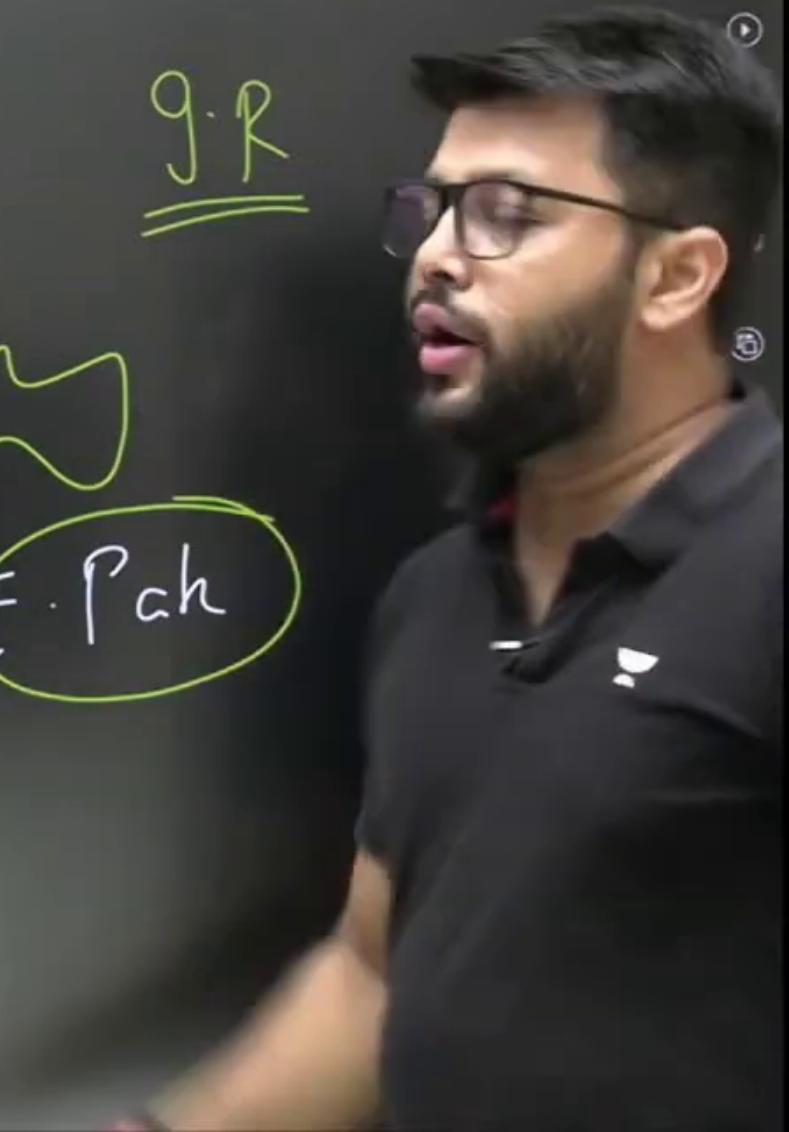
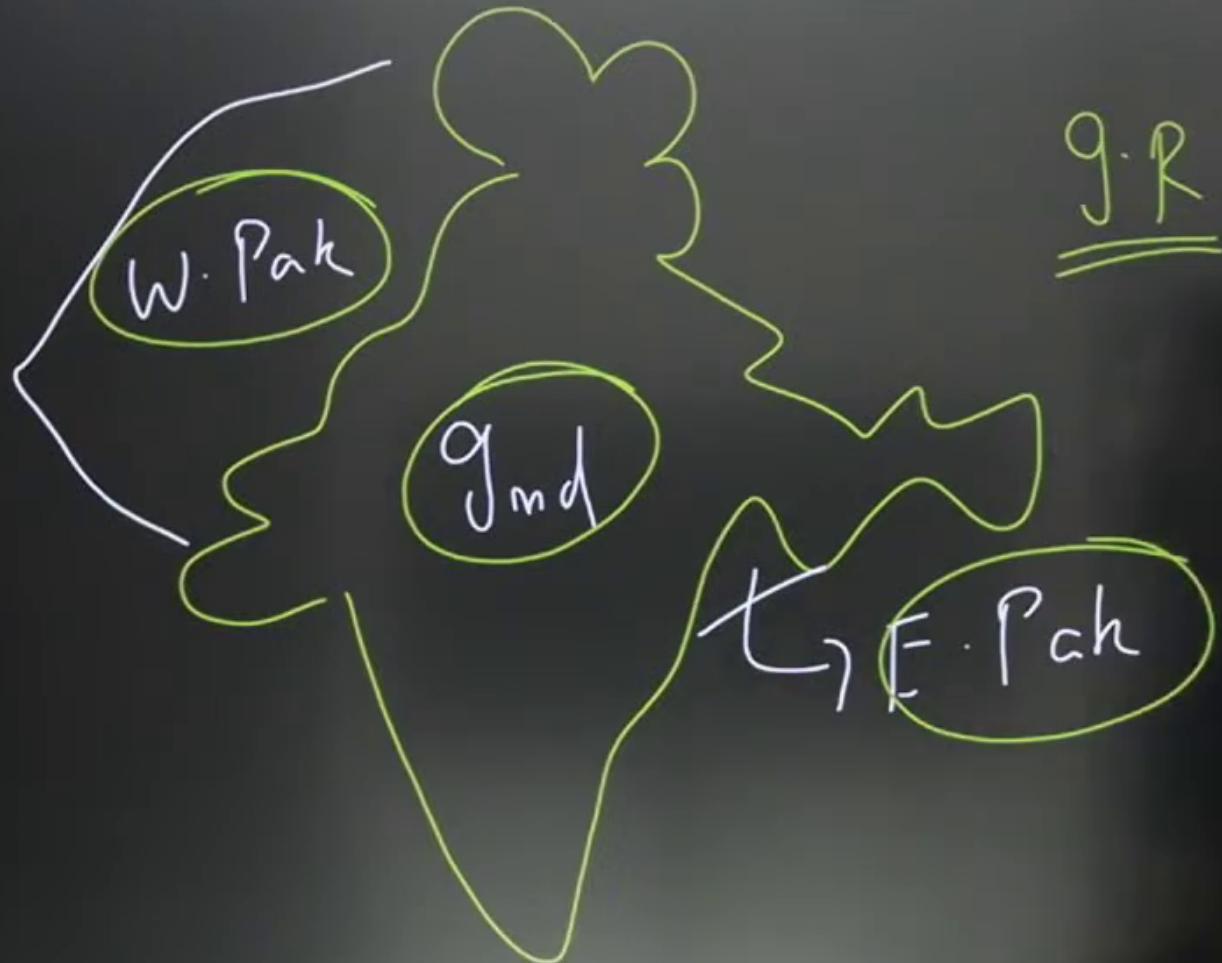


India-Pakistan

An Intro

- After the dissolution of the British Raj in 1947, two new sovereign nations were formed—the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan. Pakistan was an outcome of two nation theory.
- The subsequent partition of the former British India displaced up to 12.5 million people, with estimates of loss of life varying from several hundred thousand to 1 million.
- India emerged as a secular nation while Pakistan became an Islamic Republic.
- Radcliff line became the border here, J&K couldn't make a timely decision on joining which union, which is the root cause of present condition in J&K and POK



The 1948 war

- Pakistan attacked Kashmir, consequently Maharaja **Hari Singh joined India.**
- However, **Pakistan captured POK and Karachi cease fire agreement was signed in which UN become a mediator.**



UNSC resolution 38, 47 and 51

- To conduct **plebiscite** by local population.
- **Pre-condition** that Pakistan should **remove all its troops** from the region, India to move all its **non local people** from the region.
- This could not happen therefore **plebiscite** never took place.
- However, **UNSC placed observes in Kashmir to ensure peace.**
- In 1965 Pakistan again attacked to gain full control over Kashmir.

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Why Pakistan choose 1965 (Operation Gibraltar)

1. India just received a **blow by China in 1962**
2. Nehru was no more.
3. Pak thought L.B Shastri as a **weak leader** and poor in decision making, but he gave the slogan **Jai Jawan Jai Kisan**, turning the whole picture by winning the war and addressing the famine issue in India.

1965 INDO-PAK WAR



Tashkent → USSR (Mains)

Tashkent Agreement after 1965 war → LBS

- Brokered by USSR, Cease fire from both sides. → AIS
- India and Pakistan would both fall back to their previous positions held prior to 05 August 1965
- Neither would **interfere in the internal affairs** of the others and would discourage toxic propaganda against each other
- There would be an **orderly transfer of prisoners of war**, and the two leaders would work towards improving bilateral relations.
- The agreement was reached to **restore trade and economic relations** as before.

The war of 1971

- Atrocities by Pakistani army was growing day by day in eastern Pakistan this resulted in refugee problem for India.
- India signed treaty with USSR and while assisting Mukti Bahini liberated the region which later became Bangladesh.

R
M

Indian Air Force

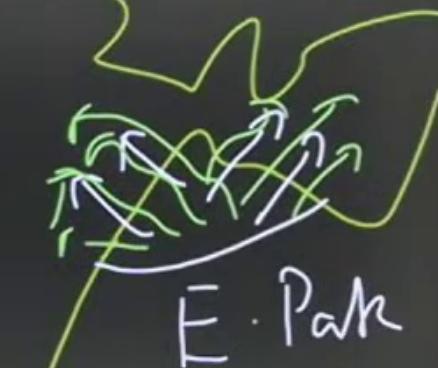
Saluting the Spirit, Courage & Bravery of
'1971 Indo-Pak War Heroes'

Vijay Diwas is commemorated to mark military victory of India over Pakistan in 1971 War.





W · Park



E · Park

1970's

1947 — 1971

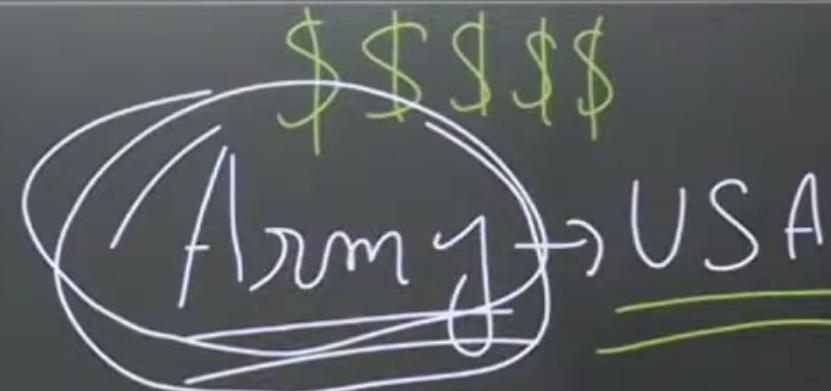


The Shimla Accord 1972

- Signed by Zulfiqar and Indira Gandhi
- Send prisoner of war back to their nations as per *Geneva convention* (as our IAF pilot Abhinandan was returned to India).
- India-Pak issues to be solved by bilateral means only, no inclusion of third party states and use of violence.
- After this Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was made the first prime minister of Bangladesh.



Skirmishes after 1971 war



- In 1984, India launched **Operation Meghdoot** and captured more than 80% of the Siachen Glacier.
- In **1999** a proxy war named **Kargil war** was started for which Atal ji went to Pakistan to settle differences by peaceful means and **signed Lahore declaration**.
- Pakistan by now realized it cannot win a direct war so started proxy war via terrorists and jihadi's
- Pakistan **ISI** has fully supported the **Khalistan (operation blue star)** and **Azad Kashmir** cause by providing funds weapons and intelligence.

After 2000

- Dr. Man Mohan Singh started **composite dialogue process**.
- The **2008 Mumbai terror attacks changed everything**.
- Mr **Modi invited Nawaz Sharif** in his oath taking ceremony 2014, later both the leaders met at SAARC summit in Kathmandu (2014). In **2015 Gurdaspur attacks happened**.
- Later in **2016 Uri and Pathankot airbase attacks** by Pakistan backed terrorist.
- **2019 Pulwama attacked** in which our 40 soldiers martyred.
- As Pak cannot face India face to face the best policy for Pak is giving **India a 1000 cuts** and continue the **war attrition**.