

## 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**.

## Modi's Iron Fist

- India changed its policy of **strategic restraint to offensive defence after 2016**; surgical strikes is a perfect example.
- Many terrorist organisations are supported and nurtured by Pakistan:
- Al-Qaeda it supports Harkat-ul- Mujahideen- al-Islami a Pakistan based terrorist group.

## حرب المهاجرين

- **Al-Badr** (the full moon) is an Islamic militant group operating in the Kashmir region. The group was allegedly formed by the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) in June 1998.
- **Hizb-ul-Mujahideen** is a separatist militant group active in the region of Jammu and Kashmir that seeks for its integration with Pakistan. The outfit has claimed responsibility of carrying out multiple terror attacks in India. It has been designated as a terrorist group by the European Union, India, and the United States. It remains a lawful organisation in Pakistan.





Jaish-e-Mohammed

## Jaish-e-Mohammed

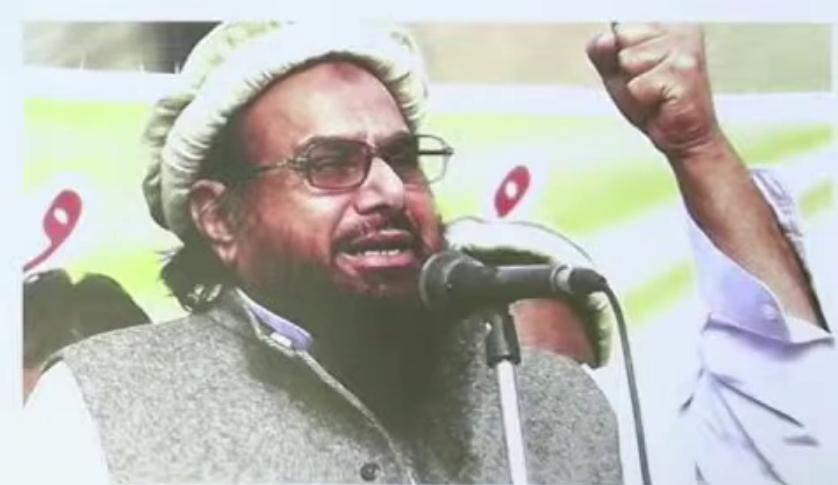
- Jaish-e-Mohammed headed by Masood Azhar is a Pakistan based Deobandi jihadist Islamic Mujahideen group active in Kashmir. The group's primary motive is to separate Kashmir from India and merge it into Pakistan. It portrays Kashmir as a "gateway" to the entire India, whose Muslims are also deemed to be in need of liberation. After liberating Kashmir, it aims to carry its 'Jihad' to other parts of India, with an intent to drive Hindus and other non-Muslims from the Indian subcontinent. It has carried out several attacks primarily in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. It also maintained close relations with Taliban and Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan and continues to be allied with these groups.
- Scholars state that JeM was created with the support of Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), which uses it to fight in Kashmir and other places, and continues to provide it backing.
- 2001 attack on Jammu and Kashmir legislative assembly, 2001 Indian Parliament attack, 2016 Pathankot airbase attack, 2016 attack on the Indian Mission in Mazar-i-Sharif, 2016 Uri attack, and 2019 Pulwama attack.

# Lashkar-e-Taiba

- Lashkar e Taiba founder Hafiz Saeed on India's most wanted list, for 2008 Mumbai attacks. The organization was founded in 1987 by funding from Osama Bin Laden.
- Its prime motive is liberation of Kashmir and later conversion of whole Indian subcontinent into Islamic region. It has also been associated with 2001 Indian parliament attacks and 2019 Pulwama attacks.



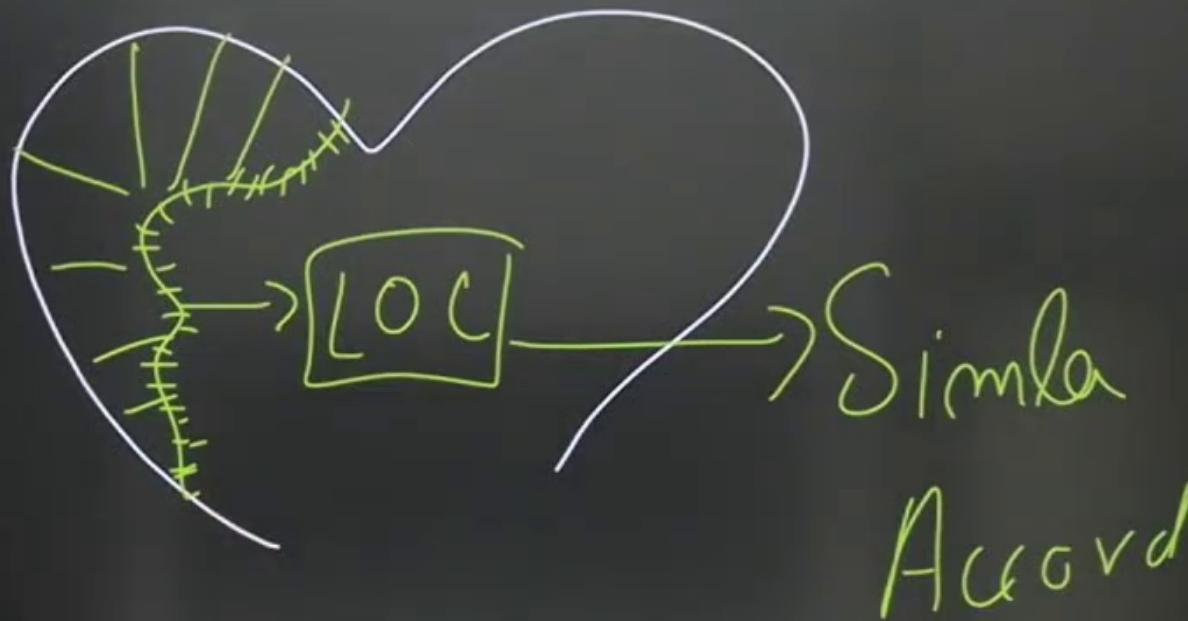
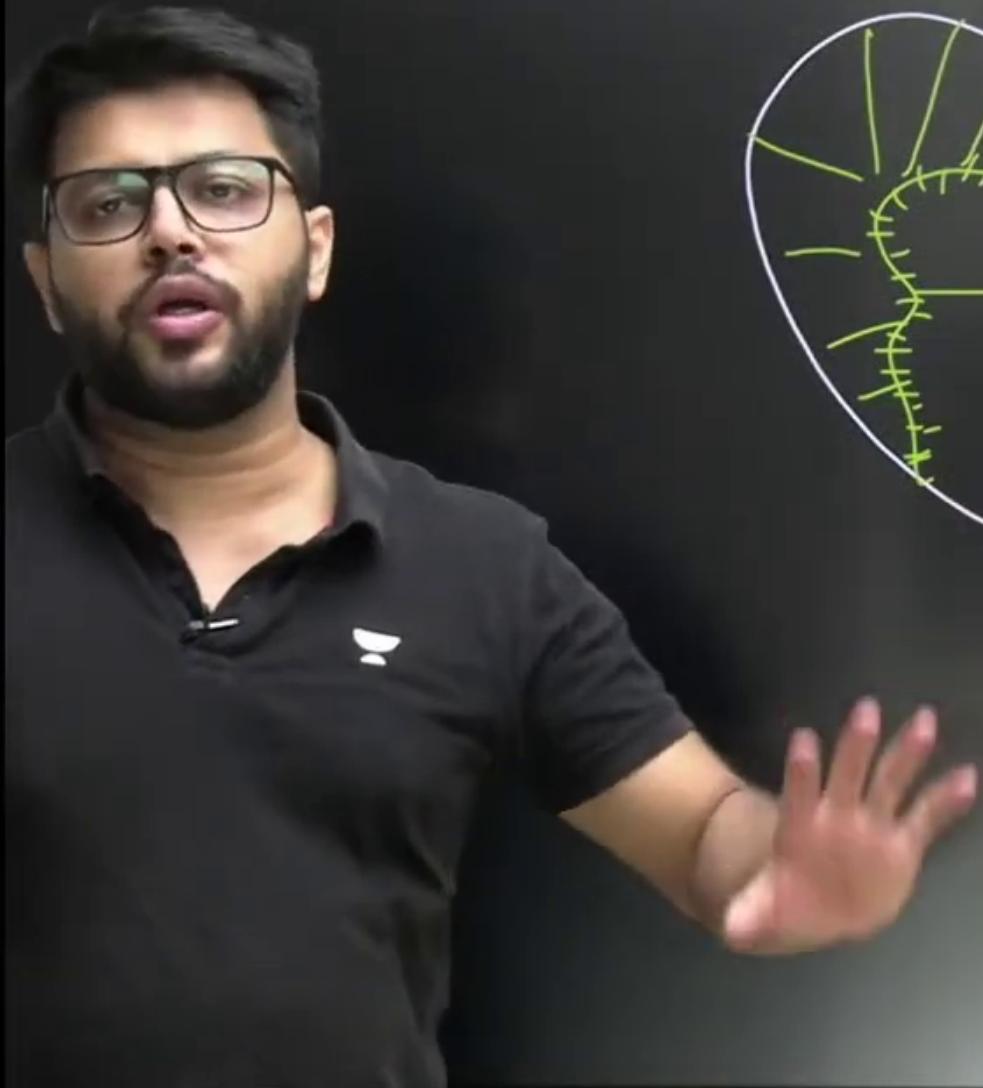
Flag of Lashkar-e-taiba





## Border Disputes India and Pakistan

- Shimla agreement 1972 renamed the new border as **LOC** the main **bone of contention** between two states.
- Shaksgam or trans Karakoram tract given to China by Pakistan.
- In 1984 operation **Megdhot** by India to retake Siachen, without this "**bed of roses**" Pak-China can assert claims over Ladakh. (7-8 crore per day cost of operations). India agrees to demilitarize only of Pak agrees on **AGPL**. (The line extends from the northernmost point of the LOC (Line of Control) to Indira Col. **The AGPL is approximately 110 KM long.**



China

gift

POL

A.C.

SSG

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♂



*Gilgit-Baltistan  
to be the 5<sup>th</sup>  
province of  
Pak*

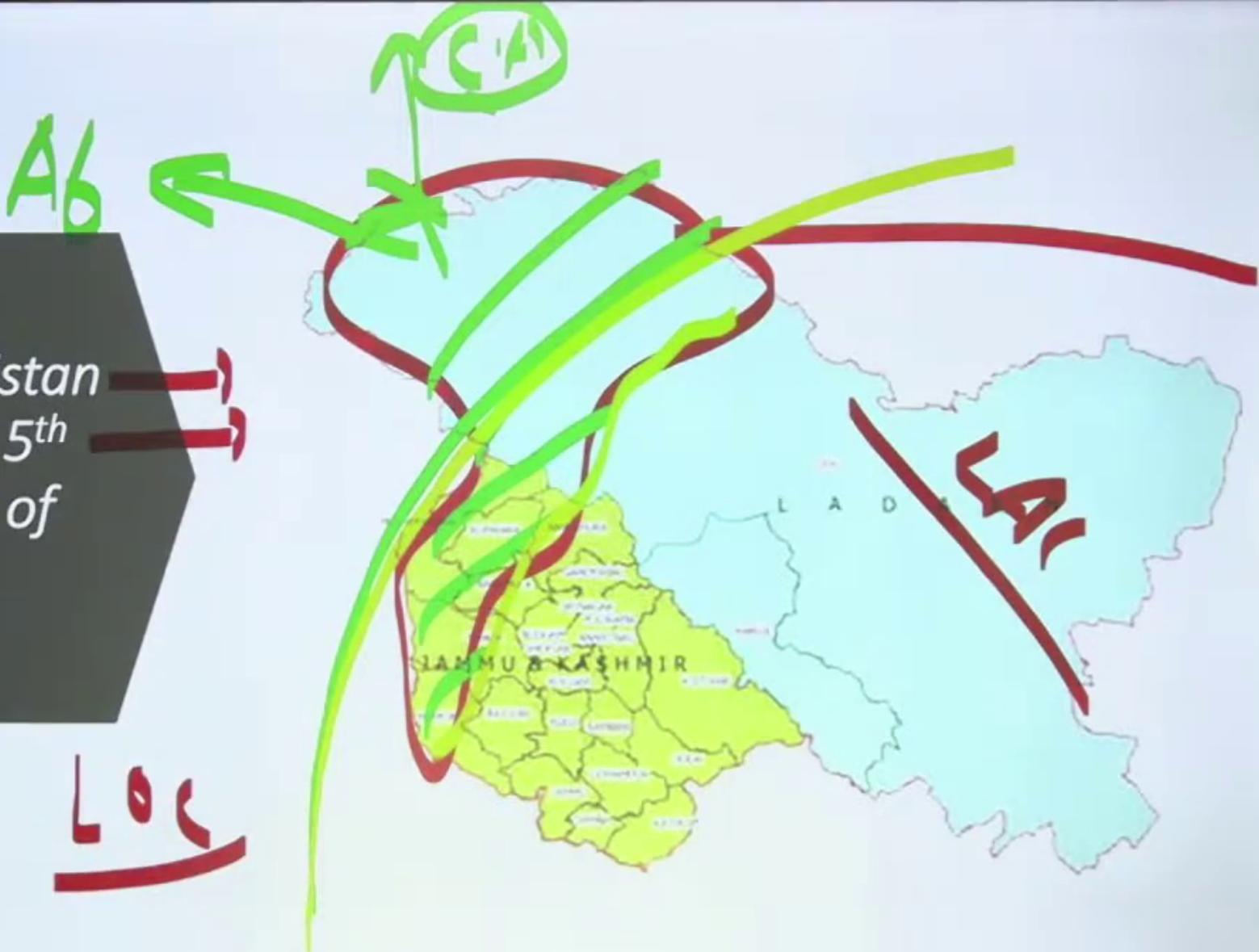


# Importance of Gilgit- Baltistan region

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- **Strategic Location:** GB lies at intersection of Indian Subcontinent, Central Asia and China.
- **Large Territory:** Territory of GB is more than **five times larger than Pakistan occupied Kashmir**. It consists of two ethno-geographically distinct territories: Baltistan, which was part of Ladakh, and Gilgit.
- **Water and energy Security:** GB is also significant due to its water and energy resources. Before entering Pakistan, Indus River passes through GB. Important glaciers like **Siachen Glacier are located in GB**. **Hydro-electric potential of Indus River** makes it vital for energy security as well.
- **Chinese Interference:** **China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)** is passing through GB making India more reluctant to join multinational transport and infrastructure corridor projects sponsored by China.

# *Gilgit-Baltistan to be the 5<sup>th</sup> province of Pak*



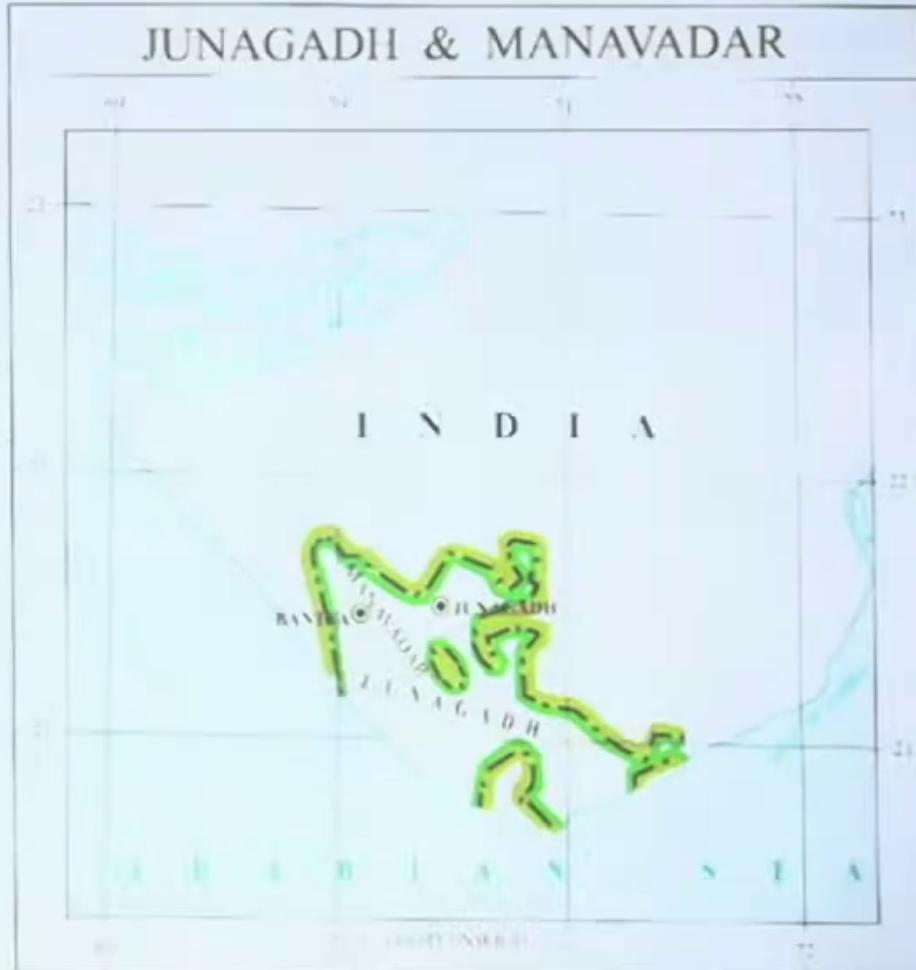
# Sir Creek Dispute

- It is located **between Kutch and Sindh province** of Pakistan a **96 KM** long creek.
- Kutch was a princely state hence no proper demarcation.
- Rights over Sir Creek will result in extensive **Exclusive economic zone** as per **UNCLOS**. This region have vast oil and mineral resources.



## Pakistan new map

- Released **on the eve** of one year completion of abrogation of article 370.
- It includes all of **Jammu & Kashmir**, Ladakh, **Sir Creek** and Junagadh.
- The strategically important **Siachen** has also been included.
- It has also **renamed** Kashmir Highway in Islamabad as Srinagar Highway.
- **Nepal too published its new map** claiming the territories of the Kalapani region.



A man with dark hair, wearing glasses and a black polo shirt, is speaking to the camera. He has a beard and mustache. The background is dark.

Greeh



Sind

Kutch

Sir (veh)

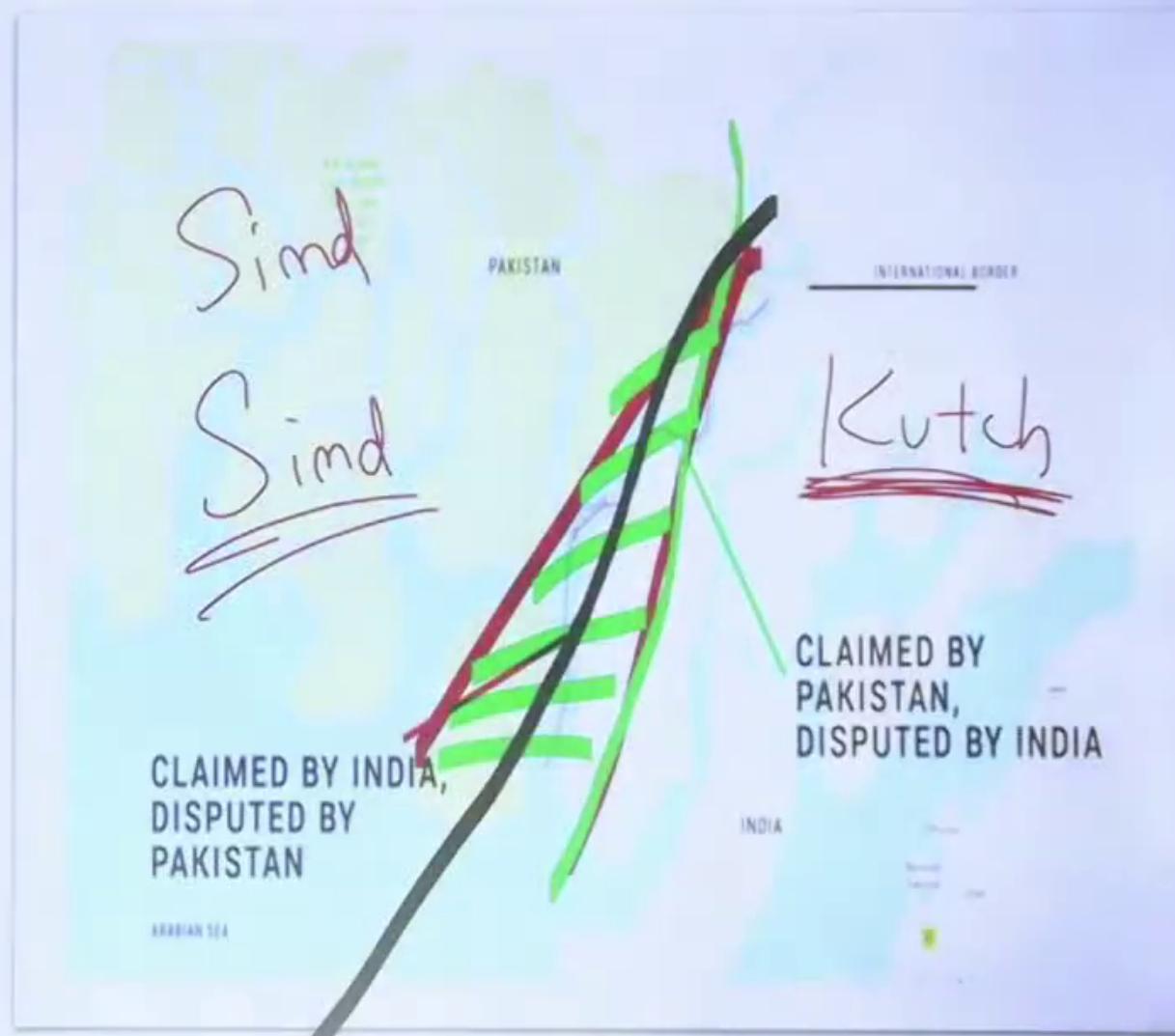
200 Nm

EE2



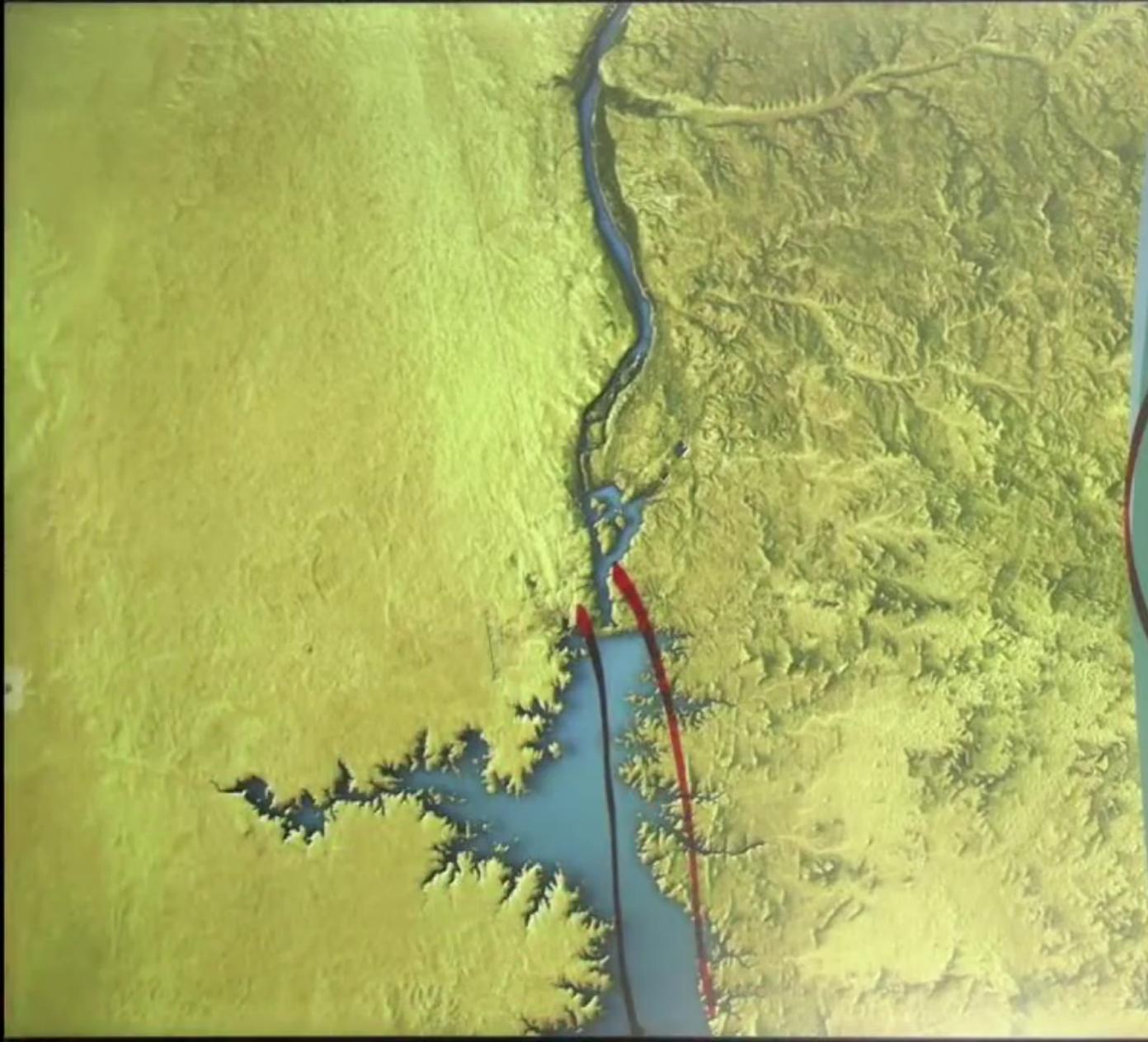
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# Indus Water Treaty

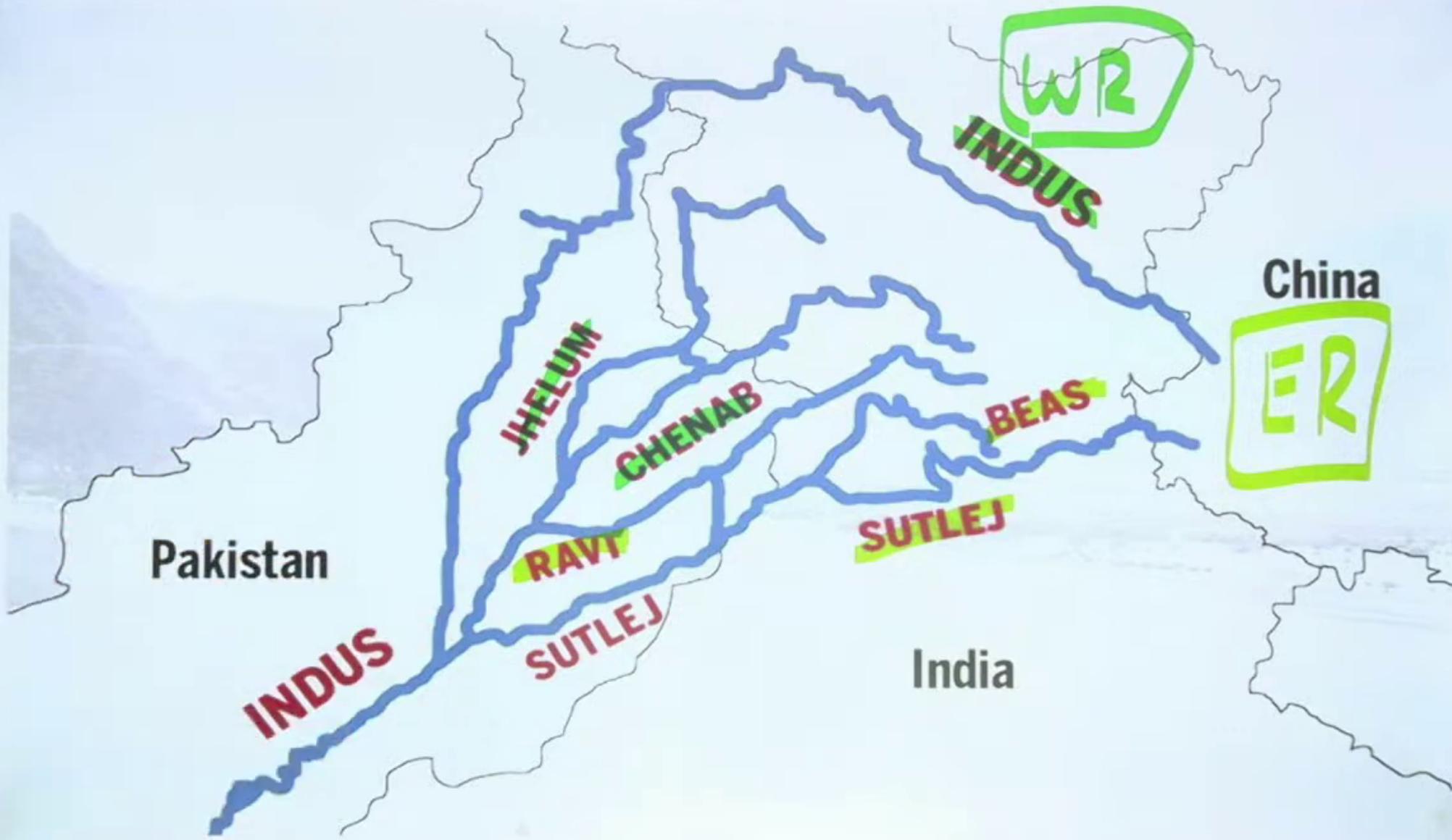


## Indus River Water Treaty

- The sharing of water of the six rivers— **Indus, Chenab, Jhelum, Beas, Ravi and Sutlej**— between India and Pakistan is governed by a treaty the two countries signed in 1960. The deal was brokered by the World Bank after nine years of negotiation in Karachi.

\*In response to **Pulwama terror attack 2019**, India issued a statement citing diversion of India's share of water and limiting the flow towards Pakistan.

- **PM Nehru and Ayub Khan** signed the treaty.
- It divides the Indus river water system into **3 western rivers and 3 eastern rivers**.



Pakistan

India

INDUS

SUTLEJ

RAVI

JHELUM

CHENAB

SUTLEJ

BEAS

WR

INDUS

China

ER

- Western rivers can be used for **domestic use, limited agricultural use and Hydro electric power** can be generated as per decided conditions.
- **India** in total got nearly 33 MAF at **16%** whereas **Pakistan got nearly 177 MAF at 84%**. This has often been seen as biased and therefore **J&K assembly passed a resolution (2016)**, demanding abrogation of the treaty.
- Under the Treaty, India and Pakistan have each created a permanent post of Commissioner for Indus Waters. **They together constitute the Permanent Indus Commission (PIC)**, which is entrusted with the implementation of the Treaty. The PIC is required to hold meetings and tours and submit report on its work to the two Governments every year.

- India communicates as a gesture of goodwill, flood data to Pakistan from **1st July to 10th October every year**, to enable them to undertake advance flood relief measures.
- As per the **IWT, Pakistan bombing / destroying dams, barrages, power stations, etc** located in Indian part of Indus System of Rivers is violation of the IWT which can lead to abrogation of IWT
- The treaty has **not alleviated the Pakistani fears that India could potentially create floods or droughts in Pakistan**, especially in times of war.
- However, the Indus Waters Treaty is considered **one of the most successful water sharing** endeavors in the world today.

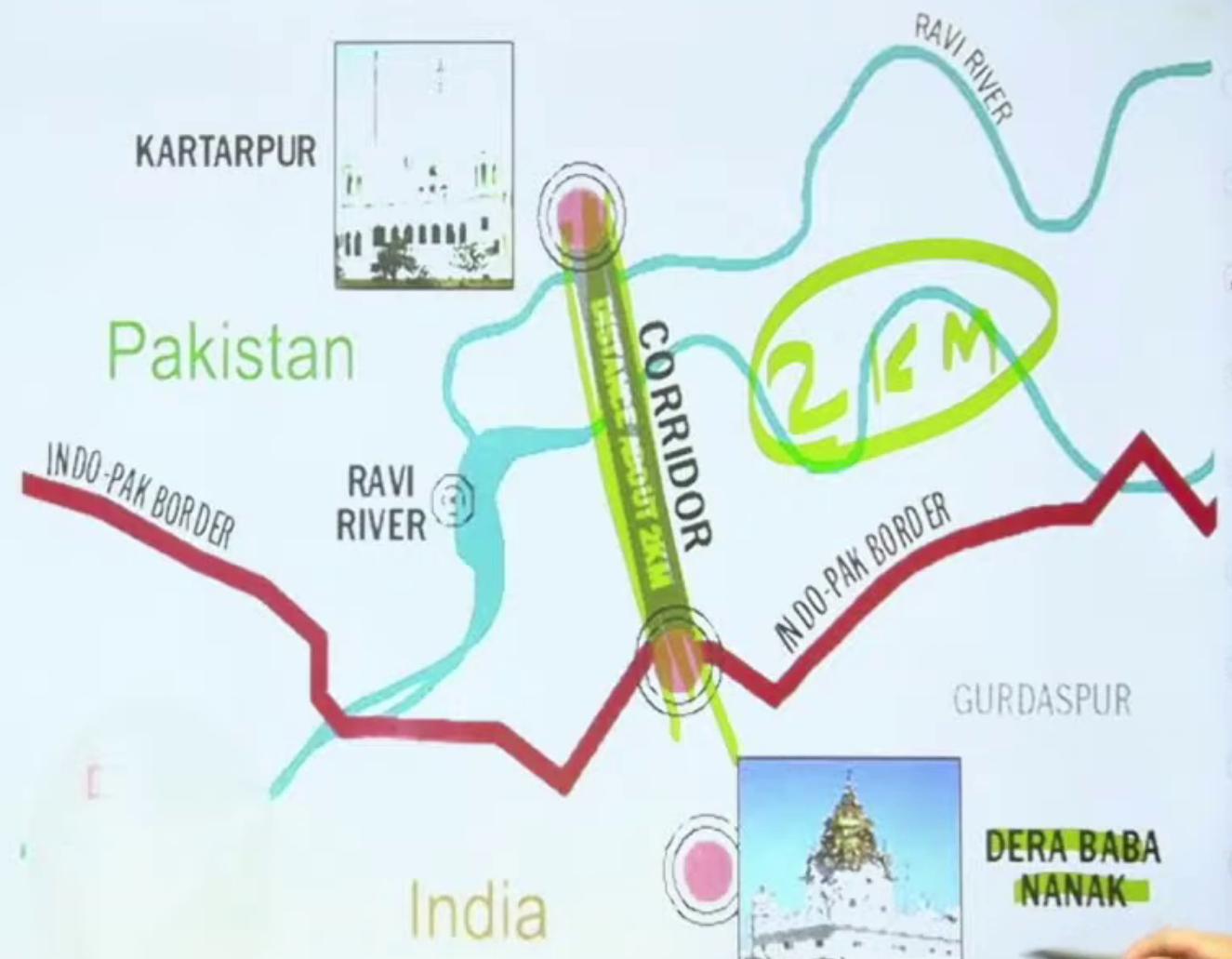
# Kartarpur Corridor

## Kartarpur Corridor “Road to peace”

- Both the nations have signed an **agreement to operationalize the Kartarpur corridor**. The agreement is valid initially for **five years**. It can be terminated by giving **one month advance notice**.
- It will **facilitate visa free movement** of pilgrims.



The Kartarpur corridor connects the **Darbar Sahib Gurdwara** in Narowal district of Pakistan with the **Dera Baba Nanak** shrine in Gurdaspur district in India's Punjab province.



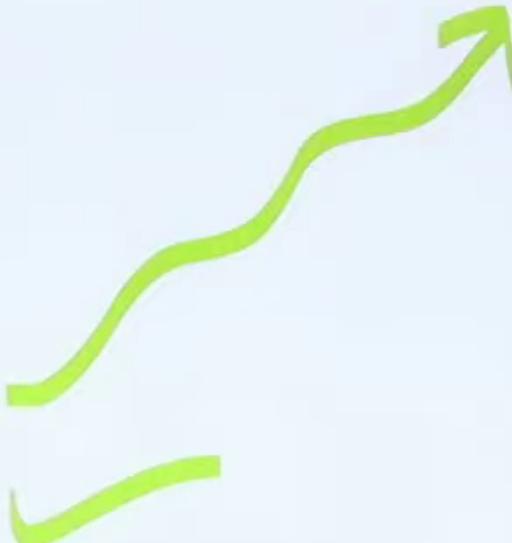
- It was here that **Guru Nanak** assembled a Sikh community and **lived for 18 years until his death in 1539.**
- Indian Sikhs gather in large numbers for darshan from the Indian side, and binoculars are installed at Gurdwara Dera Baba Nanak.
- No need for passport only a valid ID proof.





2015

Pak-Russia Axis



# Pak-Russia

The **growing relations with US and west** has motivated Russia to look for new allies in the region.

Russia is also looking for **new markets** as its share in Indian arms industry is constantly falling.

Russia has now **eliminated the sale embargo on Pakistan** for offensive weapons.

**Friendship exercise-**  
**2016** between the two nation was held despite India's reservations and **Uri attacks**.

In **2017** Pakistan-Russia entered into **military technical cooperation** in **2018 naval cooperation was signed**.

While the **bilateral trade** has increased, Russia's **Gazprom** has shown interest in supplying natural gas.



PAKISTAN - RUSSIA JOINT EXERCISE  
**DRUZHBA - III 2018**

Friendship exercise an annual event

- The growing menace of **drugs** and **effective control of Afghanistan** has also lured Russia for engagements with Pakistan
- The exercise called '**Tsentr (Centre) 2019**' was held last year. All the eight Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (**SCO**) member states, including India, Pakistan and China, took part in the exercise. Such initiative bring these nations more closer, however threat from new emerging **China-Pakistan-Russia axis** cannot be ignored.
- Some Indian Foreign policy experts believe that Russia has found a **new ally Pakistan**.
- **But this does not necessarily mean Russia would want to give up its special relationship with India.**

## Recent crises in Pakistan



- Pakistan is facing a political crisis since April 2022, when the former prime minister Imran Khan was ousted from his position in a vote of no confidence.
- The current Pakistani government has accused him of destabilizing the country and undermining democracy.
- Since the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan, the Pakistani army has been under siege and the Taliban supported Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) is expanding its footprint across Balochistan and Punjab.
- Street mobilisations after the ouster of Imran Khan have made the army vulnerable. The army today is politically much weaker which may provide a fostering ground for non-state actors like TTP.
- The inflation rate in Pakistan is currently over 30%, which is the highest it has been in years. This is making it difficult for people to afford basic necessities, such as food and fuel. The Pakistani rupee has lost over 30% of its value against the US dollar in the past year.
- The country's public debt has grown to a staggering USD 250 billion. The country is facing a severe shortage of foreign exchange reserves, which have fallen to a 9-year low of less than USD 3 billion meaning that the country does not have enough foreign currency to import essential goods and services.

# Threats to India

Escalation of  
Cross-Border  
Tensions

Refugee Crisis

Compromised  
Regional  
Security

Nuclear  
Proliferation