India/Pakistan

John Lee
Department of Political Science
Florida State University
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Colonial Rule

• British Raj (rule) in South Asia lasts from 1858-1947.

• Previously ruled by British *East India Company* which ended after the rebellion of 1857.
All-India Muslim League

• Formed in 1905.
• Members felt like Muslims were not represented in the Indian National Congress and wanted a representative party.
Indian National Congress

- Political Party (still active).
- Formed 1885.
- Pre-Independence party meets once a year.

Goals include getting elected Indian officials a greater share in actual governance.
India Independence Act (1947)

- Two Independent states set up: India and Pakistan.
- British rule ends on 15 August 1947.
- Both states are members of British Commonwealth, but free to leave whenever they like.
- Both states to have constitutional conventions to write constitutions.
Pakistan
Pakistan

• Smaller than India creates security uncertainties.
• Tries to form *ummah* (alliance of muslim states) – does not materialize.
• First Kashmir War –
  – 1947-1948
  – Between India/Pakistan over Jammu/Kashmir
  – Eventually stalls at what becomes known as “line of control.”
Pakistan looks for help

• Pakistani leaders view First Kashmir War as proof that Indians do not accept their state.
• Post-war Pakistan has few allies, susceptible to Indian aggression.
• America comes to rescue with $1.3 billion in aid during the 1950’s – Pakistan feels more secure makes more demands of India.
  – Problematic relationship with US, because US also wants India as ally.
Second Kashmir War

• April 1965 – September 1965.

• *Operation Gibraltar (August 1965)*
  - Pakistan sneaks (5,000-40,000) mean into Kashmir/Jammu.
  - Get military members into territory and foment insurgency against the Indians.
  - All but four provinces turn infiltrators into Indian authorities.

• India fights back.
Second Kashmir War

• Americans cut ties to Pakistan as a result of the second war.
• Quick defeat hurts Pakistan militarily.
East Pakistan Leaves

• **Bangladesh Liberation War (1971)** –
  – West Pakistan v. East Pakistan/India
  – Operation Searchlight – Pakistan military gains control of major cities in East Pakistan and purges opposition.
    • Estimates on dead vary. Pakistan says 20,000. Bangladesh says 3,000,000. Contemporary US officials describe efforts as *selective* genocide.
  – Pakistan loses Bangladesh goes free.
  – Most POW’s ever captured.
Simla Agreement (1972)

• Between India/Pakistan after war for Bangladesh Independence.

• Agreement provisions include:
  1. Line of Control is now official border.
  2. Both countries agree to have bilateral negotiations to prevent security issues.
Pakistan – 1980’s

• US & Pakistan are BFF’s.
  – Soviets invade Afghanistan, which makes Pakistan a frontline states for US in Cold War.
  – US commits $7 Billion + in aid to Pakistan.
Kargil Conflict (1999)

- Between India and Pakistan.
- Pakistani forces infiltrated mountainous Kargil region across Line of Control.
- Initially Pakistan blames fighting on Kashmiri insurgents.
- India supported by air forces recapture territory + drive Pakistanis back across border.
- Both sides have nuclear weapons.
Modern Pakistan

• Largely symbolic President.
• Prime Minister elected by legislative branch.
• Military Coups.
  – 1999-2008: Perez Musharraf

• Current President: Asif Ali Zardari
Authority Trends, 1947-2009: Pakistan
India
India - 1950’s

- India has two security concerns:
  1. Settle border disputes with China
  2. Get Portuguese out of Goa.

→ During the 50’s these concerns do not result in military action.

(Goa = red shaded region on Southwestern coast of India).
India – 1960’s

• **Operation Vijay** (12 December 1961)
  – Portugal says Goa is *literally* part of Portugal – not a colony (they were there 451 years).
  – Portuguese leadership at home realizes defense of Goa is suicide mission – military leader disagree.
  – Indian forces act to remove Portuguese from Goa.
  – Portuguese ordered to undertake *scorched earth policy*. Everything was to be destroyed.
  – 19 December Portugal enters ceasefire.
India 1960’s

• **Sino-Indian Border Conflict** (1962)
  – Between China and India
  – China/India disagree on border. *India has also granted Dalai Lama asylum after 1959 Tibetan Uprising.*
  – China wins.

• **Second Kashmir War**
1960’s on

• India had few international conflicts.
  – Bangladesh Liberation War
  – Sent forces in late 80’s to Sri Lanka to prevent civil war.
Authority Trends, 1950-2009: India