

## Twitter Thread by Girish



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### **A Thread ■ on overview of India- Afganistan borader and Importance of Durand line..**

**I was curious to know if India shares it's boundry with Afganistan, hence went into details and sharing this information , hope you may like to know ..**

**1/n....**

**@BittuTuFanii**

**@LostTemple7**

2/n...

India shares land borders with seven sovereign nations. The state's Ministry of Home Affairs also recognizes a 106 kilometres. land border with an eighth nation, Afghanistan, as part of its claim of the Kashmir region (see Durand Line).  
Durand Line (red coloured)

3/n...

#Durand\_Line, boundary established in the Hindu Kush in 1893 running through the tribal lands between Afghanistan and British India, marking their respective spheres of influence; in modern times it has marked the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

4/n...

On top left (North-West) you must have noticed that there is a small boundary between India and Afghanistan. So, according to the land claimed by India, it shares a boundary with Afghanistan.

5/n..

With the end of British rule in India in 1947, princely states were left to choose whether to join India or Pakistan or to remain independent. Jammu and Kashmir had a predominantly Muslim population ruled by the Hindu Maharaja Hari Singh.

6/n..

Pakistan made various efforts to persuade the Maharaja of Kashmir to join Pakistan.Faced with the Maharaja's indecision, the Muslim League agents clandestinely worked in Poonch to encourage the local Muslims to revolt.

7/n..

The authorities in Pakistani Punjab waged a 'private war' by obstructing supplies of fuel and essential commodities to the State. Later Muslim League officials in the Northwest Frontier Province, including the Chief Minister Abdul Qayyum Khan, ...

8/n.

assisted and possibly organized a large-scale invasion of Kashmir by Pathan tribesmen. The Jammu division of the state got caught up in the Partition violence. Simultaneously, there was another rebellion in Gilgit.

The green zone is POK (consist Gilgit Baltistan), but of India

9/n..

Ghansara Singh, who was the Governor administering the region on behalf of the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, was overthrown on 1 November 1947. Raja Shah Rais Khan became the President while Mirza Hassan Khan the Commander-in-Chief of the Gilgit Scouts. ..

10/n

D region had run its own government for 16 days but later on, with the approval of local residents, unconditionally offered Pakistan to take over D administration

Maharaja Hari Singh signed an instrument of accession on 25 Oct 47 to D Indian union in return for military aid

11/n

Prime Ministers Nehru and Liaquat Ali Khan met in December, when PM Nehru informed Khan of India's intention to refer the dispute to the United Nations under article 35 of the UN Charter, which allows the member states to bring to the Security Council attention situations..

12/n..

'likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace'. India sought resolution of the issue at the UN Security Council, despite Sheikh Abdullah's opposition to it. Following the set-up of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP), ....

13/n..

the UN Security Council passed Resolution 47 on 21 April 1948. The measure called for an immediate cease-fire and called on the Government of Pakistan 'to secure the withdrawal from the state of Jammu and Kashmir of tribesmen and Pakistani nationals not normally resident

14/n.

therein who have entered the state for the purpose of fighting.' It also asked Government of India to reduce its forces to minimum strength

After this, much of the land shown in the above map remained under Pakistan's control, this area is shown in green on the north & west

15/n..

The northern green part, which shares the boundary with Afghanistan, is Gilgit-Baltistan, the northern most administrative territory of Pakistan. It borders the Wakhan Corridor of Afghanistan to the north. Map of Pakistan with Gilgit-Baltistan being the coloured region: