

1: TLP: Pakistan's hardline Islamist party calling the shots - Times of India

Confrontation with Pakistan is part of a two-pronged strategy. Its author, reportedly, is Ajit Doval, former head of the Intelligence Bureau and now Modi's closest adviser. The Doval doctrine is.

You can help by adding to it. July 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 , following a political crisis in East Pakistan, the situation soon spiralled out of control in East Pakistan and India intervened in favour of the rebelling Bengali populace. The conflict, a brief but bloody war, resulted in the independence of East Pakistan. The war saw the first offensive operations undertaken by the Indian Navy against an enemy port, when Karachi harbour was attacked twice during Operation Trident and Operation Python. After the surrender of Pakistani forces, East Pakistan became the independent nation of Bangladesh.

Kargil War Main article: Kargil War During the winter months of , the Indian army vacated its posts at very high peaks in Kargil sector in Kashmir as it used to do every year. Pakistani Army intruded across the line of control and occupied the posts. Indian army discovered this in May when the snow thawed. This resulted in intense fighting between Indian and Pakistani forces, known as the Kargil conflict. Pakistan later withdrew from the remaining portion under international pressure and high casualties. Other territorial claims You can help by adding to it. March The relations are locked in other territorial claims such as the Siachen Glacier and Kori Creek. Water is cited as one possible cause for a conflict between the two nations, but to date issues such as the Nimoo Bazgo Project have been resolved through diplomacy.

East Bengali refugees In , India recorded close to 1 million Hindu refugees, who flooded into West Bengal and other states from East Pakistan now Bangladesh , owing to communal violence, intimidation and repression from authorities. The plight of the refugees outraged Hindus and Indian nationalists, and the refugee population drained the resources of Indian states, which were unable to absorb them. Although many Indians termed this appeasement, Nehru signed a pact with Liaquat Ali Khan that pledged both nations to the protection of minorities and creation of minority commissions. Khan and Nehru also signed a trade agreement, and committed to resolving bilateral conflicts through peaceful means. Steadily, hundreds of thousands of Hindus returned to East Pakistan, but the thaw in relations did not last long, primarily owing to the Kashmir conflict.

Afghanistanâ€™India relations and Afghanistanâ€™Pakistan relations Afghanistan and Pakistan have had their own historic rivalry over their border, the Durand Line , which numerous Afghan governments have refused to recognize as the border. This has led to strong tensions between the two countries and even military confrontations , resulting in Pakistan as victorious. Pakistan has long accused Afghanistan of harboring Baloch separatist rebels and attempting to sponsor separatist tendencies amongst its Pashtun and Baloch populations, going as far back as the s. It has been believed that Pakistan during the s, then under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto , in retaliation began supporting Islamist factions in Afghanistan. The later Soviet intervention in Afghanistan to prevent further escalation and eventual Islamist takeover of the country proved disastrous afterwards. The Soviet-Afghan war turned out to be a stalemate with heavy casualties on all sides and costly for the Soviets. Under international agreement, the Soviets withdrew. But various Afghan factions fought one another and their external supporters, including the Soviet Union, Iran, Pakistan and others disagreed on which should be in power. After the Taliban defeated the Northern Alliance in much of Afghanistan in the Afghan Civil War , the Taliban regime continued to be supported by Pakistan â€™ one of the three countries to do so â€™ before the 11 September attacks. India firmly opposed the Taliban and criticized Pakistan for supporting it. India established its links with the Northern Alliance as India officially recognized their government, with the United Nations. The Indian embassy bombing in Kabul was a suicide bomb terror attack on the Indian embassy in Kabul , Afghanistan on 7 July at 8: Bush confronted Pakistani Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani with evidence and warned him that in the case of another such attack he would have to take "serious action".

Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir According to some reports published by the Council of Foreign Relations , the Pakistan military and the ISI have provided covert support to terrorist groups active in Kashmir , including the al-Qaeda affiliate Jaish-e-Mohammed. Many Kashmiri militant groups also maintain their headquarters in Pakistan-administered

Kashmir , which is cited as further proof by the Indian government. Author Gordon Thomas stated that Pakistan "still sponsored terrorist groups in the state of Kashmir, funding, training and arming them in their war on attrition against India. A car bomb exploded near the Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly on 1 October , killing 27 people on an attack that was blamed on Kashmiri separatists. It was one of the most prominent attacks against India apart from on the Indian Parliament in December The dead bodies of the terrorists and the data recovered from them revealed that Pakistan was solely responsible for the activity. On 13 July , armed men believed to be a part of the Lashkar-e-Toiba threw hand grenades at the Qasim Nagar market in Srinagar and then fired on civilians standing nearby killing twenty-seven and injuring many more. Abdul Ghani Lone, a prominent All Party Hurriyat Conference leader, was assassinated by an unidentified gunmen during a memorial rally in Srinagar. The assassination resulted in wide-scale demonstrations against the Indian occupied-forces for failing to provide enough security cover for Mr. A car bomb exploded near an armoured Indian Army vehicle in the famous Church Lane area in Srinagar killing four Indian Army personnel, one civilian and the suicide bomber. Terrorist group Hizbul Mujahideen , claimed responsibility for the attack. Most of those injured were media journalists. No Terrorist group claimed responsibility for the attack. A terrorist attack by four heavily armed terrorists on 18 September , near the town of Uri in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, killed 18 and left more than 20 people injured. It was reported as "the deadliest attack on security forces in Kashmir in two decades". India blamed Pakistan for carrying out the attacks, an allegation which Pakistan strongly denied and one that brought both nations to the brink of a nuclear confrontation in 1999 However, international peace efforts ensured the cooling of tensions between the two nuclear-capable nations. The plane was hijacked on 24 December approximately one hour after take off and was taken to Amritsar airport and then to Lahore in Pakistan. After refueling the plane took off for Dubai and then finally landed in Kandahar , Afghanistan. The decision, however, cost New Delhi dearly. Maulana, who is believed to be hiding in Karachi , later became the leader of Jaish-e-Mohammed , an organisation which has carried out several terrorist acts against Indian security forces in Kashmir. The Fort houses an Indian military unit and a high-security interrogation cell used both by the Central Bureau of Investigation and the Indian Army. The terrorists successfully breached the security cover around the Red Fort and opened fire at the Indian military personnel on duty killing two of them on spot. The attack was significant because it was carried out just two days after the declaration of the cease-fire between India and Pakistan. The attack was carried out on 25 September , just few days after state elections were held in Jammu and Kashmir. Two identical letters found on both the terrorists claimed that the attack was done in retaliation for the deaths of thousands of Muslims during the Gujarat riots. Before the terrorists could reach the main disputed site , they were shot down by Indian security forces. One Hindu worshipper and two policemen were injured during the incident. This was the first major military standoff between India and Pakistan since the Kargil War in 1999 The military buildup was initiated by India responding to a Indian Parliament attack and the Jammu and Kashmir legislative assembly attack. At least 68 people were killed, mostly Pakistani civilians but also some Indian security personnel and civilians. The sole surviving gunman Ajmal Kasab who was arrested during the attacks was found to be a Pakistani national. This fact was acknowledged by Pakistani authorities. Islamabad resisted the claims and demanded evidence. India provided evidence in the form of interrogations, weapons, candy wrappers, Pakistani Brand Milk Packets, and telephone sets. They also said that, given the sophistication of the attacks, the perpetrators "must have had the support of some official agencies in Pakistan". India and weapons of mass destruction , Pakistan and weapons of mass destruction , and nuclear race India has a long history of development of nuclear weapons. Starting preparations for a nuclear test in 1998 , India finally exploded its first nuclear bomb in Pokhran test range, codename Smiling Buddha , in 1998 No official announcements of such cold tests were made by Pakistan government. In 1998 , a mutual understanding was reached between the two countries in which each pledged not to attack nuclear facilities. Agreements on cultural exchanges and civil aviation were also initiated, also in 1998 Talks and other confidence building measures After the war, Pakistan and India made slow progress towards the normalisation of relations. They signed the Simla Agreement , by which India would return all Pakistani personnel over 90, and captured territory in the west, and the two countries would "settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations. The Prime Ministers of

Pakistan and India met twice and the foreign secretaries conducted three rounds of talks. In June, the foreign secretaries identified eight "outstanding issues" around which continuing talks would be focused. The conflict over the status of Kashmir, referred by India as Jammu and Kashmir, an issue since Independence, remains the major stumbling block in their dialogue. It however refuses to abide by the previous part of the resolution, which calls for it to vacate all territories occupied. In September, the talks broke down over the structure of how to deal with the issues of Kashmir, and peace and security. Pakistan advocated that the issues be treated by separate working groups. India responded that the two issues be taken up along with six others on a simultaneous basis. Attempts to restart dialogue between the two nations were given a major boost by the February meeting of both Prime Ministers in Lahore and their signing of three agreements. A subsequent military coup in Pakistan that overturned the democratically elected Nawaz Sharif government in October of the same year also proved a setback to relations. The talks fell through. On 20 June, with a new government in place in India, both countries agreed to extend a nuclear testing ban and to set up a hotline between their foreign secretaries aimed at preventing misunderstandings that might lead to a nuclear war. Manmohan Singh became prime minister of India in May, the Punjab provincial Government declared it would develop Gah, his place of birth, as a model village in his honour and name a school after him. There are two main reasons for this: In, the two countries also agreed upon decreasing the number of troops present in the region. Under pressure, Kashmiri militant organisations made an offer for talks and negotiations with New Delhi, which India welcomed. Pakistan in turn has also blamed India for providing support to terrorist organisations operating in Pakistan such as the BLA. The Pakistani government dismissed the charges against its minister as an attempt to hamper the ongoing peace process between the two neighbours. Both India and Pakistan have launched several mutual confidence-building measures CBMs to ease tensions between the two. These include more high-level talks, easing visa restrictions, and restarting of cricket matches between the two. The new bus service between Srinagar and Muzaffarabad has also helped bring the two sides closer. Pakistan and India have also decided to co-operate on economic fronts. Some improvements in the relations are seen with the re-opening of a series of transportation networks near the India-Pakistan border, with the most important being bus routes and railway lines.

2: Indo-Pakistani wars and conflicts - Wikipedia

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One of the dailies quoted, with unconscious irony, his famous line: It is a shame, then, that his daughter Moneeza Hashmi was denied permission to speak at the 15th Asia Media Summit in Delhi after being invited to do so. This is not the first time that his two daughters faced such uncivilised behaviour. Only Salima Hashmi was given the visa – that, too, only two days before the event, to ensure her absence. Representatives from nearly 40 countries participated in the recent summit. The organisers claimed ignorance of why Ms Hashmi was not allowed to speak. Another was the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, based in Kuala Lumpur, which is an intergovernmental organisation serving countries of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in the field of electronic media. This year, Indian invitees to the prestigious Karachi Literary Festival faced an unprecedented hurdle. Since direct flights to Pakistan were off, they could only fly and return via Dubai. These are not isolated instances. They form part of a pattern in a policy of confrontation. Confrontations can make sense only under four conditions. First, world opinion must support the policy because it perceives it to be justified. Second, the power equation must be very largely in favour of the state that launches the policy. Third, the demands that it makes must be susceptible to compromise and are not surrender terms. Lastly, that the state under coercion is not isolated. Cuba could survive American coercion for decades because it was backed by the Soviet Union. A deliberate policy of confrontation was launched, at stages, almost immediately after Narendra Modi came to power in India. The policy evolved since then to reach its menacing proportions of today. But they were always in view. Confrontation with Pakistan is part of a two-pronged strategy. The Doval doctrine is now in full play. Both prongs are doomed to failure. The fate of Saarc provides a graphic illustration. The last two are unlikely to decline for long. Last month, India spread word that the time is still not ripe for a Saarc summit. What has the policy of confrontation through isolation achieved? But every great power seeks friendship with Pakistan in its own interest. It cannot be quarantined. The policy is not based on cool rational calculation but on the worst of emotions – hate. It is a matter of time before the confrontation is ended. The writer is an author and lawyer based in Mumbai. Published in Dawn, May 19th,

3: Confrontation with Pakistan threat to Indian secularism: Aiyar - Indian Express

Confrontation with Pakistan is part of a two-pronged strategy. Its author, reportedly, is Ajit Doval, former head of the Intelligence Bureau and now Modi's closest adviser. The Doval doctrine is now in full play.

Nearly one third of the Muslim population of British India remained in India. Rulers of these territories had the choice of joining India or Pakistan. Indo-Pakistani War of [edit] Main article: Indo-Pakistani War of Indian soldiers during the " war. The war, also called the First Kashmir War, started in October when Pakistan feared that the Maharaja of the princely state of Kashmir and Jammu would accede to India. Following partition, princely states were left to choose whether to join India or Pakistan or to remain independent. Jammu and Kashmir, the largest of the princely states, had a majority Muslim population and significant fraction of Hindu population, all ruled by the Hindu Maharaja Hari Singh. Tribal Islamic forces with support from the army of Pakistan attacked and occupied parts of the princely state forcing the Maharaja to sign the Instrument of Accession of the princely state to the Dominion of India to receive Indian military aid. The fronts solidified gradually along what came to be known as the Line of Control. A formal cease-fire was declared at The Pakistan controlled areas are collectively referred to as Pakistan administered Kashmir. India retaliated by launching a full-scale military attack on West Pakistan. The seventeen-day 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. This war was unique in the way that it did not involve the issue of Kashmir, but was rather precipitated by the crisis created by the political battle brewing in erstwhile East Pakistan between Sheikh Mujibur Rahman , Leader of East Pakistan , and Yahya Khan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto , leaders of West Pakistan. This would culminate in the declaration of Independence of Bangladesh from the state system of Pakistan. Following Operation Searchlight and the Bangladesh atrocities , about 10 million Bengalis in East Pakistan took refuge in neighbouring India. Kargil War Commonly known as the Kargil War, this conflict between the two countries was mostly limited. During early , Pakistani troops infiltrated across the Line of Control LoC and occupied Indian territory mostly in the Kargil district. India responded by launching a major military and diplomatic offensive to drive out the Pakistani infiltrators. Some have bordered on all-out war, while others were limited in scope. The countries were expected to fight each other in after warlike posturing on both sides, but full-scale war did not break out. An insurgency in Kashmir has been a cause for heightened tensions. India has also accused Pakistan-backed militant groups of executing several terrorist attacks across India. Further clashes erupted in the glacial area in , and as Pakistan sought, without success, to oust India from its stronghold. The dispute lies in the interpretation of the maritime boundary line between Kutch and Sindh. Pakistan lays claim to the entire creek as per paras 9 and 10 of the Bombay Government Resolution of [51] signed between the then Government of Sindh and Rao Maharaj of Kutch. Most violations occur due to the absence of a physical boundary and lack of navigational tools for small fishermen. Hundreds of fishermen are arrested by the Coast Guards of both nations, but obtaining their release is difficult and long-winded owing to the hostile relations between the two nations. The princely state of Junagadh , which had a Hindu majority and a Muslim ruler acceded to Pakistan on 15 September , claiming a connection by sea. Following communal tensions Indian military entered the territory which was protested by Pakistan as a violation of International law. Later a plebiscite was held and the accession was reversed for the state to join India. The terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament on 13 December , which India blamed on the Pakistan-based terrorist organisations, Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed , prompted the " India-Pakistan standoff and brought both sides close to war. The attack came after two months of extreme unrest in Kashmir, caused due to the killing of Hizbul Mujahideen commander Burhan Wani in an encounter with Indian security forces. Amid high tensions and risk of escalation along the Line of Control , ten days after the attack, on 29 September , the Indian Army carried out a military raid in Pakistan-Administered-Kashmir , targeting launchpads along the LoC, the de facto border between India and Pakistan. The soldier was eventually released as a goodwill gesture from the Pakistani side, and ceasefire violations stopped on either side as tensions were defused and normalcy returned to the Kashmir valley. The episode took place in the

Rann of Kutch on 10 August , just a month after the Kargil War , creating a tense atmosphere between India and Pakistan. Foreign diplomats noted that the plane fell inside Pakistani territory, although it may have crossed the border. Both countries gave different accounts of the incident, each accusing the other of initiating the hostilities. A total of 22 soldiers 12 Indian and 10 Pakistani died. On 18 May India detonated an 8- kiloton [76] nuclear device at Pokhran Test Range , becoming the first nation to become nuclear capable outside the five permanent members of United Nations Security Council as well as dragging Pakistan along with it into a nuclear arms race [77] with the Pakistani prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto swearing to reciprocate India quoting "My countrymen would prefer having a nuclear bomb even if they have to eat grass". With jubilation and large scale approval from the Indian society came International sanctions as a reaction to this test, the most vehement reaction of all coming from Pakistan. Great ire was raised in Pakistan, which issued a stern statement claiming that India was instigating a nuclear arms race in the region. Youm-e-Takbir Within half a month of Pokhran-II , on 28 May Pakistan detonated five nuclear devices to reciprocate India in the nuclear arms race. Pakistani public, like the Indian, reacted with a celebration and heightened sense of nationalism for responding to India in kind and becoming the only Muslim nuclear power. The day was later given the title Youm-e-Takbir to further proclaim such. Two days later, on 30 May , Pakistan detonated a sixth nuclear device completing its own series of underground tests with this being the last the two nations have carried out to date.

4: On confrontation - Newspaper - www.enganchecubano.com

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Confrontation with Pakistan By A. One of the dailies quoted, with unconscious irony, his famous line: It is a shame, then, that his daughter Moneeza Hashmi was denied permission to speak at the 15th Asia Media Summit in Delhi after being invited to do so. This is not the first time that his two daughters faced such uncivilised behaviour. Only Salima Hashmi was given the visa - that, too, only two days before the event, to ensure her absence. Representatives from nearly 40 countries participated in the recent summit. The organisers claimed ignorance of why Ms Hashmi was not allowed to speak. Another was the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, based in Kuala Lumpur, which is an intergovernmental organisation serving countries of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific in the field of electronic media. This year, Indian invitees to the prestigious Karachi Literary Festival faced an unprecedented hurdle. Since direct flights to Pakistan were off, they could only fly and return via Dubai. These are not isolated instances. They form part of a pattern in a policy of confrontation. Confrontations can make sense only under four conditions. First, world opinion must support the policy because it perceives it to be justified. Second, the power equation must be very largely in favour of the state that launches the policy. Third, the demands that it makes must be susceptible to compromise and are not surrender terms. Lastly, that the state under coercion is not isolated. Cuba could survive American coercion for decades because it was backed by the Soviet Union. A deliberate policy of confrontation was launched, at stages, almost immediately after Narendra Modi came to power in India. The policy evolved since then to reach its menacing proportions of today. But they were always in view. Confrontation with Pakistan is part of a two-pronged strategy. The Doval doctrine is now in full play. Over a year ago, the Indian Army launched Operation All-Out, described by a correspondent as "a relentless no-holds barred offensive against militancy in Kashmir". Both prongs are doomed to failure. There is not the remotest possibility of militancy being crushed either; the entire populace supports it. The fate of Saarc provides a graphic illustration. Jaishankar said, "[T]he Saarc vehicle has sort of jammed because of two big issues - terrorism and connectivity. The last two are unlikely to decline for long. Last month, India spread word that the time is still not ripe for a Saarc summit. What has the policy of confrontation through isolation achieved? But every great power seeks friendship with Pakistan in its own interest. It cannot be quarantined. The policy is not based on cool rational calculation but on the worst of emotions - hate. It is a matter of time before the confrontation is ended.

5: Confrontation with India not in Pakistan's interests

ISLAMABAD: They have called for the assassination of Pakistan's Supreme Court judges, demanded a mutiny in the armed forces and have vowed to wipe out the Netherlands with nuclear weapons.

The partition causes one of the largest human migrations ever seen, and sparks riots and violence across the region. The Maharaja, faced with an internal revolt as well as an external invasion, requests the assistance of the Indian armed forces, in return for acceding to India. He hands over control of his defence, communications and foreign affairs to the Indian government. Both sides agree that the instrument of accession signed by Maharaja Hari Singh be ratified by a referendum, to be held after hostilities have ceased. Historians on either side of the dispute remain undecided as to whether the Maharaja signed the document after Indian troops had entered Kashmir. The war officially ends on January 1, 1949, when the United Nations arranges a ceasefire, with an established ceasefire line, a UN peacekeeping force and a recommendation that the referendum on the accession of Kashmir to India be held as agreed earlier. That referendum has yet to be held. Pakistan controls roughly one-third of the state, referring to it as Azad Jammu and Kashmir. A larger area, including the former kingdoms of Hunza and Nagar, is controlled directly by the central Pakistani government. The Indian eastern side of the ceasefire line is referred to as Jammu and Kashmir. Both countries refer to the other side of the ceasefire line as "occupied" territory. India, from the point of the ratification and constitution, begins to refer to Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of the Indian union. The specific contents of those talks have not yet been declassified, but no agreement was reached. In the talks, "Pakistan signified willingness to consider approaches other than a plebiscite and India recognised that the status of Kashmir was in dispute and territorial adjustments might be necessary," according to a declassified US state department memo dated January 27, 1949. The conflict begins after a clash between border patrols in April in the Rann of Kutch in the Indian state of Gujarat, but escalates on August 5, 1947, when between 26, and 33, Pakistani soldiers cross the ceasefire line dressed as Kashmiri locals, crossing into Indian-administered Kashmir. The largest engagement of the war takes place in the Sialkot sector, where Indian and Pakistani tanks square off in an inconclusive battle. The conflict begins when the central Pakistani government in West Pakistan, led by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, refuses to allow Awami League leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, a Bengali whose party won the majority of seats in the parliamentary elections, to assume the premiership. India then launches a coordinated land, air and sea assault on East Pakistan. The Pakistani army surrenders at Dhaka, and its army of more than 90,000 become prisoners of war. Hostilities lasted 13 days, making this one of the shortest wars in modern history. East Pakistan becomes the independent country of Bangladesh on December 6, 1971. Click here for more on the Kashmir conflict - Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sign an agreement in the Indian town of Simla, in which both countries agree to "put an end to the conflict and confrontation that have hitherto marred their relations and work for the promotion of a friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of a durable peace in the subcontinent". Both sides agree to settle any disputes "by peaceful means". The Simla Agreement designates the ceasefire line of December 17, 1947, as being the new "Line-of-Control LoC" between the two countries, which neither side is to seek to alter unilaterally, and which "shall be respected by both sides without prejudice to the recognised position of either side". Pakistan rejects the accord with the Indian government. India refers to the device as a "peaceful nuclear explosive". These include "nuclear power and research reactors, fuel fabrication, uranium enrichment, isotopes separation and reprocessing facilities as well as any other installations with fresh or irradiated nuclear fuel and materials in any form and establishments storing significant quantities of radio-active materials". Both sides agree to share information on the latitudes and longitudes of all nuclear installations. This agreement is later ratified, and the two countries share information on January 1 each year since then. Muslim political parties, after accusing the state government of rigging the state legislative elections, form militant wings. Pakistan says that it gives its "moral and diplomatic" support to the movement, reiterating its call for the earlier UN-sponsored referendum. India says that Pakistan is supporting the insurgency by providing weapons and training to fighters, terming attacks against it in Kashmir "cross-border terrorism". Militant groups taking part in the fight

in Kashmir continue to emerge through the s, in part fuelled by a large influx of "mujahideen" who took part in the Afghan war against the Soviets in the s. Pakistan responds by detonating six nuclear devices of its own in the Chaghai Hills. The tests result in international sanctions being placed on both countries. In the same year, both countries carry out tests of long-range missiles. The two sign the Lahore Declaration, the first major agreement between the two countries since the Simla Accord. Some of the diplomatic gains are eroded, however, after the Kargil conflict breaks out in May. In October, General Pervez Musharraf, the Pakistani chief of army staff, leads a military coup, deposing Nawaz Sharif, the then prime minister, and installing himself as the head of the government. Following that attack, Farooq Abdullah, the chief minister of Indian-administered Kashmir, calls on the Indian government to launch a full-scale military operation against alleged training camps in Pakistan. That summit collapses after two days, with both sides unable to reach agreement on the core issue of Kashmir. On December 13, an armed attack on the Indian parliament in New Delhi leaves 14 people dead. India blames Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Muhammad for the attacks. The standoff only ends in October, after international mediation. This year marks the beginning of the Composite Dialogue Process, in which bilateral meetings are held between officials at various levels of government including foreign ministers, foreign secretaries, military officers, border security officials, anti-narcotics officials and nuclear experts. In November, on the eve of a visit to Jammu and Kashmir, the new Indian prime minister, Manmohan Singh, announces that India will be reducing its deployment of troops there. The fifth round of talks regarding the review of nuclear and ballistic missile-related CBMs is held as part of the Composite Dialogue Process. A series of Kashmir-specific CBMs are also agreed to including the approval of a triple-entry permit facility. In October, cross-LoC trade commences, though it is limited to 21 items and can take place on only two days a week. On November 26, armed gunmen open fire on civilians at several sites in Mumbai, India. More than people are killed in the attacks. Ajmal Kasab, the only attacker captured alive, says the attackers were members of Lashkar-e-Taiba. In the wake of the attacks, India breaks off talks with Pakistan. Singh rules out, however, the resumption of the Composite Dialogue Process at the present time. The Indian government continues to take a stern line with Pakistan, however, with its coalition government saying that it is up to Pakistan to take the first step towards the resumption of substantive talks by cracking down on militant groups on its soil. In May, Ajmal Kasab is found guilty of murder, conspiracy and of waging war against India in the Mumbai attacks case. He is sentenced to death. Both the leaders agree to end tension between armies of both sides in the disputed Kashmir. Both sides express willingness to begin new era of bilateral relations.

6: Pakistan And India On Verge Of War, As Erdogan Urges To Settle Kashmir

JAMMU: The BSF on Friday said it may have a "limited confrontation" with Pakistan on the International Border (IB) in Jammu and Kashmir in April, soon after the harvest season is over. The BSF.

Lt Gen Ranbir Singh, Indian Director General of Military Operations DGMO, said that it had received "very credible and specific information" about "terrorist teams" who were preparing to "carry out infiltration and conduct terrorist strikes inside Jammu and Kashmir and in various metros in other states". The Indian action was meant to pre-empt their infiltration. The Inter-Services Public Relations said that there had been only "cross border firing". Indian media stated that Pakistan had started the firing. Nine Pakistani soldiers were also reported to be injured in retaliatory fire. Pora sector while ten Indian civilians were reported to be injured along the International Border in Jammu region in firing by Pakistani forces. BSF claimed that it killed one Pakistan Ranger and injured another in retaliatory firing. At least 20 Pakistani soldiers were reported to be killed in the attack according to the report. The Indian Army stated that it had killed 2 Pakistani soldiers and destroyed 14 military posts in retaliation. Another 4 Indian soldiers were also reportedly injured in shelling by Pakistani troops on the same day. The soldier who was seriously wounded in Rajouri succumbed to his injuries on the following day while another was killed in sniper fire by Pakistani troops in Machil sector of Kupwara according to an Indian Army official. Pak Army Chief claim of killing Indian soldiers on 14 Nov false. The same day, the Pakistani police said that four Pakistani civilians were killed in cross-border firing. Pakistan announced that it also killed 3 soldiers including an army captain. Two more civilians were also killed in another region of Kashmir. Pakistan military also claims 7 Indian soldiers have been killed in retaliatory fire, which was not confirmed by India. No casualties were reported on the Indian side. An Indian military spokesman said the action was taken to prevent infiltration of militants into the Indian side. However, the Pakistani military swiftly rejected the claim as "false". The deceased included a minor. He was grievously injured as a result of Pakistan firing in Naushera yesterday. His condition was said to be stable. Hindustan Times, citing an Indian Army spokesperson, said that Indian troops retaliated and the exchange of firing continued till afternoon. A Defence spokesperson said that Indian troops "retaliated effectively". The Pakistan Army added that it was engaging Indian posts, and three Indian soldiers were reported killed in addition to five injured during retaliatory firing. An army soldier and a porter later succumbed to their injuries. A defence spokesperson said, "The Pakistan Army initiated unprovoked and indiscriminate firing of small arms and automatics from hours in Krishnagati sector along the Line of Control LoC. During the same time period the Indian government admitted that it suffered 28 soldiers killed in action and a further 70 more wounded in fighting along the Line of Control. Additionally, the Indian army said it also foiled an infiltration bid, killing 6 Jaish-e-Muhammad militants. It also claimed that it killed three Indian soldiers. In addition, two civilians were killed in the RS Pura sector while eleven others were injured. In addition, 5 civilians were reported wounded. She was reported to have succumbed to her wounds on 28 January. Two other Indian soldiers were also reported injured by ceasefire violations in Poonch district. Pakistan reported that the "retaliative" strike took place hours after shelling from Indian troops hit a school van on the Pakistani side, killing its driver. The Pakistan Army claimed that it had neutralized an Indian army post killing two soldiers. Another Pakistani post was destroyed in the Haji Pir sector killing at least 2 soldiers. The Pakistan Army claimed that these 2 soldiers were killed in Indian firing. Also, it is estimated that to protect border population, bunkers are being build to provide shelter of common people. Though ceasefire was effective in terms that it brought down figures of incidents sharply with almost nil for year and but it was a unique unwritten agreement and hence it is suggested that India and Pakistan must move ahead to make this ceasefire formal to be followed more stringently.

7: May have limited confrontation with Pakistan in April: BSF on ceasefire | World Military News

JAMMU: The BSF today said it may have a "limited confrontation" with Pakistan on the International Border (IB) in Jammu and Kashmir in April, soon after the harvest season is over. The BSF also said multiple infiltration bids by Pakistan along the International Border (IB) have been foiled in recent past.

Rational thinking is ignored. Sensible policies remain a foolish hope. The Indian foreign secretary is due to visit Pakistan. The most important country for Pakistan is India. It is an adversary with which we have very poor relations. We see each other as major threats. We cannot even sustain a dialogue. We have a far warmer, more trustworthy and strategic relationship with China. We have a less warm but equally important relationship with the US. So how is India so important? We have 80 per cent of our population in proximity with it. Indian forces are deployed against us. A dangerous neighbour is more important than a friendly one. If Pakistan is to develop it will need a peaceful neighbourhood. Our relations with India determine our input in Afghanistan. To improve relations with India, shall we have to accept its hegemony? Abandon our support for the people of Kashmir? Or downgrade our relations with China? But we shall need to implement rational and realistic India and Kashmir policies, while deepening our relations with China and improving mutual understanding with the US. We need to transform Pakistan from a state of chaos and dysfunction to a modern and participatory development state governed by law and accountable and effective institutions. Policies and priorities that are inconsistent with this transformation will be self-defeating. Those inclined towards confrontation with India, no matter what the social and diplomatic costs, are no friends of the people. A security state will ultimately minimise security and maximise risk. The prime minister talks about prioritising relations with India. But he is yet to develop credibility for his stance. Of course, we can blame India. It is not interested in any serious dialogue on Kashmir except on the basis of the territorial status quo. The US has no interest in pressing India for a compromise settlement with Pakistan. We were within touching distance of an interim agreement with India on Kashmir during the back-channel talks. The Mumbai bombings intervened. Can and should these talks be revived? There are a variety of views. Some regard them as a national betrayal. Others consider them as the only way forward towards a just and mutually acceptable settlement. We need to develop a realistic public consensus on what our strategies on Kashmir and policies towards India should be. They should be part of a national vision that includes space for initiatives towards India even when they seem premature and unlikely to be immediately reciprocated. Indian obduracy and Pakistani impatience will, however, need to be moderated for mutual trust to develop and longer-term and broad-spectrum progress to become feasible. For this, we will need a prime minister prepared to take on powerful lobbies and vested interests, and to systematically and effectively communicate his vision and strategies to the people. Given that the current incumbent has surrendered much of his authority in order to stay in office it is not clear whether he can be persuaded to implement his own preferred India policies. If he shies away from making the effort, he will inevitably lose credibility at home and abroad. His personal policy inclinations will be irrelevant. There are other issues on the India-Pakistan agenda that have their own history and dynamic. But they all unfold within the general state of the bilateral relationship. The bilateral agenda, moreover, needs to be expanded to include more regional and environmental issues such as an Afghanistan settlement, water and energy as well as security and development. Longer-term perspectives have become indispensable. Given the requisite commitment and leadership on both sides, there is no India-Pakistan issue on which progress cannot be made. Under no circumstances can conflict, confrontation or tension with India benefit Pakistan, except in response to Indian threats and aggression. Nor can such policies ever politically benefit the Kashmiris. Moreover, it is our duty to ensure that our policies do not worsen their already terrible human rights situation. Conversely, India cannot benefit from unilaterally provoking a nuclear-armed Pakistan beyond its tolerance. India is territorially the satisfied or status quo power. It does not need war. Ironically, Indian aspirations have been facilitated by our own irrational and irresponsible policies. China has a number of long-standing issues with its neighbours and with the US. Neither will it permit any issue to derail its comprehensive internal development and national transformation policies. These require a peaceful neighbourhood and a facilitating external

environment. In another article I shall detail specific initiatives. But without a fundamental vision of human development and a national transformation strategy, the mere presentation of possible initiatives will not address our perennial problem. We will continue to fail the challenge of India-Pakistan relations in the 21st century and pay the higher price. Accordingly, India represents not just a policy challenge for us; it also represents a test of our sincerity towards our own people. We have, instead, preferred to posture and deny our people their right to a better life.

8: May have limited confrontation with Pakistan in April: BSF on ceasefire | The Indian Express

What is Pakistan's nuclear doctrine? Why Pakistan does not want to pledge a no first use policy? Who controls Pakistan's nuclear arsenal?

A ceasefire between the two historical enemies is once again on thin ice as tensions on the border could, within the next 24 hours, wipe out all ceasefire agreements previously hammered out by New Delhi and Islamabad. Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, who arrived in India on Sunday for a two-day visit despite worsening Turkey -Indian relations, called on New Delhi to urgently hold talks with Islamabad to resolve the long-standing Kashmir dispute. India promises to retaliate for attack: India and Pakistan going to war? As the Indian soldiers ran for cover, two of were left behind, and Pakistanis killed and later beheaded them, according to the reports. Pakistan Army is highly professional force and will never disrespect a soldier. Indian blame of mutilating Indian soldiers is also false. Nafees Zakaria ForeignOfficePk May 1, The Indian army sources claim the incident was accompanied by firing of rockets and mortar bombs from the Pakistanis. It took place along the LoC in the Poonch district of Jammu and Kashmir – one of the most volatile areas of the de facto border between Pakistan and India. As a result of the attack, 19 Indian soldiers died, elevating tensions between the two adversaries to a new point. In October several weeks after the Uri attack, India accused the Pakistani special forces of killing an Indian soldier in the Machil sector and mutilating his body. As world leaders no longer rule out the possibility of an all-out military confrontation between India and Pakistan. Erdogan, who has been a vocal supporter of the Pakistani position in the Kashmir dispute, even offered to mediate the dispute during his two-day trip to India, which marked his first visit to India in the capacity of Turkish president. By contrast, Erdogan has made seven visits to Pakistan over the years of his presidency. China to help Pak, but Russia? Amid a heated exchange of hostile gestures between Islamabad and New Delhi in recent years, much has changed for both Pakistan and India in terms of their foreign alliances. While Pakistan has gained a powerful ally in the face of China and is seemingly an ally of Russia now, Pakistanis are losing the support of the U. India, meanwhile, is losing arguably its biggest ally in the face of Russia after New Delhi sought closer ties to the U. With such fundamental changes in alliances in South Asia in recent years, what would a Pakistan vs. India war look like? If so, who would be there to lend a helping hand to India if it has seemingly lost support from Russia, its biggest military partner, in recent years? Polina Tikhonova Polina Tikhonova is a writer, journalist and a certified translator. Over the past 7 years, she has worked for a wide variety of top European, American, Russian, and Ukrainian media outlets. Her articles and news reports have been published by many newspapers, magazines, journals, blogs and online media sources across the globe. Polina is fluent in English, German, Ukrainian and Russian. Never Miss A Story! Subscribe to ValueWalk Newsletter.

9: India's Pakistan border skirmishes – Wikipedia

Pakistan is calculating that tactical nuclear weapons would essentially counter India's conventional military superiority. Although it is a nuclear power, India does not operate or plan to develop.

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