

Box 3.1 India-Pakistan

Amid the third consecutive summer of strong anti-Indian protests in Jammu-Kashmir, the UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) continues to monitor and report on the stressed situation. While little has changed in the past year regarding UNMOGIP's role and the relationship between India and Pakistan, there is moderate hope that meaningful negotiations will soon get under way.

The UNMOGIP has been supervising the cease-fire since the Karachi Agreement was signed in July 1949. Minor adjustments occurred in 1972, when the Line of Control (LOC) was established in Kashmir between India and Pakistan as part of the Simla Agreement. Since the agreement, UNMOGIP has maintained military observers along the LOC and reports to the Security Council on an ad hoc basis. The mission is also tasked with patrols, inspections, and investigation of any alleged violations of the line, and, when permitted by the host countries, with performing other field tasks in the area.

The relationship between India and Pakistan has remained tense, although both sides agreed to start a dialogue on the Jammu-Kashmir issues, among others, in 2004. While talks started in 2007, they were abruptly ended by the 2008 attack in Mumbai by Pakistani terrorists.

UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

Authorization Date	21 April 1948 (UNSC Res. 47)
Start Date	1 January 1949
Chief Military Observer	Major-General Kim Moon Hwa (Republic of Korea)
Budget	\$16.1 million (2010–2011)
Strength as of 31 October 2010	Military Observers: 42 International Civilian Staff: 24 Local Civilian Staff: 48

For detailed mission information see p. 287

Relations are starting to improve again, with a face-to-face meeting held in Russia in June of 2009 between India's Prime Minister Singh and Pakistan's President Asif Ali Zardari.

This year, the foreign ministers of both countries met in person for the first time since the Mumbai attacks, but no tangible developments occurred. India and Pakistan were able to agree on formal steps toward resuming negotiations, although the talks themselves have been slow to progress. Recently, negotiations have stalled over differences regarding preconditions, with India demanding that Pakistan take a stronger stance against domestic terrorism. However, Pakistan government officials reject any preconditions

for talks and, for the talks to continue, have suggested that India show greater flexibility.

Distracted this summer by the floods emergency in Pakistan, Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon visited the region, but had little to say on the Jammu-Kashmir conflict beyond urging both sides to be patient and willing to compromise. Security remains an issue of concern as anti-India protesters have been killed by Indian forces, and it seems only minor steps to improve the situation have been taken by either government. Ultimately, a major breakthrough is needed in the negotiations in order to bring hope for a solution to the Kashmir problem.