



*Review Article*

## **An Unimaginable Start of Indo-Pak relations in the Postwar Era**

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### **Abstract**

*This paper precisely describe the conflict and way of resolution in between India and Pakistan, still in hope that one day we all will establish a profound and secure relation with our neighbour country Pakistan as their own citizen also wishes the same. This paper gives a brief idea about the all the initiative held by India in order to minimize the conflict and their consequences.*

**Key words:** Lahore, Bajpayee, Constitution, indo-Pak Border.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The pain of division of India and Pakistan has been a unhealing sore in the heart of two country and their citizens, many of them lost their loved one and many of them were forced to leave them in order to safety and security, no one was this to happen but this black page has been written in the Indian history by thousands of lives.

After a long time politician make this agenda as their source to power and reposition but no one thinks about the pain and desperation of those citizen who has a hope that one way we will meet. One day this era will change and both the country have their old days. Time lost but nothing like this happens, but one day a man take the initiative to heal the unhealing wound and start a new mission called Lahore bus service, which in turns going through a lot of critics and comprehension but recited in history. but the story on original frame was

still different and had a lot of political interferences.

On 11th and 13th May, 1998, India conducted a series of five nuclear tests under Pokharan and after the trials conducted by Pakistan in Chagai on May 28 and 30, 1998, there was a new turning point in the bilateral relations of the two countries. Where on the one hand both nations have developed nuclear-powered nations, nuclear proliferation and the promotion of nuclear weapons in South Asia, the same process can be called a new beginning in the relations between the two countries.

After the tests in May 1998, the two countries initiated talks with each other but there was no meaningful result. In July 1998, the Prime Ministers of the two countries met in Colombo at the summit of SAARC countries. After that, in September, 1998, there was a discussion

between the Foreign Ministers of the two countries on the Nuclear Non-Aligned Summit, Durban (South Africa). But that same year the meaningful results of the talks between the Prime Ministers of the two countries in New York during the United Nations General Assembly's conference came out. In this meeting the agenda for the negotiations between the two countries was accepted at two \$ six. On the basis of which two of the remaining issues were excluded from the two issues (Kashmir and Peace and Security) among the controversial eight issues. The advantage of this agenda is that disagreements on any one issue will not affect other issues. In addition to this, despite the complex issues of Kashmir, peace and security, there was a path to agree on other issues. Under the same dialogue between the two leaders, it was agreed in New York about the "bus service" between the two countries. As a result of this work list, in November 1998, the six major issues of dispute between Siachen, Sir Creek, Toolbull, Buler water project, extremism and drug trafficking, economic and communication cooperation, and expansion on cultural exchanges between high-level representatives of the two countries Discussions were held. Although no negotiation was possible after these negotiations, a positive approach was seen in relation to resolving the disputes between the two countries.

Shortly before the Lahore bus service trip, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Sartaj Aziz, clearly adopted negative attitude. They started a blasphemy campaign against India. He openly condemned and criticized India on many questions including Kashmir, Siachen, Tulbul Project and Sir Creek. After taking strong criticism of

India, Sartaj Aziz said, "We are awaiting the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to this country with this feeling." Taking the credit for the new emerging environment, the Pakistani Foreign Minister has written to the Indian parliamentarians Speaking to a delegation, he said, "India should rise above the emphasis on the current peripheral areas of our bilateral relations. .... While we can not be wished if not towards resolving Kashmir dispute advancing peace in South Asia." 3

Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihari, took a historic initiative by visiting Lahore on 20-21 February, 1999 on the inauguration of the Delhi-Lahore-Delhi bus service. India's policy approach towards Pakistan is valued by Prime Minister Vajpayee's announcement that it is in the best interests of Pakistan to remain stable, prosperous and secure. He reaffirmed this sentiment on 21 February, 1999 in Lahore to Minar-e-Pakistan. The Prime Ministers of both countries have signed the Lahore Declaration which is a lifelong event for the peace and security of both countries.4

In this way, Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee traveled on 20th February, 1999 as the inaugural passenger of Delhi-Lahore bus service between the conflicting positive and negative signs by Pakistani leaders.

The Prime Minister of India was received a grand reception across the Bagha border. On this occasion organized by the Pakistani Prime Minister, the Army Chief of the three Armed Forces of that country did not appear. Religious fundamentalists of Pakistan have openly oppose the visit. Nevertheless, along with dignitaries from

different regions, Shri Vajpayee went to Lahore, and held important talks with Pakistani leaders. It has been said from time to time in Pakistan that India has not yet accepted the partition of 1947 and the establishment of Pakistan, to overcome this misconception, Prime Minister Vajpayee went to Minar-e-Pakistan located in Lahore. India could give confidence to the world (especially Pakistan) that he accepts and honors the establishment and existence of a sovereign state of Pakistan. While India took this step as a symbol of friendship and brotherhood, on the other hand, Pakistani fundamentalists, after washing the Minar-e-Pakistan with 'holy water', sanctified the place where Shri Vajpayee stood and "polluted" and "polluted" " Had done it. It may be that Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif is supported by the army and officials, but due to anti-India propaganda in political circumstances and the general public, he could not make the reception as a citizen's greeting. But the Prime Minister of India has received a grand and cordial welcome at the official and formal level.<sup>5</sup>

(A) On February 20, 1999, Lahore's visit by Prime Minister Vajpayee's bus added a new dimension to the relationship between the two. Before evaluating the outcome of this journey, it is necessary to know which factors were responsible for this changed diplomatic between the two countries.

1. In terms of the negotiations of nuclear non-proliferation, India's status was left to a nation with a loss, so through new efforts, it clearly wants to highlight its policy on non-proliferation.

2. High pressure was increasing on both the nations for signing the comprehensive nuclear test prohibition treaty (CTBT).
3. After the May 1, 1998 tests, the nuclear capability control became a very compulsory subject between the two countries by becoming a nuclear weapons nation.
4. After the nuclear tests, the pressure of the United States on both countries was also increasing. The visit of both the countries of the US Deputy Foreign Minister Strobe Talbert can be seen in this perspective.
5. The internal situation in both countries can also be attributed to some extent, because the scarcity between Pakistan's internal instability and various factions of the government in India can probably be changed with this change. Finally, it is appropriate to say that all the above stresses were temporary and both countries now have a tough challenge to strengthen their own economies in the post-cold period. Due to this pressure, the changes in the relations between the two countries have become mandatory today. Perhaps the process of nuclear tests made it intense and this understanding quickly developed between the two.<sup>6</sup>

During the two-day visit of the Prime Minister of India to three major documents

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(A)Memorandum of consent

(B)joint statement and

(C) The Lahore Declaration was signed which resulted in concurrence on the following issues-

(A) On the basis of the 'Memorandum of Understanding' signed between the Foreign Secretaries, the agreement was originally agreed on three subjects.

(1) Both countries will take initiatives to increase mutual reliability in order to prevent nuclear conflicts in the context of security.

(2) will both provide information about the missile tests for each other to prevent the possibility of sudden and unauthorized use of nuclear weapons.

(3) In addition to this, both of us will try to ban separate nuclear tests here.

(B) On the basis of the joint statements of both the Prime Ministers, the agreement between the two occurred that-

(1) Both countries will cooperate with each other in the activities of SAARC.

(2) will support each other in the 'World Trade Organization' (WTO).

(3) In the context of information technology, especially 'Y-2', both will increase cooperation.

(4) both will take necessary steps to release the POWs.

(C) Under the 'Lahore Declaration', the two countries announced major principles for mutual cooperation. Based on this, both countries-

(1) Enhance mutual peace and stability and work for the development and prosperity of the people.

(2) is assured that the lasting peace and pleasant relationship is essential for the future of the people of both the countries.

(3) The nuclear approach in the field of security has greatly increased the responsibilities of both.

(4) favors the belief and peaceful coexistence of the United Nations Charter.

(5) Repeated commitment to the Shimla Agreement .7

In addition, the two Prime Ministers also agreed on several other issues. Stressed efforts to resolve all issues of mutual dispute, including Kashmir and talked of not interfering in one another's internal affairs. Both stressed on continuing the process of mutual 'composite and integrated dialogue' and talked of efforts to reduce the threat of nuclear war. Agreed to emphasize on the introduction of new concepts and theories in the conventional and atomic areas for mutual 'reliability improvement measures'. Apart from this, going to Minar-e-Pakistan and 'Civil Abandonment' in the Fort of Lahore were two other important aspects of this journey, which shows the significance of the efforts of the two countries. 8

This journey has not been a symbolic significance, but it can be considered as a new initiative between the two countries, which will lead to progress in improving relations in the future. The following results are clearly exposed in connection with the relationship between the two-

(1) This has led to development in the level of communication between the two. Now the two countries will be

able to negotiate on three levels-Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and senior government officials - along with the conversation on political basis.

- (2) The subject matter of the dialogue has been decided very broadly. So now the two countries have been able to create integrated and composite dialogue on issues like security, nuclear restraint, disarmament, world trade organization, information technology etc.
- (3) Due to the business dialogue area, the two countries can now pursue the relationship reform process by selecting some topics that are mutually agreed.
- (4) Interrelationships between the two nations will increase mutual reliability.
- (5) Both countries have adopted positive attitude by accepting weaknesses and weaknesses from open mind, which will surely benefit in negotiations.
- (6) Both the nations have rejected the possibility of any bound interference by showing faith in the Shimla Agreement.
- (7) Both the powers of the two nations have been indicative of the powers that the two countries are capable of resolving mutual disputes.

It was emphasized in the Lahore "Manifesto" that the two Prime Ministers "see the ray of peace and stability between their countries and express their hope for progress and prosperity for their people." The two Prime Ministers forcefully Reiterated that they were fully committed to implement the Simla Agreement. He also reiterated his commitment to the

principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter and also committed commitment to the objectives of universal nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, that he would speed up his efforts to address all the questions including Jammu and Kashmir and also Promised that they will not interfere in the internal affairs of each other. They also agreed that the comprehensive and integrated dialogue between the two countries should be further extended and given momentum. They condemned and condemned every form and all its manifestations. Both Prime Ministers expressed their determination to protect and promote all human rights and freedoms through Lahore, Declaration. They also agreed that they will take immediate steps to reduce the risk of unauthorized or accidental use of nuclear weapons.

Although you were unable to agree on any controversial issue during this visit. Many experts believe that at this time the two countries could not mutually invade first or compromise on one or two of the six mentioned above, but by not doing so, they lost the possibility of yielding definite results. But it will be very quick to reach this conclusion now, considering the background of both the countries, the Lahore feeling can be called a significant achievement in itself. After Vajpayee's Lahore visit, at a meeting of the SAARC Foreign Ministers, the commitment of different countries between the two countries reflects the commitment of exchanges, leaving the prisoners of war, symbolizing the visas related to the concessions, and developing the commitment between the two nations. Therefore, it is absolutely true that the



implementation of the Lahore spirit will determine the future of both the countries.

In this way, emphasis on honorable ideals such as friendship, cooperation, ending terrorism, honoring human rights and behaving as good neighbors in "Lahore Declaration" But, unfortunately, it was not that the ink was not able to dry on the Lahore Declaration that Pakistan had adopted the path of fights and invasions against India. Lahore Declaration: This Treaty response was widely welcomed in India and the international community praised it. It was justified that the prime responsibility of establishing peace and goodwill between the two countries has to be borne to the two Prime Ministers. In addition to the Lahore Declaration, both Prime Ministers also released a Joint Statement, and the Foreign Secretaries from both countries signed an Memorandum of Understanding. In the Joint Statement, the Prime Ministers announced that "From time to time, the Foreign Minister will discuss all matters of mutual interest, including nuclear power issue."

This proposed negotiation process was especially welcomed. The Memorandum of Understanding gave special emphasis on security related topics and atomic principles. An important provision was made in this that both the countries will give prior notice to each other for testing their missiles, and will also have a bilateral agreement in this regard. In addition to these states, both countries also agreed that they will periodically review the process of implementing measures to establish trust and, if necessary, to implement these measures effectively, and there We will also establish a proper mutual consultation system for inspection.

Immediately after the visit of Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee to Lahore, President Shri K.R. Narayan hoped that this visit will start a new chapter in the mutual relations of the two countries, i.e. the beginning of a new era of pleasant new life. While addressing the Parliament, the President had said that the Lahore Declaration proves the new border mark of peace and security between the two countries. He also said that the Prime Minister had assured the people and government of Pakistan that he was interested in peace and friendship with India-Pakistan and wanted to establish broad mutual cooperation. The Daily English newspaper The Hindu, while praising the commendable efforts of both the Prime Ministers, wrote that Shri Bajpai and Mr. Sharif demonstrated the valorous resolution by emphasizing the way for the negotiations and the policies of behavior like good neighbors. This was the act of an unprecedented adventure which was taken away from all the efforts made till that time. The newspaper had warned about the tragic path leading to the Lahore Declaration, that the protest of radicals in Lahore was a clear indication of this difficult route.

Most of the countries of the world also appreciated the Lahore process. Many countries, including Britain, the United States, Russia and France, expressed happiness over the fact that an attempt was made to resolve the Indo-Pak issues by getting consent through mutual negotiations. India and Pakistan were trying to find solutions to build trust; this process was also appreciated by the international community. Foreign reviewers believed that India and Pakistan

were moving towards friendship-related relations and sustainable power balance.

Prime Minister Vajpayee had assured Pakistan that India was ready to take any courageous step to resolve all mutual disputes. They called for "permanent peace, stability, progress and prosperity". The Prime Minister had said that "we can change history, but not geography. We can change our friends but not the neighbors. "He also warned that a small spark can have terrible consequences, and stressed that an atmosphere of faith should be prepared so that Interpersonal dispersion can be reduced.

On 20th February, 1999, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee tried to reach Lahore by a bus and tried to provide a new foundation for India-Pakistan relations. While Vajpayee and Nawaz Sharif were issuing joint declarations in Lahore, at the same time, the army chief Gen Pervez Musharraf was making a plan to infiltrate into Kargil by staying away from the talks venue. Even after such a good start, the Kargil incident once again showed the nefarious intentions of Pakistan. The aggressive action taken by Pakistan in Kargil proved to be frightening for the Indo-Pak friendship efforts. The relationship between India and Pakistan became a bit of bitterness.

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