Exchange of Notes
between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
and the Government of India
and the Government of Afghanistan
in regard to the
Boundary between India and Afghanistan
in the neighbourhood of Arnawai and Dokaliun

[Kabul, February 3, 1934]

Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty
Exchange of Notes between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India and the Government of Afghanistan in regard to the Boundary between India and Afghanistan in the Neighbourhood of Arnawai and Dokalim (with a Map).

Kabul, February 3, 1934.

Sir R. Macomachie to Sardar Faiz Muhammad Khan.

Your Excellency,

Kabul, February 3, 1934.

I have the honour, under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform you that the agreement arrived at between Captain W. R. Hay, the representative of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India, and Aliqadr Sadaqatmaab Habibullah Khan Tarzi, the representative of the Government of His late Majesty King Muhammad Nadir Shah, by the signature on the 11th July, 1932, of a map showing the location of the Indo-Afghan frontier in the neighbourhood of Arnawai and Dokalim has been approved by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India accordingly confirm the boundary line demarcated by the said representatives as shown in the facsimile copy of the original signed map and the accompanying description of the boundary pillars hereunto annexed.

2. Further, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India approve and confirm the subsidiary proposals which are set out in Captain W. R. Hay's letter of the 10th July, 1932, addressed to Aliqadr Sadaqatmaab Habibullah Khan Tarzi in the following terms:—

(a) That the people of Dokalim shall be allowed to take water required for the irrigation of their lands in Dokalim from the Arnawai Khwār above the boundary fixed; and

(b) That the people of Arnawai may be allowed to float wood required for local use down that portion of the Arnawai Khwār which forms the international boundary.

3. In regard, however, to the decision mentioned in paragraph 2 (a) above, it will, of course, be understood that without
the consent of the local British authorities no new water channel shall be constructed above the boundary fixed.

4. If the boundary line as shown in the annexes to the present note and the above-mentioned subsidiary proposals are acceptable to the Government of His Majesty King Muhammad Zahir Shah, I suggest that the present note and your Excellency's reply in similar terms be regarded as constituting, as from to-day's date, a definitive agreement on this matter between the Royal Afghan Government on the one hand and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India on the other.

I have, &c.

R. R. MACONACHIE.
Map of the INDO-AFGHAN FRONTIER in the vicinity of ARNAWAI and DOKALIM
as demarcated by AFGHAN and BRITISH delegates. July 1932.

NOTE—
The red line thus marked on the map, indicates the portion of the frontier we have demarcated. Between pillars I and II, and between pillars II and III, and between pillars III and III the boundary runs in a straight line. From pillar III the boundary continues in a straight line to the deep water channel of the Arnavai Elwhar which it follows down to its junction with the Kusar River. From this junction the boundary follows the middle course of the Kusar River up to its junction with the Baghgal or Landal Sin. From this junction the boundary runs in a straight line to pillar V and then in a straight line to pillar VI. Between pillar VI and VII the boundary follows the watershed.
PILLARS ERECTED ON THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY
IN THE VICINITY OF ARNAWAI IN JULY, 1932.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>MARKS OF RECOGNITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. I PILLAR</td>
<td>TYPE A</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. II PILLAR</td>
<td>TYPE A</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. III PILLAR</td>
<td>TYPE A</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. IV PILLAR</td>
<td>TYPE A</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| No. V PILLAR | TYPE B | 5 | Inscribed on large rock 70° distant on a true bearing of 108° - 15.
(The arrow points to the pillar.) |
| No. VI PILLAR | TYPE B | 6 | No suitable rock available within 100' of either pillar. The pillar foundation is a sufficiently permanent mark. |
| No. VII PILLAR | TYPE C | | |
PILLARS ERECTED ON THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY
IN THE VICINITY OF ARNAWAI IN JULY, 1932.

BOUNDARY PILLARS, TYPES

1. TYPE A

CONSTRUCTION:
Reinforced cement concrete with central core of 1½ x 1½ x ½ angle iron, grouted at the base into a 1 deep jumper hole in solid rock, dimensions 1.6' square at the base, and 1' square at the top.

Foundations on solid rock.
The pillar number inscribed on a 8' x 4' sunk panel as shown in the diagram.

2. TYPE B

CONSTRUCTION:
Reinforced cement concrete with central core of 1½ x 1½ x ½ angle iron driven 8 into the ground 1.6' square at the base, and 1' square at the top.

Foundations 6' x 2.4' square cement concrete.
Numbering as for type A.

3. TYPE C

Exactly similar to Type B, but with the central angle iron core grouted at the base into a 8'-6' deep jumper hole in slightly fissured rock.
آغاز زندگی:

در سال ۱۳۵۴ میلادی، اخیراً مورد توجه قرار گرفته بود که شاخصه‌های سازمانی را یا در حال بزرگ‌سازی انجام داده‌اند. اما با توجه به تجربیات مداوم کشور، باید به‌خوبی مطالعه و بررسی کنیم. این موضوعات به‌ویژه در حالی است که این مطالعات عموماً با یکدیگر مرتبط هستند.

نظریه و عمل در سیاست‌های اقتصادی:

در سال ۱۳۵۳، معرفی کشور انگلیس به عنوان بزرگ‌ترین نسلی از کشورهای صنعتی بوده است. این کشور با داشتن سیستم اقتصادی صنعتی و اقتصادی قوی، امکانات بالا در زمینه اقتصاد و اقتصاد مالی داشته است.

پیشرفت و تکامل در سیاست‌های اجتماعی:

در سال ۱۳۵۲، معرفی کشور انگلیس به عنوان بزرگ‌ترین نسلی از کشورهای صنعتی بوده است. این کشور با داشتن سیستم اقتصادی صنعتی و اقتصادی قوی، امکانات بالا در زمینه اقتصاد و اقتصاد مالی داشته است.

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استحلفتكم كحكومتي بإلتزامكم في نقل ملكة سلطنتي إلى الشريف برلمان.

أرسلوا الكreichين لعطفكم، فลงوا على مراعاة لحقوقكم. فعليكم بالإلتزام بموجب هذا الأمر من أجل تأسيس الدولة.

ومع ذلك، فإن تنفيذ الأوامر يجب على الحكومة المختلفة.

مساعدتي في هذا الشأن.

عليكم بإلتزام مراقبة الإدارة الصحيحة.

بسم إليكم.

بسم الخير.

พระสวามี่ 1940.
(Translation.)

Sardar Faiz Muhammad Khan to Sir R. Macaonachie.

Ministry for Foreign Affairs,
Kabul, dated Daul 14, 1912
(February 3, 1934).

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 3rd February, 1934, in which you informed me that the agreement arrived at between Aliqadr Sadaqatmaab Habibullah Khan Tarzi, and Captain W. R. Hay, the representative of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India, by the signature of a map which shows the location of the frontier of Afghanistan and India in the neighbourhood of Arnawai and Dokalim, and was signed on the 11th July, 1932, has been approved by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the Government of India, and that accordingly the boundary line as demarcated by the said representatives and as shown in the facsimile copy of the original signed map and the accompanying descriptions of the boundary pillars annexed to your Excellency's note, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and the Government of India.

2. In paragraph 2 it was stated that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India also approve and confirm the subsidiary proposals which are set out in Captain W. R. Hay's letter of the 10th July, 1932, addressed to Aliqadr Sadaqatmaab Habibullah Khan Tarzi, which proposals are as follows:—

(a) That the people of Dokalim shall be allowed to take water required for the irrigation of their lands in Dokalim from the Arnawai Khwar above the boundary fixed.

(b) That the people of Arnawai shall be allowed to float wood required for local use down the portion of the Arnawai stream which forms the international boundary.

3. In regard to (a) above, it will of course be understood that no new water-channel shall be constructed above the boundary fixed unless the consent of the local British authorities has first been obtained.

4. In accordance with the instructions received from my Government I have the honour to state in reply to your note quoted above that the Royal Government of Afghanistan under the rule of His Majesty Muhammad Zahir Shah confirm the boundary line, as demarcated by the said representatives and as shown in the facsimile copy of the original signed map and the accompanying description of the boundary pillars hereunto annexed, and also accept the
subsidiary proposals set forth above. The Government of His Majesty Muhammad Zahir Shah accordingly agree that the present note and your Excellency's note shall be regarded as constituting, with effect from to-day's date, a definitive agreement between the Royal Afghan Government on the one hand, and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India, on the other. In conclusion I renew my profound respects.

FAIZ MUHAMMAD,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.