

**Class Lecture**  
**Indo-Pak Relations**

**Introduction**

- History
- Importance of Good Relations for Both
- Current Position

**Divergence**

- Concurrence of States
- Wars (1947, 1965, 1971 & 1999)
- Involvement of India in Afghanistan
- Mumbai Attacks
- Water Issues
- Kashmir and other Terrestrial Issues
  - a) Siachen
  - b) Kori Greek
  - c) Baglihar Dam

**Convergence**

- **Composite Dialogue**
  - a) Peace and Security including CBMs
  - b) Jammu and Kashmir
  - c) Siachen
  - d) Wullar Barrage Project/Tulbul Navigation Project
  - e) Sir Creek
  - f) Terrorism and Drug Trafficking
  - g) Economic and Commercial Cooperation and,
  - h) Promotion of Friendly Exchanges in various fields
- Trade (MFN & FTA)
- Critical Analysis
- Conclusion

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## FACT SHEET

**1949** Ceasefire in Kashmir with UN Military Observer Group India & Pakistan (UNMOGIP) formed while United Nations resolution calls for a plebiscite to determine the wishes of the Kashmiri people

**1950** Liaquat-Nehru Pact seeks protection of minorities in both states (Muslims in India and Hindus in Pakistan)

**1959** Field Marshal Ayub Khan offers 'joint defence from the threat from the north' to India, which Prime Minister Nehru rejects with the retort: 'threat against whom?'

**1960** Pakistan and India sign the Indus Waters Treaty under World Bank auspices for sharing of river waters

**1962-63** In the backdrop of the Sino-Indian border conflict, Anglo-American mediation encourages a Pakistan-India dialogue over Kashmir with six (6) inconclusive rounds between Foreign Ministers Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Sardar Swaran Singh

**1964** Released after 11 years in detention, Kashmiri leader Sheikh Abdullah visits Pakistan with some sort of 'peace plan' but his mission is abruptly terminated with news of Prime Minister Nehru's death

**1965** India and Pakistan fight a seventeen (17) day War, which is inconclusive

**1966** Under Moscow's mediation backed by Washington, Pakistan President Ayub Khan and Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri hold a Summit in Tashkent, and Prime Minister Shastri dies of heart attack hours after signing Tashkent Declaration

**1968** Agartala Conspiracy Case is instituted against East Pakistan opposition leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman by President Ayub Khan on allegations that he conspired with India for the secession of East Pakistan

**1971** An Indian Airlines plane, 'Ganga', is hijacked by two (2) Kashmiri youth to Lahore, after which India accuses Pakistan of complicity and bans Pakistani over flights over its territory, effectively cutting off air links between East and West Pakistan

**1971** Alarmed by Pakistan serving as a bridge between China and the United States, India and the Soviet Union sign a defence treaty

**1971** Indian invasion of East Pakistan results in Pakistani retaliation on the western front resulting in third war between the two (2) countries which ends after fourteen (14) days with surrender by Pakistan forces and creation of Bangladesh; Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi triumphantly declares 'We have taken revenge after 1000 years'

**1972** Prime Ministers of the two (2) countries Bhutto and Gandhi meet at Simla to sign a peace agreement following the 1971 War

**1974** India goes nuclear with a 'peaceful nuclear explosion' and Pakistan responds by covertly starting its own programme to build nuclear weapons

**1975** Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto calls for a countrywide strike against Mrs Gandhi's agreement with Sheikh Abdullah in Occupied Kashmir whereby he assumes office of that disputed state as the Chief Minister



## Current Affairs

**1976** 'Samjhota Express' train service between Lahore and Amritsar begins

**1978** Foreign Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee visits Pakistan and India under Prime Minister Morarji Desai. India is the only major country not to protest the hanging of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

**1981** Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao visits Pakistan and Pakistan offers no war pact to India, which India spurns by saying that Simla Agreement is 'already a no war pact'

**1982** Pakistan and India establish a Joint Commission to strengthen bilateral relations

**1983** Prime Minister Indira Gandhi publicly supports opposition MRD agitation against General Zia-ul-Haq's military regime

**1984** Kashmiri group, Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF) leader, Maqbool Butt, is hanged in prison for alleged involvement in 'terrorism'

**1984** The first Track II conference between prominent non-officials media, academia and retired government officials of Pakistan and India is held in Islamabad under auspices of Islamabad's 'The Muslim' daily

**1984** Indian Army secretly occupies Siachen Glacier, which was no man's land in Kashmir, thereby creating a new issue in Pakistan-India relations

**1985** President Zia-ul-Haq and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi sign an agreement not to attack each other's nuclear installations; South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) formed

**1987** India holds biggest ever war manoeuvres, Exercise Brasstacks, close to Pakistan border

**1989** Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi resiles from his promise to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto to sign an accord on Siachen citing reasons of domestic electoral politics given upcoming polls

**1989** Insurgency begins in Occupied Kashmir; Indian Home Minister Mufti Mohammed Sayeed admits 'all elections, barring 1989, rigged in Occupied Kashmir'

**1990** Crisis in Pakistan-India relations averted after President Bush sends his Special Envoy, Robert Gates, to mediate between India and Pakistan

**1992** Hotline between the two Armies established via their respective Director General Military Operations (DGMO)

**1993** All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC), umbrella group of liberation groups inside Occupied Kashmir, established

**1997** Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan agree on a 'composite dialogue' to run concurrently on eight (8) issues including Kashmir

**1998** India goes nuclear, followed by Pakistan

**1998** President Clinton calls South Asia 'as the most dangerous place in the world'

**1999** Prime Minister Vajpayee goes to Lahore in the inaugural bus service between New Delhi and Lahore; he visits Minar-e-Pakistan and signs Lahore Declaration with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif





**1999** Both Prime Ministers nominate their respective envoys for secret, back channel contacts: Pakistan's Niaz Naik and India's R.K. Mishra

**1999** Kargil Conflict results in Washington Declaration and withdrawal of 'Mujahideen' from the Kargil Heights

**2001** General Musharraf goes to Agra on Prime Minister Vajpayee's invitation but summit fails to bring a breakthrough

**2001** India mobilises a million men following a terror attack on its parliament, blaming Pakistan without proof

**2002** President Musharraf bans *Lashkar-e-Taiba* and *Jaish-e-Muhammed*

**2002** US diplomatic intervention defuses crisis and averts war

**2002** India withdraws troops to peacetime locations following elections in Occupied Kashmir

**2002** Hawkish Deputy Prime Minister L.K. Advani says 'Let us fight it out, face to face, We have fought three (3) wars, let there be a fourth war'

**2002** SAARC Summit & SAF Games postponed due to Indian non-participation

**2003** Prime Minister Vajpayee rules out war with Pakistan

**2003** Vajpayee extends 'hand of friendship' to Pakistan, followed by a number of normalisation measures, to which Pakistan responds positively.