under Article 352 of providing the President the authority to insist that they are applied, can the President declared a state of Emergency. In this regard, the State Government argued that in the event of war or internal instability, the Government of India would have the full authority to take appropriate steps in exercising its security powers so that the President could declare a state of emergency.

#### **Tashkent Agreement ( 1966): -**

India and Pakistan went to war in 1965. Despite international efforts to end the war, the war was called off on January 3, 1966, mainly through Russian mediation. Accordingly, negotiations between the Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur Shastri and the President of Pakistan Ayub Khan began on 3 January 1966 in Tashkent. In it, the Russian leadership suggested that the two countries return to their respective positions on August 5, 1965. At the end of almost 6 days of discussions, on January 10, 1966, the Prime Minister of India, Shri. Lal Bahadur Shastri and



the President of Pakistan signed the agreement. The two also agreed that both sides should respect the ceasefire and the armistice line. 3 The major terms or conditions of this Agreement are as follows.

1) The Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan acknowledge that the two countries will strive to establish good neighbourly relations, and will make every effort not to use internal force in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and to resolve their differences through peaceful means.

2) All the armed forces of both India and Pakistan will return to where they were by 5th August 1965. Also, both countries will abide by all the terms and conditions of the ceasefire.

3) The two nations will not interfere in each other's territory and internal affairs. Of course, the two countries will continue to strive to maintain good relations.

4) The two nations will establish their political, trade, economic and cultural ties. The two nations will also work to implement the agreement in this regard.

5) The two countries will not be hostile to each other locally and internationally.

6) The High Commissioners of both the countries will return to their respective posts and the normal diplomatic relations between the two countries will be maintained. Both nations will consider the relevant aspects of the agreement.

7) Instructions will be given to the authorities regarding the exchange of prisoners of war. The two nations will return each other's territories won in the war.

8) The two countries will continue to discuss issues related to illegal transportation and illegal infiltration and preventing refugees from crossing the border.

9) The two countries will discuss the return of immovable property and other assets seized during the war.

India and Pakistan both Vajpayee

ceasefire brought about by Russia "Tashkent Pact" drove. The United Nations has issued a declaration binding the two countries, saying that their disputes should now be resolved peacefully. 4

#### Simla Agreement ( 1972): -

In 1971, war broke out between India and Pakistan. But in just 12 days, India forced Pakistan to surrender and an independent Bangladesh was formed. The 1971 creation of the sword of the questions to solve 28 June to 2 July, 1972 to discuss with the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Pakistan President Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto between 02 July 1972, the Shimla summit between. 29 July, 1972 signed an agreement to Shimla heads of both countries. 5

02 July 1972, came to the agreement signed on 15 July, in the Pakistani parliament and on 26 July passed in Indian Parliament approved the agreement and the agreement between the 1 December 1972 came into force from Shimla Agreement. Jammu and Kashmir Line of Control into effect 17 December 1971 shall be decided without prejudice. Both parties after the agreement War stop, was that under the Simla Agreement, both India and Pakistan agreed. 6

#### The key terms and conditions of this agreement are as follows.

1) The United Nations Charter's principles (by regulation) India and Pakistan, the two countries sets the current relations shall determine.

2) The last 25 years have been a time of conflict in both the countries, citing the root cause and the cause of Kashmir. Therefore, persistent stressful issues should be removed.

3) Both countries will not use their power and strength against each other. The two countries will not propagate against each other.

4) Both nations are committed to resolving their differences at the bilateral level. That is, they will try to bring peace to South Asia.





5) Both countries will focus on improving trade and political relations. They will also focus on the exchange of culture and civilization and will discuss various issues in detail from time to time.

6) Both India and Pakistan should respect each other's national unity, territorial integrity, political independence and sovereignty. Peace will be disturbed; no nation will behave in such a manner.

7) 17 December 1971 of the cease-fire lines and control lines and the same will be valid in both countries, though some differences that you will not try to change or in cases of the publication will not break the line charge, take care of both the country and the responsibility.

8) Within a month of the Line of Control being determined, both nations will withdraw their forces from the border. The two countries will not interfere in each other's internal affairs and will respect each other's territorial identities as well as sovereignty.

9) The two nations will not promote propaganda against each other or the media. On the other hand, the means of creating respect and goodwill among the people will be promoted through agreements with both the countries.

10) Exchange of armistice and refugee status. Also to plan final measures regarding Jammu and Kashmir and to establish good political relations. Gradually, emphasis will be placed on the important things to normalize relations between the two countries. 7

As a result of this agreement, on 11 December 1972, the two heads of state signed 19 maps at Suchetgarh. In which the Line of Control was drawn from Chamb to Turtuk. At this time about 800 km. till then the pictures were approved by both the governments. 8 Also after this recognition, India and Pakistan withdrew their troops from their occupied territories on 20 December 1972 to restore order on the international border after the Line of Control was adjusted. 09 Pakistan then recognized

Bangladesh in February 1974. The dispute was settled on April 29, 1974, when General Niazi's group released prisoners of war. 10

#### Lahore Agreement (1999): -

The then Prime Minister of India Shri. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the President of Pakistan in Lahore agreed on a number of issues and the meeting was transformed into a proposal. The meeting was held on February 21, 1999 in Lahore. This is why it is called the 'Lahore Agreement'. According to the agreement, a comprehensive visionary plan should be drawn up to establish peace and stability in both the countries as well as for the upliftment and prosperity of our peoples.

Both the leaders agreed that countries, both in terms of responsibilities to the low resistance of both sides of the country's nuclear affairs in the security environment in the country have made substantial progress.

#### The Lahore Reconciliation Agreement included the following terms and conditions.

1) The United Nations decided that the two countries along with the commitment of the organization over the counter and peaceful co-existence objectives and universal principles as approved of, will be trying our best to assure the implementation friendly Shimla agreement.

2) Both nations accept the objectives of universal nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

3) Both countries will take necessary steps to build mutual trust and improve the security environment.

4) The Kashmir issue must be resolved. At the same time, the two countries agree that serious efforts will be made to resolve other issues, including the Jammu and Kashmir issue, in order to resolve other disputes.

5) Both countries will not interfere in each other's internal affairs. The two countries will accelerate the comprehensive process of bilateral talks to resolve the dispute.

6) The two countries will take joint steps



to mitigate the dangers of accidental and serious nuclear efforts and discuss various ideologies and principles to resolve conflicts in the nuclear and conventional fields as well as to create a trusting environment.

7) the organization of the SAARC countries have expressed their commitment and SAARC because fulfilment of objectives will go along, the people of South Asia's rapid economic development, can improve your quality of life and living standards, social progress and cultural development.

8) Both countries condemn terrorism and will remain committed to making a concerted effort to eradicate it. At the same time, they will strive for and promote human rights and the protection of material freedoms.

9) The Foreign Ministers of both the countries will convene conferences from time to time to discuss nuclear and other contentious issues. Both countries will continue to strive to make trade relations, visas and travel arrangements positive and liberal.

10) Both countries will give each other advance notice of the test of their ballistic missiles. The two countries will sign a memorandum of understanding to prevent maritime accidents and maritime travel. 11

Both India and Pakistan have emphasized on developing relations through the Lahore Agreement. It was also agreed that disputes would be resolved through bilateral talks. In the case of reforms relating to the efforts of India and Pakistan, Lahore agreement 'is considered an important historical event.

#### Conclusion: -

1. Various agreements were signed between India and Pakistan from time to time. The agreement was signed by the then heads of state of both the countries. These agreements are specifically aimed at resolving the Kashmir issue.

2. Gandhiji had sent a prophetic message to the conference in 1931 that 'Peace and disarmament are not issues of exchange. True peace and disarmament will come only when a powerful nation like the United States takes the initiative with or without the consent and cooperation of other countries.'

3. Today there is a need for complete disarmament and complete peace. It is important for all countries to take the lead for world peace and disarmament, and especially for nuclear-armed nations.

4. Today the Kashmir question has exploded in South Asia. The only country in the world is back in India, two nuclear nations all around.

5. In resolving the Kashmir issue, we have to look at this issue using Confidence Building Measures and Track-II Diplomacy.

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