UNIT 13: INDIA'S RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

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13.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to-

- outline the relationship between India and Pakistan
- explain the history and the phases of Indo-Pak relations
- analise the fluctuating relationship between India and Pakistan
- identify the issues or questions that have been determining the Indo-Pak relations
- discuss the present status of Indo-Pak relations

13.2 INTRODUCTION

The two dominions, India and Pakistan, were created by the India Independence Act, 1947 enacted by the British Parliament. The then British India was divided by this act and Pakistan came into being on 14 August and India came into being on 15 August in the year 1947.

Although for centuries Hindus and Muslims had lived together in the sub-continent, the partition created unprecedented hostility between secular India and Islamic Pakistan. The partition has been described as the most unfortunate fact of post-war international politics.

Relations between India and Pakistan have been complex and largely hostile due to a number of historical and political events. Relations between the two states have been defined by the violent partition of British India in 1947, the Kashmir Conflict and the numerous military conflicts fought between the two nations. Consequently, their relationship has been plagued by hostility and suspicion.

Soon after their independence, India and Pakistan established diplomatic relations but the violent partition and numerous territorial claims would overshadow their relationship. Since their Independence, the two countries have fought three major wars, one undeclared war and have been involved in numerous armed conflicts and military standoffs. The Kashmir Conflict is the main centre-point of all of these conflicts.

13.3 INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS: HISTORY, PHASES AND PRESENT STATUS

13.3.1 Seeds of Conflict during Independence

About half a million Muslims and Hindus were killed in communal riots following the partition of British India. Millions of Muslims living in India and Hindus and Sikhs living in Pakistan emigrated in one of the most colossal transfers of population in the modern era. Both countries accused each other of not providing adequate security to the minorities emigrating through their territory.

This served to increase tensions between the newly-born countries.

According to the British plan for the partition of British India, all the 680 princely states were allowed to decide which of the two countries to join. With the exception of a few, most of the Muslim-majority princely states acceded to Pakistan while most of the Hindu-majority princely states joined India. However, the decisions of some of the princely states would shape the India-Pakistan relationship considerably in the years to come.

13.3.2 The Kashmir Dispute

The erstwhile princely state of Jammu & Kashmir has been described as the 'heaven on earth'. But, unfortunately it has been the cause of hostile relations between India and Pakistan ever since the partition in 1947. This northern state was populated predominantly by Muslims and was ruled by a Hindu King, Maharaja Hari Singh. Maharaja Hari Singh did not take any decision regarding state's accession before, or immediately after, 15 August 1947. Maharaja Hari Singh, the ruler of the state, preferred to remain independent and did not want to join either the Union of India or the Dominion of Pakistan. He wanted both India and Pakistan to recognize his princely state as an independent neutral country.

Maharaja Hari Singh refused to accede to either of the countries and asked for a standstill agreement both with India and Pakistan, pending a final decision regarding accession. Though no such agreement could be concluded with India, Pakistan accepted the agreement. Simultaneously Pakistan also started applying economic pressure on the ruler of Kashmir to gain its accession to Pakistan. But when the economic pressure proved ineffective, Pakistan encouraged the tribesmen to invade Kashmir. These tribesmen were assisted by the regular troops of Pakistan army. They launched the attack on October 22, 1947 in a number of sectors. Within a short period of five days the invaders reached Baramula, just 25 miles away from Srinagar. As the King of Kashmir

was not able to meet the threat of the raiders, he appealed Government of India for assistance. However, India refused to send troops unless the King signed the letter of accession in favour of India. Ultimately, Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession in favour of India. The accession of Jammu & Kashmir to India was finalized by October 27, 1947 and the army was airlifted to clear the aggression by the Pakistan backed invaders.

Pakistan not only refused to recognize the accession of Jammu & Kashmir to India but also continued to assist the Azad Kashmir, an area of Kashmir forcibly occupied by Muslim tribesmen. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan said, "the accession of Kashmir to India is a fraud perpetrated on the people of Kashmir by its cowardly ruler with the aggressive help of the Government of India."

On January 1, 1948, India brought the matter to the notice of the United Nations under Article 35 of the Charter. India sought UN assistance to have Pakistan-supported aggression vacated. Meanwhile, Indian army had vacated about half of the area earlier taken by the tribesmen.

The Security Council, after much consideration, adopted a resolution calling on India and Pakistan to withdraw their troops and tribesmen respectively. It also favoured the establishment of an interim government containing representatives of the major political groups. It also suggested that a five-member Commission, known as the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) be sent to Kashmir for restoring peace and arranging a plebiscite. However, the resolution failed to satisfy both the countries. The UNCIP after working for about one month recommended a cease-fire and subsequent negotiations of a truce agreement. On August 13, 1948, the Commission submitted a plan for free and impartial plebiscite, after the peace had been restored in the state.

After initial reluctance, Pakistan accepted these proposals and a cease-fire agreement was signed. The agreement was to

come into force on January 1, 1949. However, the implementation of the agreement could not be effected due to disagreement between the two parties on the demarcation of cease-fire line and the whole issue came back to the Security Council.

The Security Council started fresh efforts to find a solution of the problem. It appointed General McNaughton of Canada as the informal mediator on behalf of the Security Council, but he failed to accomplish anything. In February 1950, the Security Council appointed Sir Owen Dixon of Australia as a mediator. He came to the sub-continent in May 1950 and worked in India, Pakistan and Kashmir. Ultimately he proposed a plan which combined the twin principles of partition and plebiscite. However, his proposals were not acceptable to either India or Pakistan. He admitted the failure of his mission and tendered his resignation.

After the failure of Dixon, Dr. Frank P. Graham was appointed as a mediator. He initiated negotiations with both the countries in June 1951. He presented a series of proposals aimed at demilitarization of Jammu & Kashmir prior to holding the plebiscite. However, his efforts were failed as no agreement was reached on the quantum of forces to be retained on each side. Graham also, like his predecessor, admitted his failure in February 1953 and suggested direct negotiations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, certain important developments had taken place in Kashmir. The Constituent Assembly of Jammu & Kashmir, elected on the basis of adult franchise, confirmed its accession to India on February 6, 1954. On November 19, 1956, the Assembly adopted a Constitution by which the state was made an integral part of India. India finalized the accession on January 26, 1957.

Pakistan was not happy with these developments and continued to insist on plebiscite at the United Nations. Subsequently, India took the stand that Kashmir's accession to India was full, complete and final and it would not be desirable to review the same.

13.3.3 The Canal Water Dispute

The question of sharing of river waters has been an important factor in Indo-Pak relations. As a result of the partition of Punjab, the problem of division water of rivers cropped up. Under the Standstill Agreement India agreed to supply water to the canals in Pakistan from the headworks in India against payment till March 31, 1948. The agreement lapsed in April 1948 as Pakistan failed to renew it. However, a fresh agreement was concluded on May 4, 1948 which provided for progressive diminution of water supplies to Pakistan by India. This agreement worked for about two years before it was unilaterally repudiated by Pakistan in August 1950 saying that it was signed under 'duress'.

During the next decade, heated debates and negotiations continued regarding the distribution river waters. Ultimately, through the good offices of the World Bank, a treaty was signed by India and Pakistan in September 1960, which is popularly known as the Indus Water Treaty. According to the Treaty, India not only agreed to allot the water of three western rivers viz. Indus, Jhelum and Chenab to Pakistan, but also agreed to supply water from the rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej on the Indian side. Pakistan was to be assisted by India and other countries in the construction of canals for link purposes. Thus, the dispute over canal waters was amicably settled.

13.3.4 The India-Pakistan War of 1965

The India-Pakistan War of 1965 was a culmination of conflicts that took place between April 1965 and September 1965 between India and Pakistan. The conflict began following Pakistan's Operation Gibraltar, which was designed to infiltrate forces into Jammu and Kashmir to precipitate an insurgency against Indian rule. India retaliated by launching a full-scale military attack on West Pakistan. The war lasted for 23 days. The war caused

thousands of casualties on both sides and witnessed the largest engagement of armored vehicles and the largest tank battle since World War II. Hostilities between the two countries ended after a United Nations-mandated cease-fire was declared following diplomatic intervention by the Soviet Union and the United States, and the subsequent issuance of the Tashkent Declaration.

The cease-fire was in accordance with the Security Council resolution of September 20, 1965, was accepted by both the countries on 22nd and enforced on 23rd of September. India had the upper hand over Pakistan when the cease-fire was declared. Indian army's main objective in the war was to prove its superiority and destroy as much of Pakistani weaponry as possible. The war tired Pakistan a lot and the aim of Indian army was achieved.

13.3.5 India-Pakistan War of 1971: The Bangladesh Crisis

The revolt by the Bengalis in East Pakistan and emergence of Bangladesh contributed a lot towards the straining relations between India and Pakistan. Pakistan, since independence was geo-politically divided into two major regions - West Pakistan and East Pakistan. East Pakistan was occupied mostly by Bengali people. In December 1970 elections were held in Pakistan which resulted in absolute majority for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League in Provincial Assembly of East Pakistan. However, under pressure from Z.A. Bhutto, President Yahya Khan refused to summon the meeting of the National Assembly. Consequently in March 1971 Sheikh Mujibur Rahman started a civil disobedience movement. A people's army known as Mukti Bahini was also formed with a view to achieve freedom. The Pakistani military leaders resorted to suppression of people in East Bengal, which resulted in large influx of Bengali refugees to India. These refugees crossed over to India in large number to escape persecution. This not only caused serious strain on economy of India but also strained her relations with Pakistan. Pakistan started accusing India of instigating

the East Bengalis and actively helping them against Pakistan. Although India refuted these charges, Pakistan mounted an attack on India in the Western Sector. The Government of India acted promptly and dispatched her forces to meet the Pakistani challenge. India also sent her troops to help the Mukti Bahini forces. Eventually the war did begin on December 3, 1971, India decided to go ahead and recognition was granted to Bangladesh on December 6, 1971. After some fight, Pakistani forces surrendered before the joint command of Mukti Bahini and Indian Army. Pakistani surrender took place on December 16, 1971. During that 13-day war in the winter of 1971 nearly 20,000 Indian soldiers laid down their lives. The emergence of Bangladesh was described as an event of major importance in the Sub-continent.

13.3.6 The Shimla Agreement, 1972

The liberation of Bangladesh led to the fall of Yahya Khan in Pakistan and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto assumed power on December 20, 1971. Soon he showed his willingness to improve relations with India and agreed to take part in a Summit Meeting at Shimla. The meeting was held from June 28 to July 2, 1972, which resulted in the conclusion of Shimla Agreement. The Shimla Agreement signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on July 2, 1972. Under this agreement both India and Pakistan agreed to settle their differences through bilateral negotiations in a peaceful manner. Both the countries expressed faith in the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. They also agreed to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of each other. They were to withdraw their forces to their respective international border in Rajasthan and Punjab. In Kashmir, the position was to be maintained as agreed to work for the normalization of relations and to cooperate in the economic, cultural and scientific fields. In short, the Shimla Summit expressed the hope that in future the

relations of the two countries would take a normal course and the tension of the past years would end.

13.3.7 India-Pakistan Relations after Shimla Agreement

In the years after signing the Shimla Agreement the relations between India and Pakistan continue to be less hostile, though they could not be conducted in the spirit of the Accord. This was mainly due to the fact that the question of Kashmir still continued to defy a solution to the entire satisfaction of the two countries.

Pakistan did get a setback as India conducted its first nuclear test in Rajasthan desert in May 1974. Z.A. Bhutto was shocked at India's nuclear test and said that Pakistan would never succumb to India's 'nuclear blackmail'. He said that this test had put an end to the possibility of a no-war pact between India and Pakistan. But, India tried to convince the world that its nuclear programme was only for peaceful purposes.

Z. A. Bhutto was thrown out of power in 1977 in a military coup led by General Zia-Ul-Haq. In India also Janata Party came to power in the year 1977. The Prime Minister Morarji Desai government tried hard to improve India's relations with all neighbours, particularly Pakistan. Several welcome gestures were made by both sides. Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's visit to Pakistan in 1978 was highly successful and ice was broken. Pakistan later admitted that its relations with India were never better than those during 1977-79.

During Indira Gandhi's second tenure as Prime Minister (1980-84) and Rajiv Gandhi period (1984-89), several initiatives were taken, but the General Zia regime cleverly avoided building confidence. On the contrary, it was widely believed that Zia regime took upon itself the task of destabilizing India by encouraging and assisting terrorism in Punjab. Insurgency cost thousands of lives in India. Indira Gandhi was assassinated in 1984, and this was also related to insurgency in Punjab. The situation took a very serious

turn when Pakistan-sponsored insurgency disturbed peace in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. Rajiv Gandhi and General Zia and later Rajiv Gandhi and Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto initiated direct negotiations. Both sides referred to the Shimla Accord and its commitment to bilateral approach. But, nothing concrete resulted.

13.3.8 India-Pakistan Relations after 1998 Nuclear Test

India's adversarial relations with Pakistan were worsened after the two countries conducted their nuclear tests in May 1998. In May 1998, India conducted its first nuclear bomb tests since 1974 at the Indian Army Pokhran Test Range. Known as Pokhran-II, the tests involved five detonations and were followed by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee declaring India a full nuclear state. Fifteen days after India's tests, Pakistan conducted six underground nuclear tests at the Chagai and Kharan test site. After these explosions, both countries were subjected to economic sanctions mainly by the United States. However, by the time the Prime Ministers of the two countries met on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly session in New York in September 1998. The Vajpayee-Sharif meeting broke the ice as informal confidence building measures were initiated and hostility had considerably subsided between India and Pakistan. It was agreed, among other things, that a regular bus service would be started between Delhi and Lahore to facilitate the peoples of two countries to travel easily and economically. Atal Bihari Vajpayee also decided to travel in the first bus to go to Lahore on February 20, 1999. He expected that Pakistani counterpart would come to India in a reciprocal gesture. However, that did not happen.

13.4.9 The Lahore Declaration

The Lahore Declaration is a bilateral agreement and a governance treaty signed between India and Pakistan. The treaty was signed on February 21, 1999, at the conclusion of the historic

Vajpayee-Sharif summit in Lahore and ratified by the parliaments of both the countries in the same year. The Lahore Declaration reaffirmed the two countries' desire to open a new chapter in their relationship. The Declaration emphasized on establishing peace and stability between India and Pakistan for progress and prosperity of the peoples of the two countries. The two Prime ministers reiterated the determination of both the countries to implement the Shimla Agreement in letter and spirit. They also agreed that their governments shall intensify their efforts to resolve all issues, including the issue of Jammu & Kashmir, and shall refrain from intervention and interference in each other's internal affairs. They reaffirmed their condemnation of terrorism in all its form and manifestations, and to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Thus, the Lahore Declaration contained all noble ideals of friendship, cooperation, non-interference, curbing terrorism and of good neighbors. However, Pakistan adopted the path of confrontation and aggression even before the ink of the Declaration became dry.

13.4.10 The Kargil War

The Kargil war, also known as the Kargil Conflict was an armed conflict between India and Pakistan that took place between May and July 1999 along the Line of Control (LOC) in the Kargil district of Jammu & Kashmir. The cause of the war was the infiltration of Pakistani soldiers disguised as Kashmiri militants into positions on the Indian side of the LOC. While apparently Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was giving 'warm welcome' to Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, secretly Pakistani regulars and other intruders were busy occupying the Kargil heights on Indian side of LOC. It was not only an aggression against India, but was also unfaithful act by Pakistan.

Pakistan's aim was not merely to sit on the Kargil heights, but to cut the overlooking Srinagar-Leh highway so that the Ladakh region would have no connection with the valley. At least four

immediate objectives were set out by Pakistan for itself. These were - (i) to internationalize the Kashmir problem; (ii) to score a decisive military victory and permanently capture some locations on Indian side of LOC; (iii) to stimulate trouble on the Indian side of LOC; and (iv) to win support of the Muslims in India. But, Pakistan failed in its entire game plan as Indian army demonstrated unprecedented determination and courage and defeated the Pakistani intruders and the regulars. The Kargil Conflict received world-wide attention and Pakistan, for the first time, since its creation in 1947, was completely isolated. The international community gave full support to Indian position. Even Pakistan's closest allies United States and China also favoured Pakistan's withdrawal from Kargil and restoration of status quo, which meant complete vacation of Indian side of LOC by Pakistani intruders - militants as well as army regulars.

13.4.11 India-Pakistan Relations in Contemporary Times

After the Kargil War, Pakistan once again came under army rule in October 1999. General Parvez Musharraf had sacked Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and he declared himself to be the Chief Executive of Pakistan. India took the stand that it would not talk to Pakistan till democracy was restored in that country. However, setting aside his opposition to talk to a military ruler, Vajpayee decided to invite General Musharraf to India for talks. The talks between Vajpayee and Musharraf took place in Agra in July 2001. But, the talks failed, and even a joint declaration could not be issued.

Meanwhile, free and fair elections were conducted in the state of Jammu & Kashmir in 2002. Prime Minister Vajpayee described this as proof of determination and self-determination of the people of Kashmir. India has always been keen for friendship with Pakistan. In April 2003, Prime Minister Vajpayee once again extended his hand of friendship during his visit to Kashmir.

The UPA Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh also pursued the normalization process vigorously. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh also initiated several measures for people-to-people contact, and for resolution of several outstanding problems between India and Pakistan, including the issue of Kashmir.

Both India and Pakistan have launched several mutual confidence building measures to ease tensions between the two countries. These include more high-level talks, easing Visa restrictions, and restarting of cricket matches between the two countries. The bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarbad has also helped bring the two sides closer. Both the countries have decided to cooperate on economic fronts too. But, the relations between India and Pakistan have regularly been adversely affected by several terrorist attacks backed by Pakistan, such as, Indian Parliament attack and Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly attack in 2001, Samjhauta Express bombing in 2007, Serial bombing in Mumbai in 2008, Uri attack in 2016 and Pulwama attack in 2019. Following the Pulwama attack, India launched airstrikes in Balakot, Pakistan. This action led to aerial clashes and resulted in the capture of an Indian pilot by Pakistan. The pilot was later released, preventing the situation from escalating further. The scrapping of Article 370 in 2019, which granted special status to Jammu and Kashmir, further increased tensions between India and Pakistan. In response, Pakistan suspended land and air links, trade, and railway services with India. Throughout 2020, sporadic ceasefire violations along the Line of Control (LoC) continued, causing military and civilian casualties. However, a significant development occurred in February 2021 when both countries agreed to a strict ceasefire along the LoC, which substantially reduced violence. Diplomatic gestures in 2021, including the exchange of letters between Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan, indicated a mutual desire for peace. In 2022, India provided assistance during devastating

floods in Pakistan, briefly improving relations. Both countries participated in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) summit in 2023. Despite these positive steps, issues like terrorism, border disputes, and political distrust continued to pose significant challenges to the relationship between India and Pakistan.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q 1: Write briefly about the India-Pakistan War of 1971.

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Q 2: Write about the Shimla Agreement, 1972.

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13.5 LET US SUM UP

- The two dominions, India and Pakistan, were created by the India Independence Act, 1947 enacted by the British Parliament.
- Soon after their independence, India and Pakistan established diplomatic relations but the violent partition and numerous territorial claims would overshadow their relationship.
- India and Pakistan have fought in numerous armed conflicts since their independence. There are three major wars that have taken place between the two countries, namely in 1947, 1965 and the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. In addition to this was the unofficial Kargil War in 1999 and some border skirmishes.
- The question of sharing of river waters has also been an important factor in Indo-Pak relations.
- The Shimla Agreement signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on July 2, 1972. Under this agreement both India and Pakistan agreed to settle their differences through bilateral negotiations in a peaceful manner.

- In the years after signing the Shimla Agreement the relations between India and Pakistan continue to be less hostile, though they could not be conducted in the spirit of the Accord.
- India's adversarial relations with Pakistan were worsened after the two countries conducted their nuclear tests in May 1998.
- The Lahore Declaration is a bilateral agreement and a governance treaty signed between India and Pakistan. The treaty was signed on February 21, 1999.
- The Lahore Declaration emphasized on establishing peace and stability between India and Pakistan for progress and prosperity of the peoples of the two countries.
- The Kargil war, that took place between May and July 1999 along the Line of Control (LOC) in the Kargil district of Jammu & Kashmir.
- The cause of the Kargil war was the infiltration of Pakistani soldiers disguised as Kashmiri militants into positions on the Indian side of the LOC.
- The international community gave full support to India in Kargil Conflict and Pakistan was complete isolated.
- Pakistan once again came under army rule in October 1999 as General Parvez Musharraf had sacked Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and he declared himself to be the Chief Executive of Pakistan.
- Setting aside his opposition to talk to a military ruler, Vajpayee decided to invite General Musharraf to India for talks.
- The talks between Vajpayee and Musharraf took place in Agra in July 2001. But, the talks failed, and even a joint declaration could not be issued.
- Prime Minister Manmohan Singh also initiated several measures for people-to-people contact, and for resolution of several outstanding problems between India and Pakistan, including the issue of Kashmir.
- Both India and Pakistan have launched several mutual confidence building measures to ease tensions between the two countries.
- The relations between India and Pakistan have regularly been adversely affected by several terrorist attacks backed by Pakistan

- Following the Pulwama attack, India launched airstrikes in Balakot, Pakistan.
- Throughout 2020, sporadic ceasefire violations along the Line of Control (LoC) continued, causing military and civilian casualties. However, a significant development occurred in February 2021 when both countries agreed to a strict ceasefire along the LoC, which substantially reduced violence.
- In 2022, India provided assistance during devastating floods in Pakistan, briefly improving relations. Both countries participated in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) summit in 2023.
- Despite these positive steps, issues like terrorism, border disputes, and political distrust continued to pose significant challenges to the relationship between India and Pakistan.



13.6 FURTHER READING

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13.7 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans to Q No 1: The revolt by the Bengalis in East Pakistan and emergence of Bangladesh contributed a lot towards the straining relations between India and Pakistan. Pakistan, since independence was geo-politically divided into two major regions - West Pakistan and East Pakistan. East Pakistan was occupied mostly by Bengali people. In December 1970 elections were held in Pakistan which resulted in absolute majority for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League in Provincial Assembly of East Pakistan. However, under pressure from Z.A. Bhutto, President Yahya Khan refused to summon the meeting of the National Assembly. Consequently in March 1971 Sheikh Mujibur Rahman started a civil disobedience movement. A people's army known as Mukti Bahini was also formed with a view to achieve freedom. The Pakistani military leaders resorted to suppression of people in East Bengal, which resulted in large influx of Bengali refugees to India. These refugees crossed over to India in large number to escape persecution. This not only caused serious strain on economy of India but also strained her relations with Pakistan. Pakistan started accusing India of instigating the East Bengalis and actively helping them against Pakistan. Although India refuted these charges, Pakistan mounted an attack on India in the Western Sector. The Government of India acted promptly and dispatched her forces to meet the Pakistani challenge. India also sent her troops to help the Mukti Bahini forces. Eventually the war did begin on December 3, 1971, India decided to go ahead and recognition was granted to Bangladesh on December 6, 1971. After some fight, Pakistani forces surrendered before the joint command of Mukti Bahini and Indian Army. Pakistani surrender took place on December 16, 1971. During that 13-day war in the winter of 1971 nearly 20,000 Indian soldiers laid down their lives. The emergence of Bangladesh was described as an

event of major importance in the Sub-continent.

Ans to Q No 2: The liberation of Bangladesh led to the fall of Yahya Khan in Pakistan and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto assumed power on December 20, 1971. Soon he showed his willingness to improve relations with India and agreed to take part in a Summit Meeting at Shimla. The meeting was held from June 28 to July 2, 1972, which resulted in the conclusion of Shimla Agreement. The Shimla Agreement signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on July 2, 1972. Under this agreement both India and Pakistan agreed to settle their differences through bilateral negotiations in a peaceful manner. Both the countries expressed faith in the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other. They also agreed to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of each other. They were to withdraw their forces to their respective international border in Rajasthan and Punjab. In Kashmir, the position was to be maintained as agreed to work for the normalization of relations and to cooperate in the economic, cultural and scientific fields. In short, the Shimla Summit expressed the hope that in future the relations of the two countries would take a normal course and the tension of the past years would end.



13.8 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Very Short Questions

Q 1: The Shimla Agreement was signed between which two leaders of India and Pakistan?

Q 2: Atal Bihari Vajpayee also decided to travel in the first bus to go to Lahore on February 20, 1999.

Q 3: In December 1970 elections were held in Pakistan which resulted in absolute majority for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League in Provincial Assembly of East Pakistan.

Q 4: Write the full form of Line of Control (LOC).

B) Short Questions (Answer each question in about 150 words)

Q 1: Write briefly about the Kashmir Dispute.

Q 2: Explain India-Pakistan relations after Shimla Agreement.

Q 3: Write about India-Pakistan relations after 1998 Nuclear Test.

Q 4: Write about the Lahore Declaration.

C) Long Questions (Answer each question in about 300-500 words)

Q 1: Discuss India-Pakistan relations from 1965 to the contemporary times.

Q 2: Explain India-Pakistan Relations after Shimla Agreement and India-Pakistan Relations after 1998 Nuclear Test.

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