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# Offensive Action on Our Borders: India and Pakistan's Relationship through the Years

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## ABSTRACT

*This research paper entitled "Offensive Action on our Borders: India and Pakistan's Relationship Through the Years" explores the various aspects of Indo-Pak relations. The purpose of this study is to delve into the reasons due to which the relations of Indian and Pakistan are deteriorating day by day. If we take a look at history, Indo-Pak relations were never good. Right from the partition of India and the scar of massacre of around 2 million people, this research paper explains the relationship between India and Pakistan in a chronological order. It includes the background to the demand of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali Jinnah's demand and the subsequent demand of Pakistan, the origin of Pakistan, the Partition of India and the genocide of people of both the countries. The Indo-Pak war of 1965, the Indo-Pak war of 1971, insurgency in Kashmir, the Kargil War, diplomatic relations of India and Pakistan, State sponsored terrorism by Pakistan, political conditions of Pakistan, the Kashmir conundrum, terrorist attacks in India by Pakistan sponsored militants and the policy of "Bleed India with a Thousand Cuts" adopted by Pakistan have all been talked about in this paper. In writing this research paper, we have concentrated on explaining how the relations of India and Pakistan have deteriorated due to aforementioned events. While writing this research paper, we have done an intensive study of various books and articles of renowned authors of this particular field. Keeping in mind the complex and capricious relations of India and Pakistan, while writing this research paper, we have tried to explain each topic in a precise but knowledgeable manner so that the people who are totally unaware about Indo-Pak relations can also understand them. We have tried our best to include all the aspects important to understand Indo-Pak relations.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

This research paper entitled "Offensive Action on Our Borders: India and Pakistan's Relationship Through the Years" focuses on the acquaintanceship, enmity, and at times a bit of both between these two countries.

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It is no secret that before August 1947, there used to exist a British colony called India which consisted of the present-day independent nations of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. 1947 is a very important year in the history of these countries. It is always said that there is a price one has to pay for their freedom and for the residents of British India, it was the Partition.

The Partition of British India went down in history to become one the most brutal and bloody migrations of people across borders, hundreds and thousands of people were displaced, an innumerable number of families lost their loved ones. This division was based on religious grounds and much evil was committed on its basis. Women were raped and people were murdered left and right. Whether this Partition was a result of the aspirations of the Indian political elite or was another agenda of 'divide and rule' of the British lies unknown in the painful past, which is just too poignant to look at length now.

After the vicious Partition, situations worsened for India and Pakistan. They were and still continue to be at odds with each other. India and Pakistan have fought many bloodthirsty wars and have both suffered the consequences of their actions. Life and property have been harmed on both sides. But warring is not all these countries do or have done till now. There have been many dialogues, agreements and treaties which have been signed between the two.

One of the biggest apples of discord between India and Pakistan is the issue of Kashmir. Pakistan believes and claims Kashmir to be their own despite the fact that it is a part of India. Pakistan has also made its intentions very clear that it will stoop as low as it can when it comes to getting their hands on Kashmir, they have adopted a policy of 'Bleed India with a Thousand Cuts' and repeatedly use and encourage insurgency and attempt to radicalise the youth in Kashmir.

There seems no way for this long conflict between these nations to end, all that can be done is to have hope that peace between them will one day be restored.

## **II. UNDIVIDED INDIA**

### **(A) THE PRELUDE TO PAKISTAN**

Initially, the Pakistan Movement started as Aligarh Movement whose aim was to force the British Empire to adopt a secular identity in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Pakistan Movement was the part of Indian Independence Movement but soon after it sought to demand for a new state for Muslims.

During British Rule, Lord Macaulay's radical education policy brought various changes in the Indian Educational System. Most important change being the introduction and teaching of

western languages e.g. English, Latin, History and Philosophy.<sup>3</sup>As a result of new policy, the religious studies and Persian languages were completely barred from teaching in state universities. Traditional Hindu and Muslim studies were not supported by British.<sup>4</sup>

Founded in 1906 in Dhaka, All India Muslim League was a political party established with the sole purpose for advocating the establishment of a separate state for Muslims. The idea of a separate state for Muslims further contributed to the Two-Nation theory.

Afterwards, the Lucknow Pact of 1916 was made which refers to an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. Pact was made to pressurize the British Government to give more authority to Indians to run the country and to safeguard Muslim demands.

At the Lahore Session of Muslim League in 1940, Jinnah stated that “Hindus and Muslims are two different religions, literature, philosophies and customs. To bring together these two communities under a single nation will lead to discontent and the final destruction of the nation”. The principles of Lahore Session formed the foundation for Pakistan’s first constitution.

The Muslim League won 1946 elections with a majority and then reserved Muslim seats in the Centre and provinces. This election was clearly viewed as a plebiscite for Indian Muslims where they have to vote for the creation of an independent Muslim state i.e. Pakistan.

### **(B) JINNAH’S DEMAND**

Jinnah had total 14 demands to safeguard political Interests of Muslims in independent India. But since these demands were rejected, these points became the demands of Jinnah till the establishment of separate nation for Muslims i.e. Pakistan. The 14 demands are as follows<sup>5</sup>:

1. The constitution which will be formed in the future should be federal, with the provincial residual powers vested with the provinces.
2. All Provinces shall be granted a common level of autonomy.
3. All assemblies in the country and all representative bodies shall be established on the definite basis of sufficient and efficient representation of minorities in each province without limiting the majority to a minority or even equal status in any province.

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<sup>3</sup>Frances Pritchett, MINUTE BY THE HON’BLE T. B. MACAULAY, DATED THE 2ND FEBRUARY 1835. MINUTE ON EDUCATION (1835) BY THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY, [http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00generallinks/macaulay/txt\\_minute\\_education\\_1835.html](http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00generallinks/macaulay/txt_minute_education_1835.html). (Accessed on June 12, 2020).

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid* note 1.

<sup>5</sup>N. JAYAPALAN, HISTORY OF INDIA FROM NATIONAL MOVEMENT TO PRESENT 41-43 (Atlantic 2001).

4. Muslim representation in the Central Legislature shall not be less than one third.
5. Representation of communal groups shall continue to be through separate electorate as at present: provided that it is open to any community, to abandon its separate electorate for the benefit of a joint electorate at any time;
6. Any territorial redistribution which may be appropriate at any time shall in no way affect the Muslim majority.
7. All communities shall be guaranteed full religious liberty, that is, liberty of belief, association, education and worship.
8. No legislation or resolution or any portion thereof shall be enacted in any legislature or any other representative entity if three fourths of any group representatives of that specific body condemn it as detrimental to that group 's interests.
9. Sindh should be differentiated from the Bombay Presidency.
10. On the same basis as in the other provinces changes will be implemented in the North West Frontier Region and Balochistan.
11. Muslims, along with other Indians, should be granted equal share in all the state's facilities.
12. The constitution shall provide sufficient provisions to preserve Muslim culture and to secure and encourage Muslim schooling, literature, worship, personal laws and charity.
13. No cabinet should be formed, whether central or provincial, without a proportion of at least one-third of the Muslim ministers.
14. The Central Legislature shall make no change in the constitution except with the concurrence of the States constituting the Indian Federation.

### **III. THE FATEFUL YEAR OF 1947**

#### **(A) THE PARTITION OF BRITISH INDIA**

The Partition was the division of British India into the two separate states of the Republic of India and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on August 14-15, 1947. One of the most bloody and brutal migrations in the history of the world, the Partition was the mechanism by which the British were able to come to an agreement over how independence would take place.

After World War II the communal violence in undivided India became took a turn for the worst. In March 1947, Lord Louis Mountbatten, a new viceroy arrived in Delhi with a

mandate to find a speedy way of bringing the British Rule to an end. He presented politicians with an ultimatum and said that independence would be brought forward to August that year, giving them little alternative but to agree to the creation of two separate states.<sup>6</sup>

The Partition resulted into huge riots, mass casualties, and a colossal wave of migration. Millions of people moved to what they thought would be safer territory, Muslims headed towards Pakistan, and Hindus and Sikhs headed in the direction of India.

Estimates of the death toll post-Partition range from 200,000 to two million. Sometimes their own families, sometimes by the contagious diseases which swept through refugee camps and many times by the people of other communities. Women, often targeted as symbols of community honour, were raped or abducted<sup>7</sup>.

### **(B) THE FORMATION OF PAKISTAN**

The Indian National Congress, whose best-known members included Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, was the main vehicle for nationalist activism. This had long advocated for a unitary state with a strong core even before the 1940s; while Congress was generally secular in its goals, organizations serving minority interests were increasingly wary of this proposal, believing that it would further strengthen the political dominance of Hindus, who made up about 80% of the population.

Muslims were the largest religious minority in British India at around 25 per cent of its population. They had become accustomed, under imperial rule, to having their minority status guarded by a system of reserved legislative seats and separate electorates. The British political control structure was focused on the identification of interest groups willing to collaborate, a governance style often characterized as "divide and rule."

The prospect of losing this protection as independence drew closer worried Muslims, first in parts of northern India and then in the influential Muslim-majority provinces of Bengal and Punjab after World War II. The All-India Muslim League, headed by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, obtained a majority of Muslim votes in provincial elections in 1945-46. This reinforced the argument that the party was talking for a significant proportion, though never all, of Muslims of the subcontinent. The British wartime need for local allies during World War II gave the Muslim League an opening to offer its cooperation in exchange for future political

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<sup>6</sup> Sarah Ansari, *How the Partition of India Happened- and Why its Effects are Still Felt Today*, THE CONVERSATION (Aug. 17, 2017, 08:21 PM), <https://theconversation.com/how-the-partition-of-india-happened-and-why-its-effects-are-still-felt-today-81766#:~:text=%E2%80%9CPartition%E2%80%9D%20%E2%80%93%20the%20division%20of,how%20independence%20would%20take%20place.> (Accessed on June 15, 2020).

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid* note 2.

safeguards. The resolution "Pakistan" of the Muslim League in March 1940 called for the establishment of a separate state for Indian Muslims.

Pakistan – its eastern and western wings separated by roughly 1,700 kilometers of Indian territory – celebrated independence that year on August 14; India did so the day after. On 17 August the new borders, which divided the key Punjab and Bengal provinces into two, were officially approved. They were drafted by a boundary commission led by British lawyer Cyril Radcliffe. And although Pakistan was ostensibly created as a "homeland" for the Muslim minority of India, not all Muslims even supported its formation, never mind migrated there: Muslims remained the largest minority group in independent India, accounting for about 10 per cent of the population in 1951.

Both states subsequently faced enormous problems housing and rehabilitating post-partition refugees, whose numbers soared when the two states fought a war over the disputed Jammu and Kashmir region in 1947-8. Further migration was stimulated by later bouts of community conflict, with a trickle of people still migrating as late as the 1960s.<sup>8</sup>

#### **IV. THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN**

##### **(A) THE POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF PAKISTAN**

The creation of Pakistan was basically for the Muslim minority of undivided India. Initially, when Pakistan was formed, Muhammad Ali Jinnah welcomed people from all faith and religions to come and promised to safeguard their interests. During years after the creation of Pakistan, the secular fabric of Pakistan was lost and it became Islamic republic. Moreover, to become a President or Prime Minister in Pakistan, being Muslim is a pre-requisite.

Pakistan has altered between the military and civilian rules many a times. Pakistan has a multi-party system where parties contest elections and form a Government. Prime Minister is the executive head. President is the head of the state. The president was an important authority until the 18th amendment, passed in 2010, stripped his major powers of the presidency. Pakistan has since switched from a semi-presidential system to a purely parliamentary government<sup>9</sup>. There also has been military rule from time to time in Pakistan since Pakistan's military has played an influential role in the politics. Starting from the Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad in 1953/54, then Major General Iskander Mirza in 1958, then General Zia-ul-Haq on 1977, then by General Pervez Musharraf in 1999 being the

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<sup>8</sup>*Supra* note 2.

<sup>9</sup>CHAPTER 3: "THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT" OF PART III: "THE FEDERATION OF PAKISTAN", <http://pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/part3.ch3.html>. (Accessed on June 14, 2020).

last one, there are many instances in the past where Army has taken control over the country. The current form of government is the civilian government with ArifAlvi being the President and Imran Khan being the Prime Minister. Pakistan Government is many a times criticised for under the indirect control of military even during the civilian rule. The Economist Intelligence Unit rated Pakistan a "hybrid regime" in 2019<sup>10</sup>.

## **(B) THE KASHMIR CONUNDRUM**

Kashmir, there is not a single day when Kashmir is not reported in news channels or newspapers either for terrorist attacks or terrorists' encounters or stone pelting on security forces, there are many reasons for the highlight. Back in 1947, when India was partitioned and a new nation Pakistan was to be formed, the princely states in India were at liberty to choose to either go with India or Pakistan or remain independent. Maharaja Hari Singh was the Hindu ruler from Dogra dynasty of a Muslim majority princely state Kashmir. Initially, when all the other princely states were choosing an option, Maharaja Hari Singh decided to remain independent. But it was not long before the Kabalis from Pakistan under the aegis of Pakistan attacked Kashmir to merge it into their nation. Maharaja Hari Singh asked India for help.

Maharaja Hari Singh signed the "instrument of accession" with the Indian government which was accepted by Lord Mountbatten on 27 October 1947<sup>11</sup>. As a result, Indian forces marched into Kashmir to give military aid. Prima Facie, there is no legitimate claim of Pakistan on Kashmir since People of Kashmir want independent state. But since the ruler of Kashmir then signed 'instrument of accession' with India, Kashmir is now an integral part of India.

Since 1989-90, there is a rise in the militancy in Kashmir region. The ethnic cleansing of Kashmiri Pandits (Hindus) from the valley further contributed to the Pakistan's cause since Islamic Republic of Pakistan is not concerned about non-muslims. The brutalities on the minorities in Pakistan is visible to the whole world, latest one being not giving food to the minorities in the backdrop of COVID-19 pandemic.

The latest move of India being revocation of Article 370 from the Constitution of India has led to further protests in Kashmir. The stand of Government in this issue is that it was a temporary provision. On the other hand, Kashmiris are felt betrayed since the last legal

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<sup>10</sup>EIU, THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT DEMOCRACY INDEX 2019, [https://www.eiu.com/public/topical\\_report.aspx?campaignid=democracyindex2019](https://www.eiu.com/public/topical_report.aspx?campaignid=democracyindex2019). (Accessed on June 14, 2020).

<sup>11</sup>Understanding the Kashmir Conundrum: A Historical Outline [1752-2019], COUNTERCURRENTS (2019), <https://countercurrents.org/2019/09/understanding-the-kashmir-conundrum-a-historicaloutline-1752-2019/>. (Accessed on June 12, 2020).

provision making Jammu and Kashmir distinct from rest of the India is removed. But the government is envisioned to provide more investments in Kashmir and jobs to the people of Kashmir.

### **(C) THE INDO-PAKISTANI WAR OF 1965**

The Indo-Pakistani conflict of 1965 was the second conflict between India and Pakistan. It began on August 5, 1965 and continued until September 22, 1965. It started without a formal declaration of war and was fought over Kashmir.

Pakistan, in hope that India would be unable to defend against a quick military campaign in Kashmir, given India's defeat in the Indo-China War of 1962, started this war. Pakistan was getting increasingly aware about the intentions of the Indian government to integrate Kashmir within India and had a perception that the Kashmiris were unsatisfied with this.

Over twenty-six thousand Pakistani soldiers crossed the Line of Control on August 5, 1965 dressed as Kashmiri locals headed for various areas within Kashmir and so did the Indian soldiers, who were tipped off by the local populace and the war began and the air force from both the sides played a major role in it.

The war was inconclusive militarily; each side held some territory belonging to the other and each side had prisoners. Losses were more on the Pakistani side. Though their army had been able to withstand the pressure from the Indian side, but continuing the fight would have just caused the Pakistanis more loss. Most of them, schooled in the belief of their own martial prowess, refused to accept the possibility of their country's military defeat by "Hindu India" and, instead, blamed their failure to attain their military aims on the ineptitude of Ayub Khan and his government. After the war ended, India and Pakistan regarded each other with the same enmity over Kashmir as they did before.

### **(D) THE INDO-PAKISTANI WAR OF 1971**

The Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 was one of the shortest wars in history. It lasted only for 13 days. This conflict between India and Pakistan was sparked by the Liberation War in Bangladesh, happening between East Pakistanis and West Pakistanis.

This war began with aerial strikes on 11 Indian air stations, which led to the commencement of hostilities with Pakistan. India hence entered the war and was on the side of East Pakistan.

India was victorious in the war; East Pakistan became Bangladesh and West Pakistan had to face defeat. More than half of Pakistan's population was killed and one-third of its army was in captivity. Pakistan's economy also suffered and so did its geopolitical role in South Asia.

Pakistan, before severing of Bangladesh from it, was the largest Muslim country in the world. This war also resulted in the military collapse of Pakistan. This victory of India redefined India's role in foreign politics. It came to be realised as a country with major power in the region.

#### **(E) THE KARGIL WAR**

Kargil war was the latest addition to the full-fledged armed conflict on the border between India and Pakistan after the wars of 1947, 1965 and 1971. The main reason for the war was the infiltration of Pakistani soldiers on the Indian side of LOC. Indian posts along the LoC at the mountain peaks were vacated before winter. The Pakistanis did the same on their side of the Line of Control (LoC). There was an understanding between the two sides because of the inhospitable living conditions at posts between 14,000 and 18,000 feet high, with frequent winter snowfall cutting them off from the rest of the world<sup>12</sup>. Pakistan took advantage of vacant Indian posts and intruded into the Indian territory. Also, the Pakistani Army wanted to cut-off the National Highway 1, the sole highway joining Srinagar with Leh and Siachen. Initially, everyone believed that there is only a terrorist intrusion but later everyone realized that the Pakistani soldiers are behind this attack. After days of fighting on both sides, India successfully defeated Pakistan and forced its forces to retreat. This added another scar to the already exacerbating relationship of the two countries. Pakistan faced heavy criticism by the international community for instigating the war in the region. Also, the claims of Pakistan saying that it was terrorists and not the Pakistan Army who attacked India was denied by the International community since the war at a place where only trained troops can survive cannot be fought by militants.

#### **(F) THE DOCTRINE OF BLEED INDIA WITH A THOUSAND CUTS**

The doctrine of Bleed India with a Thousand Cuts is a military doctrine which is followed by the military of Pakistan against India. This strategy involves waging covert wars against India by way of insurgency and infiltration.

In his speech to the United Nations Security Council in 1965, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, then a member of the military regime of the General Ayub Khan, declared a thousand-year war against India, he believed that Pakistan could destroy India only by delivering a thousand cuts to its body politic. However, it was in 1978, when General Zia-ul-Haq assumed the office of

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<sup>12</sup>ShauryaKaranbirGurung, KARGIL: WHAT HAPPENED 20 YEARS AGO AND WHY IT'S UNLIKELY TO HAPPEN AGAIN THE ECONOMIC TIMES (2019), <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/kargil-war-what-happened-20-years-ago-and-why-it-may-not-happen-again/articleshow/70371791.cms?from=mdr>. (Accessed on June 13, 2020).

President in Pakistan that the thousand cut policy began to take shape. The defeat of Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistan War made it clear that Kashmir could not be taken from India by means of a conventional war. Hence, Zia implemented the doctrine of “Bleed India with a Thousand Cuts” combining it with Bhutto’s policy of a “thousand-year war.”

A popular example of when this policy was seen in action is the 2001 attack on the Indian Parliament but it is not the only one. Pakistan continues to infiltrate the Indian soil and foment trouble in the Kashmir Valley by radicalizing its youth. Ex- Army Chief, General Bipin Rawat acknowledging this has said, "Pakistan wants these types of trouble to continue in Kashmir. They want that peace shouldn't return in this return in this area. They're trying to radicalise the youth of Kashmir. Pakistan has decided to bleed India with a thousand cuts."<sup>13</sup>

### **(G) STATE SPONSORED TERRORISM BY PAKISTAN**

The whole world knows that terrorism is breeding on the soil of Pakistan and they are sponsoring it. But the official admission came from the former President of Pakistan Pervez Musharraf back in 2010 that “is forces trained militant groups to fight in Indian-administered Kashmir”. Musharraf said the militants were trained because of International apathy towards Kashmir issue<sup>14</sup>. Now, no more proof is needed to conclude that ever since the Kashmir issue came up, Pakistan is sending militants to achieve their agenda of creating unrest in Kashmir as they can’t send their army due to various agreements and ceasefire with India. Recently, Financial Action Task Force (FATF) retained Pakistan in their grey list for not Pakistan’s failure to complete its 27-point action plan which include prosecution of Top Militant leaders<sup>15</sup>. In 2008, Terror attack in Mumbai took place. The only living terrorist caught was Ajmal Kasab. Kasab confessed to the authorities about his Pakistan origin and there was conclusive proof of the terrorist attack being conducted by Jamat-ud-Dawa, which is based in Pakistan. In 2011, US raided Abbottabad in Pakistan, where they killed the head of the most fearful terrorist organization, Al-Qaeda i.e. Osama Bin Laden. This operation again brought the real face of Pakistan in front of the whole world. No more proof was needed by the World when the outcome of the raid was shared with the world. In 2018, Pakistan PM admitted Pakistan’s involvement in the Mumbai Attacks<sup>16</sup>. There is conclusive evidence which

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<sup>13</sup>Pakistan has decided to Bleed India with a Thousand Cuts, THE TIMES OF INDIA (Sep 23, 2018, 11:14 PM), <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/pakistan-has-decided-to-bleed-india-with-thousand-cuts-army-chief/articleshow/65923470.cms>. (Accessed on June 11, 2020).

<sup>14</sup>Musharraf admits Kashmir militants trained in Pakistan, BBC NEWS (2010), <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-11474618>. (Accessed on June 13, 2020).

<sup>15</sup>FATF retains Pakistan in 'grey list', delivers a sharp warning on blacklisting, HINDUSTAN TIMES (2020), <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/fatf-retains-pakistan-in-grey-list-delivers-a-sharp-warning-on-blacklisting/story-yYUCJKB9NbA17pICVuiJ7K.html>. (Accessed on June 13, 2020).

<sup>16</sup>2018 TIMESOFINDIA.COM | Updated: May 12, NAWAZ SHARIF ADMITS PAKISTAN PLAYED A ROLE IN 26/11

suggests that Pakistan sponsored militants to create unrest in India.

## **(H) PROXY WARS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN**

There are many kinds of wars a person fights during their lifetime, wars for their rights, wars for their freedom, wars for their country. In our daily lives, we are always fighting somebody or something, at times we are fighting ourselves, and many a times these battles go unacknowledged. Same is the story of the people mentioned below, who fought silent wars for their country, living in secret, giving up their whole lives, for the good of India. These people are our spies.

### **1. MOHANLAL BHASKAR**

In 1965, MohalalBhaskar gave a speech on Bhagat Singh, he said, "We have eaten the grain cultivated with your blood, it has nurtured the seeds of martyrdom in us." This was when this man was chosen to carry out espionage activities for India. Born a Hindu, he converted to Islam and changed his name to Mohammad Aslam and was thereafter sent to Pakistan. His mission was to extract information about Pakistan's nuclear program. Unfortunately, his cover was blown up by one of his colleagues who worked as a double agent for India and Pakistan. After spending fourteen years in jail, he was returned to India in a prisoner exchange program between the two countries.

### **2. RAVINDRA KAUSHIK**

Ravindra Kaushik or the Black Tiger (name given to him by India's former Prime Minister, Indra Gandhi) was a theatre artist. He was only 21 when RAW officials spotted him at one of his performances. In his training, he learnt Urdu, Islamic religious texts and about the terrain of Pakistan. In 1975, when he was only 23, with all his Indian documents destroyed, he went into Pakistan as Nabi Ahmed and joined the LLB program at Karachi University.

He joined Pakistani Army as a commissioned officer after graduation and even got promoted to the position of Major. He married a local girl and had a son. Between 1979- 1983, he kept passing classified information to the Indian army. What blew his cover was a major blunder by a lower level operative sent by RAW to get in touch with him. He spent the rest of his years in a jail and Pakistan and died there.

### **3. KASHMIR SINGH**

Singh was in Indian Army before he was hired as a spy. He entered Pakistan as Mohammad

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MUMBAI TERROR ATTACKS - TIMES OF INDIA THE TIMES OF INDIA (2018), <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/nawaz-sharif-admits-pakistan-played-a-role-in-26/11-mumbai-terror-attacks/articleshow/64137414.cms>. (Accessed on June 14, 2020).

Ibrahim. His task was to collect information about the number of local army units close to Pakistan's border and click photographs of strategic locations of military troops. He was arrested in 1973 when a man, who was supposed to be his guide, betrayed him and gave away his real identity. For 35 long years, he was chained and kept in solitary confinement but not even once did he admit to spying for India. Pakistan's Federal Minister for Human Rights, took up his case with the government of Pakistan and got him released on humanitarian grounds in 2008.

#### **4. AJIT DOVAL**

Ajit Doval also known as the James Bond of India, was an IPS officer of Kerala Cadre. He spent 7 years in Pakistan disguised as a Pakistani Muslim, passing vital information to the Indian military during his stay.

During Operation Black Thunder, which meant to extirpate Sikh militants from the Golden Temple, he went inside the temple posing as Pakistani agent to Khalistani militants and got access to important information. Later, after he stopped working as an undercover agent, Doval also worked in the Indian High Commission in Islamabad for 6 years.

He is the awardee of India's second highest peacetime gallantry award, Kirti Chakra and is currently the National Security Advisor of India.

#### **5. SEHMAT KHAN**

Sehmat Khan was a Kashmiri undercover agent who operated in Pakistan during the 1971 Indo-Pakistani war. She married a man in the Pakistani Army and entered Pakistan.

The most important information passed on by Sehmat was Pakistan's plan to sink INS Viraat, a Centaur-class aircraft carrier of the Indian Navy. Thanks to her, Pakistan's plan was quashed by India.

#### **(H) DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN**

Indo-Pak relations does not have a good history. Started from the fateful partition of undivided India, it keeps on deteriorating. India and Pakistan have fought 3 wars in the last 70 years along with many scars on their relation which includes terrorist attacks supported by Pakistan and endless ceasefire violations which have resulted in martyrdom of brave Indian soldiers and civilians.

With violence on a all-time high in Kashmir and an increasing threat of terrorist activity by militants who are having a safe haven in Pakistan, tensions and concerns over a warbetween nuclear-armed neighbors India and Pakistan cannot be ruled out. After deploying thousands

of additional troops and paramilitary forces to Kashmir in August 2019, the Indian Government revoked Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, removing Jammu and Kashmir's special status. India-administered Kashmir remains locked up, with internet and telephone services cut off intermittently and thousands of people detained<sup>17</sup>.

Peace talks came to an end in September 2016, when Pakistan sponsored armed militants attacked an Indian Army base in Uri in which eighteen Indian soldiers were martyred in the deadliest attack on the armed forces of India in decades. India accused Jaish-e-Mohammad, a group that has ties to the Inter-Services Intelligence—intelligence agency of Pakistan—of being behind the attack. Later in September 2016, the Indian Army announced it had carried out “surgical strikes” on terrorist camps inside Pakistani-controlled territory across the Line of Control, while the Pakistani military refused the happening of any such operation<sup>18</sup>.

In February 2019, a terrorist attack on a convoy of Indian paramilitary forces in Kashmir in which forty soldiers were martyred. The attack, which was carried out by Pakistani militant group Jaish-e-Mohammad, was the deadliest attack in Kashmir in three decades. Roughly within two weeks, India conducted air strikes targeting terrorist training camps inside the Pakistani territory. Pakistan retaliated a day later with air strikes in Kashmir. The exchange escalated into an aerial engagement between the two nations.

It can be concluded that the relations between the two nations are not good. The relations can never be fruitful till Pakistan stops the militant activities on its soil. Moreover, Pakistan should refrain from supporting terrorist activities which cause disturbance in India. Till then, no solution can be reached.

## V. CONCLUSION

As you sow, so shall you reap- this English proverb completely fits into the Indo-Pak relations. Pakistan has sown the seed of terrorism on their land in a bid to create unrest in India, but it is now eating them only. Due to which, India Pakistan relations are always tensed. In every day or two, we hear of terrorist infiltration along LOC which further worsens the situation. Relations of India and Pakistan keeps on deteriorating right after the partition as if gravity is pulling it down. The massacre of people during the partition being the first wound the relations, everyone thought that things will get normal as the time passes. But instead the things deteriorated. Be it the Kabalis attack on the Kashmir in a bid to annex it

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<sup>17</sup>Conflict Between India and Pakistan | Global Conflict Tracker, COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, <https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/conflict-between-india-and-pakistan>. (Accessed on June 13, 2020).

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid* note 15.

supported by Pakistani Army or the three wars i.e. 1965, 1971 and the Kargil war, tensions were always at peak at the border. When every other attempt to capture Kashmir failed which includes insurgency in Kashmir, then the Pakistan supported militants started attacking different Indian cities killing thousands of innocent people. In such a scenario, who can imagine for peace talks? No one. Mumbai, Delhi and many other cities have wounds given by Pakistan sponsored terrorists who killed thousands of innocent people but Pakistan is still trying to cover it up. When United States conducted raid in Pakistan and killed Osama Bin Laden, the true face of Pakistan was unveiled in front of the whole world. Afterwards, Financial Action Task Force (FATF) also placed Pakistan on grey list for not taking action against terrorist outfits. Despite being themselves under attack from terrorist outfits, Pakistan is still supporting them. Instead they should focus on peace talks with India which will only happen in a healthy environment unlike the current scenario. As we have seen the history of Indo-Pak relations, they were never good to begin with, 3 wars and endless ceasefire violations are the evidence for it. But we can be optimistic and wait for something good to happen. Maybe one day Pakistan will realize that the blood of innocent people is on its hands, be it people of India or Pakistan and that day will be the unfolding of a new era of peace between the two neighboring nations. Peace and terrorism don't go hand in hand. A new era of cross-border pre-emptive strikes has emerged in India due to endless instances of terrorist activity in Kashmir and rest of the India and this will further escalate into worse if Pakistan doesn't stop its support to militants. It takes two to tango i.e. both parties involved in a situation are responsible for the outcome. Therefore, Pakistan must change its attitude towards terrorism for the regional peace and most importantly for peace in both the Nations.

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