

## International Relations Class 02

6th January, 2024 at 9:00 AM

Nature of

THE CLASS STARTED (IN CONTINUATION) AT: (09:06 AM):

INDO-PAK RELATIONS: (09:10 AM):

- Indo-Pak relations are the most complex <sup>with that</sup> <sup>shares</sup> with India <sup>sharing</sup> with any of its neighboring countries.
- Indo-Pak relations largely depend upon the nature of Pakistan as a State. The complex nature of Indo-Pak relations is largely due to the complex nature of Pakistan.
- Pakistan as a State can be considered as a Deep State.
- **Deep State:** It is a type of governance made of a potential secret and unauthorized network of power operating independently of the State's Political Leadership. Such a state is also known as a **State within a State or having a Shadow Govt.**
- The Army in Pakistan is described as a State within the State and thus people there are said to suffer from a Democratic Deficit and this is why it suffers from a legitimization crisis. Which involves shrinking **public space**.
- It is often argued that Pakistan suffers from an **existential crisis** from India. This negatively influences its socio-economic development.
- In the quest of considering itself as an anti-thesis of India, it is often argued that Pakistan has turned itself into a rentier state thereby allowing Third Actors to interfere in the already complex Indo-Pak Relations.
- Because of the complex nature of Pakistan as a State, Indo-Pak relations have also turned highly complex.
- Indo-Pak Relationship is therefore a perfect example of the failure of the **Democratic Peace Theory**.
- The theory says that democracies are less likely to go to war with each other.
- However, in the case of these two countries, not only **conventional war** has happened rather warfare has moved beyond conventional warfare to the stage of **sub-conventional** warfare.
- The relationship between India and Pakistan is cyclical with its <sup>own</sup> <sup>ups</sup> and downs. It is a story of **antagonism** and **fatal miscalculation**.

PHASES IN THE INDO-PAK RELATIONS: (10:12 AM):

- **1) The Phase of Active Aggression (1947-2001):**
- 1.1) 1947: First India-Pak War:
  - Emergence of the Kashmir issue post independence.
  - The signing of the Instrument of Accession.
- 1.2) 1965: Operation of Gibraltar and subsequent signing of the Tashkent Agreement.
  - Haji Pir was won by Indian Army but under the Tashkent Agreement gave back to Pakistan.
  - In this war, Pakistan aimed at sending armed infiltrators.
- 1.3) 1971: Bangladesh Liberation War:
  - Simla Agreement of 1972.
  - The issue between East and West Pakistan.
  - Prisoners of War returned by India under the Agreement.
  - LoC was formalized in the Shimla Agreement.
- 1.4) 1985: Operation Meghdoot:
  - With this operation, the Indian Army captured the Siachen Glacier.
- 1.5) Infiltration of militants in the Jammu and Kashmir region which fueled the insurgency in the valley.

This can be a question also.

## PHASE OF RECONCILIATION: (10:43 AM):

- **2) Phase of Reconciliation:**
- 2.1) 1999: Lahore declaration: Delhi-Lahore Bus Service.
- Vajpayee's principle of Insaniyat (humanism), Jamhooriyat (democracy), and Kashmiriyat (Kashmir's legacy).
- 2.2) 2008: TAPI gas pipeline project.
- 2.3) 2008: Mumbai attack
- The Mumbai Attack made to realize India about the importance of Maritime Security as well

## PHASE OF PASSIVE BILATERALISM: (11:05 AM): (2008 - 2015)

- **3) Phase of Passive Bilateralism:**
- Introduced with the regime change in India talks about India's relations with its immediate neighbors through initiatives like connectivity economic cooperation and people-to-people exchange. (Saree and Shawl Diplomacy by Modi-Sharif)
- Before also these kinds of goodwill gestures happened between two countries in the form of exchange of mangoes between Indian PM Indira Gandhi and Pak PM Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (Mango Diplomacy).

- **Gujral Doctrine:**

The doctrine  
propounded by the  
former PM IK  
Gujral, emphasizes  
the importance of  
unilateral

accommodation for  
establishing  
friendly relations  
with India's  
neighborhood.

Friendly relations  
with the  
neighboring  
country involve  
Lines of credit or  
loans/aid to small  
sovereign states  
(SSS) without the  
element of  
reciprocity.

The Doctrine also  
professes non-  
interference by

India in the internal  
affairs of SSS. → neighboring

This doctrine was  
guided by that → the idea

India should  
establish trust  
within itself and  
between the  
neighboring 4  
countries.

- **4) The phase of Renewed Aggression (from 2015):**
- 2015: Gurdaspur terror attack. (from ppt)
- 2016: Pathankot attack, Uri attack.
- 2017: Amarnath Yatra Terror Attacks.
- 2019: Pulwama Attack (Balakot Air Strikes)
- After the Pulwama Attack, India took several economic measures e.g. India revoked Pakistan's MFN Status, increased Customs Duty by 200% on Pakistani imports, and suspended trade ties.
- Pakistan <sup>also later on</sup> ~~later~~ suspended trade ties with India.
- **Question:**
- Factors behind the complex bilateral ties between the two countries/ Conflict Zones between India and Pakistan/ What makes peace elusive between India and Pakistan?
- **Structure:**
- Start the answer with cross-border terrorism: Pakistan-sponsored terrorism is based upon the military doctrine of 'bleeding India by thousands of cuts'.
- India has been asking Pakistan to take credible, verifiable, and irreversible actions against the terrorist networks and bring the perpetrators of the 26/11 Mumbai Attack and 2016 Pathankot Attack to justice.
- However, the world has witnessed how the two iron brothers i.e. China and Pakistan had tried to cut India in this regard.
- Recently, in June 2023, China blocked the proposal by India and the USA at the UNSC to designate Pakistan-based LeT member Sajid Mir as a Global Terrorist for his involvement in the 26/11 Mumbai Terror Attacks.

**TOPICS OF THE NEXT CLASS:** Trade and Commerce w.r.t. Pakistan, etc.