

**A  
Research Project  
On**

**Indian Pakistan Relationship from 1947 to 2015  
Submitted for the Award of the Degree of**

**"MASTER OF ARTS"  
(Political Science)**



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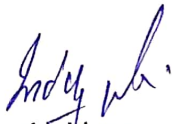
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2026

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I, **Niraj Singh**, certify that I have carried out this dissertation / Research project entitled "**Indian Pakistan Relationship from 1947 to 2015**" at the department of History, **V.S.S.D. College, CSJM University, Kanpur**. The dissertation report have been subjected to a plagiarism checked by the "**Smaalltools**" plagiarism checker app , and the similarity is **4%**. The work is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for award of the M.A. degree .



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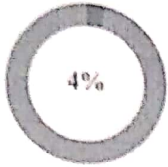
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# RESEARCH PROJECT

TOPIC:- INDIA PAKISTAN RELATIONSHIP  
FORM 1947 TO 2015.

COURSE:- MA 2<sup>ND</sup>

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# INDIA PAKISTAN RELATIONSHI P FROM 1947 TO 2015

# INTRODUCTION

## India Pakistan relationship

The India Pakistan relationship is one of the most complicated among India's neighbour but has made significant progress in lowering the "trust deficit". India seeks peaceful, amicable, and cooperative relations with Pakistan, which requires the absence of violence and terror. The two countries have linguistic, cultural, geographical, and economic ties, but their relationship is complicated due to political and historical factors.

## Key issues in india -pakistan

Border issue: Kashmir

Wars : both countries have fought 3 wars on the

Kashmir issue.

Internationalization of issue : Pakistan aims to internationalized the Kashmir issue whereas the india considerd it bilateral issue as per the Shimla aggreement of 1971.

Kashmir central point : according to scholars it is believes that till the Kashmir issue is solved, relations between india and Pakistan will not normalize.

# Siachen:

Operation meghdoot: LOC could not be demarcated beyond Nj9842 due to bad weather.

Casualty: as many as 167 army personal lost their lives in Siachen glacier in the last 10 years due to weather related incidents.

Agreement could not reach: both countries came closer to an agreement on Siachen glacier thrice in 1989, in 1992, and then in 2006.



# Sir creek:

Geographical location : it is a 92 kilometers of marshy land separating Gujarat from Sindh.

Interpretation of Bounder: the disagreement centres around the interpretation of maritime boundary line between kutch and Sindh.

India claim: india claim that the boundary lies mid channel as depicted in another map drawn in 1925 and that the installation of mid channel pillar back in 1924.

## Gilgit Baltistan issue:

Recentaly Pakistan has given provincial status to gilgit Baltistan making it 5<sup>th</sup> province of Pakistan. It was part of the erstwhile j and k

## Conclusion:

Despite having the potential for rapid economic growth and development, south Asia has been unable to make headway. This is due primarily to disputes and tension between india and



Pakistan. Improved india -pakistan ties can ensure that any potential threat to the subcontinent is addressed.

India and Pakistan share a complex and hostile relationship stemming from the partition of British India in 1947, which created two sovereign nations with differing religious majorities. The relationship has been marred by territorial disputes, cross-border terrorism, and several wars, notably over the Kashmir region. Historical events, including the establishment of Pakistan as an Islamic republic and various military coups, have further complicated their interactions.

### India Pakistan Bilateral Relations

India and Pakistan relations have always been tense and often hostile since their independence in 1947. The Indo Pak relations ties have been shaped by territorial disputes, especially over Kashmir, and several wars and conflicts. Despite these challenges, both countries have also made efforts to improve relations through talks, trade, and peace agreements like the Simla Agreement. However, issues like cross-border terrorism, political mistrust, and border tensions continue to affect peace. The relationship remains complex, with moments of hope often followed by setbacks.

### Indus Waters Treaty

- o The Indus Water Treaty is a water-distribution agreement signed on September 19, 1960, between India and Pakistan, sponsored and negotiated by the World Bank, to use the water available in the Indus River and its five major tributaries.
- o The Treaty provides India jurisdiction over the waters of three "eastern rivers" – the Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej, which

have a mean annual flow of 33 million acre-feet (MAF).

- o While Pakistan uses the waters of the Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab, three "western rivers," with an average annual flow of 80 MAF.
- o The Treaty went into force on April 1, 1960.
- o India's Exports: Organic chemicals, pharmaceuticals, sugar, vegetables, cotton yarn, plastic products, auto parts.
- o Pakistan's Exports: Fruits and nuts (dates, mangoes), cement, raw materials for textiles (cotton), rock salt, gypsum.

### Trade Agreement between India and Pakistan

In June 1949, a trade agreement that was advantageous to both parties was signed by India and Pakistan. The table below highlights the articles of the trade agreement:

Article s	Overview
Article I	Goods would be exchanged based on the mutual need of India and Pakistan, assuring common interests.
Article II	To the extent permitted by their respective laws, rules, and processes, the two governments shall facilitate imports from and exports to each other's territory for the commodities/goods listed in Schedules 'A' and 'B' appended to this Agreement.
Article III	The two governments may, by common agreement, change, extend, or supplement the Schedules to this Agreement during the term of this Agreement.
Article	Export and import of commodities/goods not covered in



IV	Schedules 'A' and 'B' shall be authorised in line with the laws, rules, and procedures in existence in either government at the time.
Article V	The two governments undertake to provide all reasonable assistance in facilitating the export and import of products and commodities included in Schedules 'A' and 'B'.
Article VI	Neither party shall re-export to any other nation any scheduled product obtained from the other country in the form it was imported.
Article VII	Subject to the seasonal factors and delivery criteria outlined in Schedules 'A' and 'B,' each nation should distribute its purchases as evenly and easily as practicable.
Article VIII	The two governments agree to develop connections between their commercial interests and to provide every reasonable facility for the import and export of goods, particularly to enable the use of the cheapest and most convenient routes and modes of transportation.

### India Pak Relations in Culture

Northern India and Eastern Pakistan share common cultures, cuisines, and languages due to their Indo-Aryan heritage, fostering historical ties between the two nations. Despite political tensions, cross-border exchanges in music, cinema, literature, and sports continue to highlight the deep cultural and civilizational bonds between the two nations.

- o Pakistani entertainers, including singers, musicians,

comedians, and actors, have gained popularity in India, especially in Bollywood, while Indian music and films are well-received in Pakistan.

- o Pakistan's culture, being in the northernmost region of South Asia, bears similarities to North India, particularly the northwest.
- o The Punjab region was divided into Punjab, Pakistan, and Punjab, India after the 1947 partition, with Punjabi people forming significant ethnic groups in both countries.
- o The founder of Sikhism, born in modern-day Pakistani Punjab, attracts millions of Indian Sikh pilgrims visiting holy sites in Nankana Sahib each year.
- o Sindhi people are native to Pakistan's Sindh province, and many Hindu Sindhis migrated to India in 1947, forming a substantial Sindhi community there.
- o The Muhajir people, Muslims who migrated from India to Pakistan during independence, are predominantly settled in Karachi while maintaining family links in India.
- o Relations between Pakistan and India have resumed through media and communication platforms, including the "Aman ki Asha" campaign, promoting mutual peace, diplomacy, and cultural relations, jointly run by The Times of India and the Jang Group.

#### Kartarpur Corridor

- o The Kartarpur Corridor connects the Sikh shrines of Dera Baba Nanak in India and Gurdwara Darbar Sahib in Kartarpur, Pakistan.
- o Gurdwara Darbar Sahib is the final resting place of Sikhism founder Guru Nanak Dev. It is an important



pilgrimage site for Indian Sikhs.

- o For decades, Indian Sikhs could only see the gurdwara from the Indian side of the border but could not visit it. They had to undertake a journey of hundreds of kilometers to visit the shrine.
- o In 1999, the idea of a corridor linking the two gurdwaras was proposed. It languished for years due to tense India-Pakistan ties.
- o In 2018, Pakistan approved the construction of the Kartarpur Corridor.
- o India also agreed to build the corridor with the aim of promoting people-to-people ties between the two countries.
- o The corridor was finally inaugurated on November 9, 2019, on the occasion of Guru Nanak's 550th birth anniversary. It allowed Indian pilgrims visa-free access to Gurdwara Darbar Sahib.
- o The opening of the Kartarpur Corridor was seen as a rare example of cooperation between India and Pakistan. It brought a sense of optimism for better ties.

### India Pakistan People-to-People Relations

The communal riots and ethnic cleansing that followed Partition, as well as debates over resource allocation and water sharing both during and after Partition, all contributed to the development of 'enemy' and 'other' concepts and identities in the social fabric. However, visits to religious sites between India and Pakistan are controlled under the 1974 Bilateral Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines.

According to the protocol, three Hindu pilgrimages and four Sikh pilgrimages visit 15 sites in Pakistan each year, while five Pakistan pilgrimages visit seven shrines in India. In October 2017, India advised that Pakistan reactivate the Joint Judicial Committee, a body that examines the humanitarian needs of fishermen and prisoners held by both countries. Over the last five years, India's efforts have resulted in the release of 30 civilian prisoners and 2080 fishermen.

## India Pakistan Relations Conflicts Over the Years

### The Kashmir Issue

- o This is one of the most contentious topics between India and Pakistan, and it is a major source of friction between the two nations.
- o In the previous decade, Pakistan's Kashmir policy has been reactive, primarily in response to India's advances in the Kashmir region.
- o The Indian government has undertaken a number of initiatives to bring Jammu and Kashmir into line with the rest of the country.
- o The Indian government completed its long-awaited ambitious project in Kashmir by revoking Articles 370 and 35A of the Indian Constitution, which granted Kashmir special status.
- o The Indian government granted the status of a Union Territory, which Pakistan strongly opposed owing to their desire to completely control Kashmir.

### Junagadh Issue

- o Junagadh was a princely state ruled by Muslim Nawab. It acceded to Pakistan in 1947 during the partition. However,



the majority of the population in Junagadh was Hindu.

- o The Nawab of Junagadh did not conduct a plebiscite to determine the people's will as was done in other princely states. He simply signed the instrument of accession to Pakistan.
- o India did not accept this accession. A dispute arose between India and Pakistan over Junagadh. India argued that the people's will should be paramount in deciding the fate of Junagadh.
- o In November 1947, the Nawab of Junagadh fled to Pakistan, and the state came under the direct rule of India. India installed an administrator to govern Junagadh.
- o Pakistan disputed India's control over Junagadh. The issue remained a point of contention in India-Pakistan relations for several years.
- o In September 1948, India conducted a plebiscite in Junagadh. Over 99% of the votes were in favor of merging with India. Based on this, India formally annexed Junagadh.
- o Pakistan never accepted the results of the plebiscite. It continued to claim Junagadh as part of its territory. However, over the years, Pakistan's stance softened. The issue faded from bilateral discussions.
- o The Junagadh issue does not figure prominently today in India-Pakistan relations. Yet, it remains a point of reference to highlight the divisive impact of partition on religious lines.

### Other Zones of Conflict between India and Pakistan

India and Pakistan have several long-standing friction points that fuel recurring tensions:

- o Jammu & Kashmir – The core dispute, with repeated cross-

border firing along the LoC.

- o Siachen Glacier – The world's highest battlefield, under Indian control since 1984.
- o Sir Creek – A marshy estuary in Gujarat disputed for maritime boundary demarcation.
- o Terrorism and Cross-Border Infiltration – Pakistan-based groups like LeT and JeM have repeatedly targeted India.
- o Water Sharing Disputes – Indus river system remains a point of contention, especially after India suspended the treaty in 2025.

### Multilateral Groupings Involving India and Pakistan

Both India and Pakistan are members of several multilateral organizations, including the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Participation in these forums reflects their shared regional interests, even amid persistent strategic and political differences.

- o SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) – Regularly hampered by political tensions; last successful summit was in 2014.
- o SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) – Provides a neutral forum where both countries engage in counterterrorism and regional stability.
- o UN and its Agencies – Pakistan often raises the Kashmir issue, while India emphasizes terrorism concerns.
- o World Bank – Acts as a mediator for the Indus Waters Treaty and related disputes.



The way forward in India Pakistan relations lies in sustained diplomatic engagement, counter-terrorism cooperation, and confidence-building measures. A focus on trade, cultural exchange, and regional connectivity can gradually rebuild trust and promote long-term peace in South Asia.

- o Revive Bilateral Dialogue with clear focus on counterterrorism and border management.
- o Strengthen Trade and Economic Links to create mutual dependencies for peace.
- o Use Multilateral Forums to resolve water and security disputes with neutral mediation.
- o Promote People-to-People Exchanges like cultural visits and pilgrimages to reduce mistrust.
- o Prioritize Regional Cooperation to counter emerging challenges like climate change and cross-border terrorism.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

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